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BROKEN TOYS.

- I found my baby girl to-day Asleep upon the floor. The space around her little form With playthings scattered o'er.
- Her hands were nestled 'neath her chin, And one still firmly held
- A broken toy, whose novel charm As yet was undispelled.
- There lingered still about the mouth And on the brow a trace Of thought, half grieved and half perplexed, As if the tiny face
- Already had begun to learn The look it was to wear In years to come. I stooped to kiss Away the mimic care,
- And as I laid her, still asleep, Within her nest-like bed. And smoothed the cradle's pillow for The little weary head,
- I thought how we of larger growth. When tired of pains and joys, With that same look, fall fast asleep
- Amid our broken toys! And then the Father, stooping, takes The tired head to his breast;

And smooths the furrow from the brow,

And bears us to our rest. -Howard Glyndon.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING AT MILTON JUNC TION, WIS.

The meeting was held May 27th and 28th, and to me it was the most interesting and profitable meeting of the kind that I ever attended among the Seventh-day Baptists. It was a real blessing to me. One particular feature of the meetings on Sabbath afternoon and evening was, that less time than usual was devoted to preaching by the ministry, and more to the laity, in the relation of personal experience and testimony, as in time had been set apart for a meeting of the latter kind, but opportunity was given for this purpose, after very brief sermons, both afternoon and evening, and it was not only encouraging, but also very inspiring to see how promptly the people, as well as preachers, responded. Had the exercises been interspersed more frequently with singing, according to the directions given by the Apostle Paul, "singing with grace in your hearts to the Lord;" and if there had been more joy and gladness, it would have seemed very much like the "love feasts" of former days what would rejoice to see an improvement made in this direction, that the Bible truth which they advocate may more rapidly spread, and the time speedily come, when conversions of the ungodly would be earnestly sought, confidently expected, and surely re alized? This is not too much to be realized, if those who compose these churches were fully consecrated to this great work, and were more faithful and devoted to the service of God at home, and then when the set time for assembling together arrives, let ev-May the God whom they love and serve lead his people in just the way in which he would have them to go, and may they be entirely willing to walk therein.

At the Sabbath School Institute and Ministerial Conference, held in connection with the Quarterly Meeting, the former on the forenoon of First-day, and the latter the afternoon and evening of the same day, several | hate to give it up! very excellent essays were read, and three delivered extemporaneously; and a large number of written questions pertaining to Sabbath-schools were proposed, which were answered by different persons. After each essay, opportunity was given for remarks and criticisms, and, though there was considerable diversity of opinion, and some of the criticisms were quite sharp, everything was said in the spirit of brotherly kindness and love, and good impressions were made, and a large amount of practical information communi-

One peculiar, though interesting feature of the Ministerial Conference, was its closing

without manuscript, and in a very earnest little plea in the note he had thrown so im- whatever he indicates as our part of his bus- bespangled with stars and a night covered thoughts were, that the Bible was the infallible guide of human beings, with reference to their conduct in relation to the will of God, and that the truths of the Bible were wards, "the very thing I was afraid would to be understood mainly by the enlightenment of the Holy Spirit. She said that all the religious truths of the Bible had not yet | been discovered, and that it was the duty of | thing will end right."—Christian Intelligen-God's people to keep advancing in their cer. knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, and continually to be making new discoveries of its hidden truths. Allusion was very appropriately made to the growing skepticism of the present time, and how it was finding admission in the hearts of even some who profess to be the people of God. It was a most excellent meeting, and I hope its like may be greatly multiplied throughout the

WHITEWATER, Wis., June 4, 1882.

CARRIE'S DECISION.

J. T. H.

denomination.

"Oh, dear, it's pleasant, and it will be just perfectly elegant this evening," said Carrie Leonard, turning away from her window with a sigh and a very, very long face. There was to be a concert in Madison that evening, a remarkably fine one by the best talent, and Ned Wilmer had invited her to go. Given—the prospect of a "perfectly elegant" evening, full moon, capital sleighing, a four-mile ride in excellent company, with a rare musical treat at the end of it and can you possibly imagine what one could find to sigh and look doleful about? But you see it was Thursday:

"Prayer and conference meeting as usual on Thursday evening at 7.30 o'clock." That was the notice read on Sabbath, and

therein lay the secret of Carrie's sigh. It

She knew just how Ned would look, how | his glorious reward. sarcastically he would smile when she told him why she could not go. And yet, how many, many times in the olden days they two had commented on the inconsistencies of Christians. Ned had been away; she did not know whether he had been told of her change or not. Somehow she had not had courage to speak of it herself, though they had compared notes on all other topics. Oh dear, what should she do!

"If Ned knows I profess to be a Christian, I'm very sure that though he may be vexed, audible exclamations expressive of spiritual still, after all, clear down in his heart, he will think I ought to stay at home and be in

my place." But how could she give up the treat? And in the Methodist Church. Who is there in | how could she tell him? Her face grew hot all the Seventh day Baptist Churches but | at the very thought of his mocking smile. She had hoped it would be stormy, so that it would be impossible to go. She had felt that she should look upon her sickest sickheadache as a positive godsend; anything, in fact, she thought, would be welcome that would decide the questien for her. But never had she felt better in her life, and not a cloud was to be seen. She must decide herself whether she would confess her Savior. or deny Him.

"But," she thought, brightening up, "I do not see why I need worry and fret so. It can not be wrong, after all, to go; for Deacon Smith and his wife are going; and Mame Trask; Will Sheldon, and Mr. and Mrs. ery one who possibly can, go to the appoint- Fisk too, and every one of them church ed place, and with a fixed and unalterable members. The idea of my being so foolish

anticipations for the evening's enjoyment. But when she came to sit down to her

him against religion, if she should excuse said "Jesus first?" herself from going on account of prayerof the rest.

and impressive manner. Her two leading patiently aside, that would not be forgotten. In fact, the harder he tried to forget about it, the more persistently he remembered; and at last he gave it up in despair.

"And only to think," said Carrie afterprejudice him, influenced him most of all. he says. I believe, after all, it was Satan put that thought into my head: for I do believe if only I follow Christ closely, every-

UNSENT PROPHETS.

"I have not sent these prophets, yet they ran; I have not spoken to them, yet they prophesied." It is written, "How shall they preach except they be sent?" and for ages men have been trying to answer that | been taught by some one who did not underquestion, but with indifferent success. Men may be voluble, eloquent, popular and persuasive; they may be invited, called, petted and flattered, and yet their lives prove fruit- has thus been travestied by those who proless, and their ministry a delusion and a | fess to understand and teach it. No soul is snare, unless they are sent of the Lord God.

appoints him for his work, tells him what to and endeavor to lead a pure and righteous do, and where and how to do it; and the life. The redeemed soul will never cease to man who is obedient to this heavenly call of | be ashamed in the memory of a mean act God labors effectually, and will be honored and owned of God in his work. But the man who is not sent, though he may be called and salaried, will not be blessed and prospered of the Lord. The world may approve him, but | are misleading and mischievous. It is setin the great day of God he shall hear the solemn words, "I never knew you."

they assume to preach the gospel, can neither feed the flock of God nor win sinners to Christ! They are not sent; and the world- good nature of God. The test of its genuliness, starvation, and death which pervades | ineness is nothing else than hatred of sin bethe churches where they minister, furnishes | cause of its moral repulsiveness, and love of abundant evidence of the fact. They are of righteousness for its own sake. The theothe world. Their desires and hopes are worldly; they seek to please men, and are preach when the rope is about their necks, not the servants of Christ. Whatever they and that pernicious clerical liberalist, and was only a few weeks before, that she had may have, they lack the unction of the Holy all liberalists, like him, who apologized for publicly confessed her love for Christ, and One, the power of the Spirit of the Lord of the murder of Mr. Cram, and promised the her earnest desire and purpose to please him hosts. God has not called them nor com- homicide-suicide a new probation under bet- in all things. It had slipped her mind what missioned them; he does not strengthen ter conditions—such preachers need indocevening it was, when she had accepted the them or bless them; he will not crown their trination in that hard-headed little summary, prayer and conference meetings. No special invitation. And now, what should she do? | labors with fruitfulness, nor bestow on them | the Shorter Catechism. The contempt and

> This may seem to some a light thing, a formances by the rationalistic press are fully matter of individual choice; men may suppose that the ministry of God's Word is a trade to be learned, a profession to be chosen, an office to be sought; but such persons "do greatly err, not knowing the Scriptures, nor the power of God." Would it be a light thing for a man to represent himself as the ambassador of a king who never knew him and never commissioned him? Would it be a light thing in business for a man to claim to be agent or representative of a person who had never given him authority or mentioned his name? Would it be a trivial matter for a man to transact business, and make agreements and treaties in behalf of some mighty potentate, who had given him no authority whatever for so doing? And shall it be esteemed a trivial matter for a man to palm himself off as a servant of the Lord Almighty without authority, endorsement or recognition from on high? Let us solemnly in quire concerning this matter, and see to i that we have the Lord's call and the Lord's commission, and then we may hope to have the Lord's benediction on our labors, making them fruitful to the glory of his name. The Christian.

THE BUSINESS OF THE KING.

"The king's business requires haste." Sam. 21:8. And yet there is no other business about which average Christians take purpose pray and work for this great end. as to think it wrong." And banishing all it so easy. They "must" go their usual her scruples, she went about setting her round, they "must" write their letters, room to rights—her face bright with pleasant | they "must" pay off their visits and other social claims, they "must" do all that is expected of them; and then, after this, and morning's reading, her expression changed; | that, and the other thing is cleared off, they for this was the very first verse her eyes will do what they can of the King's business. rested upon: "What is that to thee? Fol- They do not say "must" about that unless low thou Me." After all, what was it to her it is some part of his business which is unwhether every one else went or not-she was | dertaken at second-hand, and with more to follow Him, not others. But how she did sense of responsibility to one's clergyman than to one's King. Is this being faithful Then, too, there was Ned. If he was not and loyal and single-hearted? If it be so, Christian—she pleaded—she wanted to in- oh, let it be so no more! How can "Jesus fluence him to be. Would it not prejudice only" be our motto when we have not even Delay in the Lord's errands is next to dis

meeting? "What is that to thee? Follow obedience, and generally springs out of it or thou Me!" The words fairly rang in her issues in it. "God commanded me to make ears. It was not anything to her; her part haste." Let us see to it that we can say, was to follow Christ. He would take care | "I made haste and delayed not to keep thy commandments." (Psa. 119: 60.) "Impossible!" exclaimed Ned Wilmer in never know what regret and punishment de- to the inquiry, Is there a God? surprise, as he let fall a dainty little note lay in the King's business may bring upon from his hands that noon. "Plague take ourselves. Amasa "tarried longer than the the cedars of the mountains bless him; the ant over the necks of my enemies. But it!" be said impatiently, as he picked it up set time which he (the king) had appointed insects sport in his beams; the elephant sa-An hour afterwards, he added to himself, Contrast the result in Abigail's case, where him in the foliage; the thunder proclaims is like a wave of the sea, expect that he over his books and papers: "But it was except she had hasted, her household would him in the heavens; the ocean declares his will receive anything of God. plucky in her, after all, and I respect her for have perished. (1 Sam. 25:34.) We find immensity: man alone has said There is no 0, then, Christian, watch well thy faith, t. I always said, if I was a Christian, I four rules for doing the King's business in God!' Unite in thought at the same instant for with it thou canst win all things, howexercises: the delivery of quite a lengthy dis course by a female, Mrs. N. A. Brightman. Her theme was, "What are the present needs of the church?" She presented her views of the church?" She presented her views of the church? She presented her views of the delivery of quite a lengthy dis course to do it first, "heartily;" the most beautiful object in nature: suppose would be up to the mark. I hate half-way his word. We are to do it first, "heartily;" the most beautiful object in nature: suppose would be up to the mark. I hate half-way his word. We are to do it first, "heartily;" the most beautiful object in nature: suppose would be up to the mark. I hate half-way his word. We are to do it first, "heartily;" the most beautiful object in nature: suppose of ever poor thou art; but without it thou canst believe, and all the seasons of the year; a morning of all things are possible to him that believeth.

Spring and a morning of Autumn; a night —Spurgeon.

iness, remembering that he said, "I must be with clouds; meadows enamelled with flow-about my Father's business." Thus hasting, ers, and forests hoary with snow; fields gilded we shall rise from privilege to privilege, and go from strength to strength.—F. R. Hav- have a just conception of the Universe.

FAITH WITHOUT REPENTANCE.

"I do not care for what I have done in

the past," says a letter before us; "I trust in the blood, and Jesus has paid it all." Bu the conduct of the past had been criminal and abominable, and the fact that the writer was indifferent to it because he supposed that Christ had borne the penalty, and that he was free and safe from the consequences of his conduct, is the best evidence possible that he would do the same thing again if he could do it with impunity. The man had stand the nature of salvation. The vicarious sacrifice is stigmatized as the "commercial theory of the atonement," chiefly because it pardoned until from grief over and hatred Every servant of God is sent. The Lord of its sin it turns from it with a full purpose that it has committed, whether that act be toward God or man. Those hymns and homilies which represent the saved as glorying in their lives before supposed conversion ting vice up as virtue to extol depravity as a back-ground necessary to magnify God's How many persons there are who, though | mercy. Repentance is not a part of a bargain, or of a shrewd speculation by which a wicked man imposes on the generosity and logians who instruct gallows saints how to ridicule which are heaped upon such perdeserved, but we protest against accrediting such immoral sentimentality to evangelica religion.—Interior.

NOT FOR PAYMENT BUT FOR GRATITUDE.

It is often an embarrassing mistake into which Christians fall, that they do not distinguish between what men do in gratitude for their salvation, and what they vainly attempt for securing salvation. That is a beautiful statement of the distinction which William Haslam read and transcribed from an old gravestone:

"I dare not work my soul to save, That work the Lord has done; But I can work like any slave For love of God's dear Son."

In Gurnall's "Christian Armor," that rich treasury of gospel truth, we have the follow ing on the same point: 'Satan has a fallacy of arguing from the

sin that is in our duties to the non-acceptance of them. 'Will God,' saith he, 'thinkest thou, take such broken groats at thy hand? Is he not a holy God?' Now, here, Christian, learn to distinguish and answer Satan. There is a double acceptance. There is an acceptance of a thing by way of payment of debt, and there is an acceptance of a thing offered as a token of love and testimony of gratitude. He that will not accept of broken money or half the sum for payment of a debt, the same man, if his friend sends him though but a bent sixpence in token of his love, will take it kindly. It is true. Christian, the debt thou owest to God must be paid in good and lawful money; but, for thy comfort here, Christ is thy paymaster; send Satan to him. bid him bring his charge against Christ, who is ready at God's right hand to clear his accounts and show his discharge for the whole debt. But now thy performances and obedience come under another notion, as tokens of thy love and thankfulness to God; and such is the gracious disposition of thy heavenly Father, that he accepts thy mite; love refuseth nothing that love sends. It is not the weight or worth of the gift, but 'the desire of man is his kindness." Prov. 19: 22.—Baptist Weekly.

How eloquently does Chateaubriand reply

"There is a God! The herb of the valley, him," and the result was death to himself. lutes him with the orb of day; the bird sings the Lord? Let not him who wavereth, who

have a just conception of the Universe. While you are gazing upon the sun which is plunging under the vault of the West, another observer admires him emerging from the gilded gates of the East. By what inconceivable magic does that aged star, which is sinking fatigued and burning in the shade of evening, reappear at the same instant, fresh and humid with the rosy dews of morning? At every instant of the day the glorious orb is at once rising, resplendent at noonday, and setting in the west; or rather our senses deceive us, and there is. properly speaking, no East, West or South in the world, everything reduces itself to a single point, from whence the king of day sends forth at once a triple light in one substance. The bright splendor is perhaps that which nature can present that is most beautiful; for while it gives an idea of the perpetual magnificence and resistless power of God, it exhorts a shining image of the glorious Trinity!"

GENEROSITY.

The generous treatment of a clergyman by his congregation naturally exercises a highly beneficial influence on the character of his sermons. It is not merely when you are married to pay him a handsome marriage fee—a fee not only commensurate with your means, but which indicates both respect and regard for him, and a sincere desire that he should share in the joy of the happy occasion. No opportunity should be missed, by word or deed, to cheer him on in his multifarious and arduous duties. Ministers, as well as other people, are human, and they are generally keenly sensitive to every evidence of appreciation, or a lack of appreciation. If there is any class of persons whom one would think insensible to moral influences, it is the regularly trained prize fighters. And yet, important as the trainers consider the exact amount of periodical exercise and periodical rest, and the diet, for a man in training, it is evident from all the published accounts that they attach, if possible, a still higher importance to the moral influences which operate to keep the man's courage unsubdued and at the highest point. If this be true as applied to men engaged in s mething so emphatically physical how must it be when applied to intellectual and spiritual life? Can a minister be expected to address with the same fervid eloquence a congregation, whose meanness of spirit is the one quality they have impressed upon him, with which he would exhort a people who strewed his pathway with flowers and made his burden easily to be borne? We remember once to have heard a minister exclaim in his pulpit, "How long shall the house of God be the last house to be repaired, and the minister's salary be the last debt to be paid?" We thought that minister must have a pretty hard time. It may be that his services were not of the very first order; but if his salary had been paid, and every young couple in his society who got married had remembered him with a generous fee, there would probably have been a marked improvement in his discourses.—Robert Bonner.

VICTORY THROUGH FAITH.

Christian, take good care of thy faith; for

recollect faith is the only way whereby thou. canst obtain blessings. If we want blessings from God, nothing can bring them down as answers from God's throne except it be the earnest prayer of the man who believes. Faith is the angelic messenger between the soul and the Lord Jesus in glory. Let the angel be withdrawn, we can neither send up prayers nor receive answers. Faith is the telegraphic wire which links earth and heaven—on which God's messages of love fly so fast that before we call he answers, and while we are yet speaking he hears us. But if that telegraphic wire be snapped, how can we receive the promise? Am I in trouble? I can obtain help from trouble by Am I beaten about by the enefaith. my? My soul leans on her dear refuge by faith. But take faith away-in vain I call on God. There is no road betwixt my soul and heaven. In the deepest Winter-time faith is a road on which the horses of prayer may travel. Ay, all the better for the biting frost; but blockade the road and how can we communicate with the great King? Faith links me with divinity; faith clothes me with the power of God; faith engages on my side the omnipotence of Jehovah; faith insures every attribute of God in my defense; it helps me to defy the hosts of hell; it makes me march triumphwithout faith how can I receive anything of

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

It was impressively said at the Eastern Association, by one of our earnest lay brethren, that, if like Jesus Christ, Christians had | can lead the singing, and teach. all the while been doing the Father's will, under the cross.

Bible-school at Roanoke, W. Va., enclosing \$3 for missions, says: "Our Sabbath-school is in a good working condition. We have no pastor, but we think that Jesus is a good one to trust. Remember us as a little band of Christians; and do not forget to pray for

Bro. H. P. BURDICK reports for the last quarter as follows: Weeks of labor, 9; churches supplied, Hebron, Portville; other preaching stations, Oswayo, Roulette, Portville Village; sermons preached, 30; prayermeetings held, 6; religious visits, 41; pages of tracts distributed, Sabbath 300, temperfor support of preaching, \$17 25.

TIME was courteously given the Secretary, at the Central Association, to present some of the phases of our missionary work; and after his remarks, the following resolution was cordially adopted:

Resolved, That the nature of missionary work and the extent of the field, call us more and more to the support of our Missionary Board, by our prayers and our contributions.

WE do not think that our pastors ought to become discouraged if they do not succeed in bringing their churches up to that degree of missionary interest that they would like to see manifested, by the efforts of one, two, or three years. The best results are to be reached by the continued endeavors of an entire pastorate, and by the faithful labors of one pastorate after another.

At the last missionary prayer-meeting of the First Hopkinton Church, a missionary Davis and Miss Nelson of Shanghai, were read, and brief accounts of the mission work in the North-Western Association and Holland, given by persons previously appointed. And Rev. L. R. Swinney, of Lost Creek, W. Va., gave an account of the field in the South-Eastern Association, and the kind of work needed in West Virginia.

METHODIST MEDICAL MISSIONS.

We place great value upon the work of our lady physicians. They have been the cause of great enlargement of opportunities for our teachers and other workers, and have themselves been instrumental in freeing many souls from the bonds of paganism.

Our medical missions were each begun economically. The first one, in Bareilly, India, was opened in an ordinary house; the physician opened a small dispensary, had two or three rooms for patients, and a conveyance to take her to her city practice. An allowance was given her for the purchase of a medical outfit and the stock for her dispensary. Her salary was the same as that of the teachers. Soon a wealthy native noble became interested in the enterprise, and gave a fine property in the city for a hospital building. The same good fortune attended our medical work in Tientsin, where we have | Seventh-day Baptists are now." New fields a fine hospital ready for occupancy. We have medical stations in Bareilly and Mora dabad, Northwest India, and in Foochow, Peking, Kin-Kiang, and Tientsin, China. MRS. W. F. WARREN.

RHODE ISLAND.

Another quarter has gone, and its record has been made in that book in which all of our life has been recorded. With gratitude to God for his boundless love, as manifested toward me, I desire to place myself as a liv-.ing sacrifice, upon his altar, and to do all in my power for him who has done so much for me. With a realization of the obligations that rest upon me, I have endeavored to and papers (copies of the Boodschapper). stand at my post in the strength that God have gained subscribers so that their number 3,707 members, 3,189 scholars—a total for has given, and to labor as best I could for is now 120, besides those who ask for it the interest of his cause.

At Woodville, though there is no new interest manifested, that may be called revival interest, yet there is growth and progress in the divine life, on the part of some of the young. In my endeavors to bring out and. develop the powers of the young people, I

young people, unless they chose to get some and brotherly manner of Baptists and Sabservice. Besides this meeting which is held weekly, we also maintain our Sabbath evening prayer-meeting. We need in Woodville,

and we are expecting others of that class to A LETTER from the Superintendent of the soon follow. Our Sabbath-school here is prospering.

> Weeks of labor, 13; churches supplied, Woodville, and Niantic; sermons preached, 40; religious visits, 22; added to churches, 1; prayer-meetings held, 30.

HORACE STILLMAN. NIANTIC, R. I.

KENTUCKY.

As I am at home this morning for a few hours respite and study, and to see after the interests of my family, I thought time must be taken to drop you a note. You are aware of the stress I have placed on entire conseance 3,000; added by baptism, 1; contributed | cration to God and his truth. Since entering the mission work, and giving my whole time to it, new light is springing up, and new ideas are developed, that lead my mind out so that, though comparatively a child in this momentous work, my soul is becoming newly inspired with the thoughts of the excellencies clustering about the brighter days of Christian manhood. Oh, for light and strength from God.

I am just closing a series of meetings at Cave Spring. This is the place where the arm of Stone Fort Church was brought, and where Eld. Todd's last labor was performed in Kentucky. The work went on ten days with evening services most of the time, the interest growing all the time. One professed faith in the Savior and appears very bright and happy. On the evening after last Sabbath, nearly twenty asked for prayers, some appeared very near the kingdom, and the people seemed to be in high expectations, but a rain storm set in that night, and continued so long that the meeting closed for the present. I visited nearly twenty familes during day is my appointed time for this work. the work, and, although I had been much impressed with the idea of this character of work, I never felt it so sensibly before, as I never tried it so thoroughly. Persons with I had my usual services in the church here. whom I had no personal acquaintance, have | requested visits, and in two instances I found | Father come on all the labor performed in their object to be to inquire on the subject his name, and on all who seek to serve in of the Sabbath. One man brought a large Bible and laid it on my lap, and said, "Now sir, I want to 'hear words of thee' on this Sabbath question from that book," pointing to the Bible. I began with the beginning of Genesis and gave him and the family a thorough lecture on this important question. Something like this has occurred a number of times during my work. What a day of seed-sowing! The idea of a man in this country spending seven days of his time each week in religious things, is so new, that Eld. Threlkeld and his work are becoming proverbial; and that old idea that people can not carry on religious meetings and be converted | the station Genadendal, 100 miles from Cape to Christ in the Spring, in a busy season, but must wait till Fall, when there is nothing else to do, is giving away. Oh! brother, I feel so hopeful in this work. A man said to me the other day, "I wish you had a strong church here." Said I, "Sir, we have a Church of six live members, isn't that strength?" Another said, "I believe that in twenty-five | Missionary Society has given to this work years, First-day Baptists will be as scarce as

on the outskirts are opening and inviting my work as an evangelist; some are almost ready to receive the Sabbath, and many are waiting to hear a series of lectures that have been promised by a noted man from the other side.

work in another neighborhood. Pray for me, that strength may be given to do the work with becoming reverence.

To-morrow I start away again to begin

Yours in love, C. W. THRELKELD.

HOLLAND.

During the past month I labored in my usual way by visiting and distributing tracts "gratis." Perhaps the day may come that, under the blessing of God, de Boodschapper will sustain itself by means of the subscribers. 400 are needed for that.

I have been again at Goes, and the minister whom I spoke of in my former letter has, now written an article on Sabbath and have in progress a young people's prayer- Baptism, that although not freely accepting bracing 7 dioceses, more than 100 stations, higher, it is in no sense a good book.—Anna he is the most industrious man in intellectual meeting, which is led successively by three these institutions, yet speaks in a respectful and 25,149 members.

one else to lead the meeting. This has al- bath-keepers. He dares not say that we ready had a visible effect in strengthening have the Scripture against us. As for me, the young, and preparing them for better I rejoice in the fact, that the truth in so friendly a way is spoken of in a monthly that comes under so many eyes. Till now Seventh-day Baptists were a kind of Jews, more workers in the Sabbath-school, that who reject the Christ, according to the judgment of not a small number of persons, At Niantic, we have added one to our who agree with said minister and read his the world would ere this have been brought | church membership, within the past four | paper. His acknowledgment of our faith weeks, by recital of Christian experience, and our love of the Savior will do good, I believe firmly, for the cause of the Lord. Prejudice is a mighty enemy of truth, and its defeasance consequently a blessing. Now, although I made some expenses and repeated the journey to Goes, principally to meet with this minister, I have double reason to rejoice in it, because it has led to the preaching of our cause in that way. I did so because I believed it to be my duty, so that if no success had followed I should have felt in no way any accusation; but as I said, now I thank God for the result, and hope it will bring fruits. I visited also Bieslinge, Kapèlle, and Kloetinge; and some days thereafter visited Nieuw Venness en Halfweg, not far from Haarlem. To tell you my conversation with people of all sorts, as well religious as social, would give little news, as you know that objections, etc., are commonly like

> what they were before. I received letters which told me that our preaching by means of the press is not in vain. I know at least four persons who are thoroughly convinced of the Sabbath truth. A Plymouth brother has attacked me. He says that I am rejecting the Father and the Son, that I do not know what it is to have peace with God by Jesus Christ; that I am a poor warrior for the Jewish Sabbath, and so on. I have answered him also by the press, and will spread 2,000 flying papers, asking him for a public debate. I hope he will accept. From Zaandam I received tidings that I can have the use of a meeting place for public debate at the rate of ten guilders. As soon as I can do it I hope to go there. I have good courage, but I'm learning continually that my labor is one of patience and many prayers. That I did not write you before now is because the first Sunday in this month comes so late. First-

I have some infrortant, particular correspondence with two or three persons, who seem to ask earnestly for truth, and further,

May a rich blessing of our heavenly sincerity our Lord and Savior. With love and kind regards, Yours in Christ,

G. VELTHUYSEN.

MISSION WORK IN-SOUTH AFRICA.

We take the following account from a late number of the Christian Union: In British South Africa there were, in 1875, 300,000 whites, and 1,300,000 natives. Populous cities with churches, and schools abound. No less than 14 missionary societies, of six nationalities, are here represented. The Moravian-1737-was first in the field, Rev. Geo. Schmitt being their first missionary. Town. The outcome from missionary endeavor since that day is estimated at 180,000 converts, besides schools, translations, and other civilizing influences. It is significant that while the early church began, as was natural, the work of conquest at the northern, the modern church began at the southern end, and works steadily northward through the heart of the continent. The London the men of greatest fame, but the American Board, the only American society at work in South Africa, has had noble representatives in Lindley, Grout, and Pinkerton, whose recent death on the borders of Umzila's kingdom is greatly lamented.

The late wars have been disastrous to mis sion work, especially to that of the French Evangelical Society among the Basutos, where they had gathered 6,000 converts, and to the Hermansburg, the latter having had no less than thirteen stations destroyed.

The Rhenish Society report 3,300 converts among the Hottentots of Namaqua; the Wesleyans—1814—in the West Province of Cape Town, 11 missionaries, 1,502 members, 3,661 scholars; in the Eastern Province, 39 missionaries, native and European, 5,909 church members, 5,568 scholars; in British Kaffraria, 17 missionaries, 4,065 members, 4,559 scholars; in Natal-large accessions of late-22 missionaries, 2,317 members, 1,488 scholars; in the Orange Free State, the Wesleyans of 17,300 members, 18,465 in school and 91,000 adherents. The A. B. C. F. M. among the Zulus-1835-reports 25 missionaries, 610 members, and 937 in school.- The movement northward into Umzila's kingdom is checked, but not aban-

The English Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has probably a more extended work in South Africa than any other, em-

All in all, there are said to be from 60,000 to 70,000 church members in South Africa, full one-half of whom are of foreign extraction. The leading educational institutions are Lovedale, of the Scotch Free Church,

the Herald Town Wesleyan Training Insti- and beauty may be found in heathen poets tution, Moffat Institute at Kuruman, and who lived and died before Christ came. A the Mt. Holyoke Schools, grown from one to man may find in the Koran or the Hindoo eleven—eight in Cape Colony, two in the shasters, with all their rubbish and foolish. Transvaal, and one in Orange Free State.

The Boers of the Transvaal, though nominally Christian, have seldom shown a Christian spirit toward the natives. They were to utter words which are well worth the Livingstone's persistent and implacable foes, being practically slaveholders, and ruthless lieve it is scarcely possible there can be a in some of their marauding onslaughts. word spoken which tends to a nobler devel. in some of their marauding onslaughts. word spoken which tends to a nobler devel. Sympathy with them in the late war was opment of human character, however unconagainst them, and everybody must rejoice that it is not an emanation from the Bible. that English protection is to be thrown over the natives.—Gospel in All Lands.

THE AFRICAN WOMAN'S PRAYER.

In darkness and in sin I sought the shrine Of heathen gods, to comfort in distress; I offered up my child, all that was mine, A sacrifice, my woful soul to bless.

My darling suffered on the altar high; My heart was wrung with anguish and despair; No deity was moved to hear my sigh, No priest could take away my load of care.

At length, in agony of soul, I said: "If there be any God who dwells above, Who to his temple hath the lowly led, Speak out of darkness, speak in tenderest love.

"If Light Divine abides in yonder sky, Where brightest glory lights the blazing sun, Oh, come, responsive to my helpless cry! Oh, come, and tell me of salvation won!"

A voice, the sweetest I had ever heard, In accents tender whispered, "'Peace, be still!" For poor and needy ones my love hath cared, In life and death I'll keep from every ill."

Nor has He left me from that blessed hour; Oft has He spoken to my raptured soul; He's ever near to keep me by His power, And point me upward to a heavenly goal.

His name, a mystery then, I could not tell; I called him Father, Brother, Savior, Friend; He answered to them all, each fitted well, And promised to my soul a peaceful end. Oh! now I know that name—the dearest name Of any spoken in a sinner's ear; Tis Jesus! You have come to teach the same: My way is hedged about, my path is clear.

And now, with Jesus as my Savior, Friend, I'll brave the dangers of the pilgrim's road; Waiting with eager gladness for the end, To bring me home in safety to my God.

-R. H. Craig, in N. Y. Observer.

THE PENITENT PIRATE.

Some few years since an East Indian trader was attacked while cruising in the Indian Ocean by a piratical schooner, and the attack being sudden and unlooked for, the merchantman fell an easy prey into the hands of the pirates. The captain and several of the crew were slain during the conflict, and the rest being gagged and heavily ironed were laid in the pirates' boats for removal to their own vessel, and then the murderous gang proceeded to the ship's cabin, intending there to complete the work of destruction, and see of what treasures they could possess themselves.

As they descended the companionway, they heard a soft voice evidently engaged in supplication, and the chief, directing his followers to halt at the entrance, went noiselessly forward to ascertain whence the voice proceeded. Bending low to avoid observance, he peeped into a door that stood ajar, and there knelt a fair young woman, with a beautiful boy at her side, one arm clasped earnestly around the child, and the other raised in carnest supplication.

"Oh, God of all mercy!" said the beseeching voice as the face of tearful agony met the pirate's view, save the life of my child, if such be "thy holy will, but rather let him perish now by the assassin's knife, than fall a living prey into such hands to be trained up to a life of sin and infamy. Let him die now, if such be thy decree, but, oh, let him not live to dishonor thee and perish at last

The voice ceased, choked with tears of agony, and there stood the pirate, transfixed to the spot by the tumult of his emotions. In imagination he was again a child, his own pious mother's prayers and instructions. for long years forgotten, rose before him, and God's Spirit sent such an arrow of conviction to his heart that, instead of carrying out his murderous designs, he sank upon his knees, and cried out for mercy. After assuring the lady that no harm should be done her, he hastened to the deck, unbound the captive crew, and restoring them

hour.—Christian Herald.

A good book, whether a novel or not, is one that leaves you farther on than when you took it up. If when you drop it, it drops you down in the same old spot, with no finer outlook, no cleared vision, no stimulated desires for that which is better and

THE EXCLUSIVENESS OF THE GOSPEL.

That there is much valuable truth outside of the Bible, no Christian man possessed of common sense will deny. Gems of truths ness, some truths so expressed as to win his admiration. In these days it is possible for men who disown the authority of the Bible. world's hearing and heeding, though we betoned down by the facts which are written scious the man may be who gives it forth.

> Whatever we may admire in ancient or modern literature it is never to be forgotten that Christianity occupies a position of its own, that it claims to be the only authority for human guidance, and to reveal the only medium for human salvation. It makes known only one Lord and Savior. It declares him to have a right to pre-eminent dominion, and through his Name, and "none other," can men be saved.

> Men object to the exclusiveness, the intolerance of the gospel, but truth must be despotic. In the correct solution of the simplest arithmetical sum there can be no possibility of divergence. In the greater matters of man's duty and blessedness, truths must be stable and unchanged. The Bible gives no uncertain sound. It is the very voice of God. Its tone is not of inquiry, but of authority. It does not dispute, it is lawgiving and decisive. It has no hesitancy in its utterances. There is nothing that indicates the presence of doubt. It comes with authority, which dreams not of being questioned. In this is man's surest comfort. The gospel meets the yearning of the human soul by its exclusiveness. Therefore, men can rest upon its discoveries in peace. "Though," saith Paul, "we or an angel from heaven preach any other gospel unto you than that we have preached unto you, let him be accursed."—Baptist Weekly.

A SHARP-EYED BOY.

A poor lad living near Philadelphia was invited a couple of years ago by a wealthy friend in town, to dine with him. Among the dishes new to him on the table, he noticed that one which he particularly relished was set down on the menu as "Fillet de bœuf aux champignons." A sharp scrutiny showed him that the "champignons" were only mushrooms, such as he had gathered on the sheep walks. These, however, his friend explained to him, were of finer quality, and had been cultivated and canned in France. They sold at retail, his friend explained to him, readily at sixty cents a can. Strolling through the market the next day, the boy saw one or two quart baskets of native mush**r**ooms marked at that price.

"Is there much demand for these things?" ne asked. "We do not think much of them n the country."

"They are considered a rare delicacy," said the man," but only epicures can afford

to buy them." The lad passed on with a new thought in his brain. Why could he not grow mushrooms? He was poor, to be sure, and had little time to spare from his regular work, and had no land. Here was a crop which he had been told could be raised in a cellar, one

for which there was already a demand which

could easily be increased, and no supply. He went home, and during the next few years read every book he could find on mushrooms, laid out beds in a back cellar, manufactured his spawn with a few old mushrooms and the manure heap, and last Fall filled the market with his boxes of tiny silvery buttons, blushing delicate pink. They were precisely of the same quality as the French canned champignons, only they were dewy fresh, and sold at twenty cents. Epicures eagerly filled their baskets, and others who never had tasted them, in the prevailing high prices of all kinds of food, tried the new cheap vegetable, and came again and again. The crop fairly took the market, and the boy has already laid up a snug sum toward going to college.—Chil-

TRUE CATHOLICISM.

"It is a good thing for Christians of different persuasions to work together upon common ground, without sacrifice of distinctive principles, and without making light of each other's conscientious convictions. to their ship, returned with his men to their | It is wholesome and delightful to find great beauty of character and many loving Chris-Shortly afterward, he surrendered himself | tian graces among those whom we regard as to the British East India Government, but in error as to some important points of so great was the remorse he suffered for his Christianity. A potent gospel truth which past crimes that, before his trial came on, can do much of its healing and healthful he was attacked with fever, that in a few work, even when greatly mingled with the days proved fatal. Before his death, he traditions of men. What thoughtful man made a full confession of the crimes of his can suppose that his own views of the Bible's past life, manifesting the deepest penitence | teachings are wholly correct, so as to present in view of his guilt, and he expired humbly truth "without any admixture of error?" trusting in Jesus, for mercy and acceptance If the gospel can bless none but those who with him. Thus were his pious mother's hold it in perfect purity, who can hope to be prayers answered at last, and her erring child | blessed? Let us recognize in all humility saved, as we may trust, even at the eleventh | that some whose tenets are so far as we can judge less sound than our own, have yet caught more of the Christian spirit, and receive a deeper impress upon their character. Let us heartily admire such persons, and feel kindled by their example to loving emulation!-J. F. Broadus.

James Freeman Clark is 72 years old, but

Education

Conducted by Rev. J. A half of the Seventh-day B

THE SECRET OF SUC

BY THE LATE PR I am an old-man, a

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Kreeman Clark is 72 years old, but ie most industrious man in intellectual

Education Department.

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

"LET THERE BE LIGHT."

THE SECRET OF SUCCESSFUL PREACHING.

BY THE LATE PRESIDENT FINNEY.

I am an old-man, and many of the results of my views and methods are known to the public. Is it out of place to speak freely upon this subject? In reply to objections I have sometimes told them what a Judge of age to launch out and commit themselves to the Supreme Court remarked to me: "Min- extemporaneous preaching. They have been

DO NOT EXERCISE GOOD SENSE IN ADDRESS-ING THE PEOPLE.

They are afraid of repetition. They use language not well understood by the common people. Their illustrations are not taken from the pursuits of life. They write in too elevated a style, and read without repetition, the bar I used to take it for granted, when I had before me a jury of respectable men, that I should have to repeat over my main positions about as many times as there were persons in the jury-box. I learned that unless I did so, illustrated, and repeated, and turned the main points over—the main points of law and of evidence—I should lose

my cause. Our object in addressing a jury is to get their minds settled before they leave the jury-box; not to make a speech in language but partially understood by them; not to let ourselves out in illustrations entirely above their apprehension; not to display our oratory and then let them go. We are set upon being understood."

ONE GREAT THING MINISTERS NEED above all others, and that is singleness of eve. If they have a reputation to secure and to nurse, they will do but little good. Many years ago, a beloved pastor of my acquainthis pulpit while he was absent. The young man wrote and preached as splendid sermons as he could. The pastor's wife ventured to say to him, "You are preaching over the heads of our people. They do not understand your language or your illustrations. You bring too much of your learning into man; I am cultivating a style. I am aiming to prepare myself for occupying a pulpit, and surrounding myself with a cultivated congregation. I can not descend to your people. I must cultivate an elevated style." this man ever since. I am not aware that he is yet dead, but I have never seen his name connected with any revival amidst all the great revivals that we have had, from year to year, since that time, and I never expect to unless his views are radically changed, and unless he addresses the people from an entirely different standpoint and from entirely

different motives. TALKED TO THE PEOPLE AS TO A JURY. I was bred a lawyer. I came right from

a law office to the pulpit, and talked to the people as I would have talked to a jury. It was very common, as I learned, among ministers in my early years of preaching to agree among themselves that if I were to succeed successful preacher without them. Now, I or months in a place, still it would never do mean when he said, "Go and disciple all nanever thought of undervaluing the education | for a pastor to preach extemporaneously. furnished by colleges or theological seminathe country, whilst pursuing their studies.

Men can not learn to preach by study couraged to exercise, and prove. and improve I do not confine myself to hours and days of be, and ought to be, so filled with the Holy spiritual cowardice; there is more frequently their gifts and callings of God by going out writing sermons; but my mind is always Spirit, that all who hear them shall be im- a moral weakness which degenerates into into any places open to them, and holding pondering the truths of the gospel, and the pressed with the conviction that "God is in spiritual cowardice. We may pick up in our up Christ to the people in earnest talks. best ways of using them. I go among the them of a truth." this, the students are required to write what | light of the Holy Spirit I take a subject that | they call sermons, and present them for crit- I think will meet their present necessities. I icism; to preach—that is, to read—them to think intensely on it, and pray much over a class and a professor. Thus they play at the subject, on Sabbath morning for exam his heart to a waiting and earnest peoplethey have none of it.

everlasting death, such specimens of learning | message from God to his heart, and through or rhetoric. They know that men do not do his heart to the people. so on any subject where they are really in

ous preaching. His views on that subject them off to the people. But unless men will or \$50 for a specimen of one falling in these has lost nothing of its power or of its fitness Falls of Niagara, go! It is the only course

tradicted them. He seemed to have studied | ple, keeping their hearts full of truth, and according to his present views; and that he people on the Sabbath by those who write. laments that his education was wrong in this | I believe the hearers would remember more respect, and consequently his practice has of what is said, be more interested in it, and

been led—not by myself, I am bound to say | from the labored-written sermons. -to think that they must write their sermons; and very few of them, notwithstanding all I could say to them, have the courtold again and again, "You must not think to imitate Mr. Finney; you can not be Fin-

TALKING TO THE PEOPLE.

best they can, and break themselves at once into the habit of talking to the people. They Mr. Finney's meeting. He don't preach; he liver them. only explains what other people preach."

talking about any one else; but I mean you, | the people. and you, and you."

not courting them for any purpose of popu- that I covered in my sermon. ambassador of Christ, he deals faithfully with | from the Holy Spirit in me.

written sermons.

They must thus learn to preach. Instead of people and learn their wants. Then in the preaching. No man can preach in this man- | ple, and get my mind full of it, and go and ner. These so-called sermons will, of course, | pour it out to the people. Whereas, one under the criticism they receive, degenerate great difficulty with a written sermon is, that into literary essays. The people have no re- a man, after he has written it, needs to think spect for such sermons as sermons. This but little of the subject; he needs to pray reading of elegant literary essays is not, to but little. He perhaps reads over his manuthem, preaching. It does not meet the wants | script on Saturday evening, or Sunday mornof the soul. It is not calculated to win souls | ing, but he does not feel the necessity of to Christ. The students are taught to culti- being powerfully anointed, that his mouth vate a fine, elevated style of writing. As for may be opened and filled with arguments, real eloquence—that gushing, impressive and that he may be able to preach out of a and persuasive oratory that naturally flows full heart. He is quite at ease. He has only from an educated man whose soul is on fire to use his eyes, and his voice, and he can with his subject, and who is free to pour out | preach in his way. It may be a sermon that has been written for years, it may be a sermon that he has written every word within A reflecting mind will feel as if it were in. the week—but on Sabbath-day there is no finitely out of place to present in the pulpit, | freshness about it; it does not come necessato immortal souls hanging upon the verge of | rily new and fresh, and as an anointed

I am prepared to say most solemnly that I his practice entirely con- try it, unless they begin and talk to the peo- countries.

the subject, and to have attained to practical full of the Holy Ghost, they will never make | home and abroad, is crowded with second-rate | in ourselves. Shall there be no spirit, no views of the highest importance. But yet I extemporaneous preachers. I believe that men, with whom "no moral fault is to be glow, no fervor in our work? We need to have never known one of his students in half-an-hour's earnest talk to the people from found, but whose natural vocation, in these pray earnestly that God would "grant unto stood that he says that if he were to begin direct, logical, will really instruct them more tion of a college course is not a proof of in- speak his Word," and "that signs and wonhis life anew as a preacher he would practice than the two labored sermons got off to their tellectual superiority, is elsewhere than in ders may be done by the name of his Holy would carry it away with them to be pondered In our school at Oberlin our students have over, vastly more than they do what they get their chief qualification. They are in many by which the world is crucified unto me, and

MY METHOD OF PREPARING SERMONS.

I have spoken of my method of preparing for the pulpit, in more recent years. For twelve years of my earliest ministry I wrote not a word, and was most commonly obliged to preach without any preparation whatever, except what I got in prayer. Often I went into the pulpit without knowing upon what text I should speak, or a word I should say. Ministers do not like to get up to talk as | I depended on the occasion and the Hol Spirit to suggest the text, and to open up the whole subject to my mind; and certainly in must preach; and if they must-in the com- | no part of my ministry have I preached with and are not understood. Now, if lawyers | mon acceptation of the term—they must | greater success and power. If I did not should take such a course, they would ruin | write. Hence, according to that view, I | preach from inspiration, I don't know how I themselves and their cause. When I was at have never preached. Indeed, people have did preach. It was a common experience often said to me, "Why do you not preach? with me, and has been during all my minis-You talk to the people." A man in London terial life, that the subject would open up to went home from one of our meetings greatly | my mind in a manner that was surprising to convicted. He had been a skeptic; and his myself. It seemed that I could see with inwife, seeing him greatly excited, said to him, | tuitive clearness just what I ought to say; "Husband, have you been to hear Mr. Fin and whole platoons of thoughts, words, and ney preach?" He replied, "I have been to illustrations came to me as fast as I could de-

When I first began to make "skeletons," This I have heard in substance over and over I made them after, not before, I preached. again. "Why," they say, "anybody could It was to preserve the outline of thought preach as you do; you just talk to the peo- which had been given me on occasions such ple! You talk as if you were as much at as I have just mentioned. I found, when home as if you sat in the parlor." Others the Spirit of God had given me a very clear have said, "Why, it don't seem like preach- view of a subject, I could not retain it to be ing; but it seems as if Mr. Finney had taken | used on any other occasion, unless I jotted me alone, and was conversing with me face | down an outline of the thoughts. But, after all, I have never found myself able to use Ministers generally avoid preaching what old skeletons in preaching, to any extent, the people before them will understand as | without remodeling them, and having a fresh addressed particularly to them. They will | view of the subject given to me by the Holy preach to them about other people, and say, | Spirit. I always get my subjects on my ance left home for his health, and employed a You are guilty of these sins," and "The knees in prayer; and it has been a common He had just been having a dreadful frig a young man just from the seminary to fill Lord requires this of you." They often experience with me, upon receiving a subject The bad just been having a dreadful frig the seminary to fill Lord requires this of you." They often experience with me, upon receiving a subject The bad just been having a dreadful frig the seminary to fill Lord requires this of you." preach about the gospel instead of preaching from the Holy Spirit, to have it make so Here it was cold and dark and green, the gospel. They often preach about sin- strong an impression on my mind as to make ners instead of preaching to them. They me tremble, so that I could with difficulty studiously avoid being personal, in the sense | write. When subjects are thus given me, of making the impression on any one present that seem to go through me, body and soul, that he is the man. Now, I have thought it I can in a few moments make out a skeleton my duty to pursue a different course; and I | that shall enable me to retain the view prethe pulpit." He replied: "I am a young always have pursued a different course. I sented by the Spirit; and I find that such have often said, "Do not think that I am sermons always tell with great power upon

Some of the most telling sermons that I My experience has been, that even in respect to personal popularity, "Honesty is received after the bell had rung for church; "Good for play," said a child, perplexed received after the bell had rung for church; "Good for play," said a child, perplexed received after the bell had rung for church; I have had my thought and my eye upon the best policy" in a minister; that if he and I was obliged to go and pour them forth means to retain his hold upon the confidence, from my full heart without jotting down respect, and affection of any people he must | more than the briefest possible skeleton, and be faithful. He must let them see that he is | that sometimes not covering half the ground

larity, but that he is trying to save their souls. Men are not fools. They have no a fact, and to give the praise to God, and solid respect for a man who will go into the not to any talents of my own. Let no man pulpit and preach smooth things; they cor- think that those sermons, which have been dially despise him in their inmost souls. called so powerful, were productions of my We must be silent, and gladly learn. And let no man think that he will be per- own brain, or my own heart, unassisted by No room for recklessness or abuse, manently honored by his people unless, as an the Holy Ghost. They are not mine, but Since even a burdock has its use.

And let no man say that this is claiming a The great argument in opposition to my higher inspiration than is promised to minisviews of preaching the gospel was, that I ters, or than ministers have a right to expect. should not give nearly so much instruction For I believe that all ministers, called by in the ministry, it would bring the schools to the people as I should if I wrote my ser- | Christ to preach the gospel, ought to be, | ham, England, delivered at the Annual Sesinto disrepute; and men would come to think mons. They said I would not study; and and may be, in such a sense inspired as to sion of the Baptist Union, April 24, 1882, it hardly worth while to support them with consequently, although I might succeed as preach the gospel with the Holy Ghost sent their funds if a man could be accepted as a an evangelist where I labored but a few weeks down from heaven. What else did Christ tions; and lo! I am with you alway, even to I have been a pastor now for many years, the end of the world?" What did he mean ries; though I did think, and think now, indeed ever since 1832; and I have never when he said, speaking of the Holy Spirit, that in certain respects they are greatly mis- heard any complaint that I did not instruct | "He shall take of mine and show it unto taken in their modes of training their stu- the people. I do not believe it is true that you;" "He shall bring all things to your redents. They do not encourage them to talk | my people are not as well instructed, so far | membrance, whatsoever I have said unto to the people, and to accustom themselves to as pulpit instruction is concerned, as those you?" What did he mean when he said, "If extemporaneous addresses to the people in people are who sit under the preaching of any man believe in me, out of his belly shall My habit has been to study the gospel, spake of the Spirit, that they which believe

> Don't Whine. - Don't be whining about not having a fair chance. Throw a sensible man out of a window, and he'll fall on his feet, and ask the nearest way to his work. The more you have to begin with, the less you will have in the end. Money you can earn yourself is much brighter than any you get out of dead men's bags. A scant breakfast in the morning of life whets the relish for a sweet one. Your present want will make future prosperity all the sweeter. Eighteen pence has set up many a peddler in business, and he has turned it over until he has kept his carriage. As for the place you are cast in, don't find fault with that; you need not be a horse because you were born in a stable. If a bull tossed a man of metal sky high, he would drop down into a good place. A hard working young man with his wits about him will make money, while others will do nothing but lose it.

Our theological schools would be of much having written my sermons. I have been hunters, offers another prize of \$200 for gospel to the people. The common people see reasons for decision; and then act begreater value than they are if they were more obliged to make the subjects upon which I each discovery of a new comet. this year in heard Christ gladly, and if we can get at cause you have decided. Let your actions greater value than they are it they were more preached familiar with my thoughts, to fill this country, Canada, or Great Britain, and them, and speak to their consciences and follow the guidance of your judgment, and a sermon on the importance of extemporane- my mind with them, and then go and talk an additional \$200 for every meteoric stone, hearts, they will hear us gladly. The gospel if, between them both, you go down the

cases men who have been coddled by the Lunto the world." societies of Christian education. They were helped into the ministry, and needed to be helped forever after. Every denomination is burdened with the care of some of them. They are where they ought not to be, and they fill up the ranks in such numbers that the average quality of the Christian ministry has been visibly lowered. Everywhere the difficulty with the Churches is, that the available clergymen are unequal to the positions which they desire to fill. Good preaching ability and good level-headed men, who understand what is needed in our American religion, are so rare that the man who possesses both, is to-day more certain of | tional Work. making his mark in the ministerial profession than perhaps in any other."

The talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can do well, and doing well whatever you do without a thought of fame.

Sabbath Reform.

WHAT THE BURDOCK WAS GOOD FOR.

Good for nothing," the farmer said, As he made a sweep at the burdock's head; But then, he thought it was best, no doubt, To come some day and root it out. So he lowered his scythe, and went his way, To see his corn, to gather his hay; And the weed grew safe and strong and tall, Close by the side of the garden wall

Good for a home," cried the little toad, As he hopped up out of the dusty road. He had just been having a dreadful fright, The safest kind of a leafy screen. The toad was happy; "For," said he, "The burdock was plainly meant for me."

"Good for a prop," the spider thought, And to and fro with care he wrought, Till he fastened it well to an evergreen, And spun his cables fine between. 'Twas a beautiful bridge—a triumph of skill; The flies came round, as idlers will; The spider lurked in his corner dim, The more that came the better for him.

To see what a beautiful basket or chair Could be made, with a little time and care. They ranged their treasures about with pride, And played all day by the burdock's side.

Nothing is lost in this world of ours; The weeds which we pass in utter scorn, May save a life by another morn.

-St. Nicholas.

THE following extracts from an address of the Rev. John Jenkyn Brown, of Birmingare full of manly and brave words. May they not have some inspiration for us as "Sabbath Reformers?" The title of the address is "The Spirit we Need for our Time and Work:"

We need the Spirit of Faith and Courage in our Ministry. Moral cowardice is one of the besetting

sins of our nature. It may be safely affirmed that for every physical coward there are a hundred moral cowards. There is a physical and the best application of it, all the time. on him should receive." All ministers may timidity which sometimes degenerates into unflinchingly to be shot in battle. the first line has been swept down, the second will move forward unfalteringly over the dead bodies of its comrades. But the most courageous combatants on the field of battle may become cowards, or worse than cowards, in the moral conflicts of the world. Moral courage is a nobler and rarer quality than physical courage. The moral atmosphere which we breathe, makes cowards of us. It is one of the subtle snares which appetite for a feast later in the day. He who beset us continually. It was with the has tasted a sour apple will have the more full knowledge of our nature and of our dangers, that our Lord uttered the most solemn warnings against moral cowardice: "Whosoever, therefore, shall be ashamed of me and my words, in this adulterous and sinful generation, of him also shall the Son of man be ashamed, when he cometh in the glory of his Father, and with the holy angels." We must become courageous in carrying

the war into the enemy's territory. guard and to fortify what we have conquered is very well; but the best defense of our possessions is to push our conquests into Mr. H. H. Warner, of Rochester, for the the "region beyond." We must have the sake of stimulating the vigilance of comet- courage of our convictions, and carry the honest convictions. Decide, because you

MEN FOR THE MINISTRY.—The pulpit, at | We are straitened, not in our message, but practice to adopt those views. I have under- week to week, if the talk be pointed, earnest, days of general education, when the comple- his servants that with all boldness they may the sacred desk. They have been foisted Child Jesus." Let our people pray for us into the ministry because they were pious that we "may speak boldly, as we ought to young men, who took kindly to the profess speak." "God forbid that I should glory sion, but their amiable 'spirit constitutes | save in the Cross of our Lord Jesus Christ,

> We need the Spirit of Life and Service in ur Churches.

The constitution of the church may be thus Scripturally perfect, and yet that church may lack the very spirit of a living church. The altar may be built, the sacrifice may be placed upon it, but there is no fire to consume them. The very sacrifice may perish upon the altar. There is neither faith in prayer nor joy in praise.

> "Hosannahs languish on our tongues, And our devotion dies.'

We need the Spirit of Union in Denomina-

The Baptist Union is no longer a mere bond of brotherly and Christian intercourse. It is indeed designed and fitted to "cultivate among its own members respect and love for one another, and for all who love the Lord Jesus Christ." It has its deepest roots in our common faith and hope. It will grow and flourish only as it is nourished by our sympathy and confidence in each other. It will bear fruit only as we strive to cultivate' the sense of our oneness. "Now ye are the body of Christ, and severally members thereof;" and our Union is designed to unfold and to strengthen our Christian graces, and to weld us all into closer unity in the service of the Lord Jesus.

This spirit greatly needs cultivation in our

body. The Union is not confined to the larger churches which are represented in these annual gatherings, but is designed to embrace and strengthen the humblest church in the land. We seek to cultivate and strengthen the sense of membership of a body. The comparison which the Apostle draws between the human frame and the Christian Church may be extended to the relation which the churches sustain to each other. In the body there are some members more prominent and important than others; but there are none which are unnecessary. The most important organ can not detach itself from the fellowship of inferiors, or say unto the least of them, "I have no need of thee." There is such intimate sympathy and union between them that, "if one member suffer, all the members suffer with it; or one member be honored, all the members rejoice with it." "Nay, those members of the body which seem to be more feeble, are necessary. The several members of the body are most delicately and sensitively united. The seat of suffering may be in a very small member, but it sends a thrill through the whole frame;

and the removal of that suffering seems a positive pleasure conferred upon every other member, and making them all rejoice. Isclation and selfishness are both a weakness and a sin. It is not good for man to be alone; it is not good for churches to be alone. We become poor, stunted, and sickly by isolation. One half of our natures is never developed. We grow up without sympathy, charity, or breadth of nature and character. It is not a man, but a monster, who is formed by isolation and selfishness.

We need the Spirit of Consecration and of Sacrifice in All.

It is only as we realize our personal responsibility to our Lord that we shall carry this spirit of service into our churches, or of union into our denomination. The spirit of the individual will become the spirit of the community; and a little leaven often leavens the whole lump. The presence of a few deyout and godly souls may breathe new life into a church, and the presence of a few lukewarm and worldly men may imbue the whole community with their spirit.

The age in which we live renders this holy consecration of ourselves the more necessary and the more difficult. It is an age of marvelous activity. All the sleeping hollows in the land are awaking up to life. Neither the Church nor the world can tolerate the idle and the frivolous. The claims upon the energies of men are becoming constantly more pressing and more diversified. Not only is the Scripture precept enforced as a stern and inevitable law, "if any man will not work, neither shall he eat;" but he that will not work earnestly and diligently shall eat sparingly. Apart from the common and natural claims of our respective callings in life, there are ever-increasing demands upon our time for social, educational, and philanthropic work. The very best men in our churches feel constrained to take part in such work, and, in many instances, the time and strength which were given to the service of the church are now devoted to the service of the State. Our young men, our deacons, nay, we ourselves who are pastors, are carried away by the rising tide.

This spirit of consecration implies and necessitates the spirit of sacrifice. It is not a mere feeling which is to evaporate in " psalms and hymns and spiritual songs." It is a life, and it should be a life of self-denial, of fruitfulness, and of sacrifice.

NEVER swerve in your conduct from your

Alfred Centre, N. Y., Fifth-day, June 22, 1882

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

DNEOMINATIONAL LOYALTY.

One of the most hopeful aspects of our annual denominational gatherings is the growing spirit of devotion to our own work as a people, and the deepening consciousness of the necessity of such preparation as will attach us more tenaciously to it. The taunt of "sectarianism and narrowness" is losing its power to shame us of

"The badges our fathers have worn," and make us

"Beg the world's pardon for having been born." We are legitimately in the world of work, out on the field of religious controversy, of Christian endeavor. There is work, then, that needs doing, and that nobody else will do-work unto which God hath most manifestly called us, work which he has made especially our work; and the time can no come too soon when, without bated breath, and with a genuine esprit du corps, we not only advocate our cause, but take holy joy, laudable pride in it, as God's cause given to us, as honored instrumentalities. There is no narrowness, no bigotry, no uncharity toward other sectaries, other world-workers, in our position. We plead for the whole law of God, the whole gospel of Christ, for doctrines and duties, rooting in the universal human necessity. On the broad field of human endeavor we have a place, and such title to that place as God only can give or take away. We ask no leave to be of our fellowdenominations, none of "the powers that be." High as their credentials may be to their places as co-ordinate forces in society, just so high are ours. All we ask for ourselves, of open field and fair fight, we most freely concede to others. Confidently, hopefully, proudly, we rear our banner, and into whatever of conflict the truth it symbolizes may lead us, we go to take whatever of toil, and scar may come to us as soldiers of the Lord. Our cause has had its heroes, its martyrs, its history. A great cloud of witnesses surrounds us. I know of no higher honor than may come; no broader, grander field of endeavor, than is opening with widening doors to our young men and women, who dare stand by the Seventh-day Baptist banner as it floats out on the noisy field of religious controversy to day. D. E. M.

SELF-DECEPTION.

· There is more or less deception and fraud in every department of human activity. There are very many who represent things, and themselves, to be entirely different from what they are, for the purpose of gain or some other selfish end. It is a misfortune, often involving great hardship, for one to be defrauded of his property through the false representations of another. Shrewd business men are accustomed to guard against deception and to look out for sharpers when buying and selling. And this caution is not limited to their transactions with strangers, but is exercised when dealing even with their friends. The fact is recognized that often our best and most trusted friends, who would not deliberately and, perhaps, consciously, wrong us, may be so prejudiced by self-interest, and even by other considerations, as to give to facts a false coloring. Should we not also recognize the fact that in determining questions of truth and duty, education, selfishness, inclination, and a thousand conditions almost, may warp our views and pervert our judgments? The judicial mind that ean weigh facts, unbiased by preconceived notions or prejudices, is rare. Sometimes, perhaps, one is not to blame for not seeing a question from all church work. sides. He may not be aware that he is partial, one-sided, that he misstates to himself the facts. And although he reaches wrong conclusions, he may not be blameworthy, unless he could have secured a fairer investigation by a more unselfish love of the truth. But there are those who deliberately shut their eyes, and then plead that they do not see, in justification of disobedience. They dwell upon every sophistry which favors following inclination, and studiously repress every valid consideration which points in the opposite direction. They exhibit a great deal of ingenuity in hiding from themselves the truth and their responsibilities to it. They fill the mind with other thoughts, that the thoughts of duty may not disturb them. For a time there is an uneasy consciousness that all is not well; but the process goes on till the deception is complete, the conscience

believe a lie. It is a fraud upon themselves, involving incalculable loss. What folly to brethren to dwell together in unity." cheat one's self out of the rich treasures of truth, and take up with the unsatisfying and ruinous pleasures of passion.

DECLINE OF POWER IN THE PULPIT.

NUMBER II.

Are our Theological Seminaries responsi ble for an alleged decline in the power of the pulpit? Professor Swing claims they are for two reasons. First, because young men perceive that the way into the ministry is necessarily through this curriculum, and they shrink from this uninviting and tedious course of preparation. Second, because, as he claims, that the theology which is taught in our seminaries is dry, impracticable, obsolete and false.

In reply to the first allegation, we would say it is not common for Christian denominations to demand that, prior to ordination, candidates for the ministry should have attended a theological seminary. I am glad it is getting to be so universally recommended, to his second allegation. Is the theology that is taught in our schools dry, impracticable, obsolete and false? So far from being dry, I think the subjects considered are the richest and fullest of practical interest, that can be studied. I remember when I was in the seminary, I used to repair to the recita that we do not stand up for the theology of | if he smokes. the schools, because it is taught in the schools; but it is taught there, because the system of enfeebled and suffering body, and an early theology taught, so far as the Bible teach- grave. The New York Times is quoted as ings can be formulated in a system, is the authority for saying that "careful experiresult of the thinking of the best minds and | ments lately made by a physician of repute purest hearts that have lived since the days prove that the practice is very injurious." of Christ. The theology of the schools is no | The findings of these experiments are thus more obsolete than the teachings of Christ. summed up: "Of thirty-five boys, who had tenth part as much speculation in the lect- were suffering either from ulceration of the ures of theological professors, as you hear mouth, disorders of the circulation and dioutside. The views taught are no more ancient than the Bible which never grows old. for strong drink. All were treated for weak-If the views presented of the atonement, ness and nervousness, but successfully only and justification, or the person of Christ, after they had relinquished smoking." Anare objected to as being old, let it be said, other practical demonstration of the hurtthese views have been sifted carefully fulness of the practice is furnished by the through the centuries, the objections to them candidly considered, and by their side have been seen all other views, some of them stop all smoking by boys under sixteen years seemingly very new to-day, apparently the of age. This is on the ground that tobacco invention of our modern advanced liberal stunts the growth and produces diseases thinkers, but really they are old, abandoned again and again because proven false by the wisest and best of men during the history of the church since the time of Christ. Our theological seminaries are not perfect, they ployments. The New York Tribune gives are a human institution, but we do not believe that at their door lies the blame for classes in Yale College are graded in divise any diminution of power that the pulpit ions according to scholarship, the best scholnow exercises, compared with the influence are being in the first grade, and so on down which it exerted in former times.

CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

cious meetings at Adams Centre that I would | seven; and in the fourth, twenty-two out of like to emphasize.

with the largest Church in the Association, rapid ratio. These figures will bear studyand one of the strongest in the denomina- ing. In the class attaining the highest tion. It was a real joy to sit in their beauti- scholarship, only one-fourth were smokers. ful house of worship, and mingle with the In the class reaching the lowest grade of people, and see how quietly and thoroughly scholarship, a little more than five-sixths of the brethren and sisters co-operated with the number were smokers. In the intermetheir beloved pastor in all departments of diate classes the same tendency, is clearly

church represented, except West Edmeston, smoking is too positive and regular to be the where the pastor was kept at home by the result of chance. Smoking and scholarship former days in some parts of our denomination, to see the Adams people leaving their graph is but one of the many warnings which farms and shops, and devoting themselves are being constantly sounded at this point of fully to the care of the delegates, and the danger: "Andreas Hofer, for several years constant attendance at the business as well a member of the Austrian Parliament, has gathered from the churches of the Central tobacco." This, then, is the verdict of an around Adams Centre, it seemed to me I dulgence, injurious to the health of body could read upon all faces the words of David, go into the house of the Lord."

hold how good and how pleasant it is for

4th. The religious meetings were of the most tender and inspiring kind. Never before were so many sermons preached at one session of the Central Association, and never, it seemed to me, has it been my privilege to hear sermons so full of the precious gospel. Never did I see the Sabbath school lesson so tenderly and powerfully spoken to as to that | the head of this article? And yet we deny great gathering of Bible scholars on Sabbath afternoon. And then how can I describe the exceedingly precious conference meeting on Sabbath evening, when the aged and the dear young converts, nearly two hundred in all, spoke of the love of Christ in their souls and their abiding interest in the Redeemer's

ALFRED, N. Y.

WILL THE COMING MAN SMOKE?

He probably will. *Let us see to what dangers he will be exposed, and what ills he may suffer for his indulgence.

1. He will find smoking to be an expensive indulgence. The moderate smoker of cigars and my reasons why will appear in replying pays for his favorite brands from ten to twenty-five cents per day, while many men spend very much more than this. Now, if the morals of smoking were limited to the question of its cost, and if the smokers were limited to the numbers of those whose means are such that they could afford it, it would be a question of comparatively little imtion room for systematic theology, with as portance whether the coming man will smoke much hungering, and feed with as much or not. Unfortunately, neither of the above relish, as to the dinner table when I was supposed contingencies is correct. Smokers hungry. What are the subjects which are are found among day laborers, and men of studied? God, Christ, the Holy Spirit, small income, quite as extensively as among Man, Angels, Righteousness, Sin, Pardon, men of means. The average laboring man Redemption, Immortality, Heaven, Hell, &c. | can not afford to pay as much for smoke as If one is not interested in these subjects, he he pays for the daily bread of himself and must be a brute. It must be remembered his family. This the coming man will do

2. He will run the imminent risk of an gestion, palpitation of the heart, or craving fact that in some of the cities of Germany "the police have received strict orders to which unfit one to be a soldier."

3. He will run the risk of seriously impairing his mental faculties, and of being prematurely laid aside from all useful emthe following testimony on this point: The to the fourth, the latter being just high enough to keep their place in the school. "In a certain class it was found that only ten out of forty in the first grade were addicted to smoking; in the second, eighteen out of thir-There were some features of the late pre- ty-seven; in the third, twenty out of twentytwenty-six. As the smokers increase, the In the first place, the meetings were held | scholarship decreases," and that too in a very manifest. From the highest class to the 2d. The attendance was good, and every lowest, the inverse ratio of scholarship to serious illness of his son. It was a good do not go together. With this conclusion, sign to see the church filled at the opening | President Chadbourne, of Williams College, session, and crowded during the rest of the doubtless agreed when he recently "resolved meetings. It was a great advance over to deny college aid to any student caught smoking." The following newspaper paraas the religious meetings. As the delegates | recently gone mad from the excessive use of Association, and from the beautiful homes impartial jury: smoking is an expensive inand mind, often totally destroying mind or "I was glad when they said unto me, let us | body, or both. What is the defense? Nothing. Smoking is not intellectual, it is not 3d. Harmony. The meetings were a beauti- | refined, it is not social except in a restricted |

purely animal appetite sadly perverted. Still, men of almost all callings and grades of society smoke, many of them confessing to the expedition, namely, the discovery of a great truth of the above verdict, but not strong enough to break the chains with which they have bound themselves. In this atmosphere of smoke and nervous debility our sons are born and reared. Can there be any doubt as to the correct answer to the question at the doctrine of total depravity!

CALL FOR FUNDS.

In prosecuting the work of the Tract Society, the Board desires to meet the wishes of its supporters, and to apply their benefactions as the donors shall choose. Funds not designated for specific objects go into the and is a remarkable specimen of wood en-General Fund, to be used as the Board may graving. Under the title of "Glimpses of elect. In addition to this, the following Great Britons," we have pictures of the emspecial funds are already opened, and donations to each of them are earnestly solicited:

OUTLOOK FUND. Previously Acknowledged.

Mrs. A. K. Witter..... \$5 00

Rev. A. E. Main.

Rev. L. E. Livermore	10	00
F. S. Wells.	. 10	00
Geo. H. Bahcock		00
J. M. Titsworth		00
Peter Wooden		00
Miss M. G. Stillman.		00
Rev. L. A. Platts		00
C. Potter, Jr.	500	1
Mrs. M. L. Gowen.		00
C. B. Cottrell.	100	
Rev. A. H. Lewis		00
	10	00
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	946	00
Additions to Date	,246	00
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Additions to Date. Amount reported	946	00
Additions to Date. Amount reported\$1 Mrs. E. C. Burr	,246	00
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Additions to Date. Amount reported	,246 5 2 500	00 00 00 00 00 90
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\$1,797 40 June 9, 1882. TENT FUND.

To Date. Philip Burdick, Clifford, Pa..... Mrs. Harriet A. Pierce, " Mrs. HarrietM. Burdick, " Mrs. Thankful Burdick, Mrs. Mary Burdick.....

June 12, 1882.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY FUND.

This is designed to prosecute the work of agitating and molding public sentiment so as to obtain religious liberty for Sabbath-keepers in the State of Pennsylvania. Appropri ations have been made to this work from time to time, for several years. The Board now desires to raise a special fund to prose cute it more vigorously. The Board pledger that each department of the work will be pushed as fast and as far as the friends will furnish the means. All the work now in hand is in a promising state, and is going forward successfully. Send all pledges and remittances to J. F. Hubbard, Treasurer, Plainfield, N. J., by order of the Board.

COMMENCEMENT AT ALFRED. —We are not informed of the order of all the exercises of Commencement Week, but notice such : have come to our knowledge that the readers of the Recorder, who have an interest in them, may attend.

In consequence of the departure of Pres. Allen for a European trip, the Baccalaureate Sermon was delivered in advance, and appeared in the RECORDER last week. On the evening of June 24th, the class in Calisthenics, under the direction of Miss Bloomer, will give an entertainment. Monday afternoon and evening, and Tuesday, will be occupied by the Literary Societies. Tuesday evening, Gen. N. P. Banks, of national fame, will deliver the Annual Lecture before the Societies. Subject-"Modern Diplomatic Leaders-Gortchakoff, Bismarck, Disraeli and Gladstone." Wednesday will be devoted to the Commencement and Class Exercises. Wednesday evening, Louis Maas, the world renowned pianist, will give a musical entertainment, assisted by Mrs. O. W. Bump, a celebrated Soprano of Elmira, under the auspices of the Musical Department of the University.

This is Mr. Maas's second engagement at Alfred, which is a sufficient evidence of the estimation in which his musical performances are held here.

In the North American Review for July, the leading article is a study of "Emerson as a Poet," by Edwin P. Whipple. In "Hydraulic Pressure in Wall Street," a writer who withholds his name exposes many of the tricks and devices by means of which ficti tious values are created, and the unwary becomes seared, and they are given over to ful proof of the truth of inspiration, "Be- and gross way. It is the gratification of a tributes the eleventh article in the series on The order of the Secretary of the Treasury

"The Ruins of Central America," and records the crowning triumph of his exploring ruined city in the hitherto unexplored country of the Lacandones, Gautemala. There are two papers on the civil service question: one, "The Things Which Remain," by Gail Hamilton; the other. "The Business of Office-Seeking." by Richard Grant White. Francis Marion Crawford, son of the eminent American sculptor, writes of "False Taste in Art," and indicates certain directions in which art culture might be developed under the conditions of life existing in the United States.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for July is a very able number; the frontispiece is a portrait of Emerson, engraved by W. B. Closson, after a crayon drawing by Samuel Rowse. inent members of the British Parliament. with interesting descriptions of parliamentary methods. The article is illustrated by sketches drawn by Henry Furniss, and portraits. Miss Amelia B. Edwards contributes an article on the recently discovered Theban mummies. Short stories by Edward Everett Hale, Marie Howland, and Josephine Harper Fiske. The poetry of the number consists of tributes to Longfellow by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps and A. T. L., and contributions from Paul Hayne and Tracy Robin-

Communications.

Read before the Ministerial Conference of the Wisconsin Seventh day Baptist Churches, May 28, 1882. Copy furnished for publication in the SAB-BATH RECORDER, by request of the Conference.

BY REV. N. WARDNER.

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

When we consider inert matter, we can come to no other conclusion than that the design evinced by it originated from a living, intelligent being who existed before it, since we see no sign of life or intelligence in such matter. When we come to man, we find in him the faculty of designing and of working plans to a limited extent, but no power to create; and at his start in life, he is among the most helpless' and unintelligent of all living beings. These facts prove that no earthly being originated any of the designs we see in nature. Now, if the being, who of all others on earth, attains to the highest degree of intellect and inventive skill, is among the most idiotic and helpless at his beginning, then, according to the analogy of nature, the highest created intelligence, even in the spirit realm, must have been similarly helpless and unintelligent at first, and therefore could not have planned or executed any design till some time had elapsed after his existence became a fact. Hence the conclusion is inevitable that an intelligent Creator must have existed, and a system which he had designed must already have been in operation before the first created intelligence began to exist, or else there could have been no beginning or continuance of such existence. Hence, the fact that matter and being exist with natures pointing to a wise, ultimate end, which could not have come into existence without being created by an intelligent, designing power, which existed before they did, necessitates the conclusion that such a being did exist before any of these things which we know to be so perfectly helpless and unintelligent at their beginning. And if an intelligent and almighty designer existed before any created thing existed, then his existence could not have been produced or purposed by any previously existing cause, because that would involve a palpable contradiction, which proves its falsity. Hence the eternity of the existence of such an omnipotent, intelligent designer, is a logical necessity.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17, 1882. The warm weather of the past week has had the effect to send the wives and families of members of Congress with great rapidity to mountain and sea side resorts, and it will no doubt, diminish to a considerable extent the length of the congressional session. Members and Senators are very anxious to get to their homes, and to their long neglected private business.

The President has approved the sentence of court martial in the case of the colored lieutenant Flipper, and he will be dismissed

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prohibiting smoking.

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The Bonded Spin

THE DEP

It is always pleasant

little surprises which

times in our lives, and

to turn what might be parting into one of joy an occasion took place saloon of the steamshi iams and Guion Line June 13th, about an h sailing for Europe. A were four gentlemen w ers of the RECORDER A. H. Lewis, and Mess and Geo. H. Babcock, starting for a three m A large number of the field, with some from Dunellen, and New Ma to give the cordial han them a hearty God-spe That their departing with them some tangi good wishes, they had floral ship—the "Bon and with gay streamers heads. The delicion floral hull, we all knew the fragrance of fond r graceful green of her s help to keep bright th the happy day. Th slightly broken utterar grateful to those who kindly expressions of fested by those who re day was bright and majestic vessel steamer and started Oceanw freight, she looked at while from the bulkh assembled friends wav long after their voices fast receding ship. Si good wishes, and the remained, can avail, have one of the best of

safe return.

The forty-sixth ann Association has just us. The occasion ha Christian greetings; ar of it will be cherished The occasion was one interest. It was lal (47½ years) since the Second Hopkinton Ch since the Association Church. There was attendance, especially two houses were filled a sermon in each was Lord's Supper was cele gation. During the se ably prepared papers discussion. The key-r be loyalty to Christ, at ination. The services impressive character. very high order; seve formed in an exceeding The organist, Miss A. but just entered herite

-credit by lier perform

Ruins of Central America," and rethe crowning triumph of his exploring tion, namely, the discovery of a great city in the hitherto unexplored counthe Lacandones, Gautemala. There papers on the civil service question: The Things Which Remain," by Gail ton; the other. "The Business of Seeking." by Richard Grant White. Marion Crawford, son of the emimerican sculptor, writes of "False n Art," and indicates certain direcwhich art culture might be develnder the conditions of life existing in nited States.

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BY REV. N. WARDNER. tion. "If the works of creation, behey are worderful in their design, designer and therefore a God, how avoid the same conclusion concernwho is more wonderful in his nature ything ascribed to him as Creator?" we consider inert matter, we can no other conclusion than that the winced by it originated from a living, ent being who existed before it, since o sign of life or intelligence in such When we come to man, we find in faculty of designing and of working a limited extent, but no power to and at his start in life, he is among at helpless and unintelligent of all beings. These facts prove that no being originated any of the designs in nature. Now, if the being, who hers on earth, attains to the highest of intellect and inventive skill, is the most idiotic and helpless at his ig, then, according to the analogy re, the highest created intelligence, the spirit realm, must have been simpless and unintelligent at first, and ce could not have planned or executed gn till some time had elapsed after ence became a fact. Hence the conis inevitable that an intelligent Creat have existed, and a system which he igned must already have been in n before the first created intelligence exist, or else there could have been aning or continuance of such ex-Hence, the fact that matter and ist with natures pointing to a wise, end, which could not have come stence without being created by an it, designing power, which existed ey did, necessitates the conclusion h a being did exist before any of ngs which we know to be so perfectse and unintelligent at their beginand if an intelligent and almighty existed before any created thing hen his existence could not have duced or purposed by any previously cause, because that would involve a contradiction, which proves its Hence the eternity of the existence n omnipotent, intelligent designer,

WASHINGTON LETTER.

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m our Regular Correspondent.) **WASHINGTON**, D. C., June 17, 1882. irm weather of the past week has ffect to send the wives and families ers of Congress with great rapidity ain and sea side resorts, and it will diminish to a considerable extent h of the congressional - session, and Senators are very anxious to ieir homes, and to their long negrate business.

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er of the Secretary of the Treasury

ment and make the air dense with smoke.

committee of investigation, was disposed of abundant harvest be the result. vesterday by an indefinite postponement, the main opposition to the measure being based upon the possible hazard to the revenues of the Government involved in an extension of the bonded period.

age of sixty-four has been passed. An unsuccessful effort was made to except Generals Sherman and Sheridan. The bill is generally approved. Most men at sixty-four D. Fulton against the two clergymen of that have passed the period of their best energy place, in which he claims from each a thouand are unfit for active field service. The victories of Van Moltke, twelve years ago, would seem to refute this idea but the real work of the great Prussian's campaigns was done years before in the organization of the Prussian army and general staff—the most complete and accurately effective enginery ever known in war.

Home Aleus.

New York.

THE DEPARTURE.

iams and Guion Line, on the afternoon of it again however. June 13th, about an hour before her time of A. H. Lewis, and Messrs. Charles Potter, Jr. each, by the securing of his imprisonment on a false charge. The two clergymen exstarting for a three month's European trip. declaring that it affords them an opportunity agreed to pay the head-money tax. Castle A large number of their friends from Plain- which they have long desired of showing up garden and Ward's island are to be kept field, with some from New York, Westerly, Dunellen, and New Market, had assembled iness. Other suits in the same matter are panies will not be admitted to their privito give the cordial hand-grasp, and to wish them a hearty God-speed and a safe return. That their departing friends might take with them some tangible evidence of their good wishes, they had brought an elegant floral ship—the "Bon Voyage," full rigged and with gay streamers flying from her mastheads. The delicious perfume from her floral hull, we all knew would mingle with the fragrance of fond recollection, while the graceful green of her smilax rigging would help to keep bright the glad memories of the happy day. The moistened eye, the slightly broken utterance, told plainly how grateful to those who departed were the kindly expressions of loving interest manifested by those who remained behind. The day was bright and cloudless, and as the majestic vessel steamed out into the river, and started Oceanward, with her living freight, she looked a thing of life and beauty. while from the bulkhead of the pier, the assembled friends waved their "good byes" long after their voices failed to reach the fast receding ship. Surely, if the love, the have one of the best of good times, and a safe return.

Rhode Island. HOPKINTON.

The forty-sixth anniversary of the Eastern Association has just closed its sessions with us. The occasion has been one of many Christian greetings; and pleasant memories of it will be cherished long by all present. The occasion was one of more than common interest. It was almost half a century (47½ years) since the organization of the Second Hopkinton Church, and forty years Church. There was an unusually large attendance, especially on the Sabbath, when two houses were filled to overflowing, when a sermon in each was preached, and also the Lord's Supper was celebrated in each congregation. During the sessions, carefully and ably prepared papers were read, followed by tions of Kansas and Iowa on the morning of discussion. The key-note of all seemed to June 18th. At Leavenworth and vicinity, jailer. One got out, but was shot dead. be loyalty to Christ, and then to our denomination. The services were all of the most | Mt St. Mary's Academy was blown onto the impressive character. The singing was of a dormitory, crushing in the roof and killing very high order; several pieces were per- four girls and injuring many others. The formed in an exceedingly impressive manner. loss in the city and county was estimated at The organist, Miss A. Langworthy, although | \$500,000. At Kansas City the damage was but just entered her teens, did herself much heavy. At Grinnell, Iowa, the destruction

prohibiting smoking during office hours, bore ment for entertaining the guests, especially were ruined, and a number of lives lost. so hard on several thousand users of the in the Town Hall, where the hundreds were weed that the Secretary has issued a second | dined each day, reflects great credit on the order giving a recess of half an hour at noon | Church for their liberality, and also their to all Treasury employees. At this hour the commodious and perfect arrangement for clerks form in groups outside the Depart- the occasion. The anniversary will be numbered as one of the best, for it was rich with The Bonded Spirits bill which lately spiritual blessings, during all of its sessions. passed the House and has since been the Such a gathering has never been in this comtheme of several and protracted debates in munity before. May the seed sown be wathe Senate, giving rise in the mean time to a tered by the showers of divine grace, and an

New Jersey.

NEW MARKET.

contains an article from which we take the The bill retiring all army officers at the following as being likely to interest many of

> Considerable interest has been aroused in New Market, by a suit brought by William

Some time in March, 1881, Rev. E. Everett Jones, pastor of the New Market Baptist Church, and Rev. L. E. Livermore, pastor of the Seventh-day Baptist Church of the same place, went before the Prosecuthat William D. Fulton was keeping a disorderly house in New Market. The complaint charged Fulton with running a small confectionery store, in connection with which he hept a bagatelle table and seduced the youths of New Market from the paths of virtue and economy by leading them to play "bagatelle for the peanuts," such action being in violation of the State law prohibiting It is always pleasant to note the happy the playing of "pool for drinks" and similar little surprises which come to many of us at games by minors. Fulton was bound over times in our lives, and which so often serve to appear before the Grand Jury at the to turn what might be a scene of sorrowful April term of court. The Grand Jury for

> A few days ago, Revs. Jones and Livermore were served with a summons to appear press great satisfaction at this turn of affairs, talked of and no one will be surprised if Fulton's name figures more than once in the court records at New Brunswick, next term.

Condensed Alews.

EGYPT.—The situation in Egypt seems \$8,000 or \$10,000, half of the men who struck A London special of June 18th, to the New York World, says that it is admitted that a scene like that now presented in Egypt was never before witnessed. British subjects are flying for their lives, and many of them have been murdered, including officers of the fleet. While imperial government looks calmly on, the English officials in Egypt are absolutely without protection, and expecting a massacre every day. Nothing like the feeling in England over the situation has been known since the Indian mutiny. At Alexandria, great difficulty is experienced in providing food for the refugees. Bread commands a double price. Fresh disturbances are feared in consequence of the houses of the refugees being deserted and tempting the natives to sack them. The telegraph good wishes, and the prayers of those who cable is now aboard a steamer, with all the remained, can avail, the absent ones will arrangements for the transmission of messages. An Italian man of war with two companies of troops, has arrived at that port, and it is positively stated that Arabi Pasha has ordered torpedoes to the value of £20,000. Germany has chartered an Australian Lloyd steamer to remove Germans from Alexandria.

THE "Revolution Temperance Publishing House." David C. Cook, Manager, 46 Adams St., Chicago, Ill., under the general title of Good Will Library, propose to issue, quarterly, the most popular and forcible temperance books, in a cheap form, for general circulation. T. S. Arthur's "Ten Nights since the Association was held with this in a Bar-Room," is issued as No. 1 of the series, and is sold "for \$1, with thirty-nine copies thrown in," or, more plainly speaking, 40 copies are sold for \$1 and no orders taken for a smaller number.

A DESTRUCTIVE CYCLONE passed over porgreat damage was done. The main tower of credit by her performance. The arrange- was great. The Cornell College buildings ingston county, New York.

Eight persons were killed at Malcolm. Forty lives are reported to have been lost by the storm, and it is probable that further disasters will be found to have occurred.

Alderman Roosevelt has resigned his position as trustee of the Brooklyn bridge company, which he has held three years. He says, that notwithstanding his efforts to obtain information, he is little better acquainted with the inner management of the bridge affairs than when he was appointed. Some bits of information which leaked out surprised him, and some associates and employees of the department seem bound to secresy. The alderman disclaims any knowledge of anything wrong, or involving impropriety, The Plainfield Daily Bulletin of June 8th, or even neglect. He denounces the company, which failed to perform the contract to furnish steel, and thinks the bridge will not be finished in two years.

The steamship Pera from Montreal for Great Britain, has foundered off Cape Race. The steamer Lake Manitoba has picked up two boats, with the captain, officers, engineer, and part of the crew. Other boats consand dollars damage for false imprisonment. | taining ten persons are unheard from. The The circumstances of the matter are given as | Pera had a valuable cargo, including 200 cattle. She had a crew of thirty-two and eight cattle men.

The directors of the mints report that the product of gold in the United States during 1881 was \$34,700,000, and in silver \$43,000,-000. Colorado is first, with a yield of over tor of Middlesex County and made complaint \$20,000,000. California follows, with a yield of nearly \$19,000,000, and Nevada, which once ranked first, is third, with less than \$9,-000,000.

The oil market continues to feel the weight of the heavy producers in the new Pennsylin small producing territory, there being no | felt that to die was gain. profit at present prices. The transient operators are largely leaving the Allegany field, to try a hand among the "Jumbos."

The senate finance committee have agreed to recommend the bill, extending the nationsome reason failed to indict Fulton, but the | al bank charters, to be amended by incorparting into one of joyous fellowship. Such some reason laned to indict runton, but the porating the sections for the issue of three chief end of the complaint was gained, as porating the sections for the issue of three an occasion took place in the spacious dining | Fulton closed his business, and kept it closed | per cents., in exchange for the outstanding | F. Flippo, Martha A. Kenyon, J. T. Hamilton, Julia

A temporary injunction, granted against the saw-mill owners of Plattsburgh, to presailing for Europe. Among her passengers before the next term of court and answer to vent them from depositing sawdust in the were four gentlemen well known to the read- a charge of having damaged William D. Saranac river, have been vacated by Justice ers of the Recorder-President Allen, Rev. | Fulton to the extent of one thousand dollars | Potter. The decision was awaited with great

> Thirteen steamship companies have now open permantly, but the recalcitrant comleges until they submit.

Two young men, rivals for the affections of a young lady of Hoosic Falls, fought a bloodless duel with pistols. The young lady F. H. Williams, Buffalo, has discarded both, and the victor of the battle ground has apologized to his oppo-

After seven weeks of idleness, at a loss of not to have improved during the past week. I for an advance of fifteen per cent., have returned to work at an advance of five and ten per cent., at McCammon's piano factory, Al-

> Two persons were killed, and a number seriously injured, one, it is thought, fatally, T. W. Sage, Scio, by the fall of a train from a trestle on the Clarksburg and Western Railroad at Waldons, W. Va., on the 16th of June.

chells Spring school, in the Cherokee nation, was shot and killed by Baxter Prather, a prominent Indian. Arnold had severely whipped the brother of Prather.

The Mexican government has granted the exclusive privilege, with exemption from tax- Jesse Clark. ation for fifty years, for a stock exchange Geo. Ford, and trust company, to an American company with a capital of \$1,000.000. A bark from Cardiff reports that on May

26th, she sighted the German ship Henry Mary burning. Her boats were gone and nobody was aboard. It is supposed that her The President has nominated Emanuel B.

Axtell, of Ohio, for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico, and Rollin M. Daggett, of Nevada, minister to the Hawaiian | H. R. islands.

A Keokuk, Iowa, dispatch states that four B. W. Andrews, of the Brookfield bank robbers pleaded guilty Mrs. M. E. Vars, Niantic, in the United States Court there, and each was sentenced to twenty-five years imprison-

It is stated that the advance in west-bound freight rates, which is to take effect July 1st, is intended as a restoration of the tariff in force prior to the war of last year.

The workingmen made a grand demon stration at Pittsburg, June 17th. Twentyfive thousand men were in line and presented a brilliant pageant. A member of the Jewish aid society, of

New York, states that a number of refugees who refuse to work will be returned to Russia At Rockingham, N. C., nine prisoners at-

The house sub-committee on the election case of Smalls vs, Tillman, has decided that B. C. Bentley, Smalls is elected and entitled to a seat.

The postoffice officials say that the surplus receipts over expenditures, during the past | W. H. Crandall, Walworth, Wis., year, will be nearly \$1,000,000.

Seventeen year locusts have made their appearance in considerable numbers in Liv- Mrs. S. E. Randolph, Plainfield, N. J. 2 00 39

In DeRuyter, Madison Co., N. Y., June 12, 1882, of paralysis, Mrs. Weltha Wells, widow of the late Matthew Wells, aged 86 years and 3 months. The deceased was born in Rhode Island, March 13. 1796, and was one of ten children given to Weeden and Hannah Stillman Burdick, three of whom survive her, two brothers and one sister. Her mother was sister of Eld. Matthew Stillman of blessed memory. She was the mother of twelve children, four of whom are still living. She made a profession of religion in Berlin, N. Y., and united with the Seventh day Baptist Church in that place. Having moved to DeRuyter, she united with the Seventhday Baptist Church in this place Sept. 11, 1818, of which she remained a worthy member until removed by death. She had a Christian experience of seventy four years, and was the oldest member of the church. She was a model wife, mother, and Christian.
"Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of

In Brookfield, N. Y, June 13, 1882, ERNEST O. CURTIS, in the 15th year of his age. Ernest was a faithful member of our Sabbath school, and was laid in the grave by the members of his class. He was sick about three weeks, his disease being first the pleurisy and then pneumonia, and though we hoped he was recovering, yet quite suddenly the end came. He sought earnestly, and we fondly hope, found, Him who came into the world to save sinners. What a warning to all the young, to "remember their Creator in the days of their youth." He was at easier prices. We quote: the son of Ephriam G. and Julia A. Curtis.

In Brookfield, N. Y., May 22, 1882, Mrs. Achsa Beebe, aged 71 years. Sister Beebe had been a nember of the Second Seventh-day Baptist Church Imitat of Brookfield, and died as she had lived, in the faith Christ. Our loss is her eternal gain. J. M. T.

In Syracuse, N. Y., June 1, 1882, EDWARD H., son of Dr. A. B. Vidler, aged 1 year and 8 months.

Near West Hallock, Ill., May 30, 1882, LYMAN Saunders, in the 73d year of his age. Brother Saunders professed religion in the Spring of 1837, under he labors of Eld. John Green, and united with the Seventh day Baptist Church of Berlin, N. Y. Some years ago he came to Farmington, Ill., and became a member of the second Seventh day Baptist Church vania territory, which almost stops operations | that was organized. He was sick a long time, and

LETTERS.

Josiah Bee, Jr., Geo. H. Babcock 2, E. W. Vars,

Miss Ida Grissom, L. H. Babcock, Frank H. Will M. Anders, Wm. H. Crandall, I. D. Titsworth, D. Robinson, Wm Cory, W. D. Ludwick, Mrs. J . Nichols, Mrs. Hariette Dunlap, A. H. Lewis, O saloon of the steamship Arizona, of the Will- for several months. He has recently opened three and one-half per cents., and for the is- A. Wescote, S. J. Porter, Geo. C. Stillman, J. F. Hubbard, E. L. Burdick, C. D. Potter 2, Mrs. S. A. S. A. Maxam, J. T. Miller, E. M. Parmelee, G. Norsworthy, T. M. Cary, E. R. Kenyon, Miss C. E. Hane, R. S. Rains, J. F. Stilson, H. Stillman, B. H. Stillman, R. T. Burdick, Geo. Greenman, A. Hakes. Alice A. Maris, S. H. Willey, W. R. Merrill, J. M. | tions. We quote: Anderson, C. J. Sindall.

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

Hawks, Alfred Centre, C. Thomas. Mrs. S. Green, East Hounsfield. 2 00 Thos. Spicer, Adams Centre, 2 00 Geo. P. Kenyon, Portville, 200Geo. H. Case, Ceres, 2 00 Messenger, Wirt Centre. 3 88' 38 L. W. Lewis, Little Genesee 2 00 38 B. H. Stillman, Lincklaen Centre, 2 00 Clark Coon, North Pitcher, 2 00 1 00 00 J. Wood, Brookfield. 2 00 2 00 I. L. Cottrell. Independence. 2 00 Prof. J. R. Arnold, principal of the Mit- J. L. Huffman, Jackson Centre, O., Mrs. S. A. Maxam, Macedonia. Mrs. E. M. Lippincott, Bloom Centre 2 00 H. D. Sutton, Berea, W. Va., J. Bee, Jr., Judson F. Randolph, New Salem, 2002 00 E. J. Bond. 2 00Margaret F. Randolph. 2 00 2 50 1 00 Mrs. M. R. Davis, New Milton, N. Kelly, Blandville, 2 00. 38 2 00 39 Perie F. Randolph, Auburn, 1 00 C. H. Davis, Lost Creek, 200G. N. Crandall, Wyoming, R. I. 2 00 38 2 00 C. H. Langworthy, Hopkinton, 2 00 39 200N. H. Lanphear, Rockvile, 200Abbie Palmer. 2 00 2 75 Mrs. F. T. Brightman, Ashaway 2 00 2 00 Mrs. Rowland Coon, 39 . D. Kenyon, 2 00 Mrs. F. E. Blake, 20039 2 00 39 23 T. B. White, 2 00 39 23 John Zeorb, Mrs. A. S. Briggs 2 00 39 23 39 23 Mrs. T. R. Wells. 2 00 39 23 H. L. Burdick, 2 00 39 23 2 00 Miss Julia Higgins, C A. Brown, Hope Valley, 2 00 39 23 20039 26 Mrs. G A. Buguay, Potter Hill, 2 00 39 23 2 00 P. Saunders, A. H. Langworthy, Westerly, 2 00 Sarah S. Congdon, 2 00 39 24 C. B. Barker, 2 00 2 00 tempted to break jail, knocking down the W. A. Crandall, 2 00 2 00 Mrs. N. E. Nash. 2 00 2 00 A. N. Crandall, 200

Mrs N. M. Clarke.

Mrs. A. Randolph,

Mrs. T. M. Cary, Oshkosh,

Mrs. L. Lyons, Montesano, W. T.

Mrs. S. Burdick, Albion.

Mrs. J. J. Nichols, Pleasant Hill, Mo., 2 00 39 26 J. L. Bennett, Flint, Mich. M S. Babcock. Hanford, Cal. Ernest Lewis, Mystic Bridge, Ct.,

FOR LESSON LEAVES.

D. L. Langworthy, Andover,

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET. Review of the New York market for butter, cheese, etc., for the week ending June 17th, reported for the RECORDER, by David W. Lewis & Co., Pro-duce Commission Merchants, No. 85 and 87 Broad Street, New York. Marking plates furnished

BUTTER.—Receipts for the week were 36,704 packages; exports, 2,661. The market is steady at about last week's prices. There were occasional sales in retail way of special creameries at 28c., but hardly enough to warrant that quotation. Common dairy make butter is the poorest thing on the list. Choice firkins and halves from Chenango and Delaware Counties were in quick demand at 25 @ 26c., 23 @ 24c. for fair to good. North Welsh picked up lots sold at 22 @ 24c. Prime Western butter, both dairy and factory make, is quick of sale, and there have been export sales of firsts at 18 @ 19c., and seconds 15 @ 17c. At the close there is more stock offering

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exports, 64,673. The market was steady and strong at 111c. for best factories all fore part of the week, with a weaker feeling and lower price at the close We quote:

	Fancy.	Fine.	Faulty
Factory	11@114	101@11	8@10
	(A little.)	(More)	(Most.)
Skimmed	9@10	4@ 7	0@3
Eggs.—Receipts	for the week we	re 10,8381	bls. and

7,139 boxes. The weak feeling noted in our last has continued through the week, and prices are lower.

Western firsts	@20
BEESWAX.—Supply light and demand good @ 28 cents.	at 26

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

Evaporated apples, ring cut, choice	.13	@1	4
" fair to good	.10	@1	.2
State and Western, quarter apples	. 5	la M	61
Apples, North Carolina, sliced	. 6	@	81
Peeled peaches, evaporated	.30	@3	3
Peeled peaches, sun dried	.16	@1	8
Unpeeled peaches, halves and quarters	. 4	Ŏ.	51
Raspberries, dried	.28	@3	2
Blackberries	.13	@1	4
Cherries	.18	@1	9
Plums	.11	@1	2
Bunyum Currence Ford Driver II			

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, BEANS, ETC. Exclusively and Entirely on Commission

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

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



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, trength and wholesomnness. More economical than 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.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE! Quality and Quantity Always Uniform, for sale by Grocers. D. S. WILTBERGER, Proprietor. 233 North Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.



JAMES T. PATTERSON, Bridgeport, Conn.

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THE CHILDREN WE KEEP.

The children kept coming, one by one,
'Till the boys were five and the girls were three, And the big brown house was alive with fun From the basement floor to the old roof tree. Like garden flowers the little ones grew, Nurtured and trained with the tenderest care; Warmed by love's sunshine, bathed in its dew,

They bloomed into beauty, like roses rare.

But one of the boys grew weary one day,
And leaning his head on his mother's breast, He said "I am tired and can not play; Let me sit awhile on your knee and rest." She cradled him close in her fond embrace, She hushed him to sleep with her sweetest song And rapturous love still lightened his face When his spirit had joined the heavenly throng

Then the eldest girl, with her thoughtful eyes, Who stood where "the brook and the river meet,

Stole softly away into Paradise

Ere "the river" had reached her slender feet. While the father's eyes on the graves were bent, The mother looked upward beyond the skies; "Our treasures," she whispered, "were only lent, Our darlings were angels in earth's disguise."

The years flew by, and the children began With longing to think of the world outside; And as each, in his turn, became a man, The boys proudly went from the father's side. The girls were women so gentle and fair That lovers were speedy to woo and win; And with orange blossoms in braided hair, The old home was left, new homes to begin.

So, one by one, the children have gone-The boys were five and the girls were three; And the big brown house is gloomy and lone, With but two old folks for its company. They talk to each other about the past, As they sit together at eventide, And say, "All the children we keep at last Are the boy and girl who in childhood died."

WHAT CAME TO DILLY'S HOUSE.

BY KATE W. HAMILTON.

Dilly was perched on a fence-post, her | glass with a queer, perplexed look. light hair flying about her face, as usual, and to such trifles. Toddles, the baby, who you inside these doors again." could not climb the fence, contented himself with looking through. He was bundled up | them out; but the man behind the stove sud--in an odd fashion, of Dilly's own invent- denly arose. ing—in an old shawl; and, if the round face that peered between the fence-rails was face that peered between the fence-rails was touch them. You've knocked me about assigned it. had grown accustomed to such discomforts.

It occurred to Freddy Burr, in the next yard, however, that their situation was back. hatchet, and asked:

and keep warm?"

"Well, I wouldn't think it was any fun out here, I can tell you, if I didn't have a warm coat and scarf and these thick boots," nor shoes had she seen, after all her bravery thought of the way I thrust my unwashed remarked Freddy, displaying the pair of redtops, that were his pride.

Dilly looked at them, and an old, vague

Freddy Burr-shoes and clothes, and something to wear on my head?"

"Cause your father drinks 'em up," answered Freddy, promptly, and without the slightest hesitation in disclosing the truth.

denied. "No, he don't either. Folks can't drink

such things. Where do you get yours?" "My father buys 'em for me; and the reason yours don't get any for you is 'cause they all go into old Barney's rum-barrels, down at the corner. That's the way of it, sure as you live, Dilly Keene; and it's awful mean too!" declared Freddy, growing indignant, as he explained.

Then a voice from the pretty house beyond called Freddy; and he ran in, while Dilly and Toddles, with their amusement of fence, for a prolonged interview. watching ended, turned slowly away. Dilly surveyed the baby and herself thoughtfully, and sat down upon an old log to meditate. If what Freddy Burr had told her was true, | dy. something ought to be done about it: and the longer she pondered the more fully she be-

a nice red one, pretty and warm. Wish I dles."
had one now. Wish Toddles had—" "Y

She stopped, as a brilliant plan flashed | dy. suddenly through her brain. Wouldn't her mother be surprised, if she could do thatpoor mother, who was out washing, and who one of 'em, and he was just as cross as anywould be so tired when she came home at thing. So, then, my pa got up from the ing, I tremble to think how near I came to ter.

"Toddles, let's do it!" she said, springing up excitedly. "Let's go an' see if we can fire, this way, and thinked and thinked. At should have kept to myself; for, my dear, it

ing gate and led the way down the street. at the corner—a queer store, with a curtain her, and they both cried—I don't know what I'll just tell you. You met Harry at the can." across the lower half of its front window. for, 'less it was 'cause we couldn't get the door at dinner time, and you looked and Under the wise teacher's judicious en-Dilly saw them when the door opened; but things out of that old barrel. And Ma acted for all the world as if you had nothing couragement the boy showed so much intelheart beat so fast.

ours a-soak here?"

There was an instant's silence, and then a shout of laughter from the men.

it. Hey, Keene, these youngsters of yours want to know if Barney has you in soak

An old slouched hat behind the stove was raised a little, but there was no other sign that the man heard. Dilly shrank back abashed.

"Oh! I did't mean him."

"What did you mean, then?" asked a coarse, red-faced man, advancing from behind the bar and speaking in tones not at all gentle or amiable.

"Shoes and coats and such things," faltered Dilly. "Hoods-I'm 'fraid it's spoiled with the whisky; but mebby Ma could wash it out. Wouldn't you take some of 'em out of your barrel, Mr. Barney. We need 'em awful bad."

of the bystanders, surveying the two dilapidated figures; but Mr. Barney's wrath was

"What barrel? Who sent you here?" he

demanded, angrily.

"Your rum-barrel," answered Dilly, standing her ground desperately, though with a little catch in her breath that was just ready to break into a sob. "Ma works hard all the time, and she looks so sorry; and we don't have any nice dinners at our house, like Freddy Burr's; and no new shoes, nor caps, here in your barrels. Please, do take some of 'em out, Mr. Barney, I'm sure it can't than that risen by any other leavening agent. When make anybody's drink taste a bit better to it is acted upon by the heat of baking the leavening

But there was no perplexity in the barher little, red hands clasped behind her back. | keeper's look. That was wrathful. "We've The three or four small toes that peeped out had enough of this nonsense! Now, you somest and best bread and cakes are now largely through her ragged shoes were red, also, for leave, you young ragamuffins, as fast as your risen by the aid of ammonia, combined of course the Autumn day was cold; but Dilly was used | feet | will carry you, and never let me catch | with other leavening material.

roughened by the chill wind, he, like Dilly, often enough, but you'd best let them alone." There was a fire in the eyes under the old slouched hat, before which Mr. Barney drew

scarcely agreeable. He looked up from the Both children were crying by that time; dles' tears were dried as soon as the stranger | and I always like to go to Sibyl's. "'Cause I'd rather stay here and watch whose loud voice had awakened his baby you," said Dilly, serenely. "Taint no fun terror, was out of sight; but poor little ant sitting-room, a white apron on, her hair in the house." fear. She had failed in the scheme that she all done. (I'll own to you, you dear old had thought promised so fairly. No hood journal, that I felt conscience-smitten as I in venturing into that dreadful store; and who could tell how angry her father might for my visit.) Well, when I go to Sibyl's I be? She stole shy glances up under the old always have such a good time; everything is wonder awoke as she did so, and grew more hat; but she only saw a sober, downcast face, so cosy and home like there, though her distinct, until, presently, it took shape in words.

words.

Why don't I have such things, too, before it, with his head between his hands, and left the children to their own devices.

story, confidently, to Freddy Burr.

Dilly pondered a moment and as promptly | a pair of stout new shoes through the fence. | she is always so calm and self-possessed-

bing up for an instant, to show the hood gets flurried or vexed, as I do when things that covered her yellow hair and touching it go wrong-just takes it all easy, and some significantly with her finger.

"Where did you get 'em?" repeated Fred-

"My Pa worked and bought 'em and brought 'em home; and they didn't get in to nobody's barrel," explained Dilly, with pride and little regard for grammar. Then she pressed her small face close against the

"You see the billennium has come to our

"The what?" questioned bewildered Fred-

longer she pondered the more fully she be-came convinced that she had heard the truth. said Dilly, complacently; "but it means come out of the parlor. Now I am sure if of Cambridge sought for a successor to the good times. Anyhow, that's what Ma called it had been me, I should have been all flur-great Newton, stupid Isaac Barrow was the "Cause other folks has things and we it and I guess she knows. It was just this ried, and heated, and tired, and—cross per- man they selected. Mr. William Mathews don't, and it must be ours go somewhere way, Freddy Burr. When you told me Mr. haps, I often am, I am sorry to say. I can tells an anecdote which illustrates the stuelse," she reasoned. "They can't be any Barney had all our nice things down to his not understand it, Sibyl." good there either. I'm just sure they can't. store, in a barrel, I just went right down Mebby I've got a hood—mebby it would be there and asked him for 'em—me and Tod-

"You didn't?" exclaimed horrified Fred-

"Did too!" declared Dilly, with an emphatic nod. "Well, he wouldn't give me scold a bit; but he just sat down before the complaining about little things which I "Yah!" answered Toddles, contentedly; wasn't anything there; and then he put it to keep it. And the danger lay in placing and, taking his hand, Dilly opened the croak- in the other, and found ten cents, and he my work first, and Harry's comfort second. went out and bought some meat for supper. There were a number of men in the store Then, when Ma came home, he talked to my conscience has troubled me all day. Now way of treating boys who do as well as they

He bought all these things, and he says his early, and so I hurried to get his breakfast | Youth's Companion

"Please, sir, have you got anything of little boy and girl shall have things like oth- ready, and it seemed as though everything er folks. So, now you'll know what the was in the way, and I could find nothing I billennium means, Freddy Burr, when any-wanted, and—" shout of laughter from the men.

'Well, now, that's a neat way of putting splained it to you."—N. Y. Independent.

THE USE OF ANMONIA IN BAKING POWDERS.

Its Importance as a Culinary Agent.

The recent discoveries in science and chemistry are fast revolutionizing our daily domestic economies. Old methods are giving way to the light of modern investigation, and the habits and methods of our fathers and mothers are stepping down and out, to be succeeded by the new ideas, with marvelous rapidity. In no department of science, however, have more rapid strides been made than in its relations to the preparation and preservation of hu-man food. Scientists, having discovered how to traverse space, furnish heat, and beat time itself, by the application of natural forces, and to do a hundred other things promotive of the comfort and happiness of human kind, are naturally turning their "I should think as much," muttered one attention to the development of other agencies and powers that shall add to the years during which man may enjoy the blessings set before him.

Among the recent discoveries in this direction none is more important than the uses to which com mon ammonia can be properly put as a leavening agent, and which indicate that this familiar salt is hereafter to perform an active part in the prepara-

tion of our daily food.

The carbonate of ammonia is an exceedingly volatile substance. Place a small portion of it upon a knife and hold over a flame, and it will almost immediately be entirely developed into gas and pass off into the air. The gas thus formed is a simple composition of nitrogen and hydrogen. No residue is left from the ammonia. This gives it its superiority nor anything. I asked Freddy where our as a leavening power over soda and cream of tartar good things went to, 'cause they don't come when used alone, and has induced its use as a supto our house; and he said you had 'em down plement to these articles. A small quantity of anmonia in the dough is effective in producing bread that will be lighter, sweeter, and more wholesome have a poor little boy's and girl's new shoes gas that raises the dough is liberated. In this act i and dresses and everything in the barrel."

"You're right there, Sissy. It's nigh about spoiled the taste of mine," said one of the group at the counter, putting down his cooks, is said to be imparted to them only by the use of this agent.

> The bakers and baking powder manufacturers producing the finest goods have been quick to avai themselves of this useful discovery, and the hand

Ammonia is one of the best known products o He stepped toward them, as if to drive the laboratory. If, as seems to be justly claimed for it, the application of its properties to the purposes of cooking results in giving us lighter and more wholesome bread, biscuit, and cake, it will prove a boon

THE FOLLY OF FRETTING.

stick he was trying to split with his new but the father took a hand of each. "Come, Will came running lover with the message, atchet, and asked:

Dilly, come, Baby," and without a word or "Mamma says, please come over and stay with her all day." Wasn't I glad though, as this? Why don't you go into the house the street. It was a very silent walk. Tod- for I always feel lonely when Charlie is away,

When I got there I found Sibyl in her pleassauce-pan in the closet and went off to dress is-neater than somebody's sitting-room that I wot of; no unwashed dishes to furnish the But two weeks later Dilly completed the flies with a meal; no greasy tables or unswept corners. But the great charm of that house "See here!" she said, pushing the toes of is Sibyl herself. I can never understand her, "Where did you get 'em?" asked Freddy. | such a perfect lady in her every-day life, it "And see here!" continued Dilly, bob- she does do all her own work. She never way they seem to straighten themselves out. Yesterday after dinner I got my crocheting, and she her sewing; we had seated ourselves for a nice talk, and I just made up my mind to ask her all about it, so said; "Sibyl, how is it that you never worry about anything?" She looked up a little surprised, and said:

"How do you know I never worry?" "Well," said I, "you never appear to. Everything goes on so smoothly with you. y.

after doing all the cooking yourself, looking take from him any of his children, he hoped as fresh and neat and cool as if you had just it might be Isaac. Yet when the University

you will get over that, and yet there are had been able to make him learn, and if Mr. some things which even experience will nev- Towne couldn't he should be apprenticed to er teach us. Now perhaps you think the a trade. Mr. Towne proceeded to examine wheels of our domestic life run very smoothly; him. The boy soon made a mistake and so they do, but they have not always. When instantly dodged, as if frightened. I think of our first two years of housekeepstove and walked home with us. He didn't losing Harry's love by my fretfulness and last he put his hand in one pocket, but there is one thing to win a man's love and another

so nervous and worried for fear I should be standing, but the victim of the intoxicatlate. Well, by the time the meal was ready, ing cup. Alas, the demon of drink, like I was as cross as a bear. I know; and poor death, of which it is the type and the pre-Charlie seemed to feel the effects of my ill- cursor, loves a shining mark. One day the temper, for he scarcely ate a mouthful. Aft- leader of the meeting, in reiterating the reer he was gone, and I had leisure to think it | quest, remarked that the young lawyer was

Charlie's happiness if this is to continue. gospel, and who had preached deliverance Now I will give you a bit of my experience. | from sin to captives, had been seen drunk in When we first set up housekeeping, I grad- our streets and had to be helped to his lodgually formed the habit of fretting over the ings. This was no unheard of thing, for many little vexations that fall to the lot of many such cases are on record; but coming housekeepers, and also of carrying these up as it did in such a connection, it made a little grievances to poor Harry when he came | deep impression. Can ministers of the gos. home. Want of system in my work caused | pel be silent, when this destroyer of human me to have so many things to do at once, and that once usually happened to be just at dinner time. Harry would come home to the gutter? Can respectable and good men find me with uncombed hair, a pair of old plead for the privilege of moderate drinking slippers on my feet, and a very red face, fly- when it leads to such results? Can Christian ing in and out from kitchen to dining-room, | people be silent and inactive, when this pesback and forth, entirely too busy to meet tilence that walketh in darkness and this him with a kiss of welcome. Then when destruction that wasteth at noonday is doing we sat down at the table, instead of pleas- its fearful work on every side? Professional ant, cheery talk, I was too jaded and wor- men, business men, fair women, little chilried to eat, or to join in conversation, ex- dren, are all alike falling a prey to the ravacept to fret about my tired feelings, and how | ges of rum. Why are there not more refervery much work there was for only two peo- ences to it in the pulpit, more prayers ofple. And very soon I began to see the gloomy | fered in public and in private, more efforts shade on his face as he came in the door, and | not only to reclaim the fallen but to secure my common sense taught me that I was the | and preserve those who have not as yet fallcause. Why, I do believe if I had pursued | en? It is not the only social evil that curses that course much longer I should have lost society, but it is the most gigantic and fearthe respect and love of one of the best and | ful. - Watch Tower. noblest husbands this world contains."

"Well, Sibyl, do tell me how you rem-

"In the first place," said she, "I did some planning beforehand. Each afternoon. when I had leisure for thought, I decided what should be the next day's breakfast, dinner and tea; then, if we had not the necessary articles, there was time enough to purchase them. Then I determined to avoid the habit which most women have, of crowding three days' work into one, in order to have 'a day to myself.' I divided it up as evenly as I could; and by this means I seldom become so overburdened and tired as to lose command of myself. System, cousin, system is everything in housework. Then, too, there is a great deal in trying to 'keep sweet,' no matter what happens. You smile, as much as to say: 'It's very easy to say that, when we are sitting here so tranquilly; Yesterday morning cousin Sibyl's little but when the milk boils over on your clean tell you, my dear, it won't hurt you to try it; try persistently; if you fail once or twice, resolve the more firmly to keep sweet next time; and you will find that fretting never remedied these little trials, but only tired you, body and mind; and you will find in time that it has become a habit with you to be pleasant and cheerful, and a good habit it is, too. To be sure, I am not always unruffled-sometimes my vexations get the victory, and the hasty, impatient word comes; but I know where to look for help-God's grace and our own earnest endeavors can do marvelous things for us." — A leaf from "Somebody's Journal."

BLANE LESS, PRAISE MORE.

Some parents and teachers seem to think praise a dangerous thing for children. While reticent in commending they are voluble in blaming. Like Iago, they are "nothing if not critical," and being narrow and cold, mistake fault-finding for criticism. such would digest this amended nursery rhyme, they would be more popular with

> All work and no play Makes Jack a dull boy; All blame and no praise Makes Jack a cheap toy.

One of the greatest of English divines, Isaac Barrow, received in his boyhood only blame from his father, who thought him goods, chattels and credits of the said deceased. Now about your dinner to-day; warm as it stupid. He used to express his contempt In testimony whereof, we have caused the Seal of was in that kitchen, you came in to dinner, | for him by saying that if it pleased God to pidity of some parents and teachers. A boy "Well, cousin," said she, slowly, "perhaps was brought one day to Gen. Salem Towne, after you have kept house for eight years, labled as an incorrigible dunce. No master

"Why do you do that?" asked the mas-"Because I was afraid you were going to

"Why should you think so?"

"Because I have always been struck whenever I made a mistake."

"You need never fear being struck by "O Sibyl," I said, "you don't know how me," said Mr. Towne. "That is not my

she was a determined little body, when once she had decided upon the proper thing to do. So she only clasped Toddles' hand closer, and walked in and up to the counter, making an extra effort to speak distinctly, because her lings out of that old parter. And may acted for an the world as it you had not fly it do do but to attend to him. You did not fly acted for an the world as it you had not fly it do do but to attend to him. You did not fly acted for a first for comparison will be acted for an the world as it you had not fly it do do but to attend to him. You did not fly it do do but to attend to him. You did not fly it do do but to attend to him. You did not fly it do do but to attend to him. You did not fly it do do but to attend to him. You did not fly it do do but to attend to him. You did not fly it do do but to attend to him. You did not fly it do do but to

THE RAVAGES-OF RUM.—For nearly two weeks in the daily prayer-meetings there was presented as a subject for prayer the case of "Did you plan your breakfast over night?" a young lawyer, the only son of a pious "Why, no," I said. "I never do that. Perhaps if I had, I should not have become his conversion. A young man of ability and over, I felt sorry enough."

"Now, dear," said Sibyl in her soft, gentim of intemperance. Within a few days, he not the only marked and distinguished victle way, "you will surely ruin your own and said, a man who had been a minister of the

happiness takes the ambassadors of Christ

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



HISTORY 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.

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. stove, or the marketing fails to come home, Daily Clinics will be held in the College, and the or some other vexatious thing happens, it's | Hospital and Dispensary adjoining give special admuch easier to preach than to practice; but I | vantages for practical studies unsurpassed by any other school. In addition, the large daily Clinics at the Opthalmic Hospital and the Ward's Island Homepathic Hospital (weekly) are open for all students. For further particulars and circulars, address

> Mrs. J. G. BRINKMAN, M. D. 219 West Twenty Third St., New York City.



MITATION.—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 know it is risky to add to an old saw, but if Milton, Rock Co., Wis.; Susan M. Ingraham, of 16 such would digest this amended nursery Franklin Street, Providence, R. I.; Martin P. Boss, of-1,220 Union Street, Oakland, Cal., being all the heirs at law and next of kin of Joseph Boss, late of the town of Genesee, in Allegany county, deceased greeting: You, and each of you, are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of Allegany county, at his office in Angelica, in said county, on the 24th day of July, 1882, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the accounts of Ezekiel R. Crandall, as Administrator of the

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

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

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Popular

Use of the Chlor TERY.—W. De La Rue employed the silver cl amine the question wh zation of the termina after the discharge th terrupted by breaking it and the source of el polarization similar to tion of the terminals o series of experiments, current obtained from due to a static charge polarization.

A Fossil Resin Fro UPPER SILESIA.—Thi Napoleon mine at Moc hard and Albert mines Pless, contains, accord Loudenburg, 80.56 p hydrogen, 12.68 oxyge ing with the formula coal, and is intimately It melts easily with so tion, and burns with flame, emitting an ar dissolves the greater p a very small black pul

METHOD OF FREED BEFORE EMPLOYING IT TURE OF SPIRIT.—M. following process: The is found to be objection it for the manufacture to remove as much of maize is coarsely groun into a solution of co 1.116, when the portio By this process, 600 k obtained containing 91 15 kilos more of starc been the case if the pu ployed. DETECTION OF OL

method, by P. Casama mining alcohol of the s pected sample of butte has the same sp. gr. as cent., sp. gr.=0.926; alcohol of 59.2 per cent. butter, therefore, which oleomargarine, will floa per cent. In order to of oleomargarine in b strength of alcohol of s let it __ 57 per cent; fro of alcohol of same sp. multiply the remainder the difference of the st same sp. gr. as oleomag $0.18 \cdot (57 - 53.7) \ 0.18$ oleomagarine.

ARTIFICIAL FORMAT —In a late paper by J. is given of the successi attempts to obtain carb state by artificial proce that when the alkali-m ium, were heated with p carbon is deposited in author states that in an lithium was heated wit cent. bone-oil and 10 pe in a coil-iron tube, to a 14 hours, a hard smoot the bottom of the to transparent particles in particles, consisting of were identical in chem erties with the diamon octohedral form, scratc and had no action on p

known as chicken cho Moritz to be caused by ism; this was confirm Turin. Pasteur inoc which had never had th from some who had die He then inoculated and virus: none of these di after a few days he t undiluted poison, 14 of This led to repeated exi he found that repeate the dilute matter, gav Pasteur has by his expe that immunity from the tained by frequent and cially prepared solution that this is due to the by inoculation exhaust the body which afford and that when the and

real cholera; the organi -duced, find no food, ar

CHICKEN CHOLERA

RAVAGES OF RUM.—For nearly two the daily prayer-meetings there was ed as a subject for prayer the case of lawyer, the only son of a pious who had from his birth prayed for ersion. A young man of ability and but the victim of the intoxicat-Alas, the demon of drink, like of which it is the type and the pre-loves a shining mark. One day the of the meeting, in reiterating the 'reremarked that the young lawyer was only marked and distinguished vicntemperance. Within a few days, he man who had been a minister of the and who had preached deliverance in to captives, had been seen drunk in eets and had to be helped to his lodg-This was no unheard of thing, for meh cases are on record; but coming did in such a connection, it made a ipression. Can ministers of the gossilent, when this destroyer of human ess takes the ambassadors of Christ he sacred pulpit and casts them into tter? Can respectable and good men or the privilege of moderate drinking t leads to such results? Can Christian be silent and inactive, when this pesthat walketh in darkness and this ction that wasteth at noonday is doing ful work on every side? Professional insiness men, fair women, little chilire all alike falling a prey to the ravarum. Why are there not more referio it in the pulpit, more prayers ofpublic and in private, more efforts v to reclaim the fallen but to secure

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eserve those who have not as yet fall-

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ATION.—The people of the State of New tork, 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 n. Rock Co., Wis.; Susan M. Ingraham, of 16 klin Street, Providence, R. I.; Martin P. Boss, 20 Union Street, Oakland, Cal., being all the at law and next of kin of Joseph Boss, late of wn of Genesee, in Allegany county, deceased, ing: You, and each of you, are hereby cited equired personally to be and appear before our gate of Allegany county, at his office in Angelsaid 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 s. 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. IN S. ROCKWELL, Attorney for Petitioner. Little Genesce, N. Y.

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Popular Science.

USE OF THE CHLORIDE OF SILVER BAT-TERY.—W. De La Rue and H. Muller have free. J. F. MANCHA, Claremont, Surry Co., Va. employed the silver chloride battery to examine the question whether there is a polarization of the terminal of a vacuum tube, after the discharge through it, has been interrupted by breaking connection between Won the Highest Medals and Praise Everywhere. it and the source of electricity; if so, is this polarization similar to the chemical polarization of the terminals of a voltameter? By a series of experiments, it was proved that the current obtained from the battery is solely due to a static charge and not to a chemical polarization.

A Fossil Resin from the Coal-beds of UPPER SILESIA.—This resin, found in the Napoleon mine at Mockrau, and in the Burghard and Albert mines at Nicolai, circle of Pless, contains, according to an analysis by Loudenburg, 80.56 per cent. carbon, 6.30 hydrogen, 12.68 oxygen, and 0.46 ash, agreeing with the formula C₆ H₈ O. It lies upon coal, and is intimately combined therewith. It melts easily with some degree of tumefaction, and burns with a yellow, very smoky flame, emitting an aromatic odor. Ether dissolves the greater part of it, leaving only Watch chain, will be sent by mail, post paid, upon a very small black pulverulent residue. s.

METHOD OF FREEING MAIZE FROM FAT BEFORE EMPLOYING IT FOR THE MANUFAC-TURE OF SPIRIT.—M. C. Leeuw uses the following process: The fat present in maize is found to be objectionable when employing it for the manufacture of spirit; therefore to remove as much of the fat as possible, the maize is coarsely ground, and then thrown into a solution of common salt of sp. gr. 1.116, when the portion poor in fat sinks. By this process, 600 kilos, maize have been obtained containing 9 kilos, lees of fat, and 15 kilos more of starch, than would have been the case if the pure grain had been employed.

DETECTION OF OLEOMARGARINE.—This method, by P. Casamajor, consists in determining alcohol of the same sp. gr. as the suscent., sp. gr.=0.926; and oleomargarine as alcohol of 59.2 per cent. sp. gr. = 0.915. Any butter, therefore, which is adulterated with oleomargarine, will float in alcohol of 53.7 per cent. In order to determine the amount of oleomargarine in butter, determine the strength of alcohol of same sp. gr. as sample; let it = 57 per cent; from it take the strength of alcohol of same sp. gr. as butter =53.7, multiply the remainder by the reciprocal of the difference of the strengths of alcohol of same sp. gr. as oleomagarine and butter = 0.18: (57-53.7) $0.18=3.3 \times 0.18=5.95$ of oleomagarine.

ARTIFICIAL FORMATION OF THE DIAMOND. —In a late paper by J. B. Hanny, an account is given of the successful and unsuccessful attempts to obtain carbon in the crystalline state by artificial processes. It was found that when the alkali-metals, preferably lithium, were heated with paraffine hydrocarbons, carbon is deposited in hard scales. The author states that in an experiment in which lithium was heated with a mixture of 90 per cent. bone-oil and 10 per cent. paraffine spirits in a coil-iron tube, to a visible red heat for 14 hours, a hard smooth mass was found at the bottom of the tube, containing hard transparent particles imbedded in it. The particles, consisting of 97.85 per cent. carbon, were identical in chemical and physical properties with the diamond; they were in the octohedral form, scratched all other crystals, and had no action on polarized light. s.

CHICKEN CHOLERA.—The fatal disease known as chicken cholera was thought by 1882. Moritz to be caused by a microscopic organism; this was confirmed by Peronsito of Turin. Pasteur inoculated healthy fowls which had never had the sickness, with virus from some who had died of it; they all died. He then inoculated another lot with diluted virus: none of these died, but all were sick; after a few days he treated them with the undiluted poison, 14 out of 20 succumbed. This led to repeated experiments, from which he found that repeated inoculations, with the dilute matter, gave perfect immunity. Pasteur has by his experiments demonstrated that immunity from this disease can be obtained by frequent inoculations with artificially prepared solutions also. He believes that this is due to the organisms introduced by inoculation exhausting the substances in the body which afford them nourishment, CHAMBER AND PARLOR SUITS, AND LOUNGES, and that when the animal is attacked by the real cholera, the organisms, however intrc-

duced, find no food, and perish.

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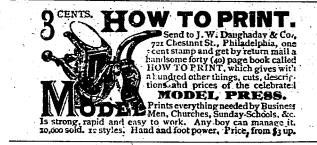
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			47				
EASTWARD.							
STATIONS.	No. 8‡	No. 12*	No. 4*	No. 6			
Leave Dunkirk Little Valley		1.05 PM 2.52 "		7.15 AL 8.54 "			
Salamanca Carrollton Olean Cuba Wellsville Andover Alfred	8.25 AM 8.35 " 9.00 " 9.25 " 10.22 "	4.58 " 5.50 "		9.11 Al 9.25 '' 10.00 '' 10.31 '' 11.25 '' 11.43 Pl 12.00 ''			
Leave Hornellsville Arrive at Elmira Binghamton Port Jervis	1.25 PM 2.59 "	8.47 " 10.53 "	12.15 AM 1.58 " 3.44 " 8.15 "	4.30 ''			
New York	10.00 рм	7.25 AM	11.25 AM				

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

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

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

		MEST	WARD.		
~	STATIONS.	No. 3*	No. 5	No. 29	No. 1
	Leave New York Port Jervis	7.00 рм 10.55 "		7.15 рм	9.00 AM 12.13 PM
F	Iornellsville	8.10am	5.10 ам	12.50 рм	8.55 PM
G	Vellsville Juba Dlean Jarrollton Freat Valley Arrive at Salamanca	9.13 AM 10.01 " 10.29 " 11.09 "	7.22.''	3.30 " 4.07 " 5.02 " 5.13 "	10.49 " 11.15 " 11.39 "
L	Leave ittle Valley Arrive at	11.52 AM	• • • • • •	5.50 рм	12.20 AM

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

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

4.15 A. M., except Sundays, from Hornellsville, stopping at Almond 4.40, Alfred 5.00, Andover 5.54, Wellsville 7.25, arriving at Dunkirk at 7.35 P. M.

4.00 P. M., daily, from Hornellsville, stops at all stations, arriving at Salamanca 10.50 P. M. Sunday, Train 1 will run between Salamanca and

Dunkirk; Train 29 will make the stops of Train 9. * Daily. ‡ Daily, except Monday.

BRADFORD BRANCH WESTWARD.

STATIONS.			×		21.	
Leave Carrollton Arrive at	A. M. 9.20	P. M. 8.30	P. M. 4.10	Р. М. 11.50	P. M. 8.22	P. M. 11.30
Bradford Leave	10.03	9.30	4.51	12:35	9,00	1.20
Bradford Suster City Arrive at	10.45 11.10	••••	4.55 5.07	1.05 1.20		••••
Buttsville	12.25	<u> </u>	5.45			

6.55 A. M., and 6.00 P. M., daily, except Sundays, from Bradford, stopping at all stations, and arriving at Buttsville 8.20 A. M., and 6.45 P. M. 11.04 A. M., daily, except Sundays, from Carrollton, stops at Limestone 11.20, Kendall 11.31, and errives at Bradford 11 35 A. M.

EASTWARD.

STATIONS.		20.			ne job	
Leave Buttsville	A. M. 6.30		A. M. 8.40		P. M. 1.10	
Custer City Arrive at	7.18	••••	9.35	1.30	8.14	••••
Bradford Leave	7.35	A. M.	9.50	F		P M
Bradford Arrive at	1					6.00
Carrollton	8.30	6.55	10.45	3.20	4.55	7.20
3.30 P. M., d	ailv. ex	cent S	undav	s from	n Bra	dford

stops at Kendall 8.34, Limestone 8.44, and arrives at Carrollton 4.01 P. M. 7.30 P. M., except Sundays, from Buttsville, stopping at all stations, arriving at Bradford 8.30 P. M.

Trains 17, 18, 20 and 21 run daily. Passengers can leave Titusville at 8.00 A. M., and arrive at Bradford 11.35 A. M. Leave Bradford 3.30 P. M., and arrive at Titusville 7.30 P. M.

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

INTERNATIONAL LESSONS, 1882.

THIRD QUARTER.

July 1. A Lesson on Home. Mark 10: 1-16. July 8. The Rich Young Man. Mark 10: 17-31. July 15. Suffering and Service. Mark 10: 32-45. July 22. Blind Bartimeus. Mark-10: 46-52. July 29. The Triumphal Entry. Mark 11: 1-11. Aug. 5. The Fruitless Tree. Mark 11: 12-23. Aug. 12. Prayer and Forgiveness. Mark 11: 24-33. Aug. 19. The Wicked Husbandmen. Mark 12: 1-12. Aug. 26. Pharisees and Sadducees Silenced. Mark 12: 13-27 Sept 2. Love to God and Men. Mark 12: 28-44. Sept. 9. Calamities Foretold. Mark 13: 1-20. Sept. 16. Watchfulness Enjoined. Mark 13: 21-37. Sept. 23. Review. LESSON I.—A LESSON ON HOME.

BY S. J.

For Sabbath-day, July 1. SCRIPTURE LESSON-MARK 10: 1-16.

(New Version.)

And he arose from

thence, and cometh into

the borders of Judæa and beyond Jordan: and mul-

titudes come together un-

to him again; and, as he

again. And there came

unto him Pharisees, and

asked him, Is it lawful for a man to put away his

wife? tempting him. And he answered and said un-to them, What did Moses

ment, and to put her away But Jesus said unto them

mandment. But from the beginning of the creation,

them. For this cause shall

mother, and shall cleave to his wife: and the twain

shall become one flesh: so that they are no more twain, but one flesh.

What therefore God hath joined together, let not man put asunder. And in the house the disciples asked him again of this matter.

11 matter. And he saith un to them, Whosoever shall

teth adultery against her: 12 and if she herself shall

put away his wife, and

marry another, commit-

put away her husband,

and marry another, she

the disciples rebuked them. But when Jesus saw it, he was moved with

6 therein. And he took them in his arms, and

blessed them, laying his hands upon them.

a man leave his father and

(Old Version.) 1. And he arose thence, and cometh into the coasts of Judea by the farther side of Jordan; and the people reserve that his ple resort unto him again

and, as he was wont, he taught them again.
2. And the Pharisees came to him, and asked him. Is it lawful for a man to put away is wife? tempting him.
3. And he answered and said unto them, What did Moses command you? 4. And they said, Moses suffiered to write a bill of divorcement, and to put her

away.
5. And Jesus answered and said unto them, For the hardness of your heart he wrote you this precept.
6. But from the beginning of the creation God made them male and female.
7. For this cause shall a man leave his father and mother, and cleave to his

wife;
8. And they twain shall be one flesh: so then they are no more twain, but one flesh. 9. What therefore God hath joined together, let no mar put asunder.

10. And in the house his disciples asked him again of

11. And he saith unto them, Whosoever shall put away his wife, and marry another, committeth adultery against 12. And if a woman shall

be married to another, she committeth adultery.

13. And they brought young children to him, that he should touch them; and his disciples rebuked those brought 13 And they brought unto him, that em; and should touch them; and

that brought them.

14. But when Jesus saw it, he was much displeased, and said unto them, Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not; for of such is the kingdom of

15. Verily I say unto you, Whosoever shall not receive the kingdom of God as a lit-tle child, he shall not enter 16. And he took them up in his arms, put his hands upon them, and blessed them. Matthew 19: 1-15; Luke 9: 51; 18: 15-17.

CENTRAL TRUTH.—Children, God's blessing on marriage, partake in the blessings of the Christian family; or, the Son of Manamong the children of men.

DAILY READINGS. 1. The lesson. Mark 10: 1-16; Deut. 24: 1-4.
The journey. Luke 9:51-62; John 7: 2-31.)
3. The witness. John 10: 22-40. The witness. John 10: 22-40. The conspiracy. John 11: 45-57. Parallel. Matt. 19: 1-15.

Duties to children. Deut. 4: 9; 6: 6, 7; 11: 18, 19; Prov. 22: 6. Duties of children. Prov. 1: 7-9; 6: 20-22; Eccl. 12: 1.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"I will walk within my house with a perfect heart."—Psa. 161: 2.

TIME.—Just before the Passover, in the Spring of A. D. 30. PLACE.—First part of first verse, at Capernaum; the rest of the lesson, in Perea, during the last journey of Christ to Jerusalem, from his retirement in the wilderness of Eph-

OUTLINE.

I. The journey. v. 1. II. Questions on marriage. v. 2-12. III. Blessings for children. v. 13-16. NOTES.

the Church during the seige of Jerusalem.

Verse 1. From thence. From Capernaum. Cometh. About four months after our last lesson, during which time Christ was again rejected by the Samaritans. Luke 9:52, 53. The seventy were sent out. Luke 10: 1-17. The feast of tabernacles and of dedication were attended. John 7: 11-53:10:22-39. There had been a journey into Perea. John 10: 40-42. Lazarus had been raised. John 11: 1-44. Plots against the life of our Lord were thwarted by his escape to the wilderness of Ephraim. John 11: 45-57. Beyond Jordan. On the east side of the river into the country of Herod. This, the last refuge of our Lord, was to be the refuge of

V. 2. Tempting him. Expecting him to favor a strict in terpretation of the law, and thus arouse the opposition of Herod and his court. Mark 6: 17-29. V. 3. What did Moses command? Calling their attention

to the law. Deut. 24:1; Luke 10:26. V. 4. Moses suffered. To restrict, not to encourage, di

vorce. Matt. 5: 31, 32; 19: 7.

V. 5. Hardness, &c. Having been accustomed to the loose morals of the Egyptians, they required restraint. V. 6. Beginning. Gen. 1: 27; 5: 2. Male and female. Not independent, not a male and a female, but intended ex-

clusively for each other. V. 7. For this cause. Gen. 2:24. The marriage relation

stronger and holierthan any other. V. 8. One feeh. Neither one complete; both are required to make up the human unit. Gen. 2: 18-22; Eph. 5: 31. V. 9. What God hath joined. Deut. 7: 3; Mal. 2: 15, 16;

2 Cor. 6; 14; Tit. 2: 4; 1 Tim. 3: 2, 12; 4: 1-3; 5: 14, 15. V. 10-12. Public teaching followed by private instruction. Matt. 19: 10-12. V. 13. Children. Matt. 19: 18; Luke 18: 15; Prov. 20: 7.

22: 6; Psa. 101: 2; Eph. 6: 4. V. 14. Indignation. Against the disciples for their inter. ference. Suffer. A loving invitation to children. 1 Sam. 3:

who have the purity and trust of children.

V. 15. Whoever, &c. The heart must be tender as a child's to receive impressions of God's grace in salvation. Matt. 5: 3-10; 22: 37; John 3: 3; Deut. 26: 16; 1 Sam. 16: 7; Jer. 29: 18; Rom. 10: 10; 1 Tim. 1: 5.

V. 16. Blessed. He does more than was asked of himtakes them in his arms, lays his hands on them, and blesses them. Matt. 19:15. An assurance of the acceptance of children, and an example of Christ's condescending mercy. Matt. 11: 29; Dan. 9: 9; Eph. 2: 4.

INTERVENING EVENTS.

For an account of events from the departure from Galilee to the final journey to Jerusalem, see Luke 9: 51 to 18: 15 and John 7: 2 to 11: 54. For a period of about a year and a half, the ministrations of our Lord had been confined chiefly to Galilee; during which time he had probably not visited Jerusalem. Mark has omitted many of the most important events of our Savior's public life, covering a period of about four months. On making a final departure from Galilee, some time in the Autumn of the year A. D. 29, Jesus set out for Jerusalem, to attend the Feast of Tabernacles, which occurred on the 11th of October. This journey was through Samaria where he was rejected by the inhabitants, and it was made secretly, perhaps that he might escape some plan of his enemies to arrest him on the way. Dur ing the Feast of Tabernacles, he was teaching at Jerusalem, and in that vicinity, until the Feast of Dedication, some time near the middle of December Soon after this feast, the Jews renewed their attempts to take his life; and our Lord escaped into the country east of the Jordan, where he remained some time, and "where many resorted unto him, and many believed on him." When he was informed of the illness of Lazarus, he was at Bethabara, whence he returned to Bethany. After performing the miracle at that place, Christ retired with his disciples to the wilderness of Ephraim, where he remained till the time for his last passover drew near.' The final journey to Jerusalem was through Perea, as we have recorded in our lesson.

V. 1. From thence. From Capernaum, the scene of our last lesson. Borders of Judea and beyond Jordan. The country beyond Perea. It extended from the river Arnon. on the south, to the sources of the Jordan on the north. That country was included with Galilee in the tetrarchy of Herod Antipas. Multitudes came unto command you? And they said, Moses suffered to write a bill of divorcehim again. As they had done on the occasion of his former visit into that country, after the Feast of Dedication. For your hardness of heart he wrote you this com-

V. 2. Pharisees. Hating Jesus for his repeated denunciations of their hypocrisy, and perhaps instigated by the rulers at Jerusalem, they were looking for some pretext to bring an accusation against him. Tempting him. In the jurisdiction of Herod, the question they ask is a delicate one. His answer might offend the king. At any rate, it would hardly faii to arouse the animosity of one of the parties into which the Jews were divided on that subject: one holding that divorce could be granted only for a criminal cause, the other that it depended only on individual inclination or caprice.

V. 3. Moses. Deut. 24: 1-4.

to be embodied in the writing.

V. 5. Hardness of heart. The low moral state into which the children of Israel had fallen, and the loose ideas of the marriage relation which they

indignation, and said unto them, Suffer the little chil-V. 6. From the beginning. Only one man forbid them not: for of and one woman having been created, their union such is the kingdom of God. Verily I say unto you, Whosoever shall not was of divine appointment, and there could be no God as a little child, he shall in no wise enter

V. 7. Leave his father and mother. The duties and obligations of the new relation supersede all others, even that of filial affection. V. 8. One flesh. Including a unity of the men-

tal and moral nature a union that can be, dissolved only by death.

V. 9. God hath joined together. So sacred a union should not be profanely broken. Condemning divorce (except as is implied for actual Every religious paper has its column or two criminality), and warning against hasty and unequal every week, and many special periodicals are

V. 10, 11, 12. If a divorce is made for any cause admirable. But there is help that surpasses other than criminality, the guilt attaches to the one all others, and that is a loving heart. Sound who severs the union.

people had confidence that Christ was able to bless of all."—S. S. Banner. little children, and that they were capable of receiving a blessing. They who have been blessed by the mercies of Christ, are not content, but now entreat a blessing for their children. With the same confidence we may present our children to Christ. It was customary to ask such favors from the Rabbis and accurately, but I don't believe the sun is near rulers of synagogues. This request indicates the favor which the teaching of Jesus had received. Disciples rebuked. As being of no benefit to the children, and only an annoyance to the Master.

V. 14. Moved with indignation. At the ignorant zeal and unauthorized interference of the disciples. Suffer, etc. This gracious permission has never been revoked; children can go to Christ now; of such is the kingdom of heaven. Not only are children admitted into Christ's king-dom, but all who enter there must have the implicit faith, the sense of helplessness, and the inquiring mind of childhood.

V. 15. As a little child. They must yield their skepticism, their distrust, their hypocrisy, their pride, and accept the confidence, the trustfulness, the truthfulness, and the modesty of children.

V. 16. Blessed them. He does more than was asked of him; not only touches them, but takes them tenderly in his arms and blesses them.

HINTS.

1. Marriage. Its binding character as instituted by God. Its corruption by sin. Its control by the law. Its purity enforced by the gospel. 2. The Christian family. Where God has

joined the two together. Where the parents together love and obey God's law. Where the children are early in life led to Christ.

REV. J. H. VINCENT, D. D., whose acknowledged ability, and wide experience in Sunday-school work give great weight to his opinion, writes as follows to Bro. Geo. H. Babcock, Editor of Our Sabbath Visitor:

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 10, 1882. My Dear Brother,—I write to say that I 5; 2 Chron. 34: 1-3; Eccl. 12: 1; 2 Tim. 3: 15. Such. All have examined, your Sabbath Visitor, with great pleasure. It is spiritual, practical. versatile, and strong. I congratulate you and the church you represent.

J. H. VINCENT. invited to attend. Ever yours,

GRADING CLASSES IN SABBATH-SCHOOLS.

An Essay read by Rev. N. Wardner, before the Sabbath School Institute at Milton Junction, May 28, 1882, and, by vote, requested for publication in the SABBATH RECORDER.

In our public schools, experience has proved that the highest success requires the grading of classes according to scholarship, and not according to age, size, or fancy. To keep a forward scholar in a backward class, is a detriment both to him and the class. The forward scholar is thus prevented from advancing according to his capacity, and therefore his ambition and desire for knowledge are checked. Being satisfied with standing at the head of his class, he naturally falls into the habit of indifference and idleness, since he can excel any in his class, without much effort. Besides, it tends to make him conceited and scornful; for sooner or later he will come to feel his superiority. And if he is continued in such relationship, he will grow up with his character and disposition thus moulded and fixed. Such a one needs to be constantly brought into competition with those who are his equals or superiors: 1st. That his own powers may have better opportunities for development. 2d. That he may come to see how much there is for him to learn; and 3d. That respect for others may be cultivated, and also a proper sense of his own deficiencies impressed upon him. It also injures those who are not so quick to learn, or have not the advantages Jordan, on the eastern side of the river, is called for learning, to be kept in the class with such advanced scholars; for they soon fall into the habit of depending upon the advanced ones to answer the questions put to the class, because they can do it so much better than themselves. And finding it difficult or impossible to equal such scholars, the tendency is to become discouraged and settle down under the idea that there is but little use for them to try. Then, as the teacher's attention is most drawn towards those who show most interest in the lessons and answer the questions most readily and correctly, the backward scholars are liable to feel that the teacher is partial towards their superiors, and hence, to a degree, become discouraged, and their hearts weaned, both from the teacher and the subjects taught. V. 4. Bill of divorcement. Not to facilitate | Whereas, if classes were made up of those of but to limit divorce, as the ground of separation was | equal attainments and ability, there would | ARMSTRONG HEATER Co., Leonardsville, N. Y. be no occasion for such feelings and discouragements, but a far better chance to interest the whole class in the lessons and teacher, had adopted from their intercourse with the Egypt- | and to get them to vieing with each other in their preparations and recitations. A Bible school, then, should be a graded school, from the infant class up to a class which shall grapple with the very bones and muscles of theology.

THE BEST LESSON HELP.—We heard, a short time since, William Taylor, D. D., of New York, himself a distinguished author and successful Sunday-school expositor, speak on this subject as follows: "This is a day of great multiplication of Sunday-school Lesson Helps. published for this purpose. And all this is interpretation is good. Accurate informa-V. 13. Brought little children. These tion is good. But love in the heart is best

A CANDIDATE for a government clerkship when under examination, was met with the question of the distance of the sun from the earth, and replied: "I am unable to state enough to interfere with a proper performance of my duties if I get an appointment.' In July and August, the sun does sometimes interfere with the performance of duty, especially if the Sabbath-school hour is in the afternoon.—Our Bible Teacher.

Jas. T. Patterson of Bridgeport, offers in another column to send a handsome Cabinet Organ to any part of the country subject to a thorough trial before any money is paid. This is certainly fair enough, and if you are not entirely satisfied you can return the Organ and have lost nothing.

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.

SEMI-ANNUAL M. The Semi-Annual Meeting of the Seven Minnesota, will be held the 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 profitable season.

CHICAGO MISSION.—Mission Brole-school at the Pacific Garden Mission Rooms, corner of Van Buren St. and 4th Avenue, every Sabash afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Preaching at 3 o'clock. An Sabbath at 2 o'clock. Preaching at 3 o'clock. An Sabbath keepers in the city, over the Sabbath, are cordially H. V. DUNHAM, MANUFACTURER OF CLOTHING.



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BY THE

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BATH RECORDER, Alfred Centre, Allegany coun-

PUBLISHED BY THE A

VOL. XXXVIII

The Sabball

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

MY NEIGHBO . Across in my neighbor! With its drapings of

I see, 'neath his flowing A baby's innocent far His feet, in crimson slip Are tapping the polis And the crowd in the s And nod and smile as Just here in my cottege

Catching flies in the With a patched and fac Stands my own little His face is as pure and As the baby's over th And he keeps my heart At my toiling, every Sometimes when the da

With the face of my sle Hugged close to my l I prayed that my neigh May not catch Heaver But that some may crow Of my loved one as the And when I draw the From his little weary. And kiss the rosy dimpl

In his limbs, so round

And I sit in the dusk

I think of the dainty ga Some little children And that my God with From mine, so pure an May God forgive my en I know not what I sa My heart is crushed and My neighbor's boy is I saw the little coffin As they carried it out

A mother's heart is brea

In the mansion over t The light is fair in my The flowers bloom at My boy is chasing the si That dance on the cot The soses of health are i On my darling's cheek But the baby is gone fro Of the mansion over 4

CENTRAL ASS

The Seventh-day Bap tion convened with the Centre, N. Y., on Fifth for its Forty-seventh A called to order by the Todd, at 101 o'clock A. Prayer was ordered by

On motion, the Chai Maxson, A. S. Clarke, al Committee to Nominate ciation.

The Annual Sermon J. White, from Rom. 12: cration to God." The Nominating Com

lowing report, which was

Moderator-J. J. White. Recording Secretary—W. J Assistant Recording Secreta After singing by the

tion, adjournment. AFTERNOON The Association was c Moderator, J. J. White by the choir, prayer was

Gardiner. Letters from the follo read: First Brookfield Adams, First Verona. West Edmeston, Otselic, Second Verona, Watson wich.

After reading the le meston, which stated the was detained at home on ness of his son Allie, was offered to God in b and family.

 After singing by the c the choir, the motion w Maxson be recognized as The Corresponding Le

ern Association was real Gardiner as delegate from His remarks showed a ve dition among the Easter Cottrell appeared as dele Western Association, and sponding Letter. Her much more had been the pest year than the our denominational caus

dred having been baptise He reported indication Seventh-day Baptist mis go. L. R. Swinney, al Southis Recipien Acescration and also presented a ve