falworth, Wis., May 13, 1882, of a cancer in omach, EPHRAIM B. SWINNEY, aged 64 years, aths, and 28 days. He was born near Shiloh, and when a young man experienced religion, ptized by Eld. John Davis, and joined the hat Shiloh. He came with his family to the in the Spring of 1852. He was, at his death, hy and exemplary member, and an efficient of the Walworth Church. A deeply afflicted mourn greatly his loss, but are comforted by ct of his infinite gain.



powder never varies. A marvel of purity, linary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition he multitude of low test, short weight. alum osphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL ING POWDER CO., 106 Wall st., N. Y.

ATION.—The people of the State of New York, by the Grace of God, free and independ-To Aurella F. Boss, widow and co-adminis-Mae E. Boss, and George R. Boss, all of Rock Co., Wis.; Susan M. Ingraham, of 16 lin Street, Providence, R. I.; Martin P. Boss, 20 Union Street, Oakland, Cal., being all the tlaw and next of kin of Joseph Boss, late of n of Genesee, in Allegany county, deceased, ng: You, and each of you, are hereby cited equired personally to be and appear before our gate of Allegany county, at his office in Angel-isaid county, on the 24th day of July, 1882, at clock in the forenoon of that day, then and to attend the judicial settlement of the accounts zekiel R. Crandall, as Administrator of the chattels and credits of the said deceased.

stimony whereof, we have caused the Seal of Office of our said Surrogate to be hereunto affixed. Witness James S. Green, Surrogate 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. EN S. ROCKWELL, Attorney for Petitioner. Little Genesee, N. Y.

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# he Sabbath Recorder.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

MERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY.

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RED CENTRE, ALLEGANY CO., N. Y. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

ers to foreign countries will be charged 50 cents ional, on account of postage. If payment is delayed beyond six months, 50 additional will be charged.

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munications, whether on business or for cost as about the addressed to "THE SAB-H RECORDER, Aifred Centre, Allegany course

# Sabbath Recorder.

PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY.

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

TERMS-\$2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

VOL. XXXVIII.—NO. 24.

ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., FIFTH-DAY, JUNE 15, 1882.

WHOLE NO. 1949.

## The Sabbath Recorden.

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

#### THE EASTERN ASSOCIATION.

The Eastern Seventh-day Baptist Association convened for its Forty-sixth Annual Session with the Second Hopkinton Church, R. I., June 1, 1882, at 10.30 o'clock A. M.

The Introductory Sermon was preached by T. L. Gardiner, of Shiloh, N. J., from the last clause of Exodus 15: 14, "Speak unto the children of Israel, that they go forward."

B. F. Rogers, the Moderator, not being able to be present on account of the sickness | ies being in order, J. J. White, delegate | of his wife, the Association was called to order by the Recording Secretary.

Prayer was offered by L. R. Swinney, and, on motion, L. E. Livermore was elected Moderator pro tem.

Communications from churches were called for, when letters were read from Piscataway, 1st Hopkinton, and Berlin.

The reading was suspended, and it was voted that the hours of session be as follows: Morning, commence at 9, close at 12; afternoon, commence at 1.30, close at 4.30; evening, commence at 7.30. Sabbath-day service, morning at 10.30; afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Remarks were made by S. S. Griswold, pastor of the Second Hopkinton Church, in words of warm welcome to the delegates and visiting brethren and sisters in attendance.

Adjourned with benediction by D. E. Maxson.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

prayer by J. R. Irish.

The Executive Committee made their report as follows:

Your Executive Committee have prepared a pro gramme of exercises for this session, which has been | W. Morton. presented here, and thus far acted upon, and subject to amendment, will be the guide to our future pro-

The expense of preparing and printing programmes has been \$2 50. All of which is respectfully submitted.
O. D. Sherman, Rec. Sec.

The report was adopted, and that part relating to expense referred to the Committee on Finance.

Committees as follows:

On Nominations-Geo. H. Spicer, Ira B. Crandall, I. D. Titsworth. On Petitions-J R. Irish, E. Lyon, B. P. Lang-

On Finance—Wm. L. Clarke, N. H. Langworthy, E. Lanphear. On the State of Religion—U. M. Babcock, A. B. Burdick, 2d, J. W. Morton.

Special Committee on Resolutions—A. E. Main, L. R. Swinney, J. J. White, H. P. Burdick, G. M. Cot-

The reading of the letters was resumed as follows: Waterford, Marlboro, Second Hopkinton, Rockville, First Westerly, Plainfield, Pawcatuck, Woodville, New York, Greenmanville, Second Westerly.

A. E. Main, delegate to the Central, Western, and North-Western Associations, reported as follows:

Your delegate would respectfully report, that he attended the Central Association in June, 1881, at Scott, N. Y., the Western at Scio, N. Y., and the North-Western at Albion, Wis., according to appointment, and was cordially welcomed, and invited to take part in the exercises of the meetings. The work of our denominational societies, missions, pub lications, Sabbath reform, and education, and questions relating to church and individual life and labor, and to doctrinal and practical religion, re ceived attention in sermons, papers, addresses, and discussions. There was evidently a strong desire on the part of many for a better state of things in all respects, more holiness, larger plans, and greater benevolence. Most of the many questions considered grew out of two, i. e., How can we build our selves up where already established? How can we successfully occupy new fields? The plan of havng the Conference and Association Minutes printed together was, by your instruction, presented to the Associations, and was agreed to by the Western and

The traveling expenses chargeable to the Association were \$53. Received from Treasurer, \$45; balance due, \$8.

A. E. Main, Delegate.

L. E. Livermore, delegate to the South Eastern Association, also reported as follows:

Your delegate attended the sessions of the South-Eastern Association, convening May 25, closing May 28, 1882, with the Ritchie Seventh day Baptist Church, W. Va. This little Church is situated so far from railroads, as to render it difficult to secure a large delegation from the other Churches of th Association, still the attendance was larger than was generally anticipated. The Executive Committee had made a very excellent arrangement for the transaction of business, and the religious work of the Association, so that everything was done in order and with dispatch. Bro. L. F. Randolph, the Mod erator, won golden opinions by his gentlemanly bearing, and his ability in dispatching the business of the Association. The reports of the various committees showed progress in several of the churches, especially in the important department of Sabbathschool work. It was pleasant to notice in the reports of the Sabbath schools, that only one in the Association had been discontinued during the Winter, a greater proportion of evergreen schools than ever before in West Virginia. Your delegate was deeply impressed lows:

with a sense of the great need of more gospel laborers on this thirsty field. Several of the churches are destitute of the weekly preaching of the Word. The few brethren who are serving the churches as pastors and supplies are laboring with great energy and a measure of self-sacrifice not often seen in the other Associations. Your delegate was cordially welcomed with the delegates and visiting brethren from other Associations. As an evidence of the desire of this Association to continue the interchange of delegates, Bro. L R. Swinney was promptly furnished with money for his journey, and appears among us as

The expenses incurred by your delegate are \$38 57. L. E. Livermore, Delegate.

The reports of the Associational delegates were received, and that part relating to expenses referred to the Committee on Fi-

Communications from corresponding bodfrom the Central, H. P. Burdick from the E. Landhear, Treasurer. Western, G. M. Cottrell from the North-Western, and L. R. Swinney from the South-Eastern, presented the Circular Letters, and made earnest remarks in the interests of their respective Associations; after which, it was voted heartily that we most cordially welcome our visiting delegates, and all visiting brethren and sisters, to participate in our

At 3 o'clock, the special order, "Our Missionary Interest," was presented by L. A. Platts, in an address in which the claims of the Missionary Society were faithfully set forth; after which, remarks were made by Thos. M. Clarke, G. M. Cottrell, T. L. Gardiner, Thos. Barber, I. D. Titsworth, A. E. Main, and J. J. White.

Singing, "Stand up for Jesus, ve soldiers of the cross."

A "Historical Sketch of the Second Hop-· The afternoon session was opened with kinton Church" was presented by S. S. S. Griswold, delegate..... Griswold.

After reading the paper, and remarks by various brethren, the Association adjourned by singing, and benediction by J. Postage, etc.....

EVENING SESSION.

Exercises commenced by singing, "Wonderful words of life," and a season of prayer, after which the special order of the evening was called, and Prof. W. A. Rogers presented "A Laymen's view of the New Version."

After the reading of the paper, and remarks by L. R. Swinney, Thos. Barber, J. The Moderator announced the Standing | W. Morton, W. C. Titsworth, and others, it was voted that the thanks of the Association are due Prof. Rogers for his able and have apportioned the same upon the churches as paper, and we request its publication in the SABBATH RECORDER.

The Committee on Petitions reported as

1. Your Committee on Petitions would recommend that the request of the New York Church for the examination, and, if found competent, the ordination of Bro. O. D. Williams to the gospel ministry be granted, and that the examination take place tomorrow afternoon, conducted under the direction of the ministers present at that session

2. The Committee further recommend that the next session of the Association be held with the Church at Plainfield, N. J.

J. R. Irish, Chairman. The report was received and adopted. benediction by Horace Stillman.

SIXTH-DAY-MORNING SESSION.

Session opened by singing, and prayer by O. D. Williams, and a season of devotional exercises. The minutes were read, corrected, and approved.

The Committee on the Collection and Binding of the old Minutes of the Associations (I. D. Titsworth) reported progress.

Minutes obtained.

The Recording Secretary's bill for prepar-Session and engrossing the same in the Rec-Committee on Finance.

The special order, "The interests of the the Tract Society," was presented by L. E. Livermore, in which the claims and objects of the Society, especially in reference to pubby I. D. Titsworth, J. J. White, T. L. Gardiner, O. D. Sherman, S. S. Griswold, A. H. Lewis, H. P. Burdick, and G. H. Babcock, be called up for further consideration.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Singing, and prayer by C. C. Stillman.

Committee on Nominations reported as fol-

Your Committee on Nominations would respectfully report as follows:

Moderator-W. C. Titsworth Recording Secretary—J. M. Titsworth.

Assistant Recording Secretary—A. B. Burdick, 2d.

Corresponding Secretary—A. H. Lewis. Treasurer—E. Lanphear.

Executive Committee—Piscataway, L. E. Livermore; 1st Hopkinton, A. E. Main; Shiloh, T. L. Gardiner; Berlin, E. R. Green; Marlboro, J. C. Bowen; Water ford, Edmund Darrow; 2d Hopkinton, B. P. Langworthy, 2d; Westerly, Gideon T. Collins; Plainfield, J. D. Spicer; Rockville, U. M. Babcock; New York, Stephen Babcock; Greenmanville, Geo. H. Greenman; 2d Westerly, Herbert Crandall; Pawcatuck,

I. B. Crandall; Woodville, Horace Stillman.

Delegate to Central, Western, and North Western Associations—T. L. Gardiner. South-Eastern Association—O. D. Sherman.

I. D. TITSWORTH, \ Com. I. B. CRANDALL, The Treasurer reported as follows:

In account with the Eastern Association

DR.		
To appointment at Berlin last year as follo	ows:	,
Mew Market Church		50
First Hopkinton		50
Shiloh	18	50
Berlin	9	40
Waterford	3	50
Marlboro		50
Second Hopkinton	7	00
Rockville	11	00
First Westerly	2	74
Plainfield	17	00
New York	6	50
Greenmanville		00
Pawcatuck	19	00
Second Westerly		00
Woodville		00
Total apportionments, and all collected	<b>\$</b> 134	14
In hands of Treasurer at last report	3	
Collection at Berlin for missions	133	00
Tract Society	34	46
	<b>\$</b> 304	82
Cr.	<b>4</b> 001	
By G. B. Utter, Treas. Missionary Society	<b>\$</b> 133	00
L. A. Platts, Chairman of Executive Com		
S S Griswold delegate		

A. E. Main, L. E. Livermore, " O. D. Sherman, Clerk of Association..... Stephen Burdick, Treas. of Tract Society... D. R. Stillman, printing Minutes..... Balance in hands of Treasurer.....

ETHAN BANPHEAR, Treasurer.

HOPKINTON, R. I., June 1, 1882. The Finance Committee reported as fol-

Your Committee on Finance would respectfully report, that we have examined the Treasurer's Report We have estimated that it will be necessary to raise by apportionment to meet the demands of the As-

sociation for the present year the sum of \$140 75,

follows:	J
New Market	89 00
1st Hopkinton	19 50
Shiloh	19 50
Berlin	10 00
Waterford	8 50
Marlboro	8 14
2d Hopkinton	7 10
Rockville. 1st Westerly.	11 00
1st Westerly	2 75
Plainfield	18.00
New York	7 00
Greenmanville	8 50
Pawcatuck	20 00
2d Westerly	1 00
Woodville	1 00

Adjourned by singing "Solid Rock," and have orders on the Tresturer for the following O. D. Sherman, Secretary of Executive Com. \$2 50 Recording Secretary..... A. E. Main, delegate, balance.....

> N. H. LANGWORTHY, Com. ETHAN LANPHEAR, The Committee on the State of Religion presented the following report, which, on

motion, was adopted:

Your Committee on the State of Religion would It was moved and carried, that the Committee be continued, and instructed to obtain all the missing numbers possible, and such as can not be obtained, such information in regard to them as possible, and such ing a total addition of severity for marketing a total addition of severity for marketing and seven to the severity for the line. information be bound with the copies of Churches of the Association, Prayer-meetings are well attended. The Sabbath-schools are increasing in numerical strength, and interest, and the hope i expressed that they will proxe the means of gathering the Minutes of the Forty-fifth Annual ing many more into the tad of Christ. There is a general interest in the mission work, and its reflex influence is felt and seen in proportion to our liberord Book, was allowed, and referred to the ality. We thank God, take courage, and press for J.M. BABCOCK, A.B. BURDICK, 2D, Com. A. B. BURDICK, ~ J. W. Morton,

The Committee on Resolutions reported as

1. Resolved, That while we should not diminish lications, was set forth. Remarks were made our mission efforts in the foreign field, the interests and promise of our large home field demand our renewed attention and devotion, and that on account of the unprecedented growth and development of the great North-west, the interests of our people and the cause of truth demand that we make al and the subject were laid upon the table to possible effort to extend our work in these newer States and Territories, which now offer opportunities to the minister of the cross, which we may not hope to see continued many years.

2. Resolved, That to be true to our God true to his Word, true to our professed principles, and true Reports of Committees being in order, the to those over whom we exert an influence, we ought Gillette, which was ordered to be published to take a deep and universal interest in our denomi-Ruodal publications.

and other religious leaders in this Association, that they take pains, more and more, to keep before our people the nature and importance of the work of our denominational societies-Missionary, Tract, and Ed-

4. In view of the evident and urgent demand of the day for thoroughly educated Christian workers, teachers, and preachers; therefore,

Resolved, That we, as an Association of Seventhday Baptist Churches, will heartily sustain, by our prayers, sympathies, and gifts, our Seventh-day Bap-sist Literary and Theological Institutions.

The report was received, and it was voted to consider the same by items.

The first resolution was taken up, and, on motion to adopt, remarks were made by G. M. Cottrell, when the resolutions were laid upon the table, and the Association, through a council of its ministers, proceeded to the examination of Bro. O. D. Williams, with a view to his ordination to the gospel ministry. The council organized with S. S. Griswold, Chairman, L. A. Platts, Secretary, and D. E. Maxson, leader of the examination. After the examination, the council retired for consultation, and the Association held a prayer and conference service, led by I. D. Titsworth. After consultation, the council reported, unanimously recommending the ordaining of Bro. O. D. Williams. The report was adopted, and the Executive Committee was instructed to make arrangements for the ordination services on First-day; also by the request of U. M. Babcock, they substituted J. J. White's name for his, for the overflow meeting, Sabbath-day.

Adjourned by benediction by Henry EVENING SESSION.

Prayer and conference meeting, led by D. E. Maxson.

SABBATH-DAY. At 10.30 A. M., services were held in the Seventh-day Baptist church, and also in the Association Baptist church, conducted at the former place by A. H. Lewis, and at the latter by J. J. White. Collections were taken for the Missionary Society, amounting to \$102 94. The communion was ad-

ministered in both houses. At 3 P. M., Sabbath-schools were held in hearts and homes for entertainment and comfort. both places, conducted in the Seventh-day house by Wm. L. Clarke, and in the Association Baptist, by Geo. H. Babcock, as fol-

Sabbath School Service, Second Hopkinton Church,

Reading lesson, Mark 9: 2-13. Prayer, S. S. Griswold. Singing. Lesson story, · Conductor. Time, place, and persons H. C. Burdick Doctrines and duties, L. E. Livermore. E. P. Saunders. Blackboard review, Application,

EVENING AFTER SABBATH.

Opened by singing, and prayer offered by

L. R. Swinney, delegate from the South-Eastern Association, spoke upon the "Spiritual Interests of our Sabbath-schools," after which D. E. Maxson, Agent of the Seventh-day Baptist Education Society, ad-Babcock, and L. E. Livermore.

Adjourned. Benediction by D. E. Max-

FIRST-DAY-MORNING SESSION. Open by prayer by Horace Stillman. Minutes read and approved.

It was voted that only those delegates appointed who shall attend one or more of the business sessions of the Association, shall be recognized as delegates.

An order of \$50 was voted T. L. Gardiner | D. E. Maxson, was adopted. for expenses as delegate to the Central, Western, and North-Western Associations.

The Corresponding Secretary made report

Beyond the preparation of Circular Letter for 1881, no occasion for official correspondence has arisen during the year. A. H. Lewis, Cor. Sec.

The publication of the Minutes was refered to the Executive Committee, with instructions to publish complete in SABBATH RECORDER, and with power to decide in reference to permanent form.

A letter was read from Rev. Walter B. in the Minutes, and also that the Correspond-3. Resolved, That we recommend to the pastors ing Secretary respond in behalf of this body. O. D. WILLIAMS, Assisting Recording Secretary.

LETTER FROM REV. W. B. GILLETTE To the members and delegates to the Seventh-day Baptist

I would esteem it a privilege, of which I am unworthy, to meet with you in your deliberations, and to worship with you in the house of God. But that privilege I can not enjoy. Since last October, I have been laid aside from active duties of the ministry aftter fifty-two years service. It has been my life-work. and I have never regretted that I was counted worthy to labor in the gospel. The first First-day in June, 1832, I was called to the work of the gospel ministry by the Church of Friendship, N. Y. I was examined by a council composed of delegates from the First and Second Alfred Churches, Little Genesee, and Richburg, and in the usual form set apart to the work, by Elders John Greene, Spencer Sweet, and Joel Greene. I look back over the past with a thankful heart, remembering God's unbounded goodness to me. He has ever comforted, blessed, and prospered me; and if I have ever been of any use to the church, and the world give God the praise. - I have been but a pen in his hands. I am assured that my work is nearly done. I am waiting the time of my deliverance, regretting most of all, that I have done so little for the cause of him whom I have taken pleasure in serving. I am one with you in love, in fellowship, and labor; trusting, my brethren, that you will be true to your calling. Pray for me in my infirmities, and that all may be permitted to meet where trials will never come.

Prayer was offered in behalf of the Association for Father Gillette, and all other aged members of our Association.

W. B. GILLETTE.

At 10.30, the Ordination Services of Bro. O. D. Williams were attended to, as previously arranged, viz.: Prayer by D. E. Maxson; reading 2d chapter of 1st Timothy, W. C. Titsworth; sermon by A. E. Main, from Mark 1: 39, "He preached;" consecratory prayer by J. R. Irish; charge to the candidate by A. H. Lewis; hand of fellowship by S. S. Griswold; benediction pronounced by the candidate, O. D. Williams.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Prayer by T. L. Gardiner.

It was ordered that when we adjourn, it shall be to meet with the Chnrch at Plainfield, N. J., on Fifth-day before the first Sabbath in June, 1883.

The following resolutions were unamiously

Resolved, That the delegates and attendants upon the sessions of this Association, return their sincere thanks to the brethren and friends of the Second Hopkinton Church, for their prompt and large hearted liberality with which they have opened their

Resolved. That the thanks of this Association be tendered to the town of Hopkinton for the free use of its Town Hall, granted us for a dining room during the sessions of this body, and also to the Association Baptist Church for the use of their house of worship for an overflow meeting Sabbath, and that the Secretary transmit to the Town Clerk, and also to the Clerk of the Church, copies of these resolu-

Resolutions 5 and 6 were passed to the Clerk's table, and, upon reading, were ordered to be filed in order, with the report of the Committee of Resolutions, and laid upon the table for future action.

5. Resolved, That when any church of this Association has within it any person, or persons, desiring ordination to the gospel ministry, this body considers it the duty of such church to call a council of Sister Churches, and proceed with the examination and ordination of such persons, and that in our judgment it is not best for the Association to undertake this duty which properly belongs to the churches.

6. Resolved, That this Association instructits dele gate to the Central, Western, and North-Western Associations, to request those bodies to consider whether the interchange of delegates, were not better confined to the sending of delegates to the South-Eastern Associations from each of the others.

Passed to the special order, the "Deacon dressed the Association upon the claims and | and his Office," a paper prepared and prework of that Society, especially in reference | sented by S. S. Griswold; after the reading to the Theological Department of Alfred of which, G. M. Cottrell, delegate from the University. After the address, remarks | North-Western Association, delivered a serwere made by H. P. Burdick, J. W. Morton, mon upon the theme, "Where are the Reap-A. H. Lewis, J. R. Irish, L. A. Platts, O. ers?" reading from Luke, 10th chapter, as D. Sherman, Wm. A. Rogers, G. M. Cot- the text of his discourse. At the conclusion trell, Thos. M. Clarke, J. J. White, U. M. of the sermon, and singing "Where are the reapers?"the report of the Committee on Resolutions was taken from the table, and the first resolution was read, and, after remarks by Horace Stillman, was passed.

The second was read, and, on motion to adopt, remarks were made by J. W. Morton and others, and passed.

The third was read, and, without remarks, was adopted.

The fourth was read, and after remarks by

The fifth and sixth resolutions, after reading, and on motion to adopt, were laid upon the table.

Minutes were read and approved. EVENING SESSION.

The evening was devoted to a temperance sermon by H. P. Burdick, delegate from the Western Association. Text, Habakkuk 2: 15, after which, with benediction by H. P. Burdick, the Association adjourned to meet with the Church at Plainfield, N. J., on Fifth-day before the first Sabbath in June,

L. E. LIVERMORE, Moderator pro tem. SHERMAN. Recording

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

#### GLEANINGS.

The Lost Creek Church, W. Va., takes regular monthly collections for missions.

The Ritchie Church, W. Va., expresses hearty appreciation of the labors of Bro. L. F. Randolph, missionary pastor.

The delegate from the Western Association, Rev. H. P. Burdick, says that Association was never more interested in missions

A resolution relating to missions, was discussed at the South-Eastern Association, in an interesting manner by several delegates. Attention was called to the following thoughts: gratitude for what missions have done for us, bringing the gospel Westward from Jerusalem; the needs of millions, and our responsibility; and a desire for God's blessing upon us as a people.

The Middle Island Church, W. Va., holds a monthly missionary prayer-meeting, and has a committee to collect money for mis-

The New Salem and Middle Island Churches have no pastors; but there is growing sense of the need of pastors who devote their entire time to the work of the ministry.

Dr. H. P. Burdick preached a stirring missionary sermon before the South-Eastern Association; but the collection for missions was only \$9 57, owing to the fact that just before the sermon a special and successful effort was made to raise money to send Bro. L. R. Swinney as delegate to the Sister Associations.

#### OUR MISSIONARY INTERESTS.

The substance of an address before the Eastern A sociation by Rev. L. A. Platts.

The spirit and genius of the gospel of Christ is essentially missionary. It is uni versal gospel. But in the days of Christ it was centralized first in one Person, then in few persons; it was localized first in one Person, and then in one country. It was not then universal, save in its spirit and in its adaptations to the wants of all men and all times. Men must believe in Christ in order to participate in the benefits of his gospel. But they can not believe in him, of whom they have not heard, and they can not hear without a preacher, and men can not preach except they be sent. Now, when a man is sent out for a purpose, he has a mission assigned to him. When he goes about the performance of the duties of that mission, he is a missionary. Christ, early in his own ministry, called faithful men about him, whom he instructed and sent forth to preach the gospel, i. e., he made missionaries of them. His parting commission to these same men, and, through them as representative Christians, to all Christian people, was, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature." Both the spirit and the method of this missionary gospel are stand-point, and shall therefore endeavor to gathered up in the closing messages of the ascertain, 1st. The definition of the word New Testament. "The Spirit and the bride | evangelist, as defined by our Lexicographers. say, Come. Let him that heareth say, Come. And whosoever will, let him take of the water | brief search of the Sacred Volume in regard of life freely." The spirit of its invitation to the same. 3d. What is his field of labor is, Whosoever will, Come. Its method is, when considered on a general principle, and that every man who has heard and accepted the invitation shall pass it on to his neighbor, and he, to his neighbor, until the cry | gelist a work in our churches in revival sea-Come; whosoever will, Come, has encircled the globe, and thence has spread to either

Thus, the great commission comes to every individual Christian. But individuals can work best as a rule, in and through churches. associated together in communions or denommissionary work can best be done through choosing its own field, and choosing it without infringing upon the ground already ocdo, with each in his chosen place, the univerlargest number of persons in a given time, speedily accomplished.

Have we, the Benjamin among the tribes of evangelical Israel, any place in this mission scheme? If so, what is it, and how shall we fill it? The fact that we exist as a Christian people in the world, ought to be a sufficient answer to the first question. We of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto sents itself therein, for his thought and la- ers. As a result, those who hitherto had have a place among the missionary forces of the measure of the stature of the fullness of bor, and that well might the apostle say to never seemed to take any interest in such the world. In answering the second and Christ; that we henceforth be no more chil- Timothy, "Be instant in season, and out of things, begins to cry, "Lord, what shall I

there should be two representative societies men, and cunning craftiness, whereby they in place with such a gigantic work before proper working condition; and without this Society.

York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Dakota Territory, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, sist of thirty-five or forty Churches, with an love." average membership of forty; and ten or twelve unorganized centers. And there are about twenty missionaries and missionary pastors, receiving from our society from \$25 to \$400 a year. In Haarlem, Holland, there is a Church of thirty members, whose pastor receives \$300 from our Society. In China, there is a Church of twenty members, and mission property valued at seven or eight thousand dollars. There are three American missionaries, three native preachers, one Bible woman, and three day schools. annual expenditure is nearly \$2,000.

These, in the baldest outline, are "Our Missionary Interests." One question of practical and vital importance remains to be considered—how shall we best conserve and promote these interests?

- 1. Train these small churches in the spirit and habits of (a) self-help, (b) self-support, and (c) contributing to work outside
- 2. Keep the missionary fires burning in the larger and self-supporting Churches, by the missionary concert, by the regular missionary collection, or systematic contribu tion for missionary purposes, and by sermons
- on missionary topics. 3. Keep the whole people informed of the work which is being done, which needs to be done, waiting at our hands to be done, and of the plans of our Board for doing it, and of the means at hand for doing it. This must be accomplished largely by means of publications; department in SABBATH RECORDER, or Missionary Magazine, packed full of facts, restated if need be, till all hear and know. This can also be done by the work of the Secretary, which Bro. Main has been doing for the past eighteen months. Let us keep him at it for the next eighteen
- 4. Encourage our young men and women to (a) look forward to, (b) prepare for, (c) and engage in the work of missions. We pray, "O Lord, send forth laborers," &c., and advise our sons to go into business.
- 5. Seek and obtain the true gospel spirit and then we shall be in the missionary spirit and out of that spirit will come a generous support of our missionary interests, and God will crown all with blessed success.

#### THE EVANGELIST.

Paper read by request before the Quarterly Meet ing of the Churches of Rhode Island and Connecticut, at Greenmanville, Conn., April 23d, and afterwards before the Second Hopkinton Church. Printed by request of the Church.

BY A. A. LANGWORTHY.

In considering the subject allotted me, I have chosen to consider it from a general 2d. To inquire what is to be learned from a attention. 4th and lastly. Has the evan-

for the definition of the term evangelist, we find the word defined first as a writer of the history or doctrines, precepts, actions, life, and death of our blessed Savior Jesus Christ, Churches have found it an advantage to be as the four evangelists, Matthew, Mark, Luke and John. 2d. And which will more inations. These, again, have found that directly bear upon the subject we propose to treat, he is defined as a preacher or pubsocieties of their own appointment or lisher of the gospel of Jesus Christ, licensed creation. Each denomination or society to preach, but not having charge of a particular church. As we turn our attention to the Inspired Volume, we find recorded in cupied by others, by giving all something to the Epistle of Paul to the Ephesians, 4th chapter, the following language: "But unsal gospel is likely to be preached to the to every one of us is given grace according to and seeming to glory in it; when we are church will listen to him as they get warmed the measure of the gift of Christ. Wherefore and so the purpose of the Divine Master he saith, When he ascended up on high, he the midst of all the influences which we have mosphere in which he lives, under the benign led captivity captive, and gave gifts unto men. And he gave some, apostles; some, prophets; name of God is never breathed in prayer, or ness as it is shown forth in its beauty by one and some, evangelists; and some, pastors and even spoken except in irreverence, that the whose very life-work keeps him in close conteachers; for the perfecting of the saints, children who are reared in these homes are nection with it. They either settle or rise for the work of the ministry, for the edify- almost utterly ignorant of God's claim up- above them and go to work, aroused to the ing of the body of Christ, till we all come in on them, we begin to see the field which fact that there is something to be done, and the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge opens before the evangelist, and what pre- they begin to be alive to the welfare of oth-

in love, may grow up into him in all things, and Nebraska. These home interests con- of the body unto the edifying of itself in

> Passing from this Epistle to Paul's second | ist is to labor, his field and the work in it, letter to Timothy, who we shall perceive seemed to be doing the work of the evangelist, we find the following charge given him: "I charge thee therefore before God, and the Lord Jesus Christ, who shall judge the quick and the dead at his appearing and in as it might seem they ought to be, but just in season, out of season; reprove, rebuke, exhort with all longsuffering and doctrine. But watch thou in all things, endure afflictions, do the work of an evangelist, make full proof of thy ministry."

Hence we see the Bible definition would seem to agree in substance with that obtained from the Lexicographer; in short, the evangelist is one who is to go out proclaiming the gospel of Jesus Christ to a sinful world, and dispensing the good news or glad tidings of salvation. He has his commission as much from the Inspired Volume as does the apostle, prophets, pastor and teacher. These parts when fitly joined together are to do a great and glorious work, each according to their God-given abilities and adaptation to their work; and by their effectual working in the measure of every part increase of the body is to be accomplished, unto the edifying of itself in love. The work of the evangelist seems to be a more general and wide-spread work than that of the pastor or teacher-more like that of the missionary. He is to go out preaching the gospel to every creature; and from this term go out, we should infer that his field of labor was the world. Wherever he finds a lost soul, there is a work for him not perhaps so much to indoctrinate him in general as to present the simple, fundamental principles of the gospel-to open unto that soul the way of escape from sin by pointing to the Lamb of God who taketh away the work effectually. We find it composed the sin of the world, and thus unfold the of men possessed of human natures and way which leads to everlasting life, to feed strong wills, and who sometimes get wide him with the sincere milk of the Word, so from the mark; feuds arise, spirituality at that he may be fitted to partake of the meat or more substantial food which he will need to sustain and mature him, as he progresses in the Christian life, and assumes the varied responsibilities and position which will present themselves to him in the Christian church. In short, it would seem as if the evangelist was a fit party or person to convert and introduce the world to the church, to the care and teaching of the pastor; and the fold. There are troubles within her when we allot him this broad field of the borders, impeding her progress, which are world, and inquire what presents itself in delicate to handle, and with which he dare that field to claim his attention, we shall see | not interfere. She seems almost asleep to at a glance that his is a wide field, and one her responsibility. Something must be that presents much to occupy his mind, done. Who can do it? We reply, when she heart, and hand; for when we consider the gets in this condition, there is none better fact, that with all the many efforts which have been put forth to evangelize and save has made such work a specialty. He comes the world, there is as yet the larger portion of it in sin and darkness. When we pause various experiences which have come under into the highways and byways, searching and reflect that even in our own professedly his observation, with a word which will seem Christian nation where so many church spires | to fit almost every individual case; and best point heavenward, where an educated and of all, with a soul all warm with the love of cultured ministry are doing their best to instil gospel truth, where the community is what presents itself in that field to claim his | flooded with Bibles and religious productions, where institutions of learning are so numer- the atmosphere in which he lives, his mission, ous, and the Bible is daily read; when we see our Bible-schools with all the helps which | church what an outside field of labor there As we turn to our standard Lexicographer | flood the country to aid in this work, and | is to be worked, and that they ought to get remember that there is still a large portion in condition to work it, knowing as he does of our community strangers to the blessed truths of the gospel, and strangers to God; that we can hardly pass a day of our lives in any of our villages, even to say nothing of our large cities, without hearing the name of God profaned, and the religion of Jesus from the goodness of his heart, his deep and Christ ridiculed; when we see the ravages of abiding interest for the good of souls, and intemperance and its terrible heart-rending the cause, and his personal experience in consequences; when we behold the many of such matters, plainly tells them that these our youths who seem to be possessed of the small foxes are destroying many precious very best God-given talents, following in the vines, and that they must overrule and conbroad way which leads to death and destruc | quer them; they are endangering the cause, tion, reveling in the immoral and licentious, and are in the way of the unconverted. The made to realize the fact that as yet right in up by being brought in contact with the atfor good, there are many homes where the and warming rays of the Sun of Righteous-

for this work—a Tract and a Missionary lie in wait to deceive: but speaking the truth him, nothing but a deep, thorough, and gen- state of things having been accomplished, its home mission work, Rhode Island, New the whole body fitly joined together and fall powerless before what confronts him. compacted by that which every joint sup- Well may he exclaim in the words of the do all things."

do? Do we find her approximating very closely toward that perfect church that is to be without spot or wrinkle, or any such thing? To be concise in our interrogations, Do we not find her in the world, made up of the world's inhabitants? and, in short, though we blush with shame when we speak it, and regret that such is the case, far too much like the world in her habits and customs? As her membership, who are her representatives, go out into the world, do we not find them so largely conforming to its practices that it is often difficult to ascertain in many instances who have and who have not separated themselves therefrom, and come out for Christ? These questions, when carefully considered and honestly as swered, will reveal the fact that there are many within the limits of the church who are not in the place of their rest, who are not awake to duty. In short, that right in our churches we find those who are unsaved and a field opening wide for labor from some source, and we are often led to cry, "Lord send whomsoever thou wilt," who will do times seems to be at a low ebb. The pastor, too much unassisted has labored and praved for her welfare, and endeavored to sow the seeds of gospel truth as best he could; but he often finds himself amid a work which h can not well handle. Within his parish h knows there are scores of unsaved souls after who in his heart yearns, but he has failed to so reach them as to bring them within fitted for the work than the evangelist who from his varied fields of labor rich with the God and a lively interest for the salvation of immortal souls, his very occupation being such as to keep him in this condition; it is his life work. He comes prepared to tell the from personal experience and contact with the work, all about it. He has had no connection with the little strifes and animosities which have arisen within the borders of the church, and can view them unselfishly, and, tional fathers decided, wisely I think, that with every wind of doctrine, by the slight of suffering," for all this charge will fitly come the church enlarged and brought into a mother.—Lord Macaulay.

uine work of grace can ever fit him to enter the church must have languished, dwindled, The Missionary Society has for the field of which is the head even Christ: from whom this field. In his own strength, he must and almost if not quite have become extinct: but thus quickened, she now sends forth laborers to work in the Master's vineyard, and Kentucky, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, plieth, according to the effectual working in apostle, "Of myself I can do nothing; but help the pastor in his arduous toils. The the measure of every part, maketh increase through Christ who strengthenth me, I can fountain having become purified, it sends forth a living, healing stream which tells for But having noticed for what the evangel- good upon the community brought in contact with it, and cheers the evangelist as he goes forth to other duties; and perchance we pass to notice the question, Has he a work in our churches? Is it well to employ him in some may have become so inspired that they will enter this very field of evangelical revival seasons? In considering this in common with all other subjects, we must take labor, the very kind of labor for which both the church and world are suffering. Would things, not as we might wish they were, not to God it could be more generally and heartihis kingdom, preach the Word; be instant as they are. As we enter our churches, do | ly entered into. Oh, that Zion would awake. and put on her strength, and Jerusalem her we find them alive as a body to the work beautiful garments. Oh, that she would which lies before them even in the community where they are located? Do we find a arise and shake herself from the dust and majority of its members active, working show her power, that the great work of saying souls might be entered into by the many members, closely allied to their pastor, helpinstead of the few, both by precept and exing him prosecute the work of saving souls which the church as a body was designed to ample. Could this be done, how the borders of Zion might be enlarged and her waste places made to blossom like the rose. How many a weary care-worn pastor encouraged, how the whole church in trying to feed others would themselves be fed with the bread of life and watered with that living water of which if a man drink he will thirst no more; and this great work which lies before us as Christians, begin to be rapidly accomplished. and thus many precious souls saved which otherwise will be lost.

In view of these facts, we would in conclusion welcome to our churches and communities the prudent and careful evangelist who comes among us, clothed with the true missionary spirit, as one ordained and sent of God for this work, not with exciting words to frighten, but preaching the plain practical truths of the Bible, and appealing to men's better judgment in such a way as to linduce them to a correct course of living, and to build upon the sure foundation, even Jesus Christ; to arouse the church to a sense of her duty and the work before her, to lead them to stand by and assist the pastor by working with him instead of leaving him to work alone, to bring within the fold the unconverted for us to care for, watch over, and feed. Brethren and sisters, we need to thus be aroused. The cause demands it, the wellfare of our every soul needs it. The fields all around are white and ready for the harvest, but the labors are few. We have feeble churches, some without pastors and teachers, that are suffering for such labor. Let some of the talents which lie buried in our strong churches, be aroused to action, and reach out to aid the feeble ones located near them. In this way, let the church as a body enter into this field of evangelical labor, and become more active themselves, and they will soon be relieved from needing to call the evangelist from his field which lies outside of the church; and, as a result of their labors, they will grow in grace and the further knowledge of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. May God in his own good time hasten such a work. May he send us more willing workers, more men who are filled with the spirit of a Moody, who will go out diligently for the lost wherever they are to be found, with a spirit to

Rescue the perishing, care for the dying, Snatch them in pity from sin and the grave, Weep o'er the erring one lift up the fallen, Tell them of Jesus the mighty to save.

To rescue the perishing, for duty demands it Strength for the labor the Lord will provide, Back to the narrow way patiently win them, Tell the poor wanderer a Savior has died,'

ever bearing in mind the fact that he who converted the sinner from the error of his ways has saved a soul from death, and shall hide a multitude of sin. When the church more fully imbibes this spirit, and acts upon it, the more fully she will keep herself in a revived and working condition, and will bring forth more and better fruit. With Pauls to plant and Apolloses to water, God will be pleased to give the increase.

TRIBUTE TO A MOTHER.—Children, look in those eyes, listen to that dear voice, notice the feeling of even a touch that is bestowed upon you by that gentle hand. Make much of it while yet you have that most precious of all gifts, a loving mother. Read the unfathomable love of those eyes: the kind anxiety of that tone and look, however slight your pain. In after life you may have friends, fond, dear, kind friends; but never will you have again the inexpressible love and gentleness lavished upon you which none but a mother bestows. Often do I sigh in my struggles with the hard, uncaring world, for the sweet, deep security I felt when, of an evening resting in her bosom, I listened to some quiet tale, suitable to my age, read in her tender, untiring voice. Never can I forget her sweet glances cast upon me when I appeared asleep; never her kiss of peace at night. Years have passed away since we laid her beside my father in the old church-yard, third questions, as above, our denominadren, tossed to and fro, and carried about season; reprove, rebuke, exhort with all longdo to be saved?" Sinners are converted, and long since hallowed by the memory of my Education

Conducted by Rev. J. AL elf of the Seventh-day B

"Let ther

RETURL THEORY Baccalaurate Sermon,

"Bethel—House of God. Bethel-House of cending and descending above, was found by J into the wide world, to self. As, from his journeyed northward, along the hights of th promise, its grandeurs bling influences, awaki tions. Add to this, t apprehensions, the hope fore him, and it is not at eventide, he rested stone pillow, his soul receptive mood, fit for and revelations. Fortunate would it be

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Humanity has given three answers.

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3. Bethelistic. Th apprehends the universe of God-everywhere an energized, and control and power. He is the phenomena are the dire indwelling, living realit in nature are divine o of the universe are the the unchanging divine by his perfect reason, All natural agencies are divine activities. This of an active universe an er of intense activity, a cence forever after. I is a perpetual generati with perpetual efflux fe of all life. Matter is power, known as force stableness by this ever ing power. Instead of unyielding, inscusate. lifeless forms, choking

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## Education Department.

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

"LET THERE BE LIGHT."

BETHEL THEORY OF THE UNIVERSE

Baccalaurate Sermon, delivered June 11, 1882.

BY J. ALLEN.

"Bethel-House of God."-Gen. 29-19.

Bethel—House of God—with angels ascending and descending, and God standing above, was found by Jacob, as he went out into the wide world, to begin life for him-As, from his Southern home, he journeyed northward, up the steeps, and along the hights of that splendid land of promise, its grandeurs gleamed with ennobling influences, awaking devout inspirations. Add to this, the uncertainties, the apprehensions, the hopes, of the new life before him, and it is not surprising that when, at eventide, he rested his head upon the stone pillow, his soul was subdued to that receptive mood, fit for divine communings and revelations.

Fortunate would it be, if every youth, on passing out to life's wide opportunities, with its harrying foes and care-encumbered responsibilities, could thus find Bethel. Youth is pre-eminently the bethel season of life. The soul is then keenly alive and responsive to all ennobling and divine influences, ready to be motived and guided by them, to the extrusion of all that is ignoble and sordid. It is thus not only pertinent but important that every youth should interpret aright the dignity of his being, the divine significance of life and its environments. Indeed, the vital question at this period is. What do we find the universe and ourselves? The true worth of living and doing depends greatly upon the answer given to this ques-

Humanity has given, in general terms three answers.

1. ABETHELISTIC. Atheism gives answer no bethels in the wide universe, because no God in the wide universe. At the best, the universe is but the result of an unknown and unknowable power, working, as blind force, without purpose, to a resistless unmeaning end. In such a universe there can be no divine personality to hold communion with man, and, by his presence, make sacred either persons, places, or seasons. Man is an orphan, without kith or kin in the wide, cold, barren voids. No spiritual relationships respond to his longings, and give sympathy and aid. Not a few there be, who practically have faith in nothing higher than the smoke of one's chimney top, whose interests sweep no wider than the lines bounding one's real estate, whose chief pursuit is self-happiness.

2. Semi-Bethelistic. Bethels, occasional and special, are granted by this theory. God, as the infinite mechanician, constructed the universe in a little period of intense activity, and setting it, machine-like, in motion, and retiring into the supreme heavens, left it to run its time, applying, now and then, just enough of occasional or special providence, to keep it regulated and in order. In such a universe, only those places are bethels, wherein some special providence or miraculous interposition has been manifested; and only such seasons, as are specially set apart to commemorate these events, are bethel seasons. Practically, such a conception of the universe tends to produce, in its recipients, a like spiritual condition. The main sweep of life will be mechanical and dry and hard, with occasional seasons of uplifting, when all will seem swung just beneath the Eternal Throne, and to run in tian civilization draws its life from this di shining grooves.

3. Bethelistic. The bethelistic doctrine apprehends the universe as the living temple of God—everywhere and perpetually filled, energized, and controlled by his presence | be with man, the child of God. Every soul and power. He is the arch-reality. All phenomena are the direct expression of this indwelling, living reality. All the ongoings offspring of God, man was created to conin nature are divine operations. The laws of the universe are the uniform activities of | in God. Humanity is the highest earthly the unchanging divine personal will, lighted organ of the divine life and manifestationby his perfect reason, guided by purpose. All natural agencies are thus modes of the of an active universe and an inactive Deity; wisdom. "The inspiration of the Almighty, er of intense activity, at one time, and quies- giveth understanding." He is illumed, with perpetual efflux from the infinite source of the divine love, shed abroad in his nature. power; known as force, held in perpetual supernatural life. He is, thus, permeated, stableness by this ever-present and unvary- irradiated, uplifted, upheld, empowered, unyielding, insensate, mechanical forces and

there is everywhere present the conscious sinful. God reveals himself to the pious con- beauty, and gives infallible assurance that Physics, Zoologies, Psychologies, and Theolo- | It is the source of all spiritual graces, lifting gies, are all efforts to interpret and explain above all low influences, and diffusing itself the divine thoughts, plans, purposes, and activities. Lowell thus expresses it:

"We, who believe Life's bases rest Beyond the probe of chemic test, Still, like our fathers, feel Thee near."

divine revelations.

A call to prayer.

'God is law, say the wise; O Soul, and let us rejoice, For if he thunder by law, the thunder is yet his voice Speak to Him, thou, for He hears, and spirit with spirit may meet; Closer is he than breathing, and nearer than hands

The circling glories of the years with their annual marshaling wonders; the golden fires of the unfathomable heavens; refulgent days and august nights, are all ever-present

'Neath cloistered boughs each floral bell that And tolls its perfume on the passing air, Makes Sabbaths in the fields, and ever ringeth

Your voiceless lips, O flowers, are living preachers, Each cup a pulpit, every leaf a book.' The constellated stars are sacred rune whereby the divine power is written athwar the heavens. The Psalmist well sings.

> "Day uttereth instruction unto day, And night showeth knowledge unto night.

4. Bethelistic Providence. providence is, at once universal and particu lar, eveywhere and always active with the general uniformity of God's own unvariableness, and with the diversity and adaptability of personal will. All providence is thus special, yet grounded in universal laws. Gravitation, light, heat, electricity, are primal, natural modes of divine providence. Sunrise and sunset, Winter and Summer, Spring and Autumn, calm and storm, flood and drouth, are all phases of the perpetual presence and activity of God. He is equally near and equally active in all places and in all seasons. Thus there is no blind fate, no remorseless necessity; but one all pervasive, beneficent keeper and guardian of all, the shepherd of all beings. Instead of the insensate forces of an unconscious and un known and unknowable power, the universe is transfigured by a living, conscious spirit, a personal God, a beneficent Father, manifesting himself in beginningless endless efflux of life, as a beneficent forth-putting of power ever working for the ends of perfection in all created being. When the spiritual eyepower becomes clear and strong, then, like the young man for whom Elisha prayed, we see all the mountains of life full of horses and chariots of fire, messengers of God to work his will, in all nature and history.

Man is, thus, no orphaned child in a dead cold, barren universe, with no responsives to his great soul needs; but a child enfolded in the arms of all-compassionate fatherhood and motherhood, ready to assuage all sorrows, wipe away all tears, soothe all pains, and lift up and strengthen. Wherever we stay, He is our sun and our shade; his smile is in the morning's dawn and in the evening's glow. He leads the way wherever we roam by land or sea. For such, miracles are no exceptional occurrences, but every day realities. All times and events are full of them. The divine power and guiding providence, and self-verification is manifested in all. Such assurance lifts from the regions of spiritual night, with its clouds and shadows of doubt; from the gray dawn of philosophic truth, to the noontide splendors of living faith. All systems of belief, all forms and ceremonies are but the outward expression of the universal aspiration for this indwelling life. All progress, all Chrisvine fountain.

5. Bethelistic Lives. If such be the uni verse, in its nature and relations, and in its providential ongoings, much more must it was created expressly to be the "temple of the living God," as Paul teaches. sciously, "live, move, and have his being" created for a constant in-living and intercourse of the divine with the human. Hulifeless forms, choking up the infinite spaces, the extrusion of all the animal, the low, the er found touches with new life and spiritual lime."

through all the avenues of being, illuming, sanctifying, glorifying the whole being, and furnishing the inspirations to all true living and doing.

When the illumined eye of the spirit is enabled to apprehend the universe, as thus filled and lighted by the divine presence, the whole takes on a new significancy and sacredness. Nothing is any longer common or unclean. All is sacred. One no longer has our lives. Whenever and to whomsoever the to pass beyond the vail, into the holy of holies, in this tabernacle of God, to find him. He is without, in the court of the beings and influences bright and shining. Gentiles, as well. He does not have to set apart special times and seasons, that, haply, life, as well as in closet, or cloister, or church with unsandaled feet listening for its divine mission. It will hear, in all the voices and in all the silences, a "sound of soft stillness," and, Elijah-like, stand, with covered face, listening to the divine teachings. Such soul will rise above all wild passion and -narrow, noisy fanaticism, which, like the proph ets of Baal, seek God with crying aloud shouting, gesticulating, cutting, slashing, leaping upon the altars, and all that, as if God were talking, or journeying, or, per chance, sleeping. With reverent mien and hushed voice, in trustful assurance of the divine presence and power to bless with all heavenly benedictions, it will seek and find

As the spirit rises above the mist and murk and storm of the low, and narrow, and passionate, into the clear, serene presence of the divine, it finds gentleness, peace, and sweet restfulness, unperturbed by worldly turmoil, unswayed by prejudice and passion: the frivilous, the vain, the unworthy, the fanatical, will beat and surge beneath un heeded. The deepest, highest, divinest ex periences of such a one will be unutterable by the noise of speech, as were those of Paul on being caught up to the third heaven. Every divinely living person becomes voiceless, in proportion to the sacredness of his experiences. Such can not be talked. When Moses returned from that forty days communion with God on the hights of Sinai, his face so radient with the Eternal Glory that the people could not steadfastly behold him. he veiled it, and, though the outward law, amid lightning, and thunder was graven or tables of stone, no talk was ever made of

this indwelling and outshining glory. 6. BETHELISTIC INFLUENCE. It is by just this outshining glory, that the divinest experiences of life are revealed. It will shine out from all true lives, through all the hinder ances of ignorance, of uncongenial temperament, unfavorable circumstances, and reveal, by tone and bearing and word and purpose and action, its essential nature. Satan, so the legend runs, on a time, besought God to give into his keeping, Saint Benedict, "the learnedly ignorant, and wisely unlearned," that he might test him after the manner of Job. The request was granted. and taking him to his dominions, Satan thought to corrupt him to its ways; but the silent, unconscious influence of his saintly character was such that the fallen spirits were irresistibly drawn to him, and began to pattern after him. Satan, alarmed for the safety of his realm, besought his immediate removal, lest the influence of his gentleness and heavenly grace should depopulate hell.

This legend aptly illustrates the unconscious influence of a God entempled character. Cowper thus be ntifully expresses it: When one who holds communion with the skies, Has filled his urn where those pure waters rise. And once more mingles with these meaner things, 'Tis e'en as if an angel shook his wings. Immortal fragrance fills the circuit wide,

And tells us whence these treasures are supplied. who seek as observers, who seek something wrongs and abuses ever disappearing in its to tell, and to talk about, but rather to lowly, simple, pure, open souled sincere ones, who the calmness and serenity of God. We need are content to "know and be unknown" in to learn that to plant and nurture and grow divine activities. This avoids the paradox | man wisdom is the outshining of the divine | all divine knowledges and experiences. These are the "pure in heart" who see God, This is the divine method. Plant, water, and God reveals himself to the world through and hoe, and God will supply the sun and cence forever after. The life of the universe vivified and empowered by divine wisdom them. In and through such, we find higher dew and rain, and give the increase. If you is a perpetual generation, life welling forth and revelations. His love is the overflow and diviner degrees of greatness than worldly wish your fire to burn brightly, be not conwisdom and culture and experience can give. of all life. Matter is the objectized divine | His growth in grace is the unfolding of the | This influence discards all worldly trappings | "labor and to wait." Rise above the damps and circumstance. This ineffable union of and fogs, out of the clays and clogs of earth, God with man, by his indwelling Spirit, is into the dry, clear air, pure light, and calm ing power. Instead of hard, dead matter and guided, ennobled, gifted, configured, glori- that divine-human life which Christ came breezes, that reign in the spiritual realm, fied, through the entempling of the divine to to re-ingenerate humanity with, and wherev-

monest deeds. It is given only when we have entered the closet of our being, as Jesus tells us, and shut tight the door against all outside influences. Then does the hearing and answering-God reward us openly by the outshining in "soft stillness" of his life in divine one is thus revealed, there appears the mount of transfiguration, with all celestial

Such a one carries the fragrance and glories of heaven wherever he goes. Such he may find him; for he finds him in every | lives unconsciously touch the springs of life day and in every place—by land and sea, in | in others, and are thus ever propagating the dusty highways and in business marts of | themselves by the great and pervasive law of silent influence. Such influence comes like service. Every bush becomes aflame with the dews of heaven, softly, imperceptibly, divine glory, and the soul, Moses-like, stands | yet cooling the feverish, reviving the droop ing. It carries healing on its wings. It is noiseless as gravity, and as ever active. Like light from a luminous center it streams out upon all within its sweep. Its possessors are, indeed, "the light of the world." They are the lights set on a hill that can not be hid. As in the material world, so in the spiritual, where the light is most radiant, the shadows fall the deepest, and those in the gloom of these shadows can best realize the blessings of the beneficent light, while the lights themselves may be all unconscious of this benig-

> 7. Bethelistic Workers. As in unconscious influence, so in voluntary work, the highest and divinest is the most quiet, without any loud report of itself. As we rise in the scale of activities through all realms, the working powers ever decrease in noise and tumult, as they increase in energy and efficiency. The serene activities are those which tell for the higher good. God works in infinite quietness, yet in infinite power, save when his fect or the wicked. The noisy and the turbulent are the baneful. Truth, right, beauty, human activity. The gentle, serene activities are those which ever make for good. The bustling, the noisy-money-getting, war, politics—spring from the lower and coarser wants and propensities; while culture, refinement, religion, come, as do light and life, in still streams, and, like them, tell for all that is cleanest, fairest, and best. These are embosomed in undying beauties. These grow as the trees grow. These build man's "eternal towers." All right regal living and doing is quiet, graceful, and benignant. Those activities that flow on in the channels of peaceful quietudes, as the ages go, tell most potently for human weal. They lead man up to higher planes of civilization.

8. Bethelistic Peace. Lives, ensphered, motived and missioned of God, become partakers of his own peace. "Peace, be still," comes as a command to all the lower, tumultuous passions; comes as a benediction to the spirit lighted by the Sun of Righteousness, as they fulfill their appointed mission. As a well ringing out clear and distinct, through fog and mist, is the voice of such to the cloud-enveloped world. Such lives are no longer nettled and stung, rasped and bittered. Without this inliving and ensphering peace of God, even our reforms, our benevolences, our religious enterprises, are liable to degenerate into anxieties, rivalries, and worries, full of ponderous machinery, whose thud and clatter drown all of the sweeter, gentler, diviner influences. The infinite peace of all nature, as Emerson puts it, is ever saying to us, as we come forth from our reformatory debates, "So hot? my little sir." "Providence," Guizot says, "takes a step forward, and ages have passed." Providence never frets, never hurries; yet This gracious power comes not to those ever reforms, ever progresses, old errors, old pathway. We need to learn to work with truth is the surest way to root out error. tinually poking and punching it. Learn to where all is "eternal, beautiful, serene, sub-

9. BETHELISTIC JOY. To this peace there spirit, and there flows the eternal stream of sciousness, living in its life, being the very God walks the earth again in the person of is added the positive, the higher elementlife, power, and deed, of the all-pervading life and motive and energy of every right his child. As Iole said she knew Hercules divine joy. When the soul is entirely en-Deity. The universe is thus, at all points doing. This assurance, becoming the practobe a god, because "he conquered whether templed of God, and working on the plane and times, a Bethel, glowing and glorified tical, living principle of life, gives vitality he stood, or walked or sat, or whatever thing of his purpose, and with the inspirations of with divine splendors. Our Mathematics, and a divine nobility to all living and doing. he did," so these highest and divinest types his spirit, divine ardors then fill all its sails, conquer, not through much speaking in imparting joy, which the world can neither public gatherings and on the corners of the give nor take, transcending all worldly hapstreets, or in the market place, but silently, piness as the spiritual transcends the animal. yet speaking eloquently, irresistibly, whether | A spirit thus attuned, becomes an instrustanding or sitting or walking, in all com- ment through which all heavenly harmonies play. Only those experiencing it can tell

What this strong music of the soul may be-What and wherein it doth exist, This light, this glory, this fair, luminous mist, This beautiful and beauty-making power. Joy, joy that ne'er was given,

Save to the pure and in their purest hour.

Life and life's effluence, cloud at once and shower.' This is the peace, joy, which Christ bequeathed to his followers, and which the divine comforter, when it comes, shall make complete. It was for this joy that he "endured the cross, despising the shame." It was this same joy that lifted the apostles above burdens, toils, persecutions—all manner of temptations. It has enabled all likeminded, motived, and empowered, to work their work with a steady, strong hand and joyous heart. However care encumbered and work-weary; however heavily life's burdens may press, this joy perpetually refreshes and invigorates. Though called to walk the world's hot lava beds-walk with blistering feet; or to struggle on benumbed by the world's fogs and damps, yet this divine joy will triumph over all. It lifts above all despondencies, glooms, disappointments, sicknesses, forsakings, losses; lifts into the sweet peace of the divine airs, and the joyous radiance of the divine light. It enables the willing and the receptive spirit to mount as on eagle wing, to run without fainting. to work without wearying.

Young friends, as you are soon to pass from these halls of learning, you find yourselves just entering the vestibule of your life work. The realization of your hopes, the fulfillment of your mission, is yet seen only dimly in the distance. The first pages only of your life's history have, as yet, been writ-Your heavenly Father made your lives to be sublime—even divine. They are full of opportunities, splendid possibilities. which once let slip, can never be recalled. The undaunting assurance of something better than anything yet attained is a great and power is disturbed or opposed by the imper- | determining force in all effort. Add to this the experimental assurance that you are agencies of a living, present, guiding divinity, and you become empowered from on high goodness, in their essential normal activities, to work your work. Let your lives be filled are peaceful and beneficent. Thus it is with and motived of God, and they will move on unfalteringly, trustfully, brayely. As no soul is utterly desolate as long as there is one being in whom it can trust, so no soul, whose trust is in God, can be without consolation, yea, peace, joy, ever filled with the divine ardors. Talent, wit, learning, genius, sentiment, sympathy, love, will all be ennobled, glorified.

> In after years, as you recall your school friends, you will find some passing their lives in affluence and ease, some struggling and harried with penury and sickness, some whose morning sun promised a resplendent noon, hidden by the clouds of inglorious inactivity, some given to clean handed honor and self-forgetting heroisms, while a few standing on the high places of the earth. on the headlands of progress, are beckoning their fellows to follow.

I am confident, from my knowledge of you, gained through these trial years of study and preparation, that in life's broader field of work, you will ever be found,

"Where truth and right are striving in the van, Where noble heroes wage their glorious strife;" not with those who.

'Come skulking last, with selfishness and fear.

Great truths loom, mountain-like, in the distance, serene, sublime, awakening reverence, devotion, and giving ideals, noble and purposeful. The higher the range of these truths and of these ideals, the higher and nobler the character. Remember that the richest and worthiest legacy you can bequeath to the world is a noble character. No character is great, save as it embodies and realizes great principles. These principles. must, however, be energized by the divine presence and power, in order to give them vitality, growth, and fruitage. One, thus endued, has something better and greater than talents, wealth, learning or position; something that enables him to walk the world, open eyed, calm browed, serene souled, and departing to leave a legacy more enduring than silver or gold, marble or granite, something that shall grow in evergreen beauty, and bear fruit for the healing of humanity.

As my last word to you, permit me to give expression to the prayer and the hope, that, as you go forth into the wide world. you may find it. everywhere and at all times, a bethel, with angels ascending and descending all along life's pathway. May you ever be entempled of God, and your lives, your influence, be continuous manifestations of his living presence—full of infinite peace and joy-joy that shall be a constant foretaste of that awaiting you, when you shall be gathered home to heaven, where the river of life runs clear and perpetual, where the tree of life is ever in bloom and in fruit: where there is no nights, nor need of lamp or sun; for the Lord God shall give you light and you shall reign for ever and ever.

## The Sabbath Recorder.

Alfred Centre, N. Y., Fifth-day, June 15, 1882.

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#### TOBACCO; BOTANICALLY, CHEMICALLY. AND HY GIENICALLY.

- Tobacco belongs to the nightshade family. of which, atropa, or belladonna, and hyoscyamous, or henbane, both deadly poisons, are other genera. "Nicotiana tabacum is the botanic name of the common tobacco. Gray describes it as a "rank, acrid narcotic." No other genus, of the nightshade family, has so active a poison as the nicotiana.

There are few more deadly poisons know to chemistry than nicotine—the essential oil of tobacco. The Encyclopedia Americans says of it: "It is a nauseous and poisonous weed, whose only properties are deleterious." Dr. Bigelow's American Botany says: "There is no plant which has less to reccommend it.' Koemfer ranks it with the "strong vegetable poisons." Chambers' Encyclopedia says: "The nicotine, or oil of tobacco, is known by experiment, to be highly poisonous." Dr. Brodie, by experiment, found that two drops of this oil, on the tongue of a cat, produced death. In some experiments, to determine the relative strength of the alcohol and the tobacco poisons, before the students of Milton College, the writer of this article procured two dogs of about equal physical strength. On the tongue of one was put two drops of the undiluted alcohol, and on the tongue of the other the same amount of the oil of tobacco. In the former dog, life was extinct in five minutes, while in the latter, it was extinct in three minutes—conclusive proof that both substances are deadly poisons, and that tobacco is the more virulent. In another experiment, one drop of nicotine, on the tongue of a cat, produced instantaneous convulsions, and death in two minutes. The most extended and careful scientific research has proved, beyond all doubt, that tobacco is one of the most active of all poisons, the most intoxicating of all intoxicants. The physiological effects of tobacco are described by Dr. Sizars of Glasgow, as follows: "The constitutional effects of tobacco are numer- of the brethren and sisters of the Second ous and varied, consisting of giddiness, sick- Hopkinton Church. The cool sea-breeze ren- It is no mean praise when his neighbors should be paid for. The amendment to you are neither unremembered nor unloved. It is a ness, vomiting, dyspepsia, vitiated taste, loose dered the crowded church comfortable, even bring willing testimony to this statement. strike out the section was lost, and it was bowels, diseased liver, congestion of brain, apoplexy, palsy, mania, loss of memory, amaurosis, deafness, nervousness, emasculation." The eminent French chemist, Boussiron, in a learned treatise on tobacco, says that the effects of tobacco and deadly nightshade are nearly identical in character and violence, viz., giddiness, disturbed vision, nausea, vomiting, and frequently diarrhea. Chambers' Encyclopedia gives the following as the effects of tobacco: "Faintness, nausea, giddiness, delerium, weakness of limbs, trembling, prostration, coldness of surface, clammy perspiration, convulsions, paralysis easily get together and make up their reports, and death." In some cases there is dilation of the pupils, as by the atropa poison, dimness of sight, weak pulse, disturbance of the heart, causing difficult breathing. The use of tobacco, especially in the form of smoking, is one of the most prolific causes of Christ. The opening sermon, by T. L. of cancerous sores in and about the mouth Gardiner, mapped out the work, and the of which he is a member; let him reflect upand nose. The most skillful medical practitioners have pronounced it impossible to Papers, reports, addresses, and sermons folcure these, or any of the long list of diseases lowed in regular order, till at the close of of the digestive organs and nerves, that come | the fourth day of the session it was wonderof the tobacco poison, except upon condition | ful how much had been done. The missionof total abstinence from it. Will not our ary interests were fully presented, and young men study these facts carefully, and discard once and forever, this so unmanly The Tract Society interests were explained, and deleterious habit-intoxication?

#### D. E. M. DECLINE OF POWER IN THE PULPIT

#### NUMBER I.

While revolving in my thoughts for some subject for an article, my eye lit upon the theme of Professor Swing's sermon last Sun- | ment. The cause of temperance received a day in Chicago, "Alleged Decline of the Christian Ministry." One of the causes which he assigns why so comparatively few responsibility of the voter. enter the ministry, and why those who do have so little power, is the "dry and orthodox and profitless" curriculum of our theolegical seminaries. I can not say positively, but I question seriously whether Professor Swing ever took a course in a theological seminary. I should judge he had been a teacher of delles-lettres, as his title of Professor, and his rhetorical tastes would seem Church, and thrust out because of his het- spending so much time in long discussions. course. Whether this be so or not, it is cer-

with the orthodox creeds to give a man of Professor Swing's character a large following. | theological department. He is something of a philosopher, good deal of a historian, and quite a rhetorician; yet a really spiritual meetings, a letter was read the clogian he is not. I doubt if any who from our venerable brother, W. B. Gillette, him from a debt incurred in the publication hear him weekly can postulate affirmatively and the answer to it when read were both of a book of ninety-six pages, on the Sabbath, what he believes. I doubt if he can himself. He is one of those rare speakers in whom is then the whole congregation were led by A. found a harmony between his thinking, writing, and delivery. Am I understood? I doubt it, for I am hardly sure that I have a clear apprehension of what I desire to express. But as near as I can tell it, this is it: the subject matter of his sermons is usually of a pleasant and placid nature; his manner of thinking, not radical and positive, but negative, easy and superficial; his style of composition is graceful, poetic, rhetorical, and his delivery inoffensive, sweet-tempered, unpretentious and soothing. In hearing him, I have been impressed as never before with the unity and harmony prevailing in subject, thinking, and expression.

Why devote so much of this article to which I propose to discuss quite briefly in Professor Swing? He is one of the most popular pulpit orators in America. His sermon last Sunday furnishes me a theme two or three articles of the RECORDER; and I will close this by saying, that whether he is a graduate of one of our theological seminaries or not, it is very common and exceedingly in bad taste, for those who never have enjoyed these advantages to speak contemptuously of them, just as it is common for uneducated men to throw mud at the educated, and for the vicious to cast reflections upon the virtuous. As to whether our theological seminaries are to blame for a powerless ministry, we will see in our next.

#### EASTERN ASSOCIATION.

E. M. D.

The late session of the Eastern Association was both pleasant and profitable. It was pleasant to enjoy the bracing air of the sea shore, and exceedingly pleasant to receive the warm welcome and enjoy the hospitality | "This is mine, earned with my own hands, or | said these articles had been furnished in on Sabbath-day, when the throng was greatest. The members, through their pastor, extended a right hearty welcome, for it had been forty years since the Association was

Just across the street from the church, in the Town Hall, dinner was served very comfortably and rapidly to all on the ground. I am glad to see this plan adopted in churches where the members are scattered, for it has many advantages. The dinner hour is shortened, and all can be there for the opening of the afternoon session. Committees can and best of all, the whole time is given up what the gospel of Jesus Christ has done for to social and religious enjoyment.

But the Eastern Association, I believe, was spiritually profitable to those attending, and marked a step in advance for the cause pure and healthful influences thrown about not be so very uninteresting. brethren addressed themselves steadily to it. backed up with a hundred-dollar collection. earnestly discussed, and followed by a collection. The Bible school interests were spoken to and enforced with two large Sabbath-schools on Sabbath afternoon. The to the large class of theological students, could not do. Less, it were pure selfishness were enthusiastically discussed, and sub- and sin to do. Surely, then, for value rescriptions offered toward permanent endowprominent place, and Dr. H. P. Burdick delivered a telling and forceful lecture on the

On Sixth-day, by request of the New York | man repudiate his consecration vows. Those Church, Bro. O. D. Williams, who has been attending Union Theological Seminary the past used, through his earthly life, his time, his three years, was examined, and on First-day, money, his mind and his heart to the extent solemnly ordained to the gospel ministry; A. of his ability, to promote the cause of Christ E. Main delivering an impressive sermon on in the world. And then it will be a marvel of grace to him that God, for such values

"The preaching of Christ." As I look back now on these precious bestowed, accepts so little in return. meetings, it seems to me that the Eastern to indicate. But as he has been a regularly Association has taken a long step in advance ordained minister in the Presbyterian of what it was twenty years ago, in not erodox notions, it would almost seem as if he It did my heart good also to see how admi- spondence needs no comment. It is only had enjoyed the advantages of a theological rably the younger ministers work together. necessary to call attention to it. The facts They know each other so well, what each is as there stated are enough to arouse every tain he is not a theologian. He is very pop- best adapted to, and in appointing commit- person not lost to a sense of shame, to the

ing, fascinating style of composition, and to find his place, and all work in harmony in the cause of temperance in this country. Attorney Corkhill said that the motion had unique delivery. In a large city like Chi- for the common cause. This is one of the Such transactions are a disgrace to our cago, there can always be found enough good effects of training our young men in country and humanity. cultured persons who have become disaffected our own schools, and one of the best arguments for the permanent endowment of the

> As a fitting close to these pleasant and ordered to be printed in the minutes, and in the Swedish language. Bro. North is a to the vicious counts. H. Lewis in solemn prayer to God for Bro. Gillette and for all the aged and infirm members among our people..

> > FOR VALUE RECEIVED.

These three words contain the principle

on which all business relations must be ad-

#### ADAMS CENTRE, N. Y.

justed. It is the principle of equivalent for equivalent-value given for value received. It is a very simple principle, and yet disastrous results are sure to follow when, for any considerable time, or to any considerable extent, it is ignored. It is the principle involved in the question of labor and capital.

rich on the products of the labor of men inadequately paid, or when the capitalist is liquors consumed on the trip down. Mr. losing money on the products of labor paid for at even a moderate price, there is in either | newspaper extract, which had characterized case a serious disturbance which must be the trip down as a grand drunk, and he was remedied, or ruin, for somebody, will speedily follow. The "strikes" which have been so common all over the country for months | bill that \$4,000 worth of champagne had past, are the efforts of laboring men to read- been drunk, and only \$400 of whisky, the ing, yea, anxious, that others may be made just the relations of capital and labor on this balance of the whisky being returned. He happy in knowing that we have a mutual inprinciple. The evils complained of by these | characterized the trip as a big drunk. This men may be real or imaginary, certainly the | remark brought Mr. Martin, of Delaware, to | ry. methods employed are unjustifiable; but be- his feet, who denounced the statement of cause the principle contended for is universal- Mr. Springer, and said that he (Martin) was ly recognized as just, even strikes may some- a member of that commission that went times be apologized for, if they may not be down the river, and that no one was drunk justified. Or, again, this principle, recog- on that occasion. Mr. Springer was asked nized and acted upon by the individual, if he was there, but he proved an alibi by forms the basis of a self-respecting and uni- stating that he was in California at that versally-respected manhood. A man may be | time, and had not an opportunity to enjoy pardoned the display of a little pride if, the blow out. Mr. Robeson, of New Jersey, when looking around upon his earthly pos- advocated the passage of the section, and was

matters, may not justly be applied to relig- lalone; that three hundred and forty dollars ious matters as well. The man who boasted that he had been a church-member for ten | and twenty-five in brandy, it will be seen years, and that it had cost him, during all | that neither entertainers nor entertained had those years, just twenty-five cents, is certain- any foolish qualms of conscience, whatever ly not a type of Christian manhood to be other qualms they may have had afterward. proud of. Let a Christian man ask himself him personally in bringing salvation to him in this world, and the hopes of glory in the world to come; let him consider what are the him and his family by the Church of Christ on the ever-increasing blessings of a Christian civilization, into the inheritance of which he has been born; and then let him ask himself whether in all this there is any "value received," and whether he has as yet even begun to pay for it. There is, of course, an not of ourselves; it is the gift of God, not of works lest any man should boast." But when we received that gift, did we not in vows of solemn consecration give ourselves educational interests, with especial reference thus redeemed back to God? More, we ceived-value inestimable-we have promised to pay, to the full extent of our ability. Will an honest business man burn up his own note of hand and call it paid? No more can a thoughtful, honest Christian vows will not be paid until he shall have

> DRUNKENNESS IN HIGH PLACES .- The first paragraph in our Washington corre-

this office from Bro. Andrew North, Sr., of St. Peter, Minn, asking for help for Eld. J. P. Lundquist, of Concordia, Kan., to relieve Swede, who has been a Seventh-day Baptist for twenty years, and says of the book, "It is an excellent work in the Swedish tongue, just what the Scandinavians want.'

## Communications.

#### WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10, 1882. There was considerable fun in the House vesterday over the the item in the deficiency bill appropriating \$32,000, the amount of the deficiency for the entertainment of guests at the Yorktown celebration. Mr. Cobb, of When, for instance, the capitalist grows Indiana, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a liquor bill amounting to \$6,600, for Dingley, of Maine, got up and had read a opposed to paying the bill. Mr. Springer, of Illinois, remarked that it appeared by the sessions, great or small, he can truly say, followed by Mr. Blount, of Georgia, who paid for with my own money at full price." | good faith by merchants, and that they It is also the recognition of this principle passed by a viva voce vote. I believe there is which puts into the note of hand the words, such an expression as "ginning up," intend-"For value received," without which the ed to indicate the process of personal repromise to pay has no commercial value, the | plenishment from time to time with intoxvalue received being the basis of obligation. | icating liquors. When one recollects that of Now, it may be pertinent to inquire wheth- these seven thousand dollars nearly four er a principle so fundamental in business thousand were expended in champagne

of those who most enjoyed the fun would Several important meetings of leading lawyers from various sections of the country have recently been held at the office of Louis Bagger & Co., in this city, the chief object of which has been to protest against bill 6,018, which has passed the House. The bill provides that no action for damages or proceeding in equity shall be sustained, nor shall the party be liable under sections 4,919 and 4,921 for the use of patented articles when it important sense in which it is said that "by appears that the defendant purchased in grace are we saved through faith, and that open market. It is claimed that this bill takes away almost the entire protection granted by patent to property, and in support legalizes theft. The meetings, with slight alterations, approved of Senate bill 238, which provides in suits for alleged use or infringement in patent cases when it appears that the defendant purchased in good faith for his private use or for a firm engaged in the sale, they shall not be held liable. The principles or manufacturers are to be held liable.

were expended in whisky, and two hundred

Three bartenders and two boys were kept

busy for five days supplying these little re-

freshments to jaded patriots. But whether

the nerves or the patriotism required stimu-

lation need not be explained. Perhaps a list

The report of the Judiciary Committee of the House upon the Northern Pacific Railroad land grants takes the ground that under the limitations of the granting act "the sole right which remains in the United States at the present time is the right by its Congress to do any and all acts which may be needful and necessary to insure the speedy completion of the road." After a careful review of the condition of the road, and what it has accomplished, the committee reach the conclusion that it would not be advisable to give its land grants to another company to sell them and apply the proceeds to the completion of the road; that the early completion of the road will be more readily accomplished by a policy of non-interference on the part of the government, and they therefore recommend that no further legislation is necessary or

In the Criminal Court, before Judge Wylie, Mr. Reed, counsel for Guiteau, appeared and

been made before the Court, in General Term. This Mr. Reed indignantly denied. After some further remarks, Judge Wylie said he was compelled to deny this motion. HELP. THE NEEDY.—A letter has come to He did not question the power of the Court to correct its record, but it was not for him, sitting in another term and having no personal knowledge of the record, to undertake to amend it A general verdict was based upon the good counts in the indictment, the Court, in passing sentence, shutting its eyes

The receipts at the patent office from January 1 to June 1, 1882, amount to \$428, 805 65. This is an increase over the corresponding five months of the previous year of \$64,623 55, and over the first five months of 1880 of \$90,660 85. The number of applications for patents filed in the same period of this year was 15,244, an increase over 1881 of 2,307, and over 1880 of 3,309, The management of the Patent Office by Mr. Marble, the present Commissioner, has never been surpassed, and to him and his genial and able assistants the prosperity of this branch of the Interior Department is largely due. Mr. Bacon, the Finance Clerk, who has spent the greater part of his life in this office, and who is kindly remembered by every inventor visiting Washington for advice, deserves special mention. This is no puff, but simply well merited praise.

SHILOH, N. J., June 6, 1882.

The following letter has been received, accompanied with a request that it may be published in the SABBATH RECORDER, if I was willing. I am very thankful for the interest manifested in my welfare, and am willterest in each others welfare, and God's glo-W. B. G.

A FRATERNAL LETTER.

HOPKINTON, R. I., June 4, 1882. Rev. W. B. Gillette, D. D., Dear Brother, -Your letter to the Eastern Association has just been read in our hearing. Our hearts are filled with gladness at your words, so full of brotherly love, Christian faith, and unfaltering trust. Your words cheer and strengthen us. We devoutly thank God for all he has enabled you to be unto us and unto the cause of Christ, through a half century of devotion and labor

The spirit of the Master has been with us in our session, and all the services have given us strength and comfort. It has been such a session as you would have delighted in, could you have been with us. By reference to the minutes, you will see that prayer was offered in your behalf, in which the whole congregation assembled evidently joined in deep sympathy, So we send you our greetings and words of comfort, and assure you that though absent last session of this Association held with this Church forty years ago, you was the Moderator, that you preached the opening sermon, and also the day following, after a sermon by Rev. W. B. Maxson, D. D., you delivered the charge to the candidate at the ordination of Solomon Carpenter, D. D., who, like yourself, is now standing near to the doorway of heaven; meanwhile, Brethren Maxson, L. Crandall, John Greene, Daniel Coon, Lester T. Rogers, Christopher Chester, and David Clawson, who were coworkers with you in the Association and in that session, have gone before you to await your coming, in the presence of the King. We feel that in a very direct sense we have entered into your labors, and that all around us on the pages of history and in the amount of influence, you are still with us, working in the cause of the Master. May the blessing of our heavenly Father rest upon you richly, giving you strength of body and peace of soul. The Lord bless your dear wife as she ministers to you. May the latter days of your life on earth be glorified by the abundant presence of the Holy Spirit, and the clear hope of coming rest. Grace, mercy, and peace rest upon you, and abide with you until the hour of your

In behalf of the Association, and approved by vote A. H. LEWIS. Cor. Sec.

DELEGATES AT THE EASTERN ASSOCIATION

Piscataway—L E. Livermore, I. D. Titsworth. Marlboro—J. W. Morton.

1st Hopkinton.-W C. Titsworth, A E. Main, O. Langworthy, A. B. Burdick, 2d, Wm. L. Clarke M. S. Kenyon, Jos. F. Stillman, P. M. Barber, Harvey C. Burdick, Belle H. J. Titsworth, L. Lucie Burdick, Mary B. Clarke, Lorinda M. Stillman, Almira Barber, Sarah P. Burdick, Julia Langworthy, Lucie E. C. Main.

Shiloh—T. L. Gardiner. Waterford-Thos. M. Clarke. 2d Hopkinton-S. S. Griswold, G. S. Kenyon, B. mer, A. A. Langworthy, R. W. Lewis, Mrs. A. W. B. Griswold, Mrs. Elizabeth Kenyon, Mrs. Sarah Langworthy, Mrs. Mary Langworthy, Mrs. Harriet Palmer, Mrs. Jane Langworthy, Mrs. Mary Lewis. Rockville-U. M. Babcock, J. R. Irish, J. E. S. Orandall, A. B. Kenyon, Matthew Browning, Mrs. U. M. Babcock Mrs. Lucy Crandall, Mrs. A. B. Kenyon, Mrs. D. L. Crandall, Phebe Crandall, Ella M. Crandall, Myrta Buffington, Lottie Burdick. 1st Westerly-C. C. Stillman. G. T. Collins, Albert Langworthy, Weeden Barber, Charles Saunders, Mrs. A. B. Langworthy, Mrs. G. T. Collins, Mrs.

Albert Langworthy, Mrs. Charles Saunders.

Plainfield—A. H. Lewis, Geo. H. Babcock, E. Pawcatuck-L. A. Platts, N. H. Langworthy Wm. Maxson, Ira B. Crandall, Jonathan Maxson, H. S. Berry.

Woodville—Horace Stillman, L. Kenyon, G. T.

Collins, Nathan A. Collins. New York-O. D. Williams, E. Lyon, Stephen Babcock, J. H. Chester, Dr. W. P. Langworthy, Greenmanville-O. D. Sherman, Geo. Greenman, Geo. H. Greenman, Mrs. O. D. Sherman, Miss La-

2d Westerly—Henry Clarke, Horace Stillman, Herbert W. Crandall, Albert W. Crandall.

## Home Mews.

New York.

ALFRED CENTRE-SURPRISE.

On the evening of June 8th, a number of the friends of President Allen and wife, met ular on account of his loose and liberal teach- tees and arranging the exercises, each seems | urgent need of more earnest and radical work | for a correct record of the trial. District | friend of the school had quietly given the

invitations. The rain an prevent quite a large atte Allen and wife gave a ch all who came. After a hour, Charles Marvin, wh close of the term, said he small box, as a present t and wife, and referred to pression of the interestit abroad, and of his safe re dent thanked them, ver expressed a hope that he his absence, some items. interest to all. The don hundred dollars, was a st esteem, but the real anxie that he might enjoy his renewed strength return

It is well understood th go to Europe, is in the int versity, as well as in Pres ally, and a large circle o express their grateful ack this generous favor. There are a few cases

society, which reminds u flowers we prize must

Among the new feature introduced in the prepara the school during the past Calisthenics, under the Bloomer. They have give ment, which gave entire s who attended. In view o Grammar School room, ment with literary exercis Seventh-day evening, June el, which will no doubt pr esting features of Comme LITTLE GEN

When will surprises cea evening of my stay among esee, with whom I had be few months, I was very un ed. My feelings had been tated many times, durin nothing to be compared pened. Early in the e called upon me and gave demonstration of the f members of the society by presented. Later in the ence was solicited at Deaco addition to the social en not willing to "let goo Neither were the friends v stopping, satisfied with be hospitalities, but added gether, they increased my and fifty cents. While th their entire value to me, s out beyond, to the givers. them.

JUNE 8, 1882. My second and last Sal ent in Elmira, has passe good day for us all; a love refreshing from the pres The band of Sabbath-kee working order here; a fe during the Winter, but manifest. Bro. Wm. H W. Hudson St., is leader

Pray for them.

Rhode Isla

The session of the Easter uring the past week with cinton Church, at Hopkin ttended by the people o proximity to the "City" oleasure of numerous vis and sisters representing our denomination.

Friday evening, June 2 nissionary prayer-meetin he usual exercises, Rev. sa graphic view of missio ork in West Virginia. Sabbath-morning, Reva linuesota, preached to th o to the Association. early all of the members tended the Saboath Poi

ssociation. As a result of sending of the RECORDER from licitations of Dea I. D. csent is acting as age enty additional copies of me into this community UNE 7, 1882.

Wisconsin MUTON. resident Whitford has m a five weeks tour tou ne, and beyond; into Mexico Usan and A he gave the students er Corkhill said that the motion had nade before the Court, in General This Mr. Reed indignantly denied. some further remarks, Judge Wylie was compelled to deny this motion. not question the power of the Court ect its record, but it was not for him. in another term and having no permowledge of the record, to undertake nd it A general verdict was based ne good counts in the indictment, the in passing sentence, shutting its ever vicious counts.

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HOPKINTON, R. I., June 4, 1882. B. Gillette, D. D., Dear Brother,-Your the Eastern Association has just been read earing. Our hearts are filled with gladness words, so full of brotherly love, Christian d unfaltering trust. Your words cheer and en us. We devoutly thank God for all he led you to be unto us and unto the cause of brough a half century of devotion and labor beloved Zion.

ount of the Master has been with us in our and all the services have given us strength ave delighted in, could you have been with reference to the minutes, you will see that was offered in your behalf, in which the congregation assembled evidently joined in npathy. So we send you our greetings and f.comfort, and assure you that though absent neither unremembered nor unloved. It is a Freal pleasure to record the fact, that at the ion of this Association held with this Church are ago, you was the Moderator, that you i the opening sermon, and also the day folafter a sermon by Rev. W. B. Maxson, D. delivered the charge to the candidate at the on of Solomon Carpenter, D. D., who, like is now standing near to the doorway of meanwhile, Brethren Maxson, L. Crandall reene, Daniel Coon, Lester T. Rogers, Chrishester, and David Clawson, who were cowith you in the Association and in that sesre gone before you to await your coming, in ence of the King. We feel that in a very diwe have entered into your labors, and that nd us on the pages of history and in the of influence, you are still with us, working cuse of the Master. May the blessing of our Father rest upon you richly, giving you of body and peace of soul. The Lord bless ar wife as she ministers to you. May the ys of your life on earth be glorified by the t presence of the Holy Spirit, and the clear coming rest. Grace, mercy, and peace rest u, and abide with you until the hour of your

all of the Association, and approved by vote A. H. LEWIS, Cor. Sec.

#### THE AT THE EASTERN ASSOCIATION.

may L E Livermore, I. D. Titsworth. J. W. Morton. Skinton.—W C. Titsworth, A E. Main, worthy, A. B. Burdick, 2d, Wm. L. Clarke, envon, Jos. F. Stillman, P. M. Barber, Burdick, Belle H. J. Titsworth, L. Lucie Mary B. Clarke, Lorinda M. Stillman, Alser, Sarah P. Burdick, Julia Langworthy,

C. Main.

T. L. Gardiner.

ord-Thos. M. Clarke. Finton S. S. Griswold, G. S. Kenyon, B. worthy, 2d, Josiah Langworthy, E. B. Pal-Langworthy, R. W. Lewis, Mrs. A. W. wold, Mrs. Elizabeth Kenyon, Mrs. Sarah thy Mrs. Mary Langworthy, Mrs. Harriet Mrs. Jane Langworthy, Mrs. Mary Lewis, L. U. M. Babcock, J. R. Irish, J. E. S. A B Kenyon, Matthew Browning, Mrs. A. B. Mrs. D. L. Crandall, Phebe Crandall, Ella all Myrta Buffington, Lottie Burdick derly C. C. Stillman, G. T. Collins, Alworthy, Weeden Barber, Charles Saunders, Langworthy, Mrs. G. T. Collins, Mrs. ingworthy, Mrs. Charles Saunders.

A. H. Lewis, Geo. H. Babcock, E. re-L A. Platts, N. H. Langworthy 1800 Ira B. Crandall, Jonathan Marson, Horace Stillman, L. Kenyon, G. T.

athan A. Collins. 7. H. Chester, Dr. W. P. Langworthy,

anville O. D. Sherman, Geo. Greenman, freenman, Mrs. O. D. Sherman, Miss La-

Henry Clarke, Horace Stillman, Her-madall, Albert W. Crandall.

# **H**ome News.

New York.

LURED CENTRE—SURPRISE.

evening of June 8th, a number of de of President Allen and wife, met -Louse for a social surprise. A lady the school had quietly given the

invitations. The rain and darkness did not and the citizens of the village, a lecture on renewed strength return to his work.

It is well understood that the invitation to June 8, 1882. go to Europe, is in the interest of the University, as well as in President Allen personally, and a large circle of friends wish to express their grateful acknowledgments for this generous favor.

There are a few cases of sickness in the society, which reminds us that the bright flowers we prize must bloom in another

Among the new features which have been introduced in the preparatory department of Calisthenics, under the charge of Miss Bloomer. They have given one entertainment, which gave entire satisfaction to those Grammar School room, another entertainment with literary exercises is to be given on Seventh-day evening, June 24th, at the Chapel, which will no doubt prove one of the interesting features of Commencement Week.

LITTLE GENESEE.

tated many times, during this tarry, but good. nothing to be compared with this had hap- | Last year was one of comparative scarcity, | not willing to "let good enough alone." Neither were the friends with whom I was hospitalities, but added their gift. Altoand fifty cents. While these gifts are worth their entire value to me, still my heart goes out beyond, to the givers. May God bless G. H. F. RANDOLPH. June 8, 1882.

#### ELMIRA.

My second and last Sabbath for the present in Elmira, has passed; it has been a good day for us all; a love feast and time of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. The band of Sabbath-keepers are in good working order here; a few have fallen off during the Winter, but renewing grace is manifest. Bro. Wm. H. Loughhead, 105 W. Hudson St., is leader of the meetings. Pray for them. L. C. Rogers.

#### Rhode Island.

The session of the Eastern Association, held uring the past week with the Second Hopkinton Church, at Hopkinton City, was well ttended by the people of Ashaway. Our proximity to the "City" afforded us the pleasure of numerous visits from brethren ir denomination.

Friday evening, June 2d, at our regular issionary prayer-meeting, in addition to he usual exercises, Rev. L. R. Swinney gave sa graphic view of missionary and pastoral ork in West Virginia.

Sabbath-morning, Rev. G. M. Cottrell, of innesota, preached to those who could not to the Association. Sabbath afternoon,

licitations of Dea I. D. Titsworth, who at esent is acting as agent of the Board, enty additional copies of that paper are to me into this community. UNE 7, 1882.

### Wisconsin.

MILTON.

President Whitford has recently returned m a five weeks tour to the Rocky Moun-

prevent quite a large attendance. President | what he saw. He evidently saw a good deal Allen and wife gave a cheerful welcome to of the country, its marvelous scenery, and all who came. After a visit of about an became acquainted with the manners and hour, Charles Marvin, who graduates at the characteristics of the peculiar people he met. close of the term, said he held in his hand a He entertained his audience for an hour and small box, as a present to President Allen a half, telling what was so fresh and vivid and wife, and referred to it as a feeble ex- in his mind; and then he said he had not pression of the interest they felt in his visit told us one-tenth part of what he would like ahroad, and of his safe return. The Presi- to narrate. All were very much interested dent thanked them, very pleasantly, and in his description of the scenery and the peoexpressed a hope that he might gather, in ple. We hope to here him again, ere long, his absence, some items which might be of on the same subject. It is remarkable how interest to all. The donation of over two he can remember so much, without having hundred dollars, was a substantial token of taken a note on his journey. It is evident esteem, but the real anxiety expressed was, when he travels, he journeys with his eyes that he might enjoy his journey, and with and ears open. He made us all feel that we would like to take the same trip. E. M. D.

#### Nebraska.

LONG BRANCH.

What a change the last eight months has wrought at this place? The house of worship has been repaired. Hitching posts for horses are conveniently placed with a good shelter from the wind. The parsonage is comfortable and pleasant, and Bro. J. T. Davis, as pastor, with his family, is well situated therein.

the school during the past year, is a class in cheering still to hear the encouraged words had murdered and robbed a white man, and of the standard-bearers and to listen to the songs, words, and prayers, of the young converts. This church is well located for serwho attended. In view of the needs of the vice in the Master's cause. It filled one with gloom to think of this light becoming extinct; now it fills one with gladness to see the brightened light and the prospect of its being kept trimmed and burning. God has heard prayer, and in his own time and way the work has been done. No doubt Satan is When will surprises cease? On the last | enraged, and will use every effort to blast | evening of my stay among the people of Gen- | the good work, and bring the cause into disesee, with whom I had been engaged for a repute. May every member of the flock few months, I was very unexpectedly molest- keep near the Good Shepherd, and thus be ed. My feelings had been very much agi- safe from the snares of the adversary of all

called upon me and gave a very impressive | been far beyond the usual price; in some indemonstration of the feelings of various | stances, double and thribble. This has made members of the society by the contribution | discouraging times for the many who have presented. Later in the evening, my pres- | had to buy instead of sell. But the prosence was solicited at Deacon Crandall's where | pect now gives hope; small grains promise | I found some friends assembled, who, in well; corn is backward, but it is expected addition to the social entertainment, were that the warm weather now here will push it forward and make up the lost time.

It does one good to see the prospect for stopping, satisfied with bestowing the usual | fruit; apples, peaches, plums, especially wild ones, strawberries, raspberries, and gether, they increased my cash thirty dollars | blackberries, are all to be in abundance; | cherries and pears are a fair crop.

> There is much reason to thank God and take courage because of these spiritual and temporal blessings. HUMBOLDT, June 6, 1882.

## Condensed Mews.

THE New York court of appeals has just rendered a very important decision on "limited" tickets, or tickets sold on the condition that they shall be used on or before a certain date. It holds, that the ticket is sufficiently used if presented for a continuous ride before the date named. In this case the ticket was accepted and punched by the conductor at one end of the line, but the time expiring before the destination was reached, a second conductor refused to accept it, and ejected the passenger from the train. This, the court decides, the conductor had no right to the holder to a continuous passage between nd sisters representing different parts of two points, the holder has a right to use it That is, a ticket from Buffalo to New York s good for a continuous trip by a passenger getting on at Rochester. One is not obliged to get on where his ticket begins to run, any more than he is obliged to ride to the point where it ends.—Philadelphia Press.

EGYPT—The situation in Egypt is anything but peaceable. A serious riot occurred ended the Sabbath school session of the Europeans, in which a large number were killed and wounded, a number of houses As a result of sending out specimen copies | destroyed and the shops of Europeans sacked. the RECORDER from the office, and the Among the wounded are the British consul, who was dragged from his carriage and beaten, and the Greek and Italian consuls. persed the rioters.

he gave the students of the College, ing away bridges and railroad tracks.

The Board of Managers of the American Bible Society, having undertaken the fourth Holy Scriptures, invites the hearty good-will, eonfidence, sympathy, prayers, and help of all who desire the success of the undertaking. This undertaking embraces the Freedmen, and is a work of vast magnitude, requiring, as well as sympathy and prayers, a large supply of the sinews of business, money.

The anti-prohibitionists of North Carolina held a convention at Raleigh, June 7th, and nominated a Congressman at large, and a Supreme Court Judge, the former of Republican, and the latter of Democratic, antecedants. The resolutions adopted demand a repeal of the prohibition act. It is to be hoped the people will refuse to accede to the

A courier from Patrick county, Va., arrived at Danville, June 11th, seeking aid for the people, 5,000 of whom he represents as in a starving condition, a number of women and children having died. The suffering is due to the failure of the crops of

Southern Colorado Utes are preparing for var. They have been incensed by the killing of some of their members. Large numbers of warriors are assembled on the Denver and Rio Grande railway in war paint and threaten to resist the removal of their reservation, as provided in the last treaty.

One hundred masked men, on the morning of June 10th, battered down the doors of the It is cheering to see all this, and more Lawrence jail, and took three negroes who hung them from a bridge. All confessed the crime of which they were accused.

> The late election in Oregon resulted in the hoice of Republican State officers—and a next Legislature. which is to choose a United term expires next March.

sionary, was attacked near Jalisco, Mexico, by a mob, headed by three Alcades. Wat kins and his party were killed, and five of their assailants were badly wounded.

Judge Higley, of Cincinnati, on the trial of a case under the Ohio law closing liquor of the law, a fine of \$100, and thirty days imprisonment in the work-house. It is reported that the Senate committee

on post-offices is likely to report a bill to pened. Early in the evening, a brother and provisions both for man and beast have reduce letter postage to two cents, and recommend that newspapers be sent through

A Washington dispatch says that it is understood that Reed's next move in behalf of Guiteau, will be an application to Justice Gray on the question of jurisdiction.

Havana, Cuba, last week.

GEN. N. P. BANKS, Ex-Governor of Massachusetts, will deliver the Annual Lecture before the Literary Societies of Alrred University, on Tuesday evening, June 27th. Subject, "Modern Diplomatic Leaders-Gortchakoff, Bismarck, Disraeli, and Gladstone." Lecture at 8 o'clock. Admission 50 cents.

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

#### SPECIAL NOTICES.

A CARD.—To all the kind friends who ren dered in various ways valued aid and sympathy in the sickness, death, and burial of our darling Grace, we desire to express our most heartfelt thanks. A. B. AND M. V. KENYON.

ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., June 12, 1882.

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING.—The Semi-Annual Meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist Churches of Minnesota, will be held with the Church at Dodge Centre, commencing on Sixth-day, June 30, 1882, at 2 o'clock P. M. Eld. J. E. N. Backus was elected to preach the Introductory Sermon; Eld. Z. Campbell, alternate. It is hoped there will be a full attendance, and that we may have a profitable season. GEO. W. HILLS, Clerk.

REDUCTION OF FARE TO THE NORTH-WESTdo. When the ticket was first accepted and ERN Association, BY THE CHICAGO AND NORTHpunched, it was "used" within the meaning | Western Railway.—Persons who pay full fare on of the contract. In the same case the court | the Chicago and North Western Railway, from any of appeals holds that where a ticket entitles | point on said line to Chicago, and attending the Association at West Hallock, will be returned for one third fare, up to June 30th. Reduced tickets from some intermediate point to the terminal. | must be obtained at the Chicago Depot, on certificate of the undersigned. IRA J. ORDWAY, 205 West Madison St., Chicago.

NORTH-WESTERN ASSOCIATION.—The Thirtysixth Annual Session of the Seventh-day Baptist North-Western Association will convene with the Church at West Hallock, Ill., on Fifth-day, June 22, 1882, at 10 o clock A. M. Introductory discourse by S. H. Babcock. Essay, "The conduct of a re vival so as to secure the greatest possible good," by early all of the members of our Bible-school last Sunday between the hostile natives and S. R. Wheeler; "What is our relation to other Christian denominations?" by N. Wardner. Sermon, "What does the present age demand of our denomination?" by E. M. Dunn.

F. O. BURDICK, Clerk.

NORTH-WESTERN ASSOCIATION.—Those arriving at Chillicothe on the train from Chicago at The engineer of the British man of war about five o'clock P. M., on June 21st, will be met Superb, was killed. The Europeans fired | with conveyances from West Hallock. This train | from their windows, killing many Arabe, leaves Chicago at about ten o'clock A. M. Should while the latter made havoc among Euro- any come from the southwest, they will need to go peans in the streets. The disturbances con- around by Bureau Junction in order to get the reductinued for five hours, when the military dis- tion, as none has been secured on the Rock Island & was skipped, and the last half of this week brought Specials from Iowa, Western Missouri, Peoria road to Alta, unless they can be at Chillicothe Stream running regular, and that warm weather is and Central Illinois, report heavy rain storms at the time specified above. But if not, please drop resumed. The heat stops some receipts, and butter ns, and beyond, into Western Colorado, in places, assuming the form of water spouts, us a line and let us know when and where to meet is better. Sales through the week of extra Iowa

the Pacific Garden Mission Rooms, corner of Van general supply of the United States with the | Buren St. and 4th Avenue, every Sabbath afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Preaching at 3 o'clock. All Sabbathkeepers in the city, over the Sabbath, are cordially invited to attend.

#### MARRIED.

At Alfred Centre, N. Y., by Rev. D. K. Davis, June 11, 1882, Mr. CHARLES E. DRAKE, of Watkins, and Miss ALTA S. POPE, of Hartsville

In Milton, Wis., May 21, 1882, by Eld. J. C. Rogers, Mr. Watson H. Noyes, of Milton, and Miss ANNA BARNHART, of Harmony.

#### DIED.

At Alfred Centre, N. Y., June 9, 1882, of spinal disease, Grace Kenyon, daughter of A. B. and M. V. Kenyon, aged 7 years, 11 months, and 6 days. Her sweet, patient life has left a lasting influence up-on those who loved her. "Mamma, I love God and Jesus better than anybody on earth," was her testimony. Verily, "Of such is the kingdom of heaven."

At his residence in Persia, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., May 31, 1882, of pneumonia, F. Marion Babcock, in the 54th year of his age. He was the son of Oliver C. and Emma Babcock. He leaves a wife and an only son. He was a man very much respected in society, and loved by the church which he attended. hen a young man he was converted under the preaching of Eld. Thomas Babcock, but in after years he became cold and apparently heartless in religious matters. Some three years ago he saw fit to renew the covenant he made in youth, and since that time has pressed eagerly forward, hoping to make up for some of the lost time. His last words were, ' How powerful and precious is my God."

Ayers, aged 68 years. He was born in Shiloh, N , and lived there till, in early manhood. (with the in tention of preparing himself to preach the gospel) he went away to work and study. He studied in De-Ruyter mostly, and practically began preaching there, although he preached before he left Shiloh. Childhood gave him no advantages of education. He Republican majority of at least ten of the preached to the small churches in the neighborhood of DeRuyter, and also to one of the churches in the States Senator in place of Mr. Grover, whose neighborhood of Little Genesee, N. Y. An accident which happened to him in New Jersey made his health poor for the rest of his life. He lived in Ful-The Rev. Dr. Watkins, an American mis- ton county, Ill., and also at Manhattan, Kan., several years, working at wagon making and farming. He went to Farina in the early days of the settlement there, and remained there till last Winter, when he came East, in very poor health, to live with his son. He died of heart disease. Eld. Ayers was eminently an honest, God-fearing man; was an earnest seeker after truth, and tried, as few men try, to make his life accord with the truth he found. On all ques saloons on Sunday, imposed the full penalty tions of religious and moral and political reforms, he was in accord with the best sentiment of the day, and was foremost in advocating them. His funeral was attended on Sunday, May 28th, in the 1st Congregational church of Southington, by the writer, at Eld. Ayers's request, assisted by Rev. Mr. Berry, of the Plantsville (Conn.) Congregational Church, who gave his biography. He was buried in Oak Hill Cemetery, Southington. The words which suggested the thoughts of the sermon preached on that oc-casion were, "His delight is in the law of the Lord."

At Milton Junction, Wis., June 5, 1882, Mr. An-DREW DAVIS, in the 56th year of his age. For about twenty five years he had been an invalid and cripple, Thirty-five deaths from yellow fever in which incapacitated him for labor. About sixteen years ago his wife died, leaving two small children but God provided ready hands, prompted by willing hearts, to minister to his and their needs. He was an earnest Christian, and for at least sixteen years read is Bible through each year; and to the last his faith and love grew in strength and warmth. Pneumonia was the immediate cause of his death.

#### LETTERS.

Amos Langworthy, K. S. Hall, B. G. Stillman, J. . Hamilton, L A. Platts 2, P. L. Saunders, C. V. Hibbard, J. H. M. Anders, Mrs. W. W. Crandall Davis Rogers, John E. Denton, O C. Garthwait, Mrs. H. P. Burdick, A. J. Hill, P. F. Randolph, C. J. Sindall, G. J Crandall, T H. Tucker, J. E. Mo sher, E. D. Cartwright, W. C. Titsworth, J. C. Bowen. S. T. Fairbanks, Mrs. C. B. Stilson, Mrs. M. Coonrodt, P. J. B. Wait 2, H. W. Stillman, C. Rollin Smith, T. Noble, S. W. Brown, F. B. Nichols, O. D. Sherman, Gurdon Hiscox, A. H. Lewis, C. S. Hood, Algia Whitford, J. W. Anderson, Thomas Jewett, M. W. Dodge, Andrew North, Sr., N. W. Crossley, O. C. Babcock, L. D. Seager, Mary F. Reynolds, Geo. B. Smith, Joseph Mowry, De Estaing Greene (yes), H. O. Pinrue.

#### RECEIPTS.

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

Comonthe Dotton Alfred Contro

Pays to Vol. No.

Samantha Potter, Alfred Centre, \$2 00	38	52
Mrs. A. Carter, " 1 00	38	26
A. V. Potter, Alfred, 2 00	38	52
Mrs. F. Stillman Richburg, 2 00	39	22
Patton Fitch, Brookfield, 2 00	38	52
D. Brown, " 2 00	38	52
S. D. Clarke, " 2 00	38	52
Staunton Burdick, " 2 00	37	52
T. P. Simons, Bridgewater, 1 00	38	43
Mrs M. Coonrodt, Berlin. 2 00	39	22
Mrs. K. W. Burdick, DeRuyter, 2 00	38	52
C. M. Coon, " 2 00	38	30
Mrs. A. B. Richmond, New Woodstock, 2 00	38	52
O. C. Babcock, Persia, 2 75	3 <del>9</del>	19
B. F. Chester, Hopkinton, R. I., 4 00	38	52
A. Langworthy, " 2 00	39	22
Mrs. C. Chester, Ashaway, 4 00	38	52
A. L. Chester, Westerly, 2 60	38	22
Gurdon Hiscox, " 2 00	<b>39</b>	22
Davis Rogers, Sycamore, Ill., 2 00	38	52
O. C. Garthwait, Milton Junction, Wis., 1 00	38	49
Algia Whitford, Albion, 2 00		23
Mansel Davis, North Loup, Neb., 2 00	39	23
T. H. Tucker, Hutchinson, Minn., 2 00	38	52
Mrs. J. C. Ayars, Plainfield, N. J., 3 64	<b>38</b> .	52
Frank Randolph, " 1 75	39	17.
Isaac Davis, Shiloh, 2 00	39	23
FOR LESSON LEAVES.		
N. W. Crossley, Farina, Ill.,	<b>\$</b> 4	50
	# ~	

#### WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET. Review of the New York market for butter, cheese

etc., for the week ending June 10th, reported for the RECORDER, by David W. Lewis & Co., Prcduce Commission Merchants, No. 85 and 87 Broad Street, New York. Marking plates furnished

BUTTER.—Receipts for the week were 34,260 packages; exports, 61,035. Somehow the Spring weather Peoria road. Those coming from Farina and fur- Summer, with the thermometer 80 in the shade. ther south would do better to take the Rock Island & | They say the icehergs are thawed out and the Gulf w Mexico, Utah and Arizona. Last even- doing much damage to property, and wash- them; and we ask all who do not come at the regular time to let us know early. W. H. Ernst. | winding up with 50 tubs at 27c. There was a sale of | and pains generally, it is the unrivalled remedy.

CHICAGO Mission.—Mission Bible-school at | 25 tubs extra State creamery at 28c., but tender was refused as not being up in quality. The marketing of so perishable an article as butter in hot weather may be desirable, and liberal mid-summer prices are

ot to be sneezed at.	We quote:		
	Fancy.	Fine.	Faulty.
reamery, sour cream	26@27	25@26	
" sweet ".	$\dots 24@26$	22@24	20@22
ream caenmery	25@26	23@24	20@22
mitation "		18@22	
actory		16@18	12@14
Jairy	25@26	24@25	16@23
rease	9@10	8@ 9	7@ 8

exports, 47,918. On 'change to-day 111c. was bid for fancy and 111c. for fine. Stock was well cleared, and the market closed firm. Liverpool quotations finest cheese, 59s. Circleville, N. Y., State and skims offered at 4c., and 3c. bid. We quote:

4	Fancy.	Fine.	Faulty.	
Factory		11@111	8@104	٠.
Skimmed	(A little.) 9½@10½	(More) 4@ 7	(Most.) 0@ 3	

Eggs.—Receipts for the week were 12,230 bbls. and 7,289 boxes. So early an advance in the market was a surprise to dealers, and there has been a reaction, closing to day weak and without sales on 'change. with offerings of Western firsts for to-day's delivery at 21@211 c. and 18c. bid. We quote:

BEESWAX.—Supply light and demand good at 26 BEANS are firm. We quote:

At Southington, Conn., May 25, 1882, at the resi-Marrows, per bushel, 62 lbs......\$3 75 @\$4 00 lence of his son, Rev. M. C. Ayers, LORENZO DOW DRIED FRUITS.—All in good demand at quota-

_	BUTTER CHEESE EGGS BRANG ETC
.	Plums11 @12
1	Cherries
1	Blackberries
	Raspberries, dried
1	Unpeeled peaches, halves and quarters 4 @ 51
	Peeled peaches, sun dried16 @18
	Peeled peaches, evaporated30 @33
	Apples, North Carolina, sliced 6 @ 84
1	State and Western, quarter apples 5100 61
1	" " fair to good10 @12
•	Evaporated apples, ring cut, choice13 @14
	tions. We quote:
- 1	zziz in good dominid at ditom-

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

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



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomnness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall st., N. Y.



New York Medical College and Hospital for Women

213 WEST 54th ST., NEW YORK CITY.

The regular Winter Session, (20th year) will begin October 2d, 1882, and continue twenty four weeks. Daily Clinics will be held in the College, and the Hospital and Dispensary adjoining give special advantages for practical studies unsurpassed by any other school. In addition, the large daily Clinics at. the Opthalmic Hospital and the Ward's Island Homcepathic Hospital (weekly) are open for all students. For further particulars and circulars, address Mrs. J. G. BRINKMAN, M. D.

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IRES' IMPROVED ROOT BEER 25c. package makes 5 gallons of a delicious, wholesome, sparkling Temperance beverage. Ask your druggist, or sent by mail for 25c. C. E. HIRES, 48 N. Dela. Ave., Philadelphia, Pa

SOUTH Don't locate before seeing our James River Settlement. Illustrated catalogue free. J. F. MANCHA, Claremont, Surry Co., Va.

## BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER

The maufacturers have

Von the Highest Medals and Praise Everywhere. No Remedy more Widely or Favorably Known. ONE YEAR AGO TO-NIGHT.

BY MRS. L. E. THORPE.

Many a vexing care, O Heart! to-night Hast thou to ponder, thoughts of earthly things, But Memory holdeth o'er thee one sweet light,
And hides all else behind her own white wings.

Ah! Memory, make it brighter, clearer still; Hide all the bitter things of these sad years; And oh! if I could feel that presence fill The void, O Love, that thou hast filled with tears!

One year ago to night—had I but known
How precious were the moments fleeting by—
I might have prayed that they had never flown;
How could I know that Death was come so nigh?

Sweet friend, thy face was pressed to mine that

'As long we talked, nor dreamed of coming woe; Thou'rt gone—to walk in fields of fadeless light, And tears half blind the paths that I must go!

Alast how bitter is the thought-alone! None e'er can be to me what thou hast been; But Heaven has called thee from me, O mine own; Unto thy rest from all of earth and sin.

My heart has questioned oft that Heaven should A soul so needful and so dear to earth-

And one who would have done so much to make A sweeter life for those who knew her worth, While yet my life is spared, that profits naught! Methinks it had been best, if thou, O Grave-

Hadst taken this poor heart, while hers, so fraught

With love, be left to shine o'er life's dark wave. But still, thy holy will, O God, I love, And thy ways are ever best, I know; My darling's bliss is unalloyed above—

And she, pure soul, was best prepared to go. And yet, my longing for her voice to night, Has bathed my pillow o er with bitter tears, And her sweet angel face will ever light

The weary way of all life's toiling years.

—Morning Star.

#### NIXIE.

Nobody would take little Nixie Markham for a heroine, nor would one suppose that little quiet figure possessed nerve enough to save hundreds of lives by her prompt action, but this was the way of it: It was a hot Summer afternoon, and the most absolute quiet reigned over the little railroad station of Parkerstown, up in northern New England, on these sweltering July days. Not even the customary loafers were around, and only at train time was there any show of life.

The down train was due at 5.20, but until then, as the sensational writers say, "all was quiet as the grave."

Nixie was the station agent's daughter and only child. She was fifteen, although so small she looked some three years younger, and was usually quiet as a mouse, "not much | Stratford. She grasped the key, "Sd-sd-sd," zip to her," the country folks said. In spite of the current opinion, however, she had, except the small portion of time which the little country town set apart for the school season, spent nearly all of her time in the ticket office with her father, either reading the few books and papers which came in her way, or "unbeknown" to her father, picking up, letter by letter and word by word, the sounds of the Morse instrument; and finally one day she astonished her father by neat "copy."

From that day Nixie was installed as telegraph operator, and the indulgent father often said "Nick could run that office just | much depended. as well as he could himself," which, considering that Mr. Markham was considered by ie was in a new dilemma. the boys "a plug operator," might be called a doubtful compliment to Nixie.

Well, on this particular afternoon we are talking about, the aforesaid "plug" sauntered into the depot with trouble enthroned

on his majestic brow.

to the Center village this afternoon. It's too be of no use. Already she heard the aplate to get anybody here, even s'posing proaching train rumble in the distance. there was anybody to get. What are we Faster, faster she sped round the curve, agoing to do about it? S'pose you can tend straight on up the track. She could see them the concern alone till I get back—probably now coming in. On they rushed, the great | chievous girls, together with an affectionate | up for lost time.—Popular Science Monthly.

won't be much of anything to do. Likely frantically swung her red flag, but still the it made me; and now it is nearly school time there won't be many passengers for the down | monster rushed towards her, showing no again, and I am ready to begin with new train this hot day, and I hope I know enough abating of speed. to sell a ticket or two if there are."

"Well, see that those boxes go by express. The way bills are ready and in the drawer guess you'll get along all right," and off he terly regardless of her. went, leaving Nixie mistress of the situation -which phrase meant more than you might | the girl?' imagine, on that very particular day.

At first she felt her newly acquired impor-

tance somewhat, and stepped briskly around, dusting the musty little office and watering stop. the few plants in the window, but there being absolutely nothing to do, and no one why did everything go against her? Was it listened to the click of the telegraph instru- happen? The engine was close upon her, ments, which to her was as companionable as | and she ran up on a jutting rock by the railof Morphine."

member about it, a voice seeming to come and she could only gasp out, "Round the could hardly credit his senses. from her dreams, said, "Tain't likely she's curve," and then she was a white heap with "What does it mean?" he as left here alone, and asleep too."

"No," responded another evil voice, "the old man's prob'ly round somewhere—but," in a lower tone, "come, le's go 'long. The down train'll be along and we'll jest lay 'em

she had presence of mind in her small body, and realized that safety lay in keeping still. 'How fur is it up there?"

window and on up the track.

two men who had been discharged from a down the road. What should she do? oh, if saved, August 23, 1880?" she could send for her father! But there was no one anywhere near, and besides, by notes. the time he could get home it might be too late—for it was evident that the desperate wretches were bent upon revenging themselves of their fancied wrongs upon the innocent. She looked at the clock. Half past 4! She ran out and looked around the lonely station. No living beings in sight. She called once, feebly, but where was the use. If she sent for her father she had no tangible explanation to give, or real reason to make him hurry home—only she was sure there was harm coming to the down train -that long, crowded express filled with mountain tourists. But she must do some-

The men had disappeared around a slight bend in the track. Nixie ran in, locked up the office, snatching a hat from a nail in the corner, and then hurried up the track until she arrived at the slight curve. Then she a heroine.—Republican. "made haste more slowly," for there were the men. Stepping behind a clump of bushes, she watched them. They had stopped and were doing something, she could not at first see what, to the track. Pretty soon, up came a rail, and in a minute more it was thrown down a steep ledge within four feet of the track, where the whole train must be precipitated in less than an hour if something could not be done to warn them. Nixie saw it all now, and for a moment stood, her eyes dilated with horror, while she saw the scoundrels shake their fists toward her way, and heard an imprecation. Then they passed on, and Nixie, grown cold in the sudden extremity, turned and sped toward the depot.

The rail had been removed on a curve which was shaded on the west side by a high | bank, so that at half past 5 it was quite dusk there, and as the trains always came in on a down grade, they came at full speed. So Nixie thought to herself, "I'm so glad I came, for now I'll hurry and telegraph to Stratford before the train comes by, and then we'll see, Mr. Tramps, how your little scheme comes out."

She reached the office and looked at the clock. Five minutes to 5! and the train left Stratford at 5.03. Well, eight minutes was more than plenty of time if she could "raise" clicked the instrument. Never before was there so impatient an operator on that line. With her eyes on the clock which seemed then, if ever, to say, "forever-never-never -forever," she kept up the call. Somebody on the other side "broke her" twice, but she gave all the danger signals she could think of and kept on. The moments kept on—one, two, three, four, five-slowly pealed the old clock, each stroke an agony to the girl.

Meanwhile, the agent at Stratford could taking a telegram by sound, giving him a not operate at all, and the boy who could, and who served as general chore-boy about the place, had gone for the cows, and there was no one to answer the call on which so

A few minutes and it was too late, and Nix-

Nixie closed the key in despair. She did not know the train signals, but she seized the red flag under the old desk and ran for dear life—literally the dear lives of her fellowcreatures. Not until she got to the wrecked place did she remember that she must go "Nick, I'm summoned on a jury case up beyond the curve to stop them, or she would engine bent on destroying its precious freight. "I guess so, father," replied Nixie, "there | Nixie stopped in the midst of the track and

Meanwhile, the engineer and fireman had seen the slight form of the girl, and the fireman stood aghast to see the engineer so ut-

"Stop, man," he shouted, "don't you see

"Yes," said the half-drunk engineer, "Why don't the little fool get out of my way? I'll teach her," and made no movement to

Nixie waited with a sinking heart—Oh, coming near, she dropped into inactivity and | the will of God that this dreadful thing must the talk of near friends would be. As the road, still waving her scarlet flag, but just as afternoon passed drowsily along, the heat and | the engine came alongside of her she heard | she put the basket into the hands of a poor, stillness overcame her, and dropping her flax- the sharp click of the call-bell in the engine, pale, deformed boy of thirteen, who was en head on the desk before her she was soon and saw the fireman thrust the engineer aside bolstered up with pillows in an old-fashioned —as one of the good old ladies of Parkers- and reverse the engine. The conductor, who rocking chair. There was an envelope tied town was wont to express it-"in the arms had just seen her and excitedly pulled the to this basket also, and directed to Tad Mcbell-rope, jumped off and came toward her. Afterward, the first thing she could re- But the reaction was too much for poor Nixie | was revealed two crisp new bank notes. He

Passengers rushed out. and after some had been to the curve and seen what the little plain girl had saved them from, no lady in wholesome advice, and found that the money the land could be so royally waited upon as was a present from some of his friends to she was when she had been lifted into the buy an easy chair that he had longed for, oh, Nixie was wide awake enough now, but car and told modestly her little story. It so much! Grateful tears filled his eyes, and was some little time before the track was there was no happier boy in the whole town ready for the train to proceed, and when than the son of that poor, but honest washer-Nixie got out at her own station, many kind | woman.

no sense of anything.

the hull thing in the head, and yourself too?" | ductor left something in her hand, too, just | and accompanied Mrs. McGinnis to the up-

Nixie waited until she couldn't hear the half hour with her father, who had got home more than repaid for the trouble they had footsteps and then cautiously turned and from his law suit, and wondered what made been to in collecting the money, and for looked out of the window. There they were the train late and where Nixie had gone to, their sacrifice in giving up their own spend-—two miserable looking tramps hastening up and told him all the story, did Nixie think ing money. They truly felt that "it is out of sight under the ice. to look at the packet. Then she read a note, more blessed to give than to receive."

With all speed Harry has "Will Miss Eunice Markham accept the ac-

"Oh, papa! now you can pay off the mortgage on the house," cried Nixie, and the fa-

"I declare, Nick, you get higher wages as agent than I do!"

The superintendent of the Q. &. L. railroad company came down to Parkerstown that week, and soon after there was a vacancy in one of the best offices of the company | dear," said Mrs. Somers, "I presume it was | all he ever said to him, and will seek to do in a neighboring city, and Mr. Markham was some of your school-mates." tendered the situation. He accepted, "so Nixie can have the schooling she wants so in them to remember me." She inhaled much," he said, and to-day Miss Eunice their fragrance for a time, and then, select-Markham is one of the most promising pupils | ing a calla lily that occupied the center of in the high school of that city. But more the basket, asked her mother to place it in than ever is she the pride of her father's her hand and put the rest away. "It is so Children's Friend. heart, who never tires telling of the afternoon "his girl was station agent."

But, after all, you would never take her for

#### THREE MAY-BASKETS

BY DORA SUTTON.

up that bright afternoon, and how deftly their fingers arranged the sprays of heliotrope, geraniums and carnations, and festooned the trailing smilax about the baskets, and such dainty, fairy-like baskets they were when completed; for wild flowers being late that year, Florence Allen's father had given her a large supply of flowers from his conservatory.

"There, they are all done at last," said Florie as the last basket was arranged to their liking; and then there was a little buzz of admiration, thickly interspersed with such adjectives, as "lovely," "splendid," "beautiful," etc.

"Girls, have you brought the photographs?" asked Florence. "Here is mine," said May Burnham;

"and mine," from Lottie Ray. "How shall we manage them?" asked Lottie. "Put them in an envelope and tie

it to the baskets," suggested May. "Capital," responded the others.

"And we will do the same way with the money," said Florence.

It will be seen that something unusual was going on with regard to their May-baskets; what that something was will be seen by what follows. First we give an extract

"My dear Dolly: I had such a pleasant surprise last night. Everything had seemed was a poor little teacher of mathematics mental activity (or emotion), or by the promore perplexed than I was. I began to despair of ever gaining the love of my girls, so that evening I was indulging in a real fit of weight of a new-born child increases more the blues, and was just having a good cry, when I heard the door bell ring, and presently Mrs. Hall's little maid came to my and, though an infant is incapable of form door with the prettiest May-basket, which ing abstract ideas, we need not doubt that she said was for me. I was so surprised, and thought at first there must be some sions must overtask its little sensorium in a mistake; but no, there it was in a plain few hours. Nurslings should therefore be girlish hand, Miss Grace Thornton. It was permitted to sleep to their full satisfaction; partly filled with rare green-house flowers, and partly with wood violets, the smell of which carried me back so forcibly to mother and Dolly, and dear old Westbrook, that I was just ready to cry again, when I caught sight of an envelope fastened ingeniously to the basket. I opened it quickly and out fell warmed, well-ventillated room. Never mind the basket. I opened it quickly and out fell three photographs of three of my brightest, and, if the truth were to be told, most mislittle note from them. Then I did sit down and cry again. You don't know how happy

There came a rap at the door of the Mc-Ginnis cottage, Mrs. McGinnis answered the summons, but found no one there. When she was about to shut the door, she saw something tied to the door knob. The door from the living room opened upon the street, so it was light enough to see that it was a basket of flowers.

"Shure, an' there must be some mistake, the likes of that was never meant for this place," said she aloud, all unconscious that three pairs of eyes were watching her movements with eager interest. She untied the basket and carried it in.

"Here, you Tad, see what this says, you can rade bether than your ould mither," and Ginnis. Excitedly he opened it, when there

"What does it mean?" he asked nervously. "Shure, and I would be after rading the letther, and finding out, if it was for meself." Tad thought best to comply with this

"Sh! Keep mum. Do you want to knock hands pressed hers in farewell, and the con- Florie, May and Lottie called the next day ness!—Rev. J. O. Peck.

and then the girl's quickened hearing caught as the train left, saying, "you are the bravest holsterer's and assisted her in selecting a the sound of heavy footsteps passing by the little woman in the State." chair for the invalid. When they witnessed Not until she had been in the office a good | the delight of the suffering boy, they felt their sacrifice in giving up their own spend- ished speaking, he saw the little fellow go

construction train that had been at work companying from the friends she so bravely basket. Little Agnes Somers had been ill to the edge, he reached out his hand, but the for a long time and now was at the brink of ice was not strong enough to hold him. The note was wrapped round \$500 in bank | death's door. She could almost feel its surg- and he fell in. Other boys, hearing their ing waves about her feet, but it brought no cries, were soon on the spot. Harry caught terror to her steadfast heart, for her faith his little brother—held him up where strong was firm in Him who said to the raging arms could reach him. "Save, oh, save my storm, "Peace, be still."

She lay with her large, wistful eyes looking upward as if to catch the gleam of some far-off glory, when her mother entered the room bearing a lovely basket of flowers.

"Some one left these just now for you,

"Oh, how lovely they are, and how kind white and pure and spotless, it makes me think of those 'who have washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the

All the next day she lay with the lily clasped in her hand, and when near sunset, she went to dwell with those "who stand about the throne clothed in white raiment,' she still held it; and when our girls came in with hushed spirits to take the last look of Such a chattering as those three girls kept | their loved school-mate, it lay upon her breast. —The Morning Star.

#### HOW LONG SHOULD WE SLEEP.

The vital processes of man, like those of all his fellow-creatures, are partly controlled by automatic tendencies. Some functions of our internal economy are too important to be trusted to the caprices of human volition; breathing, eating, drinking, and even love, are only semi-voluntary actions; and during a period varying from one-fourth to twofifths of each solar day, the conscious activity of the senses undergoes a complete suspense: the cerebral workshop is closed for repairs, and the abused or exhausted body commits its organism into the healing hands of Nature. Under favorable conditions eight hours of undisturbed sleep would almost suffice to counteract the physiological mischief of the sixteen waking hours. During sleep the organ of consciousness is at rest, and the energies of the system seem to the waste of the muscular tissue, favors the process of cutaneous excretion, and renews devil." the vigor of the mental faculties.

The amount of sleep required by man is generally proportionate to the waste of vital to go wrong at school that day, and never strength, whether by muscular exertion, cess of rapid assimilation, as during the recovery from an exhausting disease. rapidly than that of a eupeptic adult, enjoying a liberal diet after a period of starvation, the variety of new and bewildering impresweakly babies, especially, need sleep more than food, and it is the safest plan never to disturb a child's slumber while the regularity of his breathing indicates the healthfulabout meal-times; hunger will awaken him at the right moment, or teach him to make

#### CHRISTIAN HOLINESS.

How does this state differ from regeneration? As the babe differs from the man; as the foundation differs from the completed edifice; as the blade differs from the full corn in the ear; as the daylight from noonday splendor, as the work begun differs from the L. s. same work completed. Regeneration is sanctification begun, and sanctification is regeneration perfected. They are not different graces, but the same grace in different degrees. The house begun and the house finished are the same house, in different stages of its history. One stage is much more glorious. The perfected house is far superior to the house in the beginning. Christian perfection is the maturity of the same Christian graces—not different ones that were implanted in the soul at regeneration. Mr. Wesely said: "Sanctification beit is not completed then. Mr. Inskip once said in my pulpit: "Sanctification means a that we received in regeneration." Think mailing his answers to the instructor. of a dark room. Open little crevices, and you have a little light. Open all the shutters fully, and the room is flooded with light. This is not different light, it is the same light, but vastly more of the same. Regeneration is the new-born soul partially lighted with grace; sanctification is the same soul flooded with the same grace. Beloved, open all the shutters, that your souls may be filled with the light of the knowledge of the glory of God, in the face of Jesus Christ! All we need is more religion! God give us the full-

#### THE ELDER BROTHER.

"Oh! Charlie, be careful, little brother; vou are skating too near that hole."

The words came too late. Charlie did not see the hole, and before his brother had fin-

With all speed Harry hastened to the spot. But we must follow the fate of the third | He could see his little brother, and creeping brother!" he cried, then sank to rise no

The elder brother gave his life for the vounger. Do you not believe Charlie thinks tenderly and lovingly of this elder brother? Do you not think he will love to remember what would please him?

And this is what Jesus has done for you, He is your "Elder Brother." He gave his life for you. He died that you might live. "Greater love hath no man than this, that

A GEM from the lips of Rev. Dr. Dobbs as penned by Sexton Spink for the National

"The devil never opposes a good movement or a good man squarely and as a whole. It is always by detail. If it is temperance, 'Oh, yes, he is a warm friend of temperance; not, perhaps, an ardent friend, but a sincere friend; only, is this the best way?" If it is proposed to shut up the liquor stores at 8 of Saturday evening, 'Well, they ought to be closed; but it is of vital importance to close them at 7.50; or even at 8.10. Just 8 o'clock is either too early or too late.' He will always find some little matter of detail to make a fight over and to divide the people

He does not oppose the Civil Service Reform out-and-out; but, then: 'Is this the best way? Ought the Examining Board to consist of five? would not six be better? And then I must have an amendment providing that there be no red-haired men on the Board of Examiners; they are apt to be passionate. And no Examiner must be below 70. We want experienced men. And then again, we must lay over this measure till next year, so as to have the people understand it, and so as to make it perfect. Any time is better than now.' He never says: 'The minister is all wrong in urging us to be just and humane and Christlike.' Oh, no. But 'A good man, I suppose; and I be concentrated on the function of nutri- am not prepared to deny the truth of what tion and the renewal of the vital energy in he said; but what a voice! and how badly general; sleep promotes digestion, repairs his hair is cut! and he gave the wrong intonation in the hymns.' He is a very shrewd

> Argument in company is generally the worst sort of conversation, and in books the worst of reading.

**TI**ISTORY OF CONFERENCE.—REV. JAMES BAILEY has left a few copies of the History of the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference at the RECORDER office for sale, at \$1 50. Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price. Address, SABBATH RECORDER, Alfred Centre, N. Y.

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

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 tan evaluation of the same and t 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 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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good deal more religion of the same kind that we received in regeneration? Think that we received in regeneration? Think

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PRESENCE OF TITANI IN ALL THE PRIMITIVE cal study of the bauxite in which titanium and to exist in notable prop author to the conclusion nated from the disinter granite rocks. In rocks fore, titanium and vanad and one result of the au is the demonstration of substances diffused thro itive rocks.

PROPORTION OF CARE UPPER REGIONS OF THE results of numerous care terminations (by A. Mu acid in air collected on Pic du midi in the P tres) give 2.86 volumes nearly the same figure as in the plain of Vincen acid therefore would see diffused in the atmosph of the views of Reiset an this subject.

SUINT is a substance the wool of sheep in cold nearly 1-3 of the weigh fleece, and about 16 ordinary wool. An ex washings shows that s potash united with an a products of the sweat gl which thus eliminates th gested with its food. 1 in France 60,000,000 j washed annually, and th 3,000,000 pounds of pur

NEW INSTANCES OF P PLANTS.—Phosphoresce recently noticed by L. C the following plants: Agaricus olearius, Aur Polyporus citrinus. vegetative apparatus of are also phosphorescent, mines. He also mentio rhizomorpha, which he branches of elder, when between the wood and phorescence of Phizomo the author to the respir phores.

DETECTION OF STA MIXED WITH SUGAR-HO Casamajor gives the fo of the syrup is stirred **v** volume of strong methy Lussac's alcohometer). house syrup when treat dissolve, with the excep turbidity, which remain ever, it contains any a sugar, it is very turbid, separates into two layer thick, viscous deposit, c syrup. Some thin syrt this way deposit hard si however, can not be above. Ethyl alcohol can not be used, as gen dissolve in it.

ELECTRIC CURRENT —A porous vessel filled containing a strip of pl in a solution contain and cupric sulphate, in of silver sulphide, whi electrode, the circui through a galvanometer ratus is exposed to sui indicates a current in a phide acts as the negat ments of the needle of spond to variations of the as when, for example, the sun. The explana pric chloride formed by um chloride and cupric mercury; and the cul formed, reduces the sile reaction takes place onl the solar rays

#### THE ELDER BROTHER.

Oh! Charlie, be careful, little brother: are skating too near that hole." he words came too late. Charlie did not the hole, and before his brother had find speaking, he saw the little fellow go of sight under the ice.

ith all speed Harry hastened to the spot. could see his little brother, and creeping he edge, he reached out his hand, but the was not strong enough to hold him. he fell in. Other boys, hearing their were soon on the spot. Harry caught httle brother-held him up where strong s could reach him. "Save, oh, save my her! he cried, then sank to rise no

he elder brother gave his life for the ager. Do you not believe Charlie thinks lerly and lovingly of this elder brother? von not think he will love to remember ie ever said to him, and will seek to do t would please him?

nd this is what Jesus has done for you. se vour "Elder Brother." He gave his for you. He died that you might live reater love hath no man than this, that an lay down his life for his friends."\_ dren's Friend.

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OR SALE AT THIS OFFICE—THE CON-STITUTIONAL AMENDMENT; OR, THE DAY, THE SABBATH, THE CHANGE AND RESERVE i. A Discussion between W. H. Littlejohn, Sevday Adventist, and the Editor of the Original States of the Original

TATION —The people of the State of New York by the Grace of God, free and independ—To Aurella F. Boss, widow and co-classics. Mae E Boss, and George R Boss, all of ion, Rock Co., Wis.: Susan M. Ingraham of 16 nklin Street, Providence, R. L.: Martin P. Boss, El Union Street, Oakland, Cal., being all the Sathwand next of kin of Joseph Boss, late of sown of Genesee, in Allegany county, deceased time: You, and each of you, are hereby cited required personally to be and appear before our ocate of Allegany county, at his office in Angelin said county, on the 24th day of July, 1882, at Seleck in the forencon of that day, then and the attend the judicial settlement of the accounts Estimi R Crandell as Administrator of the is chartely and credits of the said deceased. sumony whereof, we have caused the Seal of

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

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EATT SOMEANS SISTOPS, 400 PIANOS. Parties remains day and might Cate

## Popular Science.

DETECTION OF FUSEL-OIL IN SPIRIT. tected in spirit, by the addition of 10 drops | Pa. of colorless aniline and 2 to 3 drops of sulphuric acid, to 10 c. c. of the spirit, a red coloration is produced. If less than 0.1 per cent. is present, then a greater quantity of the spirit must be shaken up with chlorcform, and the test applied to the residue, after evaporation of the chloroform. s.

PRESENCE OF TITANIUM AND VANADIUM IN ALL THE PRIMITIVE ROCKS.—A geological study of the bauxites by Prof. Diesslefeit. in which titanium and vanadium are known to exist in notable proportions, has led the author to the conclusion that bauxite originated from the disintegration of primitive granite rocks. In rocks of this kind, therefore, titanium and vanadium should be found, and one result of the author's investigations is the demonstration of the existence of these substances diffused throughout all the primitive rocks.

PROPORTION OF CARBONIC ACID IN THE HPPER REGIONS OF THE ATMOSPHERE.—The results of numerous carefully conducted determinations (by A. Muntz,) of the carbonic acid in air collected on the summit of the Pic du midi in the Pyrenees (2,877 metres) give 2.86 volumes in 10,000, or very nearly the same figure as Mr. Muntz obtained in the plain of Vincennes. The carbonic acid therefore would seem to be uniformly diffused in the atmosphere, a confirmation of the views of Reiset and of Schloesing on this subject.

Suint is a substance obtained by washing the wool of sheep in cold water. It constitutes nearly 1-3 of the weight of a raw merino fleece, and about 16 of the weight of ordinary wool. An examination of these which thus eliminates the potash salts if in-3,000,000 pounds of pure potash.

NEW INSTANCES OF PHOSPHORESCENCE IN PLANTS.—Phosphorescent light has been recently noticed by L. Crie, to be emitted by the following plants: Tropwolum majus, Agaricus olearius, Auricularia phosphorea, Polyporus citrinus. The rhizomorphs, or vegetative apparatus of many mushrooms, are also phosphorescent, and are common in mines. He also mentions a peculiar kind of rhizomorpha, which he has found within branches of elder, where they are developed between the wood and the pith. The phosphorescence of Phizomorpha is attributed by the author to the respiration of the conidio-

DETECTION OF STARCH-SUGAR SYRUP, MIXED WITH SUGAR-HOUSE MOLASSES.—P. Casamajor gives the following: A quantity of the syrup is stirred with three times its volume of strong methyl alcohol (93½° Gay-Lussac's alcohometer). A genuine sugarhouse syrup when treated in this way, will dissolve, with the exception of a very slight | economical. turbidity, which remains suspended; if, however, it contains any admixture of starchsugar, it is very turbid, and when left at rest, separates into two layers, the lower being a thick, viscous deposit, containing the glucose syrup. Some thin syrups when treated in this way deposit hard sugar crystals, which, however, can not be confounded with the above. Ethyl alcohol of the above strength can not be used, as genuine syrup does not dissolve in it.

ELECTRIC CURRENT PRODUCED BY LIGHT. -A porous vessel filled with mercury, and containing a strip of platinum, is immersed in a solution containing sodium chloride and cupric sulphate, into which dips a plate of silver sulphide, which forms the other electrode, the circuit being completed through a galvanometer. When the apparatus is exposed to sunlight, the deflection indicates a current in which the silver sulphide acts as the negative pole. The movements of the needle of the galvanometer respond to variations of the luminous intensity, as when, for example, a cloud passes over the sun. The explanation is, that the cu-Pric chloride formed by the mixture of sodi- Their arrangements with manufacturers enable them um chloride and cupric sulphate, acts on the mercury; and the cuprous chloride then formed, reduces the silver sulphide, but this reaction takes place only in the presence of the solar rays.

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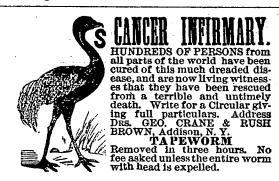
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troit, and Chicago, without change. Abstract of Time Table, adopted Dec. 19th, 1881.

EASTWARD. | No. 8‡ | No. 12\* | No. 4\* | No. 6 STATIONS. Leave 1.05 РМ Little Valley ...... 2.52 " ....... Salamanca 8.25 AM 3.50 PM ..... 9.11 AM 8.35 " 4.06 " .......|10.00 " 9.00 " 4.33 " .......|10.31 " 9.25 " 4.58 " Cuba .......11.25 " 10.22 " 5.50 " Wellsville Andover ......|......|11.43 рм .....|12.00 " Alfred 11.40 ам 6.50 рм 12.15 ам 1.50 рм Hornellsville Arrive at 1.25 PM 8.47 " 1.58 " 4.30 " 2.59 " 10.53 " 3.44 " 7.30 " Elmira Binghamton

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS EASTWARD.

10.00 PM 7.25 AM 11.25 AM

Port Jervis

New York

7.08 " 3.38 AM 8.15 " ......

5.00 A. M., except Sundays, from Dunkirk, stop ping at Sheridan 5.23, Forestville 5.40, Smith's Mills .57, Perrysburg 6.30, Dayton 6.55, Cattaraugus 7.53 Little Valley 8.43, Salamanca 9.25, Great Valley 9.56 Carrollton 10.20, Vandalia, 10.46, Allegany 11.20, Olean 11.55 A. M., Hinsdale 12.30, Cuba 1.25, Friendship 3.03, Belvidere 3.30, Belmont 3.52, Scio 4.17. Wellsville 5.55, Andover 6.52, Alfred 7.42, Almond 8.10, and arriving at Hornellsville at 8.35 P. M. 5.42 A. M., daily, from Friendship, stopping at Belvidere 6.00, Belmont 6.25, Scio 6.43, and arriv-

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

arriving at Hornellsville at 5.25 P. M. 5.45 P. M., daily, from Salamanca, stopp WESTWARD.

•	. WELL	I WAID.				
STATIONS.	No. 3*	No. 5 -	No. 29	No. 1		
Leave New York Port Jervis	7.00 PM 10.55 "	6.00 рм	7.15 рм	9.00 A 12.13 P		
Hornellsville	8.10 AM	5.10 ам	12.50 рм	8.55 P		
Wellsville Cuba Olean Carrollton Great Valley Arrive at	9.13 AM 10.01 " 10.29 " 11.09 "	7.22 " 7.50 "	2.15PM 3.30 " 4.07 " 5.02 " 5.13 "	10.49 11.15 11.39		
Salamanca	11.20 "	8.00 "	5.17 "	11.50		
Leave Little Valley Arrive at	11.52 AM		5.50 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, Alfred 12.46, An-dover 1.05, Wellsville 1.24, Cuba 2.22, Olean 2.50, Carrollton 3.30, Great Valley 3.40, and all stations, arriving at Salamanca at 6 P. M.

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

\* Daily. † Daily, except Monday.

BRADFORD BRANCH WESTWARD.

WEST WAID.						
STATIONS.					21.	
Leave Carrollton Arrive at Bradford Leave	9.20	8.30	P. M. 4.10 4.51	11.50	8.22	11.80
Bradford Custer City Arrive at Buttsville	11.10		5.07	. ,	••••	••••

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 11.81, and errives at Bradford 11 35 A. M.

EASTWARD.

STATIONS. A. M. P. M. P. M. Leave Buttsville -9.85 1.80 8.14 .... Custer City Arrive at 9.50 1.45 8.25 .... Bradford 7.45 6.20 10.03 2.40 4.15 6.00 Bradford Arrive at

8.30 6.55 10.45 8.20 4.55 7.20 Carrollton 8.30 P. M., daily, 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 8.30 P. M., and arrive at Titusville 7.80 P. M.

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#### 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 XIII.—REVIEW.

June 24. Review.

BY REV. L. E. LIVERMORE.

For Sabbath-day, June 24.

CENTRAL TRUTH.-Jesus mighty in word

DAILY READINGS. The Mission of the Twelve. Mark 6: 1-13.

Death of John the Baptist. Mark 6: 14-29.

I. The five thousand fed. Mark 6: 30-44.

Christ walking on the sea. Mark 6: 45-56.

The tradition of men. Mark 7: 1-23.

I. Sufferers brought to Christ. Mark 7: 24-37.

II. The leaven of the Pharisees. Mark 8: 1-21.

III. Seeing and confessing the Christ. Mark 8: 22-33.

I. Following Christ. Mark 8: 34-38; 9: 1.

The transfiguration. -Mark 9: 2-13.

I. The afflicted child. Mark 9: 14-32.

II. The child-like believer. Mark 9: 33-50.

GOLDEN TEXT.—" Jesus of Nazareth, a man approved of God among you by miracles and wonders and signs, which God did by him in the midst of you."—Acts 2: 22.

I. Let the Superintendent give a general geographica view of the lessons of the quarter on maps or blackboard, showing places, events that occurred there, persons concerned in them, and the probable season of the year, fruits and vegetable products, habits and occupations of the peo

II. Let the school mention in concert the Titles, Truths, and Golden Texts of the lessons in their order, and state the particular event in each lesson which suggests the

III. Mention, (1) All the persons, (2) All the places; (3) All the miracles narrated in the lessons of the quarter, and state briefly what you know of each. These points may be assigned to individuals or given by the whole school.

IV. In each lesson there may be found some attribute or characteristic of Christ.

Show how these are illustrated, in

Lesson 2. Prophetic Power.

Lesson 3. Compassion. Lesson 4. Prayerfulness

Lesson 6. Mercifulness

Lesson 7. Bountifulness.

Lesson 8. Foreknowledge. Lesson 9. Heavenly Glory.

Lesson 10. Divine Authority.

Lesson 11. Power over Spirits.

Lesson 12. Omniscience.

V. Show how in each lesson the following Practical Duties

Lesson 1. Working for Christ.

Lesson 2. Righteous Living. Lesson 3. Trusting in Christ.

Lesson 4. Bringing others to Christ.

Lesson 5. Service of the heart. Lesson 6. Earnestness in prayer.

Lesson 7. Insight into Christ's words

Lesson 8. Confession of Christ.

Lesson 9. Self-denial for Christ, Lesson 10. Obedience to Christ.

Lessen 11. Believing Faith.

Lesson 12. Unselfishness.

(IV. and V. are selected from Berean Quarterly). GENERAL QUESTIONS.

Who were the father and mother of John the Baptist? How was he related to Jesus? Why was he slain? Is there his wicked deed? Where were Sodom and Gomorrah? How were they destroyed? Why? Where was the land of Gennesaret? Where were Tyre and Sidon? What does Decpalios mean? (Ans. Ten cities). Can you name the cities? What did Jesus say to his disciples in the boat when they were afraid? How did he say the Pharisees honored God? Who saw the transfiguration? Who were seen with

#### PRACTICAL TEACHINGS. 1. The divine power of Jesus was shown by his miracles.

2. His divine love was shown by his compassion and help-

3. His unexpected presence in time of trouble should encourage all his children to trust him however dark the night, and stormy the voyage of life. He is ever present with those who love him. "Jesus Christ, the same yesterday, and to-day, and forever." Heb. 13:8.

#### REVIEW.

A few hints in addition to the Lesson Leaf preparation is all that is necessary for a profitable review of the lessons for the Second Quarter. As in the lessons of the First Quarter, Christ is the central figure; and he who reviews should aim to group the here be exposed, his stratagems and snares; salient points in such a way as to give the Savior his the arms of the Christian polished and put natural place and honor.

The use of the blackboard toward the close of the review may help to impress the minds of all in the school. The following suggestions as plan for the blackboard exercise, as arranged by J. W. Cook, in The Study, may be used as given, or varied, according to circumstances. One of Christ's titles (Acts 3: 15) is Prince of Life. This contains twelve letters upon which the lessons are grouped. Or the PRINCE OF PEACE, containing thirteen, might be used, adding for the last letter the review lesson. This arrangement was designed to be used after having used the same outlines during the quarter.

Preaching of Jesus. Lesson I.-The rejudice of the people. ower of the twelve. John's n ebuke. Lesson II.—Herod's ashness

In the desert—A Leader. Lesson III.—Jesus ignorance—A Teacher. n hunger—The Bread of Life.

Veeding strength comes. eeding health Lesson IV.— Complaint of the Pharisees. Lesson V .-- The ommandments broken.

Jeansing required. Jarnest prayer. xpectant faith. fficacy of faith.

mnipotence of Christ. Lesson VII.—The pposition of the Pharisees.

Taith taught. aith's confession.

I ife of self denial.

Lesson IX.-A fe of confession In heavenly glory. Lesson X.—Jesus n saintly companionship. n divine authority.

Mather's sorrow. Lesson XI.—The ather's faith. ollower's failure.

Lesson VIII.-

Lesson XII.—

ntire purity required. RELATION OF THE SABBATH-SCHOOL TO THE

CHURCH

Invy condemned.

xclusiveness forbidden.

Delivered before the Sabbath School Institute, held in conjunction with the Quarterly Meeting at Milton Junction, May 28, 1882, and requested for publication in the Sabbath School Department of

"I am the vine, ye are the branches. He that abideth in me, and I in him, the same beareth much fruit; for without me ye can do nothing." These words of Christ, spoken to the disciples of old, are applicable to us of to-day, as members of the church. Each church may represent one main branch, out of which many smaller ones proceed, the membership. Looking closely at our example, we will find in the neighborhood of these last, tender shoots and stems, depending mainly for their sustenance, upon the older and hardier parent branches. Very patient and gentle must be the hand that deals with these delicate branchlets, or their life may be destroyed, and their nature perverted. These tender shoots we will call the children; the element that goes to make up a good part of our Sabbath-school. Largely dependent in the formation of character, and especially in spiritual growth, upon the influence of those with whom they come in contact, members of the church.

On bearing out the comparison, the Sabbath-school appears to be the fruit of the church, born of its ideas, and calculated, finally, to inherit its promises and possessions. Looking at it in this way, the relationship of the Sabbath-school to the church, taken in a general way, is analagous to that of child and parent; not child or parent hated or loved moderately, but those in whom an upright pride may be manifested, and about whom the heart-strings may closely twine. To parent and child are entailed many duties and obligations, such as guardianship, advice, respect, obedience, etc., but the chief care of every parent is to see that a good education is given the child.

This brings us to the question as to who ought to be teachers in the Sabbath-schools; whether they should be allowed to choose their own teachers, or leave it to the church. I hold a medium view, that the Sabbathschool should be allowed to choose their own teachers, as long as they choose those of good standing in the church; but I think the church ought to interfere if a Sabbath-school has among its teachers, a person known to be irreligious or infidelic, as I have known them to have. It would be considered a poor policy to have Guiteau teach patriotism; a tryant, freedom; a clown, science; or an unbeliever, religion. I suppose that the Sabbath-school was instituted to give power to the church, by making its members more familiar with Bible teachings; and not only this, but it opened a place for the discussion of doctrine, and the presentation of different ideas, where those having no foundation might be refuted, and those of truth sustained. The Sabbath-school is the training and preparatory school for the soldier of the cross. All the wiles of the enemy should on daily. The Scriptures should be carefully searched to find the fighting weapons, "The true Word of God," "The two edged sword of the Spirit." Here persons should be taught the power of the enemy, and the result of his victory; the power of our

Captain and his promises which fail not. The church, on the other hand, is the place where the soldier of Christ, connected with others, intends to fight his battle of the grog-shops into the penitentiary.—Siglife, against the world and Satan. There he | nal.

is to put on the "whole armor of God, that he may be able to stand." There he expects to join in real fight, under his loved Commander, the enemies of truth and justice. He is expected to be familiar with holy weapbe firm, faithful, and true.

The Sabbath-school is the place where vir tue ought to be taught, the church where it ought to be exercised. The Sabbath-school should be the place where character is formed; the church where it will bear fruit. The Sabbath-school, where good seed is sown; the church, where an abundant harvest is found. So close is the relation borne by the Sabbath-school to the church, that it is very difficult to define; in fact so close, they may almost be said to be one; for where a church is spoken of, the idea of a Sabbath-school, or some place where the Bible is taught, is suggested. It is but a step from one to the other. The Sabbath-school is but an under grade of Christ's followers, where the rudiments of his gospel are taught, and where the twig is straightened, to grow upward. The Sabbath-school may almost be said to be the seed of the church, for the ranks of the latter are recruited from those educated in the former, and greater efficiency is added to that church, having under its control, a well organized, earnest Sabbath-school. You will find the religious status of those denominations not supporting Sabbath-schools, to be much lower on an average, than those that do They are less liable to live up to the teachings of the Scripture, for the reason that the membership know very little of them. Or take that class, depending on the catichism, and you will find the same result; because, where human thought runs in the same old channels, it is apt to wear out. There is too much form in it. While in the Sabbath-school freedom of thought is allowed a youth or grown person, reasoning out his own religion, is apt to be more firm, and hold faster to his belief, than he would, without thought, to take some man's question, and the same man's answers, even though the conclusion be the same. Thus the Sabbath-school has the effect of making the church independent, and more liberal in its practices. By liberal, I would not be understood to mean loose, but broader and more comprehensive.

In conclusion, the relation being so close between the two, how necessary is it for the welfare of the church, that the Sabbathschool be kept pure! These are to be the soldiers of God. The future of the church will depend upon their efficiency. The Sabbath-school is heir to the church, and is to bear its name. Teach it so it may never bring that name into disgrace. If it is the seed of the future, see that it reaches its full growth, and is carefully tended. And how necessary is it for the welfare of the Sabbath-school, that the church be kept pure! The young are much guided by word and example. A thoughtless act or word may turn one to the road of ruin. It may be but a small pebble you cast, but that may turn the beautiful rill, from a path, through flowery meadows, peaceful forests, to the golden city; back through desert lands, arid and treeless, to a filthy lake, inhabited by vicious thoughts and passions. Send your children to the Sabbath-school, and early let them learn the truths of God's Word, remembering who it was that said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not: for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

THE Alfred Centre Sabbath-school, last Sabbath, adopted the following resolutions in reference to the death of the little daugher of Prof. A. B. Kenyon:

WHEREAS, it has pleased God, in his infinite wis lom, to remove from this world of suffering, little GRACIE KENYON; therefore,

Resolved, That although we bow in humble subnission to the inscrutable will of our heavenly Father, yet we mourn the loss of one of our most lovely Sab Resolved, That we, as a Sabbath-school, tender to

Brother and Sister Kenyon our sympathies in this, heir deep bereavement, and commend them to the lear Savior for comfort and consolation. Resolved. That the above resolutions be published the Sabbath School Department of the Sabbath RECORDER, and that a copy be given to the father and mother of little Gracie, signed by the Superin-

THE Bethany Sunday-school of Philadelphia, Pa., under the efficient superintendency of John Wanamaker, is one of the largest schools in the United States, numbering 2,700 scholars. It has now been twenty four years in operation, continues in a prosperous condition, and held its twenty fourth anniversary on the 16th of February, 1882.—Baptist Teacher.

tendent and Secretary.

Indianapolis has 150 Sunday-schools and 300 saloons. As a result, in ten years she has had 6,000 conversions to Christ, and 50,000 arrests before the mayor's court for drunkenness. She has had 400 graduates in the public schools, and 750 graduates out of

TAKING a look at the Sunday-schools and the number of pupils, New York bears the palm, with 112.000 scholars; North Carolina, 81,000; Ohio, 50,000; Illinois, 58,000; Virginia, 59,800; Pennsylvania, 56,200; Indiana, 55,000; Georgia, 54,000. How is it ons, capable of giving advice and counsel, to that Georgia, with 239,000 church members, has only 54,000 Sunday-school scholars? Over \$4,600,000 contributions are reported from Baptist Sunday-schools in the United States for benevolent objects-New York leading with \$942,000; Pennsylvania with \$636,000; Massachusetts with \$624,000; and New Jersey with \$410,000.—Baptist Teacher.

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The Subbar

Entered as second-class office at Alfred Centre. N BROKEN

I found my baby girl Asleep upon the floo The space around her With playthings sca Her hands were nestle

And one still firmly A broken toy, whose n As yet was undispel There lingered still ab And on the brow at

Of thought, half griev As if the tiny face Already had begun to The look it was to y In years to come. Is Away the mimic car

And as I laid her, still Within her nest-like And smoothed the cra-The little weary hea I thought how we of I When tired of pains

With that same look. I

Amid our broken to And then the Father, The tired head to hi And smooths the furr And bears us to our

THE QUARTERLY MEET

The meeting was hel

and to me it was the

profitable meeting of the

tended among the Seve was a real blessing to feature of the meetin noon and evening was usual was devoted to istry, and more to the of personal experience prayer and conference time had been set apar latter kind, but oppor this purpose, after very afternoon and evening encouraging, but also how promptly the peop ers, responded. Had terspersed more freque cording to the direction tle Paul, "singing will to the Lord;" and if it audible exclamations e joy and gladness, it wo much like the "love fe in the Methodist Chur all the Seventh day B what would rejoice to made in this direction which they advocate ma and the time speedily sions of the ungodly sought, confidently exp alized? This is not to if those who compose fully consecrated to t were more faithful an vice of God at home, time for assembling to ery one who possibly c

> have them to go, and willing to walk therein At the Sabbath Scho terial Conference, hel the Quarterly Meetin forenoon of First-day. ernoon and evening of very excellent essays w livered extemporaneo ber of written question bath-schools were pro swered by different pe say, opportunity was j criticisms, and, though diversity of opinion. cisms were quite shar in the spirit of broth and good impressions. amount of practical cated.

> ed place, and with a

purpose pray and work

May the God whom th

his people in just the

of the Ministerial Con exercises: the delivery course by a female, M Her theme was; "Wh of the church?" Sh

One peculiar, thou