WORM MEDICINE KNOWN -Physicians say The poor little ones are pale and haggard d listless, and there is a constant flush on The parent should at once secure a box Lee's Worm Candies or Lozenges. They will worms without injury to the child. Price 25 rbox. Sold by G. W. Rosebush and H. ders. M. D., Alfred Centre, and Wm. R.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7, 1882. R. Receipts for the week were 17,283 packxports, 864 packages. The exports are the known in many years, prices being now too local and Western markets to warrant butter its way to the seaboard for foreign shipment the country is quite largely importing farm among which are 2,150 cases of condensed is week from London, 385 packages of cheese nance 4.808 bags of potatoes from Scotland sof turnips from Scotland, and 350 hogsf saur kraut from Germany. In the Western butter making districts, the mud is so derp k can not be hauled, and large numbers of des are closed entirely; but the very opin which makes this state of things there, leads rester production of milk throughout the generally, and there being only home dcto satisfy, the supply is at present prices suf-The market closes in light stock and firm. ly made New York State dairy fresh tubs ing readily. Such butter at its best competes. less with Western creamery. We quote:

new milch make40	@49
fresh fair to choice30	@35
summer firkins25	@30
tter, finely made, fresh30	@35
fair to choice, fresh25	@28
sour, cheesy or rancid 15	@20
iries, as in quality25	@32
l of Western creamery, fine80	
factory, fresh made, fine25	
"" common to good1ຢ່	@18
E:—Receipts for the week were	
xports, 27,416 boxes. Stock in New	Yor

1 1st is given at 233,000 boxes. Receipts for ck were about equal to exports. Finest qualcheese are firmer as fine stock to select from ses. Home trade is taking small parcels of d fancies at the fractions over 18 cents. Comff flavored long kept or skimmed stock sells d slow. We quote:

e, nne i	mu cream		@ 15
16	fair to good		11 @ 124
ne. IIIII	to good		10 @ 12
	skimmed		7 @ 11
poor sk	ims		2 @ 5
Mary 2-1			
Receip	ts for the we	ek were 2,667	hhls and
Mary Francis			unu

oxes. Strictly fresh stock, although arriving more freely, has been quickly taken, mostly S. We quote:

	ach laid			നറ ക	00
marks, fro	esu iaiu,	per uoz	• • • • • •	.28 @	
melet eggs,	, and bak	ters' use		.25 @	28
ggs, prim	e brand	2		.22 @	
Ballet Co.	Carlo Control to the c				1.50
WAX.—The	e market	is on	ck at	221 @	99
		1 1	. Car us	~~1 @	, ~u
r pure waz	K.		$A_{ij}^{(i)} = A_{ij}^{(i)}$	소설 나를 네	

sa. Mediums are lower; foreign imports have ned the position. Marrows and kidneys hold

ms, common to good....... 2 85 @ 3 00 ED FRUITS.—We quote:

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id Wes	tern, qua	rter ap	ples		6	@ 7
North	Carolina	, sliced	Ī		. 6	@ •
peaches	s, evapor	ated			35	@38
	s, sun dr					
d peac	lies, balv	es and	auarte	rs	. 6	@ T
	dried					
						@20
						@17
				: : : <u>:</u>		—

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, BEANS, ETC. cclusively and Entirely on Commission. advances will be made on receipt of property needed, and account of sales and remittances same sent promptly as soon as goods are sold. e no Agents, make no purchases whatever for n account, and solicit consignments of prime

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



from Grape Cream Tartar.—No other prepare pastry. Can be eaten by Dyspeptics without the ills resulting from heavy indigestible food. aly in cans, by all grocers. ROYAL BAR.



THE MATTER OF THE PROPERTY OF

Recorder. Sabbath

PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY.

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

ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., FIFTH-DAY, JANUARY 19, 1882.

TERMS—82 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

WHOLE NO. 1928.

The Sabbath Becorden.

VOL. XXXVIII.-NO. 3.

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

LINES

Composed by Mrs. E. S. Woolworth, ("Eunice,") a short time before her death, while suffering greatly, and after she was too feeble to use a pen. c. f. w.

Longing for Home.

I've journeyed through my three score years, And I am weary, worn, and weak; And now, with feeble, fainting steps, The end I seek.

I fain would press along the way, Nor halt one moment's time to rest: But He who orders all my steps Knows what is best.

So long I tremble in the scale, A-balancing twixt life and death; With joy the messenger I'd hail. To take my breath.

I travelall the morning hours, With anxious haste to reach the goal; And welcome pangs which kill the flesh. To free the soul.

It seems some morn while traveling on, That I might reach the end at night; Eve comes, and still the home I seek Is out of sight.

I long to pass the last sharp cliff That juts across the narrow way: And feel the pang that separates The soul from clay.

Father, forgive my anxious haste, And give me patience to endure; Living or dying, still I know

ELD. N. WARDNER'S CORRESPONDENCE.

HAARLEM, Nov. 23, 1881.

Rev. N. Wardner, Milton Junction:

Lord. Unawares they sent me a letter, to lege. tell me that they had ceased to be members first who embraced the Sabbath here. One more for the cause, and now she bade fare well. Indeed! "If it had not been the may be permanent, and that the means may Lord, who was on our side!"

A little time before, I went on my last mission trip, one sister, who had been exand good; that she had confessed her sin be-I have good hope that she will be accepted; not go anywhere but to our meetings. I can not tell you, dear brother, how much the Lord comforted and rejoiced me by this request. The reason for my being from home was indeed a happy one. Our Bro. Bakker, who is captain on a vessel that sails from Holland to the Baltic, v. v., was at Delfzyl, where he unloaded wood. He wrote me that his intention was to open the way for my preaching there some times, if I consented. You readily conceive that I did not hesitate a moment, for we had prayed the Lord much for such an opportunity as now presented. So I started off after the close of Sabbath, Nov. 4th, and arrived the following evening at | we have through Christ the free entrance to Delfzyl. Bro. Bakker has hired a large the throne of grace also to pray the one for saloon. The first time I preached the gospel; my text: "This man receiveth sinners." Luke 15:2. Ihad a very attentive audience, being composed of people of all denominations, even Jews, because they had never heard in that neighborhood a Christian Jew (Christian Sabbath-keeper). The meeting ended, people say they like to hear me, but

placed a advertisement in the city paper that I intended to give a discourse concerning Sunday-keeping, allowing after my speech free discussion. Now, I can tell you, brother, we have had an interesting meeting. The saloon containing room for 450

the Sabbath or about the Sunday. Then we

to 500 persons, was full; yea, so great was the desire to hear, that in the garden along the saloon, people stood before the windows, and even one gentleman broke the panes, saving, I will bear the costs but I must hear. Only one opponent raised against me that evening. His chief argument was Deut. 5: 15, "Remember that thou wast a servant in the land of Egypt," etc.

The following evening I again held a meeting with the same aim, but now at Appingadam, three miles from Delfzyl. I had published that I would put and defend the proposition: "Sunday-keeping is a sin." Several persons of Delfzyl went to Appingadam, and among them my opponent of the evening before; he is a chief-instructor of the Christian school in his dwelling place. Besides him yet three other gentlemen had told they would come up in behalf of Sunday-keeping. But when I had put my proposition and given the grounds, nobody opened his mouth. After waiting some moments, I said: Gentlemen, I asked you to show the audience where lies the untruth of my proposition; now I see some stirring, but I am waiting in vain for some refutation. I will give yet five minutes and when at the I will go on and lead the meeting like me Many thanks for your writing and also and nobody having taken the word, I gave a many thanks to you and all dear friends, hymn and preached the gospel; especially to inclosed draft for de Boodschapper. Be sure gospel, my text being the conversion of exposed me. I will immediately begin to republish the Zaccheus. Six times I have preached in sapaper, but now as a monthly, as I told you. loons, and every day Bro. Bakker and self saves only from the consequences of sin; the I pray the Lord will give me some subscrib- went to the surrounding villages, spreading salvation of the gospel saves from sin itself. ers, that by and by perhaps the paper may tracts and conversing with people that we I want a righteousness that does not consist support itself. One has told me that for met with on the way or in the houses. Now that aim the best way is to gain the service I received a letter from Appingadam, asking but which goes down deep into the secret of a correspondent, bookseller, and therefore | my coming there again, to take up anew my I have asked the help of such a person in subject, because, as the writer says, some thoughts, purifying the desires, and refining panther, or even a California lion would Amsterdam, waiting his answer before the gentlemen who could not come when I was the feelings, bringing all the powers and fac Sixth-day of this week. We have had in there, are longing for an occasion to converse ulties into perfect harmony with the will of this last time sorrowful days in our little with me. I have written that I will come God—a salvation that keeps me from all church. Two sisters have forsaken, not only with all my heart, as soon as the way is open. sinful indulgences, that lifts me up out of

of the church, and interdicting me and every at Boliward, where I preached and defended why shall we not make greater efforts than Only a few days after we learned their going | Roman Catholics. Last Sabbath I was at back to the Reformed Church; so they de- | Workum, where I preached two times. By | nied also their baptism. I can't conceive the goodness of our heavenly Father I came the possibility of their perseverance in that in good health at home, and my dear wife ing up the kingdom of our Lord and Savior way, a so unhappy one. They were of the and children enjoyed the same privilege. ... We rejoice much in the good tidings of them had come in this last time, in such | concerning the Conference, and the entercircumstances, that she could do something | prises for spreading the truth during the past year. We hope and pray the blessings

steadily multiply. That the publishing of Bro. Lewis's "History of Sunday Legislation," has been undercluded, asked me for readmittance. She taken by a prominent firm of Chicago, and told me that her exclusion has been lawful | that on their own risk, is indeed an important step. I hope such a favorable alterafore God, and would do so before the church. I tion may come also in Europe. As for Holland, it seems that Sunday keepers are doing the more she always kept Sabbath and did | more than before to gain the help of the

State for their false Sabbath. as: "Church of Seventh-day Baptists at Haarlem." This acknowledging is published in almost all papers in this country, being derived from the official State paper. So the cause is anew bespoken through the whole country. Pray accept with your dear family and church and all friends, our salutation. The Lord bless you all abundantly. The little band of Sabbath keepers in Holland rejoices in the love of so many dear friends on the other side of the Ocean, and don't forget to pray for all who love Jesus. That another is more than all treasures and privileges of the world, for our Father heareth Yours in Christ, the prayers.

G. VELTHUYSEN.

cause they had expected to hear more about mental power.

THE OLD AND THE NEW YEAR. Practical Thoughts Connected Therewith.

The year '81 with its record of trials, reverses, mercies, and blessings, is past. The year '82 has begun, and the experiences it has in store for all, its regularly succeeding days will alone reveal. I am very thankful that I am able to say, that as my life is lengthened by the added years, as they bear me on to my "latter end," I find increasing interest, comfort, and joy, in the practice of the duties growing out of my efforts to do the will of my heavenly Father. And thus, while renewing my subscription for the good RECORDER, I wish to say by way of testimony to all its readers, that I sincerely and devoutly renew my consecration to God and his service, to do his will by keeping his commandments to the extent of my abilities. I have begun the present year with an earnest desire and strong purpose to live a better life than I ever have in the past—to be just as good as it is possible for the grace of God to make me, by giving myself up into his hands, to be governed, exclusively, by the precious truth revealed in the gospel. The reception of this living truth brings living freedom to the soul that gives itself up to its influence -freedom from all transgressions of God's of the objects and principles of the other holy law—freedom from wrong customs of men, and popular practices forbidden by the Word of God, and makes the recipient will- educe that moral weight and force in the ing to walk in the narrow way of self-denial, | cultivated class, without which the State which alone leads upward to holiness and end of that time none of you take my place heaven. I wish to make all the experiences of my past life, helps to a higher and nobler seems the best. The five minutes being past life; to avoid, as far as possible, all the errors and follies with which my past life has been marred, making them beacons to help me who helped you in gathering the £12, of the show the connection between the law and the shun the dangers to which their commission

That is not a complete salvation which merely in outward for see and observances, our fellowship, but even the Sabbath of the I hope the Lord will give me soon the privileverything selfish, sensual, sordid, and gross, and gives me the character of a pure, noble, I have been also, in my journey at home, | manly man. Dear readers of the Recorder, useful to those around us, happier in our own existence, and more successful in build-Jesus Christ, in our own hearts, and in the J. T. HAMILTON.

world around us. WHITEWATER, Wis.

INFLUENCE OF THEOLOGICAL STUDIES.

It matters not, which may be the partic-

ular field in which you are to labor as educated men; the influence of these studies is elevating and enlarging in any field, and upon all the public professions. If the law is to be the special object of your future study, your idea of human law will be purified and corrected by your study of the divine law, and the general spirit and bearing of your practice will be elevated by those high studies which, more than any other, generate high principles of action. Should you enter Our King has acknowledged our Church the arena of political life, the influence of these studies will be most salutary. In this sphere, a man at the present day needs a double portion of pure and lofty principle, and should anxiously place himself under the most select influences. If the serious political spirit of Washington and Jay and Madison is ever again to actuate our politics, it will be only through the return of that reverence for law, as flowing from a higher reality than the naturally corrupt will of man, and that faith in government, as having its ground and sanction in the supernatural and religious world, which characterized them. If politics is ever to cease to be a game, and is ever again to be considered as one of the solemn interests pertaining to human existence, it will be only when our young men enter this field under the influence of studies and a discipline, that purge away low and sordid views, and induce a THE germ of true wealth, merit, and ca- honorable to yourselves and beneficial to it, Mr. Cat a tap on the head that brought him | tion from the human skin is accompanied by pability will eventually germinate and pro- imbue your minds and baptize your views to the ground for the first time since he left a smell which differs in different races. This duce its natural fruitage, though its owner and opinions with the theological spirit. the spring. Mrs. McWilliams said she never peculiarity, which not only indicates difference. may feel impatient of delay. It is easier to Then you will be a statesman in the old and thought of fainting until it was all over and ence in the secretions of the skin, but seems they were disappointed in some respect, be- control the thunderbolt than to circumscribe best sense of the word; not a mere office- the cat dead, but then thought it was too connected with liability to certain fever. holder or seeker of office; but one in whom late.—Christian Advocate.

the great idea of the State resides and lives, and who by its indwelling power is full of the patriotic sentiment, and inspired by the noble spirit of allegiance to government and country. If you are to be one of the ministers and interpreters of nature, or one who devotes himself to the cultivation of fine letters, the influence of these studies will be great and valuable. In the light of the supernatural, you will best interpret nature. be best enabled to contribute a profound and

lofty addition to literature. No one who watches the signs of the times, and especially the rapid and dangerous change now going on in the public sentiment of our country relative to the foundation of religion, government, and society, can help feeling that, under Providence, very much is depending upon the principles and spirit which the educated young men take out with them into active life. Bacon long ago said that the principles of the young men of a nation decided its destiny, and the course of human events since his day has verified his assertion. It is certainly true in its fullest sense of this nation and its young men. Unless an upbuilding and estublishing influence proceeds from the educated class, the disorganizing elements, which are already in a furious fermentation in society, will eventually dissolve all that is solid and fixed in it; and unless this class feel some stronger and purer influence than that of this world; unless it feels the power world; it will hasten, rather than counteract, the coming dissolution. Merely human culture, and merely natural science, can not can not long hold together. These must come from the general influence of theological science upon the minds of the educated, from the infusion into culture of that reverence for God, and that purifying insight into supernatural truth, without which culture becomes skeptical and shallow, powerless for good and all-powerful for evil.-"Theological Essays' by Rev. Dr. Shedd.

WILD-CAT HOMINY.

We often hear of wild-cat whisky and wildcat still houses, but wild-cat hominy will, scarcely dare to go, and they do not always fail. either, in getting up something lively. It was away in one of the outer valleys of ence. - Christian at Work. California that Mr. McWilliams and his brave little wife had their home. One day Mr. McWilliams told her he would go up the hill-side, about a quarter of a mile away, to do some work. It is the habit of

the tables of our great men days ago. spring and wash my hominy."

Bob was an "Indian boy.", Do my young friends remember him?

Tucking the cover close about her little boy and leaving a mother's kiss upon his lips, she took up her well-filled basket and left for the spring at the foot of the hill, some two hundred yards away. The day was cold, and she was warmly clothed with heavy garments. Just on the bank over the spring was a cluster of low bushes. While busy shaking her corn in the water she paused once or twice, thinking she heard a low growl, but concluded she was mistaken; but when done, and in the act of rising up, a savage wildcat, weighing fully twenty pounds, sprang from the bushes on the bank and tried to fasten his ugly mouth and sharp claws in

lady, and she made a brave fight—as every woman will—for her pretty cheeks, by quickly | treat of blood from the surface, is in like knocking the cat with her right arm down upon the heavy folds of her dress below the waist Then came the tug of war. With loud screams she announced the battle to her Northern Europe, passes to the brownishhusband, and started to the house, fighting | yellow of the Malays, and the full-brown of over every inch of the ground as she went. American tribes, the deep-brown of Austral-The vicious beast bit and tore her dress to ians and the black-brown of negroes. Until shreds with its claws, and constantly tried | modern times these race tints have generally to reach her face and neck, but she as often been described with too little care. Now. beat him bown with a clenched fist. She however, the traveler, by using Broca's set of serious integrity and a self sacrificing pat- was just entering the door as her husband pattern colors, records the color of any tribe riotism. If, then, you would sustain a re- bounded into the yard; and with a heavy he is observing, with the accuracy of a merlation to the government of your country, smooth stone he held in his hand he gave cer matching a piece of silk. The evapora-

"WILD OATS."

There has grown up in this country within

a half century a spirit of levity, and a leniency toward some forms of vice, and a general loosening of restraint on the young which tend to encourage the sowing of wild oats, regardless of the yield. The old strictness has gone out of our home life. Our young folks are left very much to their own inand under the power of theology you will clinations. And society has let down the bars into all pastures, so that colts prance and browse at will. There is a freedom which verges on looseness and license, and it is looked upon as an indication of spirit and force for young people to kick over the proprieties and even try to knock the "nots" out of the commandments. It seems in many quarters to be taken for granted that youth has a deal of folly to get rid of, and must have its run of fastness as childhood is expected to have measles and chicken-pox. A smoking, swaggering, pool-playing, winebibbing boy, turning night into day and sleeping till noon to recover from his carouse, why, he is only sowing his wild oats, which is spoken of as sympathetically as though he were a baby cutting his teeth. Yes, wild oats! And very bad, bitter, blasting, poisonous grain they are. They are sure to injure if they do not kill. They affect the taste and constitution, and leave remorseful recollections like a canker in the mouth. Whoever has the inclination to fast ways and reckless behavior which goes under that name, should bury it under all possible thickness of good resolutions and noble conduct, and let it fertilize the soil for a finer growth of manliness instead of planting it where it will reproduce after its kind. For wild oats grow. They yield a crop of bad habits, of evil companions, of vicious tastes, of disease, and sometimes of crime and death. They produce hundreds of Jennie-Cramer deaths every year. They colonize the prison cells. They bring a heavy aftermath of remorse and wretchedness. There is no crop sown that brings forth such a harvest of sorrow, wretchedness, and shame. Yet at the present time the customs of society and the too lenient judgment of our easy-going people encourage the sowing and furnish all the conditions for raising the crop. The time has come for parents to consider whether it pays them or their children to sow wild oats, when a better kind of seed can be scattered just as well. All possible joy to the young; all posperhaps, be a new thing to our readers. Wild | sible innocent pleasure to young people; all cats are like strong little men. Sometimes the freedom compatible with safety. But places of the "inner man," cleansing the they will venture on attacks where a big the lines drawn across the world by the finger of the Eternal, which can not be crossed, should be pointed out, and every precipice should be fenced against the feet of inexperi-

COLORS OF THE DIFFERENT RACES.

The color of the skin, that important mark some men to go away from the house and of race, may be best understood by looking never tell their wives where they are going. at the darkest variety. The dark hue of the other member to come and ask the reason. the Subbath against two Reformed and two ever to become all, in real goodness, that it This is not the best plan in every case. She, negro does not lie so deep as the innermost is possible for us to be, that we may be more good wife, was busy preparing a pot of lye- or true skin, which is substantially alike hominy. In these days of fine grits and flint- among all races of mankind. The negro, in corn, hulled by machinery, some of my young | spite of his name, is not black, but deep readers may not know the process of making brown, and even this darkest hue does not lye-hominy. It is this: Boil your corn in appear at the beginning of life, for the newlye of wood ashes until the skin leaves the born negro child is reddish brown, soon begrain, then wash it clean by shaking it in a coming slaty gray, and then darkening. Nor basket dipped in running water; cook it does the darkest tint ever extend over the netender; and you have a dish that often graced | gro's whole body, but his soles and palms are brown. The coloring of the dark races ap-"Come, Bob, keep an eye on the cradle pears to be similar in nature to the tempora--babe is asleep now-until I go to the ry freckling and sunburning of the fair white race. On the whole, it seems that the distinction of color, from the fairest Englishman to the darkest African, has no hard and fast lines, but varies gradually from one tint

The natural hue of skin farthest from that of the negro is the complexion of the fair race of Northern Europe of which perfect types are to be met with in Scandanavia, North Germany, and England. In such fair or blonde people the almost transparent skin has its pink tinge by showing the small bloodvessels through it. In the nations of Southern Europe, such as Italians and Spaniards. the browner complexion to some extent hides this red, which among darker peoples in other quarters of the world ceases to be discernible. Thus, the difference between light and dark races is well observed in their blushing, which is caused by the rush of hot red blood Now, Mrs. McWilliams was a handsome into the vessels near the surface of the body. The contrary effect, paleness, caused by remanner masked by dark tints of skin.

The range of complexion among mankind. beginning with the tints of the fair-whites of etc., is a race-character of some importance.

Missionary Department

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

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

SMITH COUNTY, KANSAS.

JAN. 4, 1882. Summary of missionary work for the month of December 1881: preached fourteen sermons in five different places; distributed 233 pages of Sabbath tracts, 9 copies Bibles and Testaments, made twenty-five

religious visits; conducted two regular prayer-meetings aside from prayer service in connection with preaching; assisted in the organization of one Sabbath-school, and assisted in conducting the school three Sabbaths, and taught in a Bible-school once on Massachusetts average of 750 members, se-First-day. This with the writing for the public print has kept me busy during the month. This work was done at Orleans village, in a sod school-house, and in two private sod houses over the Republican river rate of 8,000 a year; that is, 300 members south of Orleans, at Alma in Nebraska, and also in Smith county, Kansas, where at the present time Bro. H. E. Babcock and myself the world as an army with banners marching are holding meetings every evening. We are to speedy universal victory. each doing half the preaching. The attendance is on the increase, as well as the interest, and we hope for good results in this

our work for the Master. S. R. WHEELER.

REPORT OF ELD. C. M. LEWIS.

Having been employed by the Executive Board of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society, to labor in the smaller churches of they make any perceptible inroad on the the Central Association, I have recently vis- ranks of worldly families? The churches ited three of those churches—Lincklaen, Preston, and Norwich. In all these locali-

At Lincklaen, I found them waiting for such aid as they had learned the Board pro- the power of the gospel and the sincerity posed to send them, and received a most cor with which it is believed in the fact that the cause of the blesseed Master, and attend- the purse of the church is year by year ance upon the means of grace, had consider- opening more widely both for home expenses ably declined since Eld. Joshua Clarke closed | time the church seems to fail of convincing his labors among them, though a small meet- | the world at its own doors that it has in ing had been regularly kept up on the Sab-bath, Eld. Pool, the Seventh-day Adventist minister, preaching one Sabbath, and Bro. Schuyler Coon the next. A pleasant and miracles (Matt. 10., 7, 8). He commonly fraternal feeling appeared to exist between joined miracles with his own teaching. The these two branches of Sabbath-keepers who are in the habit of attending meetings together, from week to week. There never has been any organization of the Adventists ef- for the message of divine salvation. It was fected at Lincklaen, and all worship in the fitting that a divine message should be achouse together. I could see no reason why, companied by divine credentials. To-day with judicious management, and faithful ministerial aid, there may not still be a strong offered which show it to be not of the world. Christian and Sabbath-observing influence | The church knows the indwelling of Christ maintained in time to come. During my in its own experience; the problem is to tarry, I visited a large number of the families, and found, all told, some forty Sabbathkeeping families in that vicinity. The con- show the presence of divine power, it can gregations steadily increased, the brethren still convince gainsayers. and sisters took a lively interest in our meetings, and one or two expressed a desire to become Christians, for whom special prayer was offered. I preached eight times to them,

there are yet some twenty families of Sabbath-keepers. General harmony prevails, a communities no single virtue, as honesty, small meeting and Sabbath-school are kept charity or chastity, will convince unbelievers up, but the great need is the regular preaching of the gospel. There is financial ability fested by believers can be matched among and willingness to support the gospel if they | unbelievers. As long as the magicians with can have it sent to them. I preached three times and visited nearly all the families for religious conversation and prayer. The real activity in religious duty, the cordial welcome of the missionary, their prompt and liberal them, Moses must go on to do what they contribution toward the expense of the missional not imitate. There is no question that contribution toward the expense of the mission, all indicated that there is still a faithful few of our dear people there, who should be cared for by our Missionary Society.

and some money was raised among them to-

wards relieving the Board in the expense of

Norwich. Here, indeed, I found a dear and faithful band of new Sabbath-keepers, walking in love, and in the fellowship of the Spirit. Ten has been the number of the member- peculiarity will meet the case. To convince ship, until Bro. Horace Satterlee and his wife. formerly of Verona, N. Y., united with them. Bro. Satterlee has been chosen their deacon. Bro. Wilson has converted his parlor into a place for worship. It is fitted up in a neat and becoming manner for such a purpose, and in it I preached to some seventeen persons in the two meetings I held among them.

be remembered, and aid be sent to them.

C. M. Lewis. JAN. 1, 1882.

CONVINCING EVIDENCE.

Toward the world the Christian church has an office of convincing men of the truth and power of the gospel. Attention has recently been called in different localities to a painful disparity between the numerical strength of the church and its apparent influence, as measured by the additions to its membership. For example, the Congregational churches of Massachusetts, with a resident membership of 75,000, added on profession of faith in the year 1879 only 307 more members than they lost by death. The returns for 1880 will probably show a

.Statistics for any limited period and limited area are liable to be exceptional. This curing a net gain of three in a year is improved upon by the average of the Congregational churches of the whole country for ten years. In round numbers, an army of 300,000 has seen its ranks increase at the have, year by year, secured a net gain of 8. This is better than 750 gaining 3, but not enough better to make the church appear in

Perhaps the true state of the case will be more clearly discerned and more keenly felt if the position of each church in its own community is considered. Is it not everywhere a rare thing for a mature unbeliever to be converted, whether it be the scoffing skeptic or the upright and sweet-tempered church-goer who trusts in his own merits instead of Christ? Do not churches count it a great mercy if they keep their own children from forsaking the faith, and an almost miraculous blessing if as the Lord's host in general are not accustomed to large success in persuading.

It is not necessary for our own peace in ties I found a deeply interesting state of believing that we induce others to believe althings, religiously, which made me glad to so. We know our own sincerity, whether be even a humble laborer on those needy the world acknowledges it or not. We know what Christ is to us without putting his claims to the vote of others. For us there is also abundant external evidence of both dial welcome. Apparently, the interest in avowed apostasy from the church is rare and and for missionary operations. At the same

When Jesus sent out the apostles he combook of Acts records many supernatural works of healing, which were plainly an important factor in the persuading power of the apostles. The miracles gained credence also, to convince the world that the church's message is from above, credentials must be make the world recognize that indwelling. The church can not now work miracles, but if it can in some other unmistakable way

There have been times and places when an honest life would convince men of the reality of religion. Happily for society, honest lives are now too common for that. So we have been told recently that multitudes in India have been persuaded that Christians possess divine grace by the free gifts of charity Christian hands have dispensed to the famine-stricken. But where Christianity From Lincklaen I went to Preston, where has long prevailed it has so raised the general standard of conduct that in Christian that its possessor has obtained peculiar grace from Christ. Every such single virtue manitheir enchantments could do, or seem to do, the things which Moses and Aaron wrought before Pharaoh, so long could they plausibly deny the divine commission of Moses. To demonstrate his difference from

Christians ought to ask more earnestly than, How shall we show our separateness from the world in a convincing manner? Are there lines of action possible for Christians in these My last visit was with the new Church at days which the selfish and worldly can not parallel, and which will therefore demon strate both the sincerity of Christians and their possession of a higher life? No plainness of attire or speech, nor other external the world to-day Christians must manifest a character evidently unattainable without

indicated by the three following suggestions: 1. In regard to what is commonly called a moral life, if Christians will show the possession not of isolated virtues; but of the complete circle of virtues, non-Christian men will seldom come in competition with them. At the first meeting, after preaching, all which is paraded at all times as a sufficient for us, and it makes us very disagreeable to have his fling at Christianity. Unbelievers, shades of oblivion shall know our form, and

Christ. The manner of doing this may be

bore testimony for Christ by speaking. Tru- tion will be marked if Christians on the con- not alone. The world is not all sunshine to his table, and made themselves merry with ly, it was good to be there. Let this band trary show Christ as the giver of all grace. anybody. We love the fresh, light-hearted the Bible and religious faith before the chil-

rate if he advances beyond a moral life into in after years? Does groaning ease any the conversation. Not one of the children positive sacrifices for others in the spirit of burdens? We love the hope and faith of entertained the opinions of the father. As Christ. If to justice he add mercy, if he children. Are we any better off if we have they grew up, one after another came into love his enemies and do good to them that allowed them to slip from us? We love the the church. The sons, especially, were noted hate him, few publicans will appear doing ardor and natural enthusiasm of children. for their intelligent piety. I felt a great

3. The Christian can complete his isolation by humility. Let him bear patiently the privations of his lot. Let him toil cheerfully exterior? We know a woman who has lost | band, and how she had led her entire flock in an obscure and unattractive place, if that be his portion. Let him also show humility in ready confession of all wrong-doing, whether to God or to man. In no other path can he be so free from the rivalry of the unconverted. Frank confession of specific wrong acts is the most convincing of all signs of separation from the world, for the worldly never go farther in this direction than to apologize.

if Christ is with us, we can give convincing | have possessed.—Congregationalist. evidence of his presence and power by the careful, prayerful manifestation of a really unworldly character.

A CONFESSION.

I belong to a congregation of our church in which there is much expression of desire for a revival of religion, and I join most heartily with others in the prayer for such an outpouring of the Holy Ghost. But as I listen to the sentiments of my friends, and give words to the yearnings of my own heart, I begin to fear we are not going about the matter in the right way. I have been praying that sinners should be converted, until I have at last been shown that I am very far | what it is for, and what is to be done with it from being right myself. I fear that, in and that will be a composition." common with some of my fellow-believers, I have been too well satisfied with my own position, as saved in Christ, and too indifferent to my own growth in grace. As a consequence, I feel that I have not that keen appreciation of spiritual things I should have. I have been giving my mind too much to the means of converting others, and, in a measure, forgotten the necessity for more grace myself.

revival must begin in the house of God, and, from my own experience, I begin to question | time. whether we Christians should not at once give every attention to breaking up the fallow ground of our own hearts. Godly sorrow for our own shortcomings in appreciating the fullness of the work of Christ, and such a change of mind as will make us desirous to know more and more of him ourselves, will certainly work in us carefulness, clearing of ourselves, indignation, fear, vehement desire, and zeal.

I have been listening to sermons, and watching to see where effect the truth will have upon this one, or that one, when all the time I have sadly needed instruction myself, and forgotten that it is saints rather than sinners that need reviving. Indeed, the word "revival" can not apply to those who are dead in trespasses and sins; only those who have been made alive can be revived, and when our spiritual life is made stronger. warmer, and clearer, then may we expect to see an outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon sinners lying as dry bones around us. Shall not we Christians unite in praying for our own development in spiritual things, and in growth towards God? If we do this, I feel that we shall indeed be both the recipients and the means of a great awakening—Recorder and Covenant.

DO YOU LOVE YOUR BIBLE?

Reader, love of the Word of God is one your penance do as follows: Go to the neargreat mark of a true Christian. Give me est market, purchase a chicken just killed leave to ask whether you know anything of and still covered with feathers; you will then this love. Is the Bible sweet and refreshing walk a certain distance, plucking the bird to your soul? Do you love your Bible?

There never was a man or woman converted, from one end of the world to the other, who did not love the revealed will of God. Just as a child born into the world desires ment, so does a soul born again desire the sincere milk of the word. This is a common mark of all the children of God—they "delight in the law of the Lord." How is it

Show me a person who despises Bible reading, or thinks little of Bible preaching, and hold it to be a certain fact he is not yet born again. He may be zealous about forms and ceremonies. He may be diligent in attending sacraments and daily services. But if these things are more precious to him than the Bible, I can not think he is a converted

Tell me what the Bible is to a man, and I will generally tell you what he is. This is the pulse to try, this is the barometer to look at, if we would know the state of the heart. carelessly on every side; the wind carried them in different directions; how can I re-I have no notion of the Spirit dwelling in a man, and not giving clear evidence of his presence. And I believe it to be a signal evidence of the Spirit's presence, when the feathers which the wind has scattered, they word is really precious to a man's soul. have been wafted in many directions; call When there is no appetite for the truths of Scripture, the soul can not be in a state of health. There is some serious disease.

Reader, what is the Bible to you? Is it your guide, your counsellor, your friend? Is it your rule of faith and practice? Is it your measure of truth and error, of right and wrong? It ought to be so. It was given for this purpose. If it is not, do you really love your Bible?—J. C. Ryle.

2. The Christian will be still further sepa- laugh of a child. Why not keep it ourselves dren. The mother seldom bore any part in Are we any wiser if we have covered up all | curiosity to know how Mrs. Long accomthe impulse and warm feeling of our natures, | plished her difficult task-by what means so that the world knows only a cold, calm | she had neutralized the influence of her husall her property, though once very rich, into the fold of the Redeemer. I asked Mrs. nearly all her friends by death, has her Long to give me some clue to her method. hands so cramped by rheumatism that she "Well," she said, "it is a very simple mathas been unable to use them for years, and yet she is full of sunshine, and thanks God every day for the enjoyment she finds in life. | ject of religion. I never belittled him in the We know another, who, in the midst of lux- eyes of the children. But I never allowed ury, wishes she had not been born and some them to go to bed without reading a few others almost wish she had not. Not least | short verses of something the Savior had said. of all shall we have to give account in the I put his words over against the words of We can not work miracles. But surely, Judgment as to what manner of spirits we men. If the devil cast in his tares and went

LONGFELLOW'S FIRST POEM.

When our great poet was nine years old, his master wanted him to write a "composi-Little Henry, like all children, shrank from the undertaking. His master

"You can write words, can you not?"

"Yes," was the reply.

"Then you can put words together?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then," said the master, "you may take your slate and go out behind the schoolhouse, and there you can find something to write about, and then you can tell what it is

Henry took his slate and went out. H went behind Mr. Finney's barn, which chanced to be near by, and seeing a fine turnip growing up, he thought he knew what that was, what it was for, and what would be done with it.

A half hour had been allowed to Henry for his first undertaking in writing compositions. In half an hour he carried in his work, all accomplished, and the master is said Mr. Moody has always taught that a true to have been affected almost to tears when he saw what little Henry had done in that short

> MR. FINNEY'S TURNIP. Mr. Finney had a turnip, And it grew behind the barn; And it grew, and it grew, And the turnip did no harm.

And it grew, and it grew,
Till it could grow no taller;
Then Mr. Finney took it up And put it in the cellar.

There it lay, there it lay, Till it began to rot; When his daughter Susie washed it, And she put it in the pot.

Then she boiled it, and boiled it, As long as she was able; Then his daughter Lizzie took it. And she put it on the table.

Mr. Finney and his wife, Both sat down to sup; And they ate, and they ate, Until they ate the turnip up!

A CURE FOR SLANDER.

The following very homely but singularly nstructive lesson is by St. Philip Neri:

A lady presented herself to him one day accusing herself of being given to slander. "Do you frequently fall into this fault?" inquired the Saint. "Yes, father, very often," replied the penitent. "My dear child," said the Saint, "your fault is great, but the mercy of God is still greater; for as you go along; your walk finished, you will return to me.'

Great was the astonishment of the lady in receiving so strange a penance; but silencing Just as a child born into the world desires all human reasoning, she replied, "I will When the sea is full, it will ebb again; and naturally the milk provided for its nourish-obey you, father, I will obey." Accordingly as soon as the wicked are come to the top of she repaired to the market, bought the fowl, and set on her journey, plucking it as she went along, as she had been ordered.

In a short time she returned, anxious to tell of her exactness in accomplishing her penance, and desirous to receive some expla-

nation of one so singular.
"Ah!" said the Saint, "you have been very faithful in the first part of my orders; now do the second part, and you will be cured. Retrace your steps; pass through all the places you have already traversed, and gather one by one all the feathers you have scattered.'

"But, father," exclaimed the poor woman, "that is impossible. I cast the feathers cover them?"

"Well, my child," replied the Saint, "so it is with your words of slander; like the them back if you can. Go and sin no more." History does not tell us if the lady was converted; but it is probable. It required a Saint to give the lesson; one should be a fool not to profit by it.

A MOTHER'S TRAINING.—There were six children in the household—three sons and three daughters. The mother was a cheery, quiet, religious woman, thoroughly bound up in her household. The husband was a reso-

ter. I never opposed my husband, never argued with him, nor disputed on the subhis way, might not the truth be as potent? And that's the whole of it."—Christian at

EARNESTNESS.

It is noticeable that the addresses before the graduating classes and alumni of our colleges this year, exhibited an increasing degree of seriousness. Even the orations of the graduates were tinged with more soberness than ordinary. There seem to be signs of a settling down to the earnest study of the great problems of ethics, of religion, and of life, such as this revolutionary and perilous era demands. The curse of our country, in all departments of its social, moral, and political life, has been superficiality, amateurising. A lack of moral earnestness is perhaps the greatest danger in the case of our young men and women.

We believe there is a moral government in the world, and that its ultimate aims are beneficent. This excludes pessimism, but it does not necessarily exclude indolence and feeble passivity. The agitation of questions of theology has generated religious indifference on the part of many who are incapable of appreciating the issues discussed, but only gain a vague idea that while the "doctors disagree," it is not worth while for them to believe anything in particular; while the merely commercial character of our politics, with no inspiring issues at stake, has brought in a contemptuous spirit, which is foreign to patriotism, or even citizenship, in any broad sense. In literature, art, and amusement. there is a craving for the transcient and pyrotechnic rather than for the ideal, the substantial, or the salutary; and the mighty truths that once swayed men's souls, and inspired their enthusiasm, are no longer believed so deeply as to take hold on the lives of many who profess them. There is a need and fitness, therefore, that those who are issuing from our schools should be exhorted to grapple with the moral problems that are imminent, rather than ignore them; and instead of measuring life merely by the standard of success, in its financial or popular meaning, should be urged to give earnest and concentrated energy to serious work for humanity and God.

ALWAYS TRUST.—Worthy and dear brother, know how to carry yourself in trouble. Keep God's covenant in your trials. Hold you by his blessed Word, and sin not. Flee anger, wrath, grudging, envying, fretting. Forgive a hundred pence to your fellowservants, because your Lord hath forgiven you ten thousand talents. For I assure you, by the Lord, that your adversaries shall gain no advantage except you sin and offend the Lord in your sufferings. But the way to overcome is by patience, forgiving and praying for your enemies; in doing whereof you "heap coals upon their heads," and your Lord will open a door to you in your trouble. Wait upon him as a night-watch waiteth for the morning. He will not tarry; go up to your watch-tower, and come not down; but by faith, and prayer, and hope, wait on. their pride, and are waxed high and mighty, then is their change approaching. Now I trust in the Lord that ye shall, by faith, sustain yourself in the Lord, and be strong in his power; for you are in the beaten and common way to heaven when you are under the Lord's crosses.—Rutherford.

A THING TO BE PROUD OF.—"How does it taste, I wonder," said Jamie, as he saw Patrick Flynn take a glass of steaming punch from the bar of a restaurant.

"Did you never taste strong drink, James?" said a handsome old man standing

"Never," said Jamie, "I wonder if it's

"I can not tell how it tastes," said Mr. Landers. "I am sixty years old, and never tasted it in my life, and I am proud to say it. I see what it does. It has cheated Flynn out of his snug little home; it has clothed his poor wife and children in rags, and made him cross and quarrelsome; it is liquid fire and theft and poison. I don't

want to know how it tastes."
"Neither do I," said Jamie. "Thank you, Mr. Landers, for what you have said. When I am a man of sixty years old, I, too, will have it to say, 'I never tasted strong drink in my life."

THOUGH prudence approve the conceptions of the mind, and justice yield endorse-BE WARM HEARTED.—Don't let us get lute, defiant, out-spoken unbeliever. He ment, without courage in the hour of acjoined in prayer. In the second meeting, all cover for a multitude of sins. The distinction others. If we have had misfortunes, we are bitter as himself, were frequently guests at the gloom of defeat envelop our projects.

half of the Beventh-day B COVERNMENTAL Delivered before the Oroph Eve BY JAMES SC The year of 476 tolle Rome. The once p world was now to smar of a barbarian ruler. insignia of power were a token that the Weste away, that the grea West had become a vas She had reared her c

Education

Conducted by Rev. J. At

highness, only that might be the more con fects were felt through the media of an ent government and won social and business rel So enfeebled had and Roman culture scarcely a vestige of it Europe. Their ancie ernment had died o whose only polity was quest were now to sw great Western domin mighty Cæsar. The in literature and art norance and barbari which must ever remain greatness, to disorder learning and civilizati to return by the qu modern intellectual this period, the Wester by princes whom the of modern civilization whose minds Grecia had never enriched. The long period of

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Education Department.

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

"LET THERE BE LIGHT."

GOVERNMENTAL DEVELOPMENT.

Delivered before the Orophilian Lyceum New Year Eve. 1881.

BY JAMES SCHOONMAKER.

The year of 476 tolled the knell of ancient Rome. The once proud mistress of the world was now to smart under the indignity of a barbarian ruler. The royal purple and insignia of power were sent to Byzantine, as a token that the Western Empire had passed away, that the great metropolis of the West had become a vassal to Constantinople. She had reared her columns to insuperable highness, only that their fall and ruin might be the more complete, a fall whose effects were felt throughout Europe through the media of an entire disorganization of government and wonderful changes in all social and business relations.

So enfeebled had become the old Greek and Roman culture and civilization that scarcely a vestige of it was to be found in all Europe. Their ancient constitutional government had died out, while petty rulers, whose only polity was brute force and conquest were now to sway the destiny of the great Western dominion once ruled by the mighty Cæsar. Their ancient prominence in literature and art had given way to ignorance and barbarism; their institutions, which must ever remain to us as trophies of greatness, to disorder and violence. Their learning and civilization had departed only to return by the quickening influences of modern intellectual development. During this period, the Western Empire was governed by princes whom the molifying influences of modern civilization had not reached, and had never enriched.

The long period of one thousand years following the fall of the Western Empire is called, by the consentient voice of historians, the Middle Ages, of which the first six centuries are frequently styled the Dark Ages; but with equal propriety we may speak of them as the germinating season of modern thought and freedom. It was during this period that the basis of modern civilization and institutions were laid by the slow processes of time upon the ruin and debris of ancient greatness. The general material from which these were to be formed was the combined offerings of the two contacting peoples—the amalgamation of the sturdy and wife-slayer, an almost perfect absolutism. rude love of independence, so characteristic If England did for a time seem to check of the Tentons with the traditional laws and institutions of Rome. In these times, men were trained for the great actions of the transition period of the latter part of the Middle Ages.

During the Dark Ages, a mighty force had sprung up throughout Western Europe, attaining its greatest power in the latter part of the eleventh century. So great was the power of feudalism at this time that spects a period of progression: the printingscarcely a landmark of civil liberty was vis- press had given a great impetus to learning ible in all Europe. The dominant barons and literature; neither the heavy armors of were virtual rulers of the land, while kings were unt little better than nominal figure heads. But for centuries silent forces had been at work undermining this monstrous institution, and these, aided by auxiliaries of a more momentary character, were now to deal the first blow toward its final destruc-

Prominent among these influences was the natural love of independence of the conquering Teutons; the traditions of the glory of the Emperors of Rome, and of her institutions; the growth of small towns in Italy and elsewhere; the impetus given to trade and commerce by the first crusade; the effects of the crusades in retiring the nobility from Europe, and their coming in contact with the culture of the Eastern Empire; the high culture of the neighboring Saracens; and last, but greatest of all, the Christian religion as represented at that time by the Ro-

man Catholic Church. until the dawn of modern history: the one, the growth of monarchial and ecclesiastical power. Under the feudal lords, the masses but also freedom, was extinguished during taught that the only patriotism consisted in eign invasion.

this period. with the people and king against the nobil- princely ambition. The sovereign's will much time and expense in building their be impossible. ity; but when it had assisted in the first on- formed more potent laws than his constitu- tombs instead. The tombs are very elabo-

on the side of royalty alone. The church of posess one. Through what bloody struggles In one, Seti I., there is an astronomical this period was not the church of the first | the people were to regain the liberties, which | painting on the ceiling, in which the sky is century: its pure spiritual precepts not having been improved by coming in contact the history of the last century and a half with paganism, and its democratic form of give evidence. By force of arms, large emgovernment having given way to the centralized power of the Pope. The pure spir- | headed sea crab, extended their arms of itual teachings of Christ had been so subverted that the Pope was not only acknowledged as supreme in all spiritual matters, but he also had the audacity to claim a viceregency from Christ over all temporal afat enmity with feudalism, for in it he saw a barons. The people were breaking from for one tyrant.

These tendencies as before stated, continued through the transition period until about the beginning of the sixteenth century. of those vast monarchies that appeared in work in an inverse ratio. Europe at the beginning of modern history, changes until our present day. The principal exceptions to this general course were: that in which we are the most interested, was the Magna Charta of England.

King John, the most unprincipled of an already cruel and treacherous dynasty, had, by his oppressive act, forfeited all respect of his subjects, and insulted them by disregarding their inherited rights and liberties until his subjects rose up in mass and compelled him to sign the Great Charter whose minds Grecian and Roman culture as a surety for the laws of Edward and Henry, which he had so contemptously ignored. They demaded not new rights, but simply a restoration of those which he had so basely usurped.

The importance of the Magna Charta in the 13th century was fairly eclipsed by the "Provisions of Oxford," yet to us the former is of vastly more moment, for in it we are to look for the germ of the constitutional liberties of England and consequently of America. Contrary to my stated principle would appear the general tendency of England at this time, yet in the early part of the 16th century we find in England, during the reign of that most prodigal divorcer and the general wave of transition, it does not argue conclusively that she was foremost in the cause of freedom, but rather that her wrongs were more flagrant, and hence awakened her people the sooner to their sense of injustice.

The period between the close of the fifteenth century and the American Revolution was pregnant with prominent events in the history of the world. It was in many reknights nor castle walls could withstand the effects of gun-powder; America had been discovered, the cape doubled, and the globe circumnavigated. Though characterized by the spirit of advancement in these respects, yet in reference to political liberty it was plainly a period of retrogradation as compared with the Middle Ages. Europe, as I have stated before, was at the beginning of modern history characterized by a series of great centralized monarchies, which in the period of transition had been erected on the ruins of feudalism. Absolutism and feudalism were entirely too nncongenial for despotism to exist to any considerable extent in the days of the latter. But when these powerful vassals were overthrown, and the turbulency of feudalism had gradually subsided, the kings acquired more power.

being loyal to their sovereign, and that they

were, perhaps, unconsciously resigned, let pires were formed, which, like the hundredconquest in every direction.

Thus this pernicious policy of centralization, spreading all over Europe, had met with such encouragement that at the breaking out of the American Revolution, civil born, is found here. Around his reign are fairs. Nor is it strange that he should be liberty had become such a dread to royalty clustered legendary exploits which belonged to either touch or taste, by a strong infusion that a compact called the "Holy League of to other kings. Dropping these legends, he barrier between him and his fond hopes far the Sovereigns of Europe" was formed to is found to have been one of the most cruel more intractable than any king whom it suppress it. This tyranny could be endured despots that ever sat upon the throne of would be far easier to control than a hundred | no longer; outraged humanity began to show | Egypt. When he came to power, the Egypsigns of discontent. The battle of Bunker tian empire included not only Egypt, but the yoke of feudalism, but in so doing they | Hill was a signal to the world that America | also Palestine, Asia Minor, Arabia, Syria, were simply exchanging a hundred masters | dared to take the lead in raising her arm to | Chaldea, Assyria, Armenia, and some think vindicate her rights against kingly insolence. as far east as the river Ganges. He ruled for This may be considered the great turning sixty-seven years, and spent the greater part point in the political freedom of modern of his reign in wars, not to extend his emtimes. During more than two centuries king- | pire, but to retain sway over the regions al-With a few exceptions, these currents of | ly prerogatives and power had been increased | ready conquered by his father, Seti I., and events were flowing all the time toward | by every opportunity at the expense of individ- | his predecessors. the centralization of power and the forming | ual freedom, for these two elements always

Other nations profited by America's examand which have continued with but slight | ple. France, in her close relations with Am-Northern Italy, which joined themselves to- of Louis. Then followed uprisings in Canof the German Emperor. The next, and Germany, and a second French revolution. his wars, which gave him great numbers of Venzeuela, and the Argentine Provinces; had third French revolution. Hungary followed | life. shortly; Germany was agitated; and even England did not escape without her chartists demanding five privileges, which the meanest citizen of the United States enjoys every day.

more or less disturbed.

for the last century has been toward democ- adopted Moses. racy, which like most great reforms has in republic, are destined to be the guiding star to all other nations.

EGYPTIAN MUMMIES.

The recent discoveries of mummies in Egypt, concerning which so much has been said in the papers, is proving to be something of a puzzle to archeologists and scholars generally. The mummies, thirty in number, kings of Egypt, were found in a cave, which had been excavated out of the solid rock, about five miles from Thebes.

The singular thing about the discovery is that the sepulchres of nearly all of these kings were known heretofore, and were all empty. Now here are found their bodies. At this time a new royal aid appeared in | The period covered by the reign of the dif-Europe. By means of a standing army, ferent kings is not less than seven hundred paid by the king, he was enabled to enforce | years from some three hundred and fifty years But here then came a change in events, and his arbitrary laws more stringently, and before the exodus of the Israelites to the with the first blow against feudalism there | further his own private aims, whether good | same afterwards. Some of the mummies was witnessed the beginnings of two series or bad, Judicial or selfish. When feudalism are wrapped in linen shrouds of the very of events which were destined to continue existed, such a thing as a standing army was finest texture, held in place by cross bands unknown in Europe; when the king desired of pink muslin. These are strewn with the gradual decline of feudalism; the other, to raise an army he called upon his feudal lotus flowers, which, though three thousand lords, but these by refusing to comply could | years old, look as if picked but a short time furnish an effectual barrier against nefarious ago. Across the outside trimming, in some were but little better than slaves, while May warring and royal caprice. But a change instances, are inscriptions, stating that the is of the opinion that not only democracy, had come over Europe. The people were bodies had been concealed here during a for-

The kings of this period did not bury in For the most part the church had sided existed for the sole purpose of gratifying pyramids, but were accustomed to expend

brilliant blue and the stars white. The walls are covered with hieroglyphics and figures.

The king who erected the obelisk, the removal of which from Egypt to Central Park, New York, has been the subject of so great interest, is among these mummies.

Again, Ramses II., known as the great Sesostris, the Pharaoh, in whose reign, according to the best Egyptologists, Moses was

Among the Pharaohs, he was the greatest builder. His name appears on almost every | ficulty, I prevailed on my captain and men Egyptian ruin. The two magnificent tem- to return with me to the sea beach, where ples at Ipsamboul in Nubia, the Ramesseum | we tied a rope to the dingy, and hauled it, erica during the Revolution, had learned of Thebes, a large part of Karnak and Luxmany lessons of liberty; which were not or, the temple at Abydos, are all his works, all got in boldly together. But very charily first, the Lombard League of the cities of likely to be forgotten under the unwise acts as were also large edifices at Memphis. The did we row out in the hot water, and closely Hebrews built for him the two treasure cities, gether for protection against the oppression ady, Ireland, England, Spain, Portugal, Pithom and Ramses. His long reign and Poland made an ineffectual step toward po- captives, enabled him thus to build. He litical liberty, but Belgium, Italy, Chili, added to these the Hebrews and other subject tribes in Egypt, and when these failed been more successful. Thus in 1848, this to supply sufficient slaves to carry on his spirit of freedom had become so universal works, he sent out man-hunting expeditions that we find all Europe ripe for revolution, among the negroes of Soudan. It is thought milky, opaque cast, but we could feel with only waiting for the signal to be given by the every stone in his buildings cost a human

> He was a vain, ambitious, ostentatious despot. Considering himself superior to all is the filtering of sea water through into the moral laws, he even went so far, in increasing his already large number of wives, as to marry one of his own daughters, the prin-Since 1848 France has become a republic, cess Bent-Anat. He had one hundred and while England, and other nations, have been seventy children, fifty-nine of them sons and one hundred and eleven daughters, one of The general current of European affairs whom, Touer-mant, "the great mother,"

> But the Pharaoh of the Exodus, as commany cases been carried beyond the original | monly understood among Egyptologists, has | intent and bounds of sober judgment into a not been found with these mummies. This less daring to demolish it with our oars. It degraded form of democracy, represented, has given rise to quite a discussion among in France especially, by socialism and com- the papers of the day. The Bible nowhere munism. It is against these extremes that states or implies that he was drowned with the lovers of freedom and republican gov- his hosts in the Red Sea, and Egyptian hisernments must strive lest they subvert free | tory states that he lived and reigned some institutions, and force the people to choose thirty years after that event. Ramses II. between anarchy and absolutism. Whether was succeeded by his thirteenth son, named monarchical or republican forms of govern- | Merenphtah. Some time after the Exodus, ment shall prevail in future Europe re- he brought together into one part of Egypt mains for the general culture and enlighten- all the lepers and unclean persons, to employ ment of her people to determine. It is not | them in forced labor in the quarries. They, within our province to prophesy; but if we to the number of 80,000, revolted under the study the signs of the times, past and pres- lead of a priest of Heliopolis. They called ent, closely, we may then be able to form to their aid the Khitas, Hittites, the most some opinion of the future. And judging civilized and powerful nation of Palestine; acid water, even without having to shun from the indications, past and present, of | indeed, of all the East at that time. They Europe, we can say, in the words of Pres. were a nation so powerful that-Ramses II., Grant, "It is my firm conviction that the after a fourteen years' war with them, was civilized world is tending towards repub- compelled to conclude a treaty of peace with licanism. The government, and through | conditions as favorable to the Hittites as to their representatives, the people of our great | the Egyptians. The text of this treaty, undoubtedly the oldest diplomatic document extant, is preserved in an inscription at Thebes. At the call of the insurgent lepers, these Hittites marched into Egypt 200,000 strong, and drove Merenphtah with his army into Upper Egypt. Merenphtah died in Upper Egypt while thus a fugitive from his throne, and the probabilities are that his body never occupied the tomb which he had prepared for it; hence, instead of being among the thirty mummied kings recently found, it may yet be found in some rock cave of Upper Egypt, instead of at the bottom of the Red Sea.

A SEA VOLCANO.

Prof. Henry A. Ward, known to Colleges as the great collector and furnisher of specimens for College Cabinets, is spending a year in New Zealand, Australia and the East Indies in collecting. He thus describes a visit to a sea volcano off the coast of New Zealand:

"Reaching the shore of the volcanic island it was still not easy traveling; for in many places the black pebbles of obsidian on the beach were all astir with water boiling up through them—water so hot that a misstep might scald the foot seriously. At this point, the crater wall has been broken down almost great companions, make life a noble and to the sea level, and we can look into the proud thing, people the world with heroes. great hollow island. The crater is circular, make life seem heroic. a full mile in diameter, and hemmed in by walls many hundred feet high, and so precipitous that were it not for this one breach, where we have landed, a descent into it would | desultory miscellany. Let reading be the

slaught against feudalism, its influence was | tion, if perchance, he had the misfortune to | rate. Some of them are filled with paintings. | on our tour of inspection. It was an uneven plain of volcanic ash and scoria, with many little blow holes, through which hot sulphur vapors come wheezing out; while every few minutes there was beneath our feet a smart trembling and a low, dull, rolling roar which made the captain assert that we were on the roof of the devil's bowling alley.' The smoke, or vapor, began to thicken as we went along, and we soon found the cause. We were stopped short by a great lake of steaming water, quite filling this end of the crater, and being, as we could see, when the clouds lifted, nearly half a mile from either side. The water was too hot to comfortably bear the hand in it, and was farther insupportable of alum and of salphuric acid, which bit painfully at any scratch or sore on our skin-On the farther border of the lake, and half around its shore was a row of the most violent solfataras, or blow holes, which I have ever seen. They had built for themselves little pillar-like cones from ten to thirty feet high and a yard or two in diameter at the base; and through these open chimneys they were trumpeting steam and roaring sulphurous gases with a violence that was frightful to contemplate, and such demoniacal screeching and din as afflicted our ears, even at the long distance where we stood, I never before heard. "I was anxious to investigate all these

things a little nearer. So, with some difwith much fatigue, back over the crater floor to the lake, where we launched it and did we watch the clouds of vapor which the wind swept over the surface. One of these at last reached us and so choked one of our men, with weak lungs, that he was seized with a fit of coughing and we had to take him back to shore. Then we three rowed quickly across the lake during a lull in the wind, having first taken the precaution to protect our nostrils by tying on handkerchiefs. The water of the lake was of a our oars that it was in most places not over ten feet deep. Lines upon the shore showed that it daily rose and fell slightly with the tide of the sea outside. In fact, this lake lower depression of the crater, where it is heated by the abundant gas jets coming through the bottom. In many spots the water was boiling furiously with much froth and foam, while still its heat was much below the boiling point of 212° Farenheit. These were dangerous places. The abundant air in the water diminished materially its bouyancy, and our boat sank alarmingly low in crossing them. We landed ecross the lake at one of the solfataras nearest to the beach, and proceeded with what seemed reckwas a chimney about two feet in diameter, clay without, and within it was lined with crystals of sulphur of a beautiful straw yellow splashed with vermillion spots. Pushing in the top of this chimney, the fragments would first fall down its throat and then come flying out in the air with explosions that were amusingly like a prolonged sten-

"We did not linger long in this purgatorial abyss. As we rowed back I looked with astonishment at the awful sight. No person of at all weak nerves or sensitive ungs should or could come here. The surroundings are simply frightful, even when you understand it all, and have felt your way in. It seems hardly safe to sail over hot. gusts of sulphurous winds, and pick your way through fogs of floating vapor, with all the time the screeching as of a score of locomotives around you, their roar intensified and made bewildering by the echoes of the cliffs above your head. I doubt much if any boat was ever before in this lake. Indeed, the island itself is rarely visited, as the dangers of landing are well known.

"We got to sea with great difficulty, first repaired to an adjoining inlet and captured by hand eleven gannets or so-called Solan geese, who, though adult and powerful of wing, were so bewildered by our intrusion that they ran dazedly about or stood still and screamed. A part only of the flock had presence of mind to fly away, and thus avoid the fate of their comrades—a transfer from New Zealand to the Rochester museum.

"We next spent two days in a painful boating against adverse winds for less than fifty miles to some inlets called the Ru Rima Rocks. Here we spent two days more in collecting a number of specimens of the Hatterie or Sphenodon, a lizard which is perhaps the rarest, as it surely is the most interesting one known to Zoologists. It is found nowhere else in the world, and in a very few years will be extinct. Its quest was mainly the object of our cruise to the Bay of Plenty, and we returned to Tauranga quite satisfied with our trip."

BOOKS.—Books are medicinal, recuperative, inspirational. The best and knowingest men of all ages and climes come and sit together in your library and wait your bidding. to counsel, to train and culture you. Mean books, like mean companions, give life a mean color and tone. Great books, like

All study is but careful and comprehend ing reading. Follow your in-born bent and chosen aim in your readings, even in that of oil to the flame of your own genius. Read "Very timidly we start across the floor the affirming and progressing.—Emerson."

Alfred Centre, N. Y., Fifth-day, January 19, 1882.

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

THE MORMON ULCER.

A. H. LEWIS.

It is cause for rejoicing that the American people seem to be awakening with reference to Mormonism. While the nation has been busy with other interests, it has paid little heed to a system which under the guise of religion has fostered lust and selfishness, until it is offensive in its moral dirtiness, and defiant in its political disloyalty. Thus far legislation by Congress has been incomplete and inoperative. Washington must speak in a more definite way, and strike with a more trenchant blade. But a greater and more effective agency can be found in educating the masses of the people. A praiseworthy movement in this direction has been undertaken under the auspices of the Congregationalists. In November, 1879, at Chicago, a society was in-Education Commission." Its purpose, as defined in the terms of its charter, is: "The promotion of Christian civilization in Utah, and adjacent States and Territories, by the education of the children and youth under such kindred agencies as may be at any time general plan is to establish common schools at all available points with a central academy, undermine Mormonism by educating the children and young people, and opening the way for such Christian teachings as will give the deluded victims something in place of the bitterness and ashes which is their present portion. Miss L. M. Tichenor was the pio-New York. It was in substance as follows:

The people are nearly all foreigners; mostly English. They are generally ignorant, simple-minded, hard-working. At home the men were miners, or day-laborers; the women servant-girls. They embraced Mormonism | parts of our beloved Zion. under the delusion that it was some new and important revelation of truth, and came to our own government or even of the geography of the United States, and the relations keeping family. of Utah to the general government. In many cases the scales have fallen from their eyes; in every considerable town there are now two classes, Mormons and Apostates. In almost all cases there is sad evidence of a "wrecked faith" in men and in all religion. This is especially true of the Apostates, who are bitter against those who have deceived them. These rejoice to be called "infidels." in all matters of theology and religion. - They are disheartened with the past, and wait in dumb or defiant endurance for what may be in the future.

The Mormon schools are essentially nothing in point of education. They teach a little reading and spelling, and much Mormonism, and disloyalty to the United States Government, and the Gentiles. Great obstacles confronted the opening of a simple day-school. When once opened, and the confidence of the people gained, the tide shifted, and anxiety for greater advantages, and enthusiasm for the teacher, ruled the hour. Many of the pupils were young men over twenty-one years of age, utterly ignorant of United States history, geography, or politics, and yet were excused regularly from school to vote as occasion required. By careful management, thought the aid of a Christmas Tree, and a singing school, a Sunday-school was opened at Christmas, and so the first step in a religious culture was attained. The Mormon leaders fear and bitterly oppose such work. They see in it the death of their accursed system. Two hundred towns like Hooper are waiting for such work. It is the one open door. Congress can not enforce even mild laws against polygamy in the present state of the case. Mormon officers under the government, live from the public treasury, and plot treason against the nation they pretend to serve. Ignorance and superstition on the part of the people, and selfishness and last on the part of the leaders, form the foundution of the system. Remove the former by the common school and the Bible, and the latter will be gradually thwarted and over-

OUR PAPER.

The question of denominational literature raised by Bro. O. U. Whitford, is important and timely. We may, if we will, have a wide range of books and papers bearing upon our denominational life and progress. Our leading men and our educational centers are accumulating materials for this very purpose, to be published as soon as there is a demand for them. Pres. Allen has given, the past year, a foretaste of what we may expect, when these varied resources are drawn upon, and when there is sufficient demand to justify the expense of publishing, they will go to press, and be placed in a more permanent form. In the mean time, in order to create that demand and impart a thirst for our own literature, I know of no better way than the plan our people have wisely adopted, to give in the Sabbath Recorder, the organ of our denomination, space for the early history of our people, space for the present growth of our cause, and the spread of our doctrines, and then plenty of room for the best thoughts of our leading men on the subjects pertaining to vital religion. In this way our paper will gather up what is good in the past, recorporated under the name of "The New West | fleet what is important in the religious world what we ought to do, as a denomination, in

As we read of the struggles of the early Sabbath-keepers, of the small beginnings of Christian teachers, and also by the use of most of our institutions of learning, of the trials and difficulties in planting and maindeemed desirable." The first annual report | taining our churches in the West, and our made in May, 1881, shows remarkable success missions in foreign lands, we will want a as the result of the first year's labor. The fuller and more connected history of all these this arrangement, the singing is at the back activity. Then, our census might, by exvarious departments of our denominational life and growth. As we read the sermons the one for Utah being at Salt Lake, and so of our able ministers, we will then want a volume of those sermons to read and feast upon at our homes. Indeed, the Sabbath Re-CORDER, during all its half century of existence, has been a faithful representative of the best thought and the steady growth of our people, and if we had no other literature, neer teacher in Hooper, a town of about fif- its columns would be an honor to any people. teen hundred inhabitants, thirty-five miles But it is important, it seems to me, to make northward from Salt Lake. We listened to her it even more the organ of our widely scattered the Lord. It is as it should be, and as it the first named has passed away and a brick for the purpose of celebrating the fiftieth aneloquent story of the first year's work a few people, and the medium of communicating surely will be, by such congregations as structure, second to few of its kind, lifts its niversary of their marriage. The tables light and life to them all. Hence, the en-Ministers' Association at the Bible House in deavors of the Tract Board are eminently ness of praise worship in Christian assemblies. village proper, then thinly built, occupied life. After the repast, all gathered in the wise, to secure the co-operation of the pas- So important is the praise service as con- less than half by one-eighth of a mile in sitting room, where fit remarks were made tising, our educators in contributing the variably the singing brought to the front. the present time are closely packed on small- Bro. Hydorn came to Hebron fifty years ago best articles, and especially to gather up the During such meetings, even Sankey and est spaces of ground, and extend over a mile last May, and purchased a farm. Two years various items of "Home News" from all Moody's meeting would loose half his powers in length and half a mile in width. Stores,

flecting the life of our people, be so managed do our dear Brother Clarke, and others, who be, now thronged with bustling teams, five children reared, only one is living, one son Utah expecting to gain wealth and worldly by the Board, and so conducted by the new sing, place themselves, but face to face with heavily laden, and eager men and gaily given as a sacrifice to our country. In the prosperity. They had but little knowledge editor, that its pages shall be so rich and of men, scarcely any of the world, none of | varied and blessed in their influence, that it shall become indespensable to every Sabbath-

Communications.

TRACT BOARD MEETING.

The Executive Board of the American Sabbath Tract Society held regular sessions in Plainfield, N. J., on Dec. 11, 1881, and Jan. 8, 1882.

Each of these sessions were of special intions, propositions looking to future work, words of encouragement and approval, and offers of material aid in the prosecution of the work committed to our care. But it has not been deemed necessary to publish the If so, ought not churches, as far as practica- there have been men-fights and dog fights minutes in full of each meeting.

From all indications, the denomination is intensely interested in the transactions of its several Executive Boards.

There has never been a period when so much seemed to be looked for, nor has there ever been a time when the several Boards appeared to be entering upon such extensive lines of work.

- We ask for the confidence, patience, and | co-operation of all who love the uncorrupted | Hall, before a good sized audience. The ex-Word of God, and are willing to take it as their sole authority in matters of religious P. Larkin, followed by music by a quartette. faith and practice.

last meeting, we mention the decision to spoke of its annexation to Russia, its mines, commence the issue very soon of a periodical | the classes of people exiled there, and their devoted to the truths of the gospel and the condition. Mr. D. W. Reynolds gave a recpromotion of vital godliness.

wise liberally inclined.

A sister in Iowa proposes to convey to the Schoonmaker pronounced the valedictory, Tract Society her right to a certain property entitled, "Governmental Development." The in Iowa, the proceeds to be devoted to the entertainment concluded with an instrumenpublication of tracts in the Scandinavian, tal duet by Mrs. Helen, and Miss Corabelle, Dutch and English languages.

The General Agent was instructed to cause the dates indicating the time for which the RECORDER has been paid, to be printed on each paper in connection with the subscrib-

The Corresponding Secretary reported that he had sent out 200 circulars setting forth the importance of increasing the subscription list of the RECORDER and also seeking to establish a Denominational Directory, consisting of brief advertisements of all the business men in the denomination. This is regarded as an important measure for several reasons, and it is hoped it will meet the hearty approval and response of our business men and firms. We hope to be able to report more definitely as to work accomplished after our next meeting, the second First-day in February.

L. E. LIVERMORE, Secretary.

THE GALLERY OR CHOIR, WHICH?

When we contrast the present arrangement for seating audiences, in their houses of worship, with those of the past, one almost wonders how the pulpit, pew, and gallery choir, could have been endured. The pulpit, perched high up on pillars, canopied by remain, and these are hardly recognizable, at the present, and cast a glance forward at the sounding board, is appropriately super- so changed are their surroundings. In seded by the modern platform and desk. So | April last, our little burg, was, as you know were obliged to sit with their backs to the in among the hills, so remote from the curpreacher, while the other half had to sit with rents of trade and the rush of commerce their backs to the singers, has given way to that no human prescience could have prethe slip arrangement, by which the whole dicted the revolution that is upon us, or an congregation can sit face to face with the ticipated as within the range of any supspeaker. So of the gallery for the choir. By posable possibilities, its present growth and side of the congregation. Such an arrange- aggeration, have reached three hundred; now ment has no redeeming feature to recommend | it possibly might be compressed within the its continuance. Why should not the choir, | limits of two thousand. Then an old-time in performing their part of the service of tavern, a somewhat pretentious school-house, the church, be placed face to face with the congregation, as well as the minister? This three stores, a millinery shop, and a planabsurdity is now being seen, and churches ing mill, constituted our show of business are removing the choir to the platform of enterprise, and our hope for distinction and the speaker, so as to face the assembly.

their meetings. Now, if the service of praise | fore uncounted, will grow and spread beis of such vital importance in revival, as to fore your gaze. require performance face to face with I wish I could stop here; but I will tell the audience, is it not of equal, if not greater | more, though not all. Richburg used to be importance, that the service of praise in the a somewhat religious and temperance town. regular Sabbath worship be performed face It is estimated that now nearly a hundred to face with the audience, as a means of places, with glass, gas and glare, furnish grace, to keep alive the revival spirit which | tumblers, drink, games and tobacco, to men has been thus awakened? Other things being | who have no real use for themselves or their equal, it will, I think, be found true, that a money. Where business men and business terest, comprehending plans, communica- choir of devout singers placed face to face goes, this kind of gentry are sure to go with a congregation, will intensify the relig- and, so, we find them here in superlative ious and worshiping element of Sabbath abundance. Nor is our ethical improvement worship, a hundred fold more than if placed entirely out of harmony with the foregoing in a gallery or elsewhere behind the people. statement of advance. In this brief interva ble, to add this revival power to their seasons of worship? S. S. GRISWOLD.

Dome Mews.

New York.

JUBILEE SESSIONS-ALFRED UNIVERSITY. The Orophilian Lyceum held its Jubilee Session on New Year's Eve, at the Chapel ercises were opened with prayer by Prof. E. Mr. D. F. Mc Lennan delivered the opening Among the items of general interest at the oration, entitled "Siberia," in which he itation "Horatius at the Bridge." This was The Board, from the encouragement they | followed by a vocal solo by Miss Josie Stone. have received, feel warranted in issuing at | The Lyceum paper, the Radiator and Rethe outset fifty thousand copies. A brother view, was read by Prof. E. M. Tomlinson, offers one thousand dollars to aid this enter- and contained several pieces of interest. A prise, and it is hoped that others will be like- duet succeeded the reading, rendered by Messrs. Maxson and Howell. Mr. James Crandall.

On the following Monday evening the Alfriedians gave their Jubilee Session at the by six young ladies. Miss Corabelle Crandall gave the salute, having for its subject the motto of the Lyceum, "Excelsior." She his way to the Quarterly Meeting at Hebron. spoke of its significance and of those who gave us a call on the tenth. God speed him. had chosen it for their life's motto. This was succeeded by a violin solo, "De Beriot's On Sunday, Jan. 8th, Floyd Holly, being First Concerto," by Mr. La Frone Merriman, highly exhilerated by the best of bad whisky Miss Mae Carter gave a recitation entitled, played off Guiteau by shooting in the back lowed, by Miss Ada A. Clark, entitled, Wasson; the wound will probably be fatal. "Singleness of Purpose." Von Weber's sonaata for the violin and piano was given by in about as many months. Miss Mary F. Cadogan and Mr. Merriman, followed by an encore piece. The comedy "Willfulness," in one act, was then presented, appreciated by the audience. The session was brought to a close by a musical trio.

In less than eight months a great change has come over Richburg. The Richburg of a year ago, by diligent searching, can not now be found. Only a few of the old landmarks of the pew whereby one-half of the audience | a quiet unpretentious country village, nested with a tower and bell, a blacksmith shop, wealth. There were two church edifices, Nor is this change one of small impor- First and Seventh-day Baptists. Of these, tance. It is but better ordering the house of the latter stands on its old ground, while the home of Dea. Wm. H. Hydorn and wife, study the solemn and beautiful impressive- graceful spire high toward the sky. The were well supplied with the necessaries of tors in writing; our business men in adver- nected with revival efforts, that almost in- length and breadth; while the buildings of by kind neighbors, and also by the groom. were he perched in a gallery behind the au- with gorgeous glass fronts, on streets where Y., to his now pleasant home, where they May "Our paper," thus gathering and re- dience. And in our tent meetings, where cows used to roam, and barn-yards used to the congregation? In fact, such is the im- dressed women. Looking out upon the fields neighborhood, only one or two of the old portance of this thing, that I question wheth- and on the surrounding hills, a thousand buildings remain. Voters in the town have er an evangelist or revivalist would, for any | (I guess at that) oil derricks lift themselves | changed from twenty-four to over two hunconsideration, consent to have the praise 70 feet high. Do not come over and try to dred in number. The verses in Matt. 25: service performed behind the people, during | count, for, in every direction, new ones, be-

> too numerous to mention, two murders in open day, of course, in connection with our prosperous drinking saloons; and robberies fewer than might have been expected. Our New Year was ushered in by a frightful fire, resulting in the total destruction of the house, furniture, and clothing of the inmates, and the death of three children, as well as seriously burning four or five of the

> To persons familiar with the old time Richburg, it may be interesting to know that a theater graces the rear border of Academy Park, capable of seating about three thousand, and I am told, it is thronged, and some professing better things go there.

Seventh day Baptists in Richburg are rep resented by members from Alfred, Alfred Centre Hartsville, Hornellsville, Nile, Little Genesee and some other places, enough, if counted in the right place, to give them influence and consideration, to form a social union for the sick, the prayer-meeting, the Bible-class, and the Sabbath-school, and they are beginning to find each other out East Sabbath our house was nearly filled, so that those who wait for the crowd may be expected soon. The meeting seemed old- debt that has been a burden so long; the fashioned, only the old faces were gone and last dollar of which was paid the day before. the seats were filled with new ones.

The incorporation of the town is the end of oil derricks beyond the limits of one's own Chapel Hall. Mrs. Ida F. Kenyon offered | rights, on the sidewalks, or where they will. prayer, which was followed by a musical trio of necessity, endanger or injure the persons or property of others.

Dr. H. P. Burdick, the white pilgrim, on I had almost forgotton the last murder. "The Leak in the Dyke." An oration fol- an inoffending man by the name of Charles This makes only three murders in Richburg

J. SUMMERBELL.

The report of Rev. L. C. Rogers, for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1881, includes some which proved very amusing, and was greatly | six weeks of labor in the vicinity of Hornellsville, mostly in connection with the Church at that place. Meetings have been held on Sabbaths, First-days, and evenings, from house to house, in various parts of the city, and have resulted in a revival interest, and several conversions, both to Christ and to the Sabbath of Jehovah. Five baptisms are thus far reported, and a number more are inquiring the way of righteousness and truth.

Noon meetings were also held for two weeks among the employees of a large establishment, numbering about sixty. Much religious interest was awakened and some good hopefully accomplished. Bro. Rogers had also spoken on temperance for the Y. M. C. A., and visited the State Reformatory. From Hornellsville he went to Cayuta.

COR. SEC.

There are fifty-three copies of the RECORD-ER taken in the Brookfield Church and society. If every church would do as well in proportion, there would be a large increase in its circulation.

Pennsylvania. MARRIAGE CELEBRATION.

JAN. 11, 1882. Good as gold began New Year's day with the good people of Hebron, who gathered at later he moved his family from Grafton, N. have witnessed many changes. Of a family of 35, 36 may justly be applied to them. The cloising exercise was the presentation of gifts which amounted to nearly \$18, of which the greater part was money. May God's blessing continue upon the happy couple who have so long and faithfully traveled the path of life together. G. P. KENYON.

Connecticut.

At the late Christmas festival of the Sabbath-school, a Christmas Tree brought presents and delight to the children. A concert recitation on "What children can do for Missions!" an essay on the origin and observance of Christmas, a poem by the pastor, and music, comprised the principle part of the entertainment.

Geo. Stinson, who committed an indecent assault upon a young lady at Mystic Bridge last November, has been sentenced to five years in the State Prison.

A new steamer is being built at Noank, to run between New London, Watch Hill and Block Island, in connection with the Central Vermont Railroad.

New Jersey.

The pastors of Plainfield exchanged pulpits on Sabbath, Jan. 8th, and Sunday, Jan. 9th, so that each church had a sermon from the pastor of some other church. Rev. Mr. Raymond, of Trinity Reformed (Dutch) Church, preached in the Seventh-day Baptist church. Rev. A. H. Lewis was booked for the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian church, but was called to preach in New York in-

The week of prayer was observed in rlainfield by union services held at the different churches in succession. The meeting on the evening of the Sabbath, Jan. 6th, was held in the Seventh-day Baptist church.

The little Church at Marlboro held a praise and thanksgiving service on New Years Eve. over their freedom from the A goodly number of the members at Shiloh

were present to rejoice service was led by the Church. The ladies of Marlbo ing in their effort to Ir

debt, and now, it is ac that brighter days may The week of prayer Shiloh Church with g audience room being bath night, and the in it was decided to contin a few nights: More we heartfelt testimonies of been heard from for ma

Shiloh believes in ha prayers" go together, for the China Mission of each concert of pray weekly prayer-meetings and have been blessed spirit" all the year. W in the churches all the such folly to have Su then freeze up all the re

ASHAW At our last covenant

Rhode I

evening, Dec. 30, 188 speaking of their religio it in a great degree to of the Bible. -A study produces Christian grov Our first snow storm Jan. 1st, several very mercury was reported 13° below zero at differ

village. At this time (2 nearly disappeared and moderated. The members of the meet at the society's day afternoon, to wor jects. The crowning i noon is the excellen society furnishes to th small consideration of men and five cents for li

nity. A nine-years-old son Sunday, fell into the ri by Mr. J. J. Babcock.

a short time is spent if

are enjoyable occasions a friendly feeling thro

Among the new cot Quonochontaug for nex those for T. A. Barber, Crandall, and G. N. away.

There are three saving having an aggregate of lars of deposits from son persons. The largest s

West Vir TEMPERANCE At the municipal elec

5th, the entire temperar Until then, there had b since the defeat of the first election nearly thre the eve of the election if forces were being closel fully working a few p men into a caucus at a of "Bitters" were disp tions were advertised hours," a mongrel ticke with names of temperan out their knowledge. out almost the entire vo the success of the straig was complete, only eigh wanted to double the The entire council chose tians from all the denon in the town. Mayor Re terim of one year, is reterm. Of our brethren or, Jesse F. Randolph, Marion H. Davis and M

Wiscon A PLEASANT One of the pleasantes place at the residence of last evening, at Milton. of the 34th anniversary and was intended as a su was lovely, the going ne 7 o'clock, one after anot picious looking package their friends had found friendly roof. The Do ceived their guests with ity, that made all feel a cial intercourse, wit; mu

ened the hours until tim

man, when all, old and

the ample repast. That

corporation of the town is the end icks beyond the limits of one's own a the sidewalks, or where they will, sity, endanger or injure the persons ty of others.

P. Burdick, the white pilgrim, on o the Quarterly Meeting at Hebron, call on the tenth. God speed him. almost forgotton the last murder. day, Jan. 8th, Floyd Holly, being thilerated by the best of bad whisky Guiteau by shooting in the back nding man by the name of Charles the wound will probably be fatal. ces only three murders in Richburg as many months.

J. SUMMERBELL.

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Pennsylvania. MARRIAGE CELEBRATION.

s gold began New Year's day with people of Hebron, who gathered at of Dea. Wm. H. Hydorn and wife, irpose of celebrating the fiftieth anof their marriage. The tables supplied with the necessaries of ter the repast, all gathered in the om, where fit remarks were made eighbors, and also by the groom. lorn came to Hebron fifty years ago and purchased a farm. Two years moved his family from Grafton, N. now pleasant home, where they nessed many changes. Of a family of ren reared, only one is living, one son Esacrifice to our country. In the hood, only one or two of the old remain. Voters in the town have from twenty-four to over two hunnumber. The verses in Matt. 25: ny justly be applied to them. The xercise was the presentation of gifts nounted to nearly \$18, of which the art was money. May God's blessing upon the happy couple who have ind faithfully traveled the path of G. P. KENYON.

Connecticut.

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Church.

ing in their effort to free the church from debt, and now, it is accomplished, we pray that brighter days may dawn upon them.

The week of prayer was observed by the Shiloh Church with good results, the large audience room being nearly filled on Sabbath night, and the interest so great, that it was decided to continue the meetings for a few nights. More were made glad by the heartfelt testimonies of those who had not been heard from for many months.

Shiloh believes in having their "alms and prayers" go together, therefore a collection for the China Mission is taken at the close of each concert of prayer for missions. The weekly prayer-meetings are largely attended, and have been blessed by a true "revival spirit" all the year. Why not have Summre in the churches all the year through? It is such folly to have Summer six weeks and then freeze up all the rest of the year.

Rhode Island.

ASHAWAY.

At our last covenant meeting, held Friday evening, Dec. 30, 1881, several persons, in speaking of their religious growth, attributed it in a great degree to their increased study of the Bible. A study of God's Word always produces Christian growth.

Jan. 1st, several very cold days followed; he is practical, seeing the need and providing mercury was reported as being from 6° to for it. Indeed, we think him the right man 13° below zero at different places about the in the right place, and believe the denomina village. At this time (Jan. 9th) the snow has I tion will be the loser, if, by any means, he is nearly disappeared and the weather much put into any other field. We had a Christ moderated.

meet at the society's rooms every Wednes- Claus himself, or some one who looked as he day afternoon, to work for benevolent ob- does in the pictures, and sangus a little song, jects. The crowning feature of the after- after which he called for volunteers to assist noon is the excellent supper which the him in picking the fruit from the tree. Or society furnishes to the public for the very course there were those ready, and then many small consideration of ten cents for gentle- hearts were made glad by the tokens of love men and five cents for ladies. After supper, and kindly remembrance. The pastor and a short time is spent in sociability. These his family were very generously remembered a friendly feeling throughout the commu- a good school of between ninety and a hun-

of Ashaway, while sliding on the ice last | the lower by Mrs. Hall of this place. We Sunday, fell into the river, but was rescued have several scholars studying higher Mathby Mr. J. J. Babcock.

Among the new cottages being built at and in general church and denominational Quonochontaug for next Summer's use, are those for T. A. Barber, A. S. Briggs, H. L. Crandall, and G. N. Langworthy of Ash-

There are three savings banks in Westerly, having an aggregate of over two million dollars of deposits from some forty-five hundred persons. The largest single deposit is \$11,-

West Virginia.

TEMPERANCE AT SALEM.

At the municipal election in Salem, Jan. 5th, the entire temperance ticket was chosen. Until then, there had been no exciting issue since the defeat of the license party at the first election nearly three years before. Or the eve of the election it became known that forces were being closely counted. By skillfully working a few professed temperance men into a caucus at a grocery, where signs of "Bitters" were displayed, and prescriptions were advertised to be "filled at all hours," a mongrel ticket was brought forth, with names of temperance men upon it without their knowledge. The excitement called out almost the entire vote of the town. But the success of the straight temperance ticket was complete, only eight votes more being wanted to double the majority for mayor. The entire council chosen consists of Christians from all the denominations represented in the town. Mayor Randolph, after an interim of one year, is re-elected for a third term. Of our brethren, there are the mayor, Jesse F. Randolph, and two councilmen Marion H. Davis and Martina W. Davis.

Wisconsin.

A PLEASANT OCCASION.

One of the pleasantest of gatherings took place at the residence of Dr. Allen and wife, last evening, at Milton. It was the occasion of the 34th anniversary of their marriage. and was intended as a surprise. The evening was levely, the going not bad, and at about 7 o'clock, one after another arrived, with suspicious looking packages, until about fifty of their friends had found room under their friendly roof. The Doctor and his lady received their guests with a generous hospitality, that made all feel at home, and with social intercourse, wit, music and song, enlivened the hours until time to refresh the inner man, when all, old and young, partook of double-header, and both engineers were seri-, His faith and works, like streams that intermingle, L. H. Andre, Mechanicsville, Iowa, 2 00 37 32 the ample repast. Thus passed one of those ously injured. In the same channel ran;

were present to rejoice with them, and the little incidents which will long be rememservice was led by the pastor of the Shiloh | bered as a bright spot, of which we do not have too many. It is the social element of The ladies of Marlboro have been untir- our natures which has a tendency to bind heart to heart, and make us feel that we belong to the great brotherhood of mankind.

MILTON JUNCTION, Jan. 10, 1882.

lowa. GARWIN.

JAN. 2, 1882. Carlton Church stands ahead of all other denominations near Garwin in her regular weekly services. The church and society number about one hundred and twenty-five. Bro. J. T. Davis is laboring with marked ability, raising the church to a higher standard of devotion. Earnest labor is needed here. The fields are whitening for the harvest. Never before was there a door so opened to the Carlton Church for usefulness to save the perishing, removing the sinks or vice into which men are falling. Although it is a time of struggle with the Carlton Church, yet I believe that God intends that his people shall be purified and made holy.

Nebraska.

NORTH LOUP.

JAN. 10, 1882. We enjoyed greatly the labors of our dear Brother Main. His earnest preaching, his social visits, his missionary spirit, all encour-Our first snow storm came on the night of age and strengthen us on the frontier. Then mas Tree on Christmas Eve, a prayer, a short The members of the ladies' sewing society | speech, singing, etc., and then came Santa

are enjoyable occasions and tend to promote | and their hearts made glad. We are having ematics and Latin. Our interest in religion

> work is steadily growing. Eld. H. E. Babcock, writing from Riverton, under date of Jan. 12th, says, "Bro. Wheeler and self are laboring in a grand revival here."

Condensed Aeus.

RAILROAD CATASTROPHE.—The New York express and Tarrytown passenger train on the New York Central and Hudson River railroad collided in Rock Cut on the evening of Jan. 13th. The rear cars of the express were telescoped and took fire. The express train became disabled at Spuyten Duyvil, and the Tarrytown special, which followed close behind, ran into and telescoped with the drawing room cars "Idlewild" and "Empire." Both cars were set on fire and destroyed, the people inside being burned. The accident was caused by the neglect of a brakeman who was sent back to flag the approaching train. The brakeman has been taken in custody on a charge of manslaughter. Nine bodies have been recovered from the wreck. Senator Wagner of the 18th district was among the number. Many were

Orders have been received in New Orleans, from San Francisco, to provide freight room in March and April, for one hundred and eighty thousand bushels of wheat to Great Britian. The wheat will be shipped from California to New Orleans by the Southern Pacific Railway, and thence by steamer to its destination.

The sealing steamer Lion was lost, with all hands, near Baccalien Island, forty miles from St. John, N. F., Jan. 6th. It is supposed that she struck on Gratis Point, and went down before a boat could be launched. The steamer had several passengers besides

Adolphus Spitzenburg, a Thames street grocer in New York, has found a copper box in his back yard containing 678 guineas. The box contained a document stating that the British troops.

Judge Cox refuses to allow Guiteau to address the jury in his own defense, on the privilege, as he has done all through the court, and that what he would say would be improper to go before the jury.

Thirty-three cars loaded with merchandise were wrecked at Fox Ridge, west of Syracuse, on the Central Railroad. The train was a

The sub-committee of the Post Office The crystal clearness of an eye kept single, Committee have decided to report a bill reimbursing postmasters for losses under one | The very gentlest of all human natures, thousand dollars by fires, burglaries, etc. where not due to the negligence of the post-

Information from Hong Kong to December 16th, has been received. An earthquake had occurred in the district of Kanchon, and over two hundred and fifty people were killed.

General Terry reports that the Indian outlook in Northern Montana is unfavorable. The buffalo are diminishing, the Indians are raiding, and the cattle ranchmen are organ-

Reports from the Texas ranches say that a disease, resembling the Asiatic plague, has disease, resembling the Asiatic plague, has single premonitory symptom, or any apparent strug broken out among the cattle men, creating gle, breathed his last. In early life, Bro. Saunders great excitement.

President Arthur sent to Hon. Alex. H. Stephens a handsome basket of flowers with congratulations on attaining his seventieth | Thenceforward, it was the object of his constant care,

njured by the falling of the wall of a burned building upon a restaurant in Syracuse,

A dispatch from London states that three royal commissioners on technical education, will visit America shortly to investigate the

The Treasury has issued a call for \$20,-000,000 of extended sixes, the principal and interest to be paid on the 13th of March.

Of nearly 73,000,000 bushels of grain carried from this county to Europe, last year, not a bushel went in an American ship.

The Governor of Massachusetts has nomi nated Marcus Morton to be Chief. Justice of the Supreme Court of that State.

Rev. Dr. John Cotton Smith, rector of the Church of the Ascension, in New York, died Jan. 9th, aged 56. A dispatch from San Domingo states that an American war steamer is quietly surveying

Samana Bay. A census of Paris, taken on the 18th of December, gives the population at 2,225,900 against 1,988,800 in 1876.

Governor Cornell has granted no pardons during the past year.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

QUARTERLY MEETING.—The next Quarterly Meeting of the Churches of Rhode Island and Connecticut will be held with the Church at Rockville, January 27-29th, commencing on Friday at 2 P. M. Sermon by Rev. O. D. Sherman, to be followed by dred scholars, the upper department taught | the examination of Bro. Leander Burdick, a candi- days. "Of such is the kingdom of heaven." A nine-years-old son of Mr. E. C. Crandall by Mr. Hill of Alfred Centre, N. Y., and date elect for the diaconate office in Rockville

Friday evening, prayer and conference meeting. commencing with a praise service.

Sabbath morning, 10.30, seemon by Rev. Horace Stillman, followed by the communion service, conducted by the pastor, U. M. Babcock, and Rev. Henry Clarke.

Evening of the Sabbath, the ordination service of the candidate for the diaconal office. Sermon by Rev. L. A. Platts. Consecrating prayer by Rev. W. C. Titsworth. Address to the candidate by Rev. G. B. Utter. Address to the Church by Rev. A. E. Main; S. S. Griswold, alternate.

First-day, sermon by Rev. W. C. Titsworth. Evening of First day, sermon by Rev. S. S. Griswold, preceded by a praise service.

By order of Committee of Arrangements.

THE regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Seventh day Baptist Missionary Society will be held in the vestry of the Seventh-day Baptist church in Westerly, R. I., on Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1882, at 9.30 o'clock A. M. A full attendance is requested. L. A. Platts, Rec. Sec. WESTERLY, R. I., Dec. 20, 1881.

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTISTS IN CHICAGO, ILL.-Religious services are held in Chicago on the Sabbath at the Pacific Garde: Mission Room, corner of Clark and Van Buren streets; preaching at 2 o'clock P. M., Bible-class immediately following. The services are conducted by the pastors and ministers of the Southern Wisconsin Seventh-day Baptist Churches, in turn. All are most cordially invited to attend.

In Richburg, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1882, by Rev. James Summerbell, Mr. EDGAR H. GIGEE and Miss FRANKIE

At Bolivar, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1882, by Rev. James Summerbell, Mr. Thomas J. McKay and Miss Sabina C. Thurber, both of Bolivar. In Plainfield, N. J., Jan. 11, 1882, by Rev. A. H.

Lewis, THEODORE A. DUNN and AGNES JOHNSON, At Mystic Bridge, Ct., Jan. 10, 1882. by Rev. O. D. Sherman, Mr. CLARK DAVIS and Miss Julia E.

GAVITT, both of Pawcatuck, town of Stonington,

Jan. 1, 1882, at the house of the bride's father, by Eld. M. Babcock, Mr. IRA BOND and Miss ALMA BABCOCK, all of Carlton, Tama Co., Iowa.

On Rock River, Wis., Jan. 11, 1882, by Rev. N. Wardner, Mr. Richard Clarke Noyce and Miss CYNTHA EVELINE BROWN, both of Milton.

DIED.

In DeRuyter, Madison Co., N. Y., Jan. 5, 1882, of complicated disease, WILLIE E. BURDICK, son of the late Kenyon W. Burdick, aged 28 years and 1 money was buried by his ancestors in 1877, so the late Kenyon W. Burdick, aged 28 years and I month. Brother Willie possessed rare excellences of that it would not fall into the hands of the character. He professed religion at the age of fourteen years, and united with the Seventh day Baptist Church of DcRuyter, of which he remained a worthy member until released for membership in the triumphant division. The fourteen years of his Chris ground that the prisoner would abuse the tian life were emphatically a walk with Jesus, and an exemplification of the graces of the Spirit. He was a useful member of the Church, filling efficiently important posts of duty, and has left a brilliant example of cheerful obedience in the observance of all the ordinances of religion and institutions of the house of the Lord. As might have been expected. his death was a grand triumph through faith in the

He joined to courage strong, And love outreaching unto all God's creatures, With sturdy hate of wrong.

And now he rests; his suffering and his sweetness No more shall seem at strife; And death has moulded into calm completeness The statue of his life.

And round his grave are quietude and beauty, And the sweet heaven above— The fitting symbols of a life of duty Transfigured into love.

In Westerly, near Niantic, R. I., Dec 29, 1881 SAMUEL SAUNDERS, aged 74 years and 1 month. Bro. Saunders retired at night in his usual health, which has always been good, slept well through the night, awoke in the morning as usual, talked with his wife of his plans for the day, and, without a ecame a Christian, uniting with the First Seventh day Baptist Church of Hopkinton. Soon after the organization of the little Church known as the Second Westerly, he transferred his membership to it and often of prayerful solicitude. He will be much missed in all its gatherings for worship and business. Three persons were killed and ten others | He reared a family of seven children—three sons and four daughters—all of whom, save one son, to gether with their widowed mother, survive him. His funeral was attended at the meeting-house by a large company of people from the village and surrounding communities, on the last day of the old year, when Eld. Horace Stillman, the present mis sionary pastor of the Church, conducted the services, Eld. Henry Clarke, the former pastor, Geo. B. Utter of Westerly, and Eld. S. S. Griswold of Hopkinton, assisting. The writer of this paragraph, by request of the family, preached the sermon from 2

> In Petter Hill, R. I., Jan. 6, 1882, RUTH PROSSER KENYON, widow of Ethan Kenyon, aged 80 years and 2 months.

> CLARA MAXSON, of old age, relict of Peleg Maxson, at the residence of her son in law, Andrew Morgan, in Westerly, R. I., Jan. 7, 1882, in the 89th year of her age She was baptized at the age of fourteen, and joined the Rockville branch of the Old Hopkinton Church. She was the last one of the constituent members of the Rockville Church. At the age of sixteen, she was married to Peleg Maxson, who died June 22. 1848. She raised a family of twelve children, of whom eight are living. Six of those were present. Luke was on a visit, and was permitted to be with his mother in her last hours. Hazard lives in Wis consin, and Perry in Kansas, and were not present She lived a useful life, and died a peaceful, happy death. The funeral sermon was preached by the pastor of the Rockville Church, from Rev. 14: 13. Thus one more of the old landmarks has fallen; but

At Farina, Ill., Jan. 1, 1882, of consumption, Eusebia A. Burdick, aged 33 years, widow of James R. Burdick, who died last September, leaving three children, with relatives, who mourn their loss. Brother and Sister Burdick were respected members of the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Farina.

fallen only to rise again in the resurrection morning.

In Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 3, 1882, James Gar-FIELD, son of F. C. and E. J. Maxson, grandson of the late Sylvanus C. Maxson, aged 3 months and 19

Preston F. Randolph, Oliver Maxson, W. R. Gillings. Kate Davis, J. W. L., J. T. Hamilton, A. H. Lewis 3, L. G. Pierce, Z. T. Burdick, Cora J. Williams, I. B. Smock, Geo. H. Blackman, A. B. Prentice, Mrs. C. S. Bullock, A. R. Crandall, Mrs. M. T. Jones, John F. Randolph, O. D. Sherman, L. A. Platts, Mrs. A. G. Vars. Mary Noyes, Mrs. Ada R. Kellyer D. E. Lewis, C. V. Hibbard, L. H. Andre, C. J. Sindall, W. A. Crandall, H. W. Stillman, A. P. Saunders, C. L. Polan, M. G. Stillman, E. P. Saunders, L. E. Livermore, J. E. Mosher, B. L. Frazier, S. C. Stillman, Rosa M. Coon, W. S. Bonham, A. B. Lawton, Mrs. E. S. Davis, J. D. Mills, Geo. H. Babcock, J. R. Dunham, E. R. Clarke, Ethan R. Curtis, H. D. Clarke, N. Wardner, A. M. West, M. H. Davis, Daniel Babcock, J. S. Flint. D. N. Meredith, A. B. Burdick, 2d, H. E. Babcock, Ellis Clarke, James L. Stevens, N. W. Crosley, R. T. Burdick.

RECEIPTS.

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

MissAmeliaE. Stillman, Alfred Centre, \$2 00 38 52

Pays to Vol. No.

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Elisha Potter,	2 00	38	52
Miss H. M. Saunders, "	2 00	38	52
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Geo. T. Canfield,	2 00	38	53
Mrs. E. P. Larkin, "	2 00	38	52
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i E. A. Green,	2 00	38	52
J G. Burdick,	2 00	37	30
Mro I. A Hull	2 00	38	52
Mrs. L. A. Hull,	20.00		
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P. F. Potter,	2 00	38	52
Mrs. Fanny Witter, Alfred,	2 00	38	52
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H. G. Witter,	2 00	38	52
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W. R. Barber,	2 00	38	52
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N. G. Hadsell, "	2 00	38	52
Giles Gridley, "	2 00	38	
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R. Wescott, C. Tefft. Almond,	2 00	38	52
Z. T. Burdick. Higginsville,	2 00	38	.52
Mrs O P Williams New London	2 00	38	52
Mrs. O. P. Williams, New London,			
Mrs. Caroline Green, Independence,	2 00	38	52
-Mrs. Eliza Crandall, "	2 00	38	52
N. R. Crandall, "	2 00	38	52
	2 00		
Mrs. Ada R. Kellyer, Petersburgh,	2 00	39	1
W. A. Crandall, Belmont.	1 00	38	13
Mrs. Ada R. Kellyer, Petersburgh, W. A. Crindall. Belmont, J. D. Mills, Wellsville,	2 00	38	52
J. D. Billis, Wellsville,	2 00		
W. H. Merritt, "	2 00	39	6
Mrs. A. A. Almy,"	2 00	.39	15
D. C. Gardiner, Nile,	2 00	38	52
Lavanna Pardials "	2 00		
Laverne Burdick. "	2 00;	38	
Mrs. M. L. Kenyon, Utopia,	2 00		31
Mrs. C. S. Clarke, Scio,	50	37	39
I S Flint	5 00	39	13
J. S. Flint, C. L. Williams, Richburg,			
C. L. Williams, Richburg,	2 00	39	10
W. A. Rose,	2 00	. 38	52
W R Gillings Rapids	2 00	38	52
W. W. Calling Die Dides Ma	5 00	90	
W. R. Gillings, Rapids, W. W. Collins Blue Ridge, Mo.,	2 00		52
A. R. Crandall, Lexington, Ky.,	1 50	38	52
I M T Jones Jones Mich	2 00	38	52
Hannah Coon, Niantic, R. I.,	2 00	39	
Transan Coon, Manille, It. I.,	Ø 00		11
Mrs. A. G. Vars, "	2 00	39	
Mary Noyes, Westerly,	2 00	38	52
Mrs. B. L. Frazier, "	2 00	38	52
The D. Lamber Dieses			
Thos. P. Lanphear, Phenix,	2 00	38	52
Daniel Babcock, ".	2 00	38	52
W. C. Titsworth, Ashaway,	2 00	38	52
M S Konyon			
M. S. Kenyon,		38	52
Mary A. Crandall, "	2 00	39	3
J. T. Hamilton, Whitewater, Wis.,	1 00	38	26
J. A. Heritage, Edgerton.	2 00	38	
W. II W OLJA			52
Mrs. H. M. Sheldon, Albion,	2 00		52
J. A. Drake,	2 00	38	52
Lorenzo Coon,	2 00	38	52
M. G. Stillman Walworth,	2 00	38	52
l Mac A I (Nonlea ()	·J. (WI	3Q :	50

Mrs A. L. Clarke, "

Burr Forbes, Afton,

I. L. Stevens, Cartwright's Mill.

TW: 01 1 25 1 11			- 3	
Ellis Clark, Marshalltown,		00	87	52
A. P. Saunders, Farmington. Ill.,	2	00	38	52
Mrs. Jane Titsworth, Plainfield, N. J.,	2	00	38	52
Geo. H. Babcock, "	2	00	39	18
J. R. Dunham,	5	00	38	52
Mrs. Ina Morey, Alden, Minn.,	1	00	38	26
H. D. Sutton, Berea, W. Va.	1	00	37	52
Columbia A. Jeffrey, New Salem,	2	00	38	52
Jacob Davis,	2	00	38	52
Lewis F. Randolph, "		00	38	20
L. H. Davis, "		00	38	52
John F. Randolph, "		CO	38	52
Joel H. Davis,		00	38	13
John Gardiner, New London, Conn.,				
D. P. Rogers, "	-	00	38	52
E. Darrow, Waterford,		00	38	52
E. Darrow, waterford,		.00		52
J. C. Maxson, "		00	38	52
Mrs. H. Lester, "	2	00	39	_ 5
W. H. Walden, Montville,	2	00	38	52
FOR LESSON LEAVES.				

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Rosa M. Coon, DeRuyter,

Geo. H. Utter, Westerly, R. I.,

E. J. Davis, New Salem, W. Va.

A. B. Lawton, Albion, Wis.,

O. D. Sherman, Mystic Bridge. Conn.

E. S. Bliss, Richburg,

Review of the New York market for butter, cheese, etc., for the week ending Jan. 14th, 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 21.034 packages; exports, 2,882 packages. The movement of exchange this week is interesting. Sterling advanced to \$4 86½, strong and solid, or to within one-half per cent. of a gold exporting point. Dear values in a country mean cheap gold-dearest values cheapest gold; and cheapest gold taking the place of other exports, at once lessens the volume of the purchasing power, which reacts to make money dearer and goods cheaper, and thereby preserves the proper ratio of commodities to money. Exchange one per cent. higher, and gold will be called for. Hence it is apparent that the average of the extreme limit of dear goods in this country has been reached: If the prairies were froze up factories could haul milk, but with mud half way up to the hubs they can't, and many creameries are closed; this lessens supplies, and the butter market is higher for New York State dairy make choice enough to supply the shortage from Western creameries. Low grade butter either State or Western is rather cheaper than dearer, and there are thousands of packages here of Western factory offered at 13 @ 14 @ 15 cents. The stock of butter is estimated here at about 30,000 packages. We quote:

Creamery, fine new milch make	40 @43
" fresh, fair to choice	.30 @35
" summer firkins	.25 @30
Dairy butter, finely made, fresh	.30 @35
" fair to choice, fresh	.25 @28
" sour, cheesy or rancid	.15 @20
Entire dairies, as in quality	.25 @32°
Imitation of Western creamery, fine	.30 @35
Western factory, fresh made, fine	.25 @28
" common to good	.13 @18
C D t C 1	44.000

CHEESE.—Receipts for the week were 41,032 boxes; exports, 29,755 boxes. Fancy September and October cheese are firmer, and selections for export were sold at 13½ cents. The tone of the entire market was firm. We quote:

	Fall make, fine full cream @ "fair to good11 @	13
	Early make, fair to good	12
	Factory, partly skimmed	5
ı	Eggs.—Receipts for the week were 4,063 bbls.	and

with increased receipts and a seemingly lessened demand, has resulted in a decline for the week of 6 to 7 cents per dozen. We quote:

2,569 boxes. The continuous mild, open weather,

 Near-by marks, fresh laid, per doz.
 22 @ 23

 Fresh omelet eggs, and bakers' use
 18 @ 20

 Limed eggs, prime brands
 16 @ 18

 BEESWAY.—The market is quick at 224 @ 23 cents for pure wax.

BEANS.—We quote:

Marrows, per bushel, 62 lbs., prime. . \$3 50 @\$3 60 "fair to good, 3 00 @ 3 30 " good. to choice...... 2 90 @ 3 20

DRIED FRUITS.—We quote: Evaporated apples, ring cut, choice......11 @13

fair to good...... 8 @10 State and Western, quarter apples. 5 @ 6 Apples, North Carolina, sliced. 6 @ 9 Peeled peaches, evaporated.................35 @38 Cherries 19 @20 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.



Thirty-Six Varieties of Cabbage; 25 of Corn; 25 of Cucumber; 41 of Melon; 33 of Peas; 26 of Beans; 27 of Squash; 23 of Beet, and 40 of Tomato, with other varieties in proportion, a large portion of which were grown on my five seed farms, will be found in my Vegetable and Flower Seed Ontalegue for 1882. Sent FREE to all who apply. Customers of last Season need not write for it. All Seed sold from my establishment were the decided by the sent and extended to the last form and the sent and the sent sent section. Season need not write for R. All Seed sold from my establishment warranted to be both fresh and true to name, so far, that should it prove otherwise, I will refill the order gratis. The original introducer of Early Ohio and Burbank Potateea, Marbichead Early Corn, the Hubbard Squash, Marbichead Cabbage, Phinney's Melon, and a score of other new Vegetables, I invite the patronage of the public,

James J. H. Gregory, Marblebead, Mass.



Selected Miscellany.

All day the white haired woman sits Beside the open door and knits; No living thing her dim eye sees, As busy with old memories She dreams her dreams of what has been, And knits her old-time fancies in.

She thinks of those who long ago Went out across the threshold low: How many times her listening ear Had thought familiar footsteps near, And when she started up to find A dead leaf rustling in the wind.

But never as of those who lie Beneath the wide and tender sky. With folded hands on quiet breast All wrapped about with peace and rest, She thinks of them. For her they tread The green earth with her. None are dead.

Though years have fallen like the leaves About the graves where Summer waves Her grass-fringed coverlet, to keep Safe hid from all the ones asleep, She sees them all. No grass nor mould Can hide the ones she loved of old.

She talks with them. When brown-winged bee Makes merry in the locust tree, She thinks he comes and sits with her. Whose voice was love's interpreter. O dreamer! young again to-day, What matter if your hair is gray?

Sometimes she thinks that round her knee Her children play in happy glee, And when they tired and sleepy grow, She sings some songs of long ago, And on her mother's loving breast She rocks her little ones to rest.

O dreamer! knitting all the day Your dreams in with your stitches gray, Yours is a happy, happy heart— A haunted world from ours apart; The years that turn your tresses gray Have given you back your youth to-day.

SANDY JIM.

BY MARY B. SLEIGHT.

"'Tain't no more use 'n 'twould be to send mission'ries to the monkeys," said Sarah Ann, as the door closed after the master of one—but it was like him.

"What is of no use, Sarah Ann?" I asked with interest; for Sarah Ann is a woman of somewhat original opinions.

"Why, tryin' to help such people as Sandy Jim, and his mother," said she. "It's like throwin' sugar into the sea; if you should put in a thousand barrels at once. I don't s'pose you'd change the taste—anyhow, was a tall young man, with something pain 'twould be as salt as ever the next time the | fully familiar in his carroty hair and protrud tide come up; and that's just as much good as | ing eyes. 's wastin' his sugar on him."

Ann," I said, knowing that Josiah had that morning taken half a dollar's worth of sugar and a pound of tea to "Sandy Jim's" mother-for Josiah is one of those unselfish men who will put themselves to any amount of inconvenience for the sake of doing a kindness. It is one of his pet theories, that any heart, however hardened, may be reached and helped, if only the right influences can be brought te bear upon it; and he is constantly putting the theory to test in his work among the street Arabs. To one he appeals through books, to another through music; and he seemed to think that the surest way of reaching "Sandy Jim" was through sugar

and tea for his mother.

has a claim upon us.

ioned boy of founteen, with yellow hair, and dull, protruding eves. Altogether, he was, to look at, one of the most disagreeable specimens of boyhood that I have ever encountered. Our acquaintance with him began at the wharf. We had gone to the boat to say she heard the story; "I never had no faith our own little Phil, a tall, gaunt figure leaped | Jim's case."—Good Work. from the pier, and the next instant the child

Jim was an overgrown, sallow-complex-

was handed up to Josiah, dripping and frightened, but otherwise uninjured; and from that day to this, though he rewarded him at the time with a five dollar bill, Josiah has always seemed to feel that "Sandy Jim"

"He saved our boy, Deborah, and we must do what we can to save him," he 'said one day, when I was inclined to remonstrate on what seemed to me a waste of kindness, as well as of sugar and tea.

might be worth while," said Sarah Ann, who always feels privileged to speak her mind, and who had been particularly incensed with what she calls Jim's "coolness;" for, not content with our free-will offerings, Jim boldly presented himself at least once a week to ask for additional contributions. "If he to be against us in the late war; but experi- their cutting up of meats with dull knives had a spirit worth savin' he'd be above such ence had since taught us that Providence meanness; and as for his mother, she ain't was for us, and not against us, as we blindly bing them on a stove top—with an outlay of washed for us once this Summer that there thought." Now for the facts: In 1860, the unnecessary strength and patience; bread wasn't something missin' when she was year before the war, with slaves, we made | slices are haggled into thick and thin forms,

started Jim in business as a boot-black, and of cotton; in 1879 we made 5,737,397 bales prevailed upon him, with the promise of a of cotton—nearly two million bales more new suit of clothes, to attend both his night- than we did in 1860 with slave labor. The school and Bible-class. In fact, he consti- statistics show that in fifteen years of free or scissors, loose or rickety at the joints, and tuted himself the boy's guardian, and, labor we have made 9,762,741 bales of cotton though twice compelled to bail him out of in excess of what we made in the last fifteen prison, where he had been lodged for disor- years of slave labor. The value of this exderly conduct, he did not abandon the hope cess of cotton in gold is \$650,000,000. of reclaiming him.

saving, or he would never have dashed into enough thrown on the European market to the water as he did after Phil," he said, in last them from two to three years, and the the household cutting implements. Ten answer to Sarah Ann's argument, and when great cry is, we are making too much tobac- minutes a week, or twenty minutes a month, I looked at Phil, my precious darling, I too co. We now have three miles of railroad for of an evening or rainy day, will suffice to was moved with a desire to rescue Jim, and every one we had before the war, and in sharpen the shears and scissors clear to their \$66 Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

articles and Sarah Ann's expostulations.

the previous night, and named "Sandy Jim" and his mother as the chief offenders.

truth in it," said Josiah, pushing back his saddles, harness, ready-made clothing, &c. chair; "it doesn't seem possible that Jim Our school facilities have greatly increased would do it."

Jim and his mother called "home," he found that their guilt had been clearly paring young men and young ladies for proved, and that the mother had already teaching, as well as holding teachers' instibeen taken to prison, while Jim had cheated tutes for their benefit. Nearly every State justice by taking himself to parts unknown. | makes much more liberal appropriations for

ment kept me silent.

family, except by Sarah Ann, who could not resist the temptation occasionally to refer to them as an example of misplaced confidence, when there came one evening a messenger prisoners was lying at the point of death, and wished to see Mr. Keepon.

"You had better go with me, my dear," said Josiah; and when we reached the prison, we found that it was "Sandy Jim's" moth-

ing Josiah's hand. "He's been here every week to see me, ma'am, and he's been so patient like and forgivin' that I can't help feel- they complained of that providence of God givin' too."

It touched me to know that Josiah had dence was against us in the late war?" kept right on without saying a word to any

"Perhaps it has not been quite in vain after all," he said, wishfully, as we followed the old woman to her grave; "but I did want to save Jim.'

Some three years later we were journeying westward, and, during a temporary delay, one of the brakemen chanced to pass through the car which our party was occupying.

'twill do tryin' to sweeten 'Sandy Jim.' He's 'How much he looks like 'Sandy Jim,'" bad through and through, and Mr. Keepon | I said to myself; and at that moment, catching sight of Josiah, his sallow face lighted "I'm afraid that's a literal truth, Sarah up, and springing forward with both hands outstretched, he exclaimed:

> "Maybe you don't know me, Mr. Keepon, but I know you! I'm Jim, 'Sandy Jim,' as they used to call me, Mr. Keepon; but I ain't exactly the same boy that I was in them days, sir. After I got away, I says to myself, 'You'd ought to be ashamed of yourself, Sandy,' sez I, 'and he a prayin' and a workin' for you, day in and day out!' and with that I just made up my mind to take a new start, and, the Lord helpin' me, sir, I mean to continue.

There was a shrick from the engine, and "Sandy Jim," with a farewell grip of Josiah's hand, hastened back to his post, while Josiah drew out his handkerchief and turned his face to the window.

"He's one of the steadiest hands on the road," said the conductor, in answer to our inquiries concerning Jim; "and he's been

good-by to a party of friends, and as we stood in that verse about 'castin' bread on the exchanging the last words, a plash was heard | water '-it allers seemed to me a good deal at the side of the vessel, followed instantly | more likely to go to the bottom than it was with the cry, "A child overboard!" Be- to come back to you; but it kinder seems as fore we had fairly comprehended that it was if it had come true for once, in 'Sandy

PROGRESS IN THE SOUTH.

It is a most pleasantly significant fact that everything written which shows progress in the South is eagerly and gladly read by the people all over the country. We do not remember to have seen a more telling statement regarding the material advance in the section referred to than is found in the "If there was anything to him to save, it | Western Recorder of Louisville, in a letter from Rev. A. B. Cabaniss, its field editor, which we can not do better than give to our

In a recent article we stated that it was customary for us to say, "Providence seemed out of ten of "women-folks" do most of 3,826,086 bales of cotton; in 1870; five years with dull, over-thick knives; long beating But Josiah refused to be discouraged. He after, slaves freed, we made 4,352,317 bales instead of cutting the hash meat fine; and it There has been the same ratio of increase or "There must be something in him worth even greater in tobacco, till there is now

ploy his mother, in spite of sundry missing | turnpikes. We now have three or four times | meet through their whole length-not so as many cotton factories at the South as we tightly as to strain the fingers, or so loosely But this labor of love came suddenly to an | had before the war, and they all made money | as to let the cloth turn through uncut. Also, end. One day as we sat at breakfast, the during the late financial crisis, while many to grind off the round of the kitchen cutting morning paper—that merciless revealer of suspended or failed at the North. We have and chopping knives, and put an edge on the wickedness of the world—brought an ac- also embarked more largely in manufacturing them; ditto the table knives.—Orange Judd, count of a robbery that had been committed many other things, e. g., steam tanneries, planing-mills, axe-handle and spoke factories, wagon, buggy, carriage, plow and other "I shall go at once and see if there is any | farming implements, boot and shoe factories, at the South, not only in free and primary But on reaching the wretched hovel that schools, but in high schools and colleges, "I told you so!" cried Sarah Ann, with education, and many of our colleges have the triumph of an astute but narrow mind; | received much more liberal benefactions from "I knew well enough how it would end." their friends since than before the war. In And I must confess that I, too, was inclined | nothing has our progress been more marked to feel that it was only what might have been | than in our better church houses, and better expected, but Josiah's look of disappoint- paid and better prepared preachers, unless it be in our wonderful increase of Sunday-"I had no very strong hopes for the moth-er, but I did think, perhaps, we could save instruction since the war. A notable feature in our intellectual and literary progress at the boy," he said, regretfully.

A year went by, and "Sandy Jim" and the South is that we now have published his mother had ceased to be mentioned in the among us probably twenty papers for every one we had before the war. Since we have been thrown upon our own labor for a living, our inventive genius has been wonderfully exercised, and we now rival the Yankee in from the city prison, saying that one of the applications for patent rights, many of which are proving to be very valuable to the human family. Our boys and girls are becoming much more self-reliant and useful factors in the world's progress, since by the loss of the slaves they have been compelled to "paddle their own canoe." This puts a large amount er who had sent the message. their own canoe." This puts a large amount of Southern capital into active circulation, which formerly lay idle in the shade of the negro, though like Jonah with his gourd, in', maybe, the Lord 'll be patient and for- which took away their shade. In view of these facts, what sane man can say, "Provi-

SAVING THE EXPRESS TRAIN.

A few weeks ago, a fearful storm in Iowa undermined a bridge. A freight train, in crossing it at night, fell through, and several men were killed. Kate Shelby, fifteen years of age, heard the crash. She and her mother were alone in a cottage not far away, and, realizing what had happened, Kate lighted a We could depend on the motherly woman lantern, and, amid the hurricane started for the wreck. The subsequent narrative shows her heroism and presence of mind:

way through the woods and fallen timbers to with her was a tonic. It is well for the old the edge of the dashing waters that covered to be cheerful. They have much to depress the drowned men. She could hear, above the them. Health is failing. Friends are passroar of the tempest, the voice of Wood, the engineer, who had caught in a tree-top. She knew that the express, with its load of passengers, was nearly due, and that she only knew of its danger, and was the only living being who could prevent an awful catastrophe. The telegraph office at Moingona or Boone was the only place where she could notify the officers. To Boone was five miles over hills and through the wood, and before she could get there the express would have They should get into the habit of saying, passed. To Moingona was only a mile, but between her and Moingona was the Des Moines River, ten or fifteen feet above its natural hight, and to cross this she must pass over the railroad bridge, fifty feet above the rushing waters. She must cross this bridge, four hundred feet long, with nothing but the ties and rails, the wind blowing a gale, and the foaming, seething waters beneath. Not hundred would have gone over at any price, | faith. or under any circumstances. But this brave girl, with the nerve of a giant, gathered about her her flowing skirts, and on hands and knees crawled over the long, weary bridge. Tie after tie was passed. It was time for the express train to come dashing over the bridge, and hurl her down to death amid the dark waters of the roaring, rushing river. The blood from her lacerated knees stained her dress, but she did not falter. She reached the shore, and the remaining half mile she flew, almost, to the telegraph office. Breathless and in broken accents, she told her tale of death and destruction, and fainted in the arms of the bystanders. The wires were set at work, and a horrible disaster averted.

SUGGESTIONS TO THE "MEN-FOLKS."-How the "men-folks" would fret and sweat, grumble and growl, if they had to chop, mow, or whittle, or do any cutting, with blunt or round-edge implements. Yet nine -round edged, made barely usable by rub makes one ache—as badly as their hands or as for cutting edges on the blades, there are none. The remedy.—1st. We would say, let every woman, young or old, learn to sharpen | the most thorough, complete and business-like ever implements, if necessary taking lessons of the men-folks, or some one else. 2d. Let every man, who is a man, having a house

for Jim's sake was willing to continue to em- | Kentucky we have had the same increase in | points, tighten the joints to make the blades in American Agriculturist for December.

Notes on Live Stock in Winter.—The

farm animals at this season are directly de-

pendent upon the care and attention of the farmer. To pass the Winter with profit, they must be well kept. Animals are very complicated engines, and must be run by careful engineers. The food they receive is the fuel, and the daily rubbing, cleaning, etc., may be likened to the inspection, cleaning and oiling of the engine. The fuel must be equal to the demands made of the animal engine, else the machinery will be run at a disadvantage, and therefore with diminished profit. When the water is low, and the fire almost out, the engine is a source of loss to the owner. On the other hand, the fire may be brisk, and the boiler well supplied, but some screw is loose, or a part rubs another too closely, and the friction thus produced neutralizes much of the force. So in the animal machine, all the parts must work harmoniously together; or, in other words, there must be perfect health to obtain the best results. An animal may have the best of food in sufficient quantity, and still pass a hard Winter, and without profit to its ownis in the animal economy like fuel in an engine that is rusty and loose and out of order. Both are expensive methods of arriving at desired results. It takes too much force to run the machine in both cases. As it is cheaper to have a good engine kept in good order, so it is to have an animal in health and comfort. The thoughtful farmer will see many other points of likeness between the animal machine and the one constructed by human hands, but this is enough to suggest the importance of keeping farm animals in a healthful and comfortable condition by means of warm stables with clean floors and pure air.—American Agriculturist for De-

CHEERFULNESS IN OLD AGE. — "Isn't Aunt Charity a darling old lady?" said one of Aunt Charity's nieces. She was, indeed, a sunbeam. The strong, resolute, brave face; the white hair under the plain cap; the sweet, smiling mouth, were all winning. who was so jolly, so full of fun and frolic, so ready to join in whatever mirth was affoat. Everybody came to her with their joys and Her light soon went out, but she felt her their griefs, sure of sympathy. An hour ing away. Another generation is on the stage. Other hands take up the world's work. They feel, perhaps, with a bitter regret, that they are not needed as they once were. Nevertheless, they should cultivate every source of happiness which remains. The love of children and grandchildren, the No. 2-Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of greater dignity and larger leisure of life, and the quiet hours they can have for communion with God, should be appreciated highly. good-morning every day, to this world, where they have had so many eager, busy, happy and holy days.—Fifty Years and Beyond.

TO MAKE Christ the object of all our desires, to set him as the cynosure of our eyes, the scope of all our labors; to make life one great testimony of him, and one enduring one man in a thousand but would have aspiration for him—this is to show that we shrunk from the task. Not one man in five | have learned the meaning and the power of |

> HE is a more noble warrior who subdues himself than he who, in battle, conquers thousands.—Buddha.

MAKE HENS LAY.—An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, one teaspoon to one pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Maine.

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light on the subject.

This is in many respects the most able argument yet published. The author was educated in the observance of Sunday, and was for several years a high. ly esteemed minister in the Baptist denomination. The book is a careful review of the arguments in favor of Sunday, and especially of the work of James Gilfillan, of Scotland, which has been widely circulated among the clergymen of America. Mr. Brown has thoroughly sifted the popular notions relative to Sunday, with great candor, kindness and ability. We especially commend it to those who, like Mr. er. Food of the best kinds without shelter | Brown, have been taught to revere Sunday as the

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

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Popular Science.

THE pine lumber of Michigan is being taken away at such a rate that it will be exhausted in about seven years. This fact makes the manufacture of boards from straw a matter of real national importance. It is claimed that a ton of straw will make two thousand square feet of inch boards, more durable and better than real lumber at less

A NEW RAIN GAUGE has been invented by Herr Klinkerfues, of Gottingen, which combines the barometer with the hygrometer in such a way that the index is moved by their joint action. In this instrument the index is connected with an aneroid barometer by means of hygroscopic cord, so that the presence of moisture in the air increases the effect of a fall in pressure, and vice versa. If, therefore, the fall in pressure and a moist atmosphere exist together, the index falls to the rain point, but neither is alone sufficient.

AUSTRALIA seems to be an exception to the almost universal rule, that the rainfall diminishes rapidly as the forests are cut down. The Journals of the Royal Society of New South Wales show that nothwithstanding one-half the timber land of the colony has been cleared in the last twenty-five years, the rainfall has not diminished, or the rivers grown less in volume. In fact, creeks which were before dry, except for a few hours after rain, and sometimes in Winter, have, since the ring-barking of the trees, become permanent streams. The question is, why should the action be different there than in other places, Palestine for example?

Aniline colors produced by chemistry from coal tar, are one of the marvels of the age. Specimens of these colors produced by a new process, were exhibited in the Swiss section of the Paris Electrical Exhibition. These colors were obtained by electrolysis of solutions, by M. Goppelsræder, of Mulhouse. The general process consists in submitting to the action of an electrical current, water or acidulated water, in which is dissolved an organic substance capable of yielding a pigment under the influence of nascent oxygen, or hydrogen. The results are promising, but it remains to be proven if the method possesses economy sufficient to bring it into use.

A PRETTY EXPERIMENT which may be tried by any one, has recently been described by M. Plateau of Belgium. Take a piece of castile soap, cut in small pieces and disolve in forty parts by weight of hot rain-water. After cooling, filter and mix thoroughly three parts with two of glycerine, letting it rest until all air bubbles are gone. Prepare a framework of fine wire to represent a simple flower, say of six petals surrounding a central ring, and fix the stem in a block of wood. After oxydizing the wire slightly above liquid so as to receive films in the CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK, petals and central part, then turn it up, place it on a table near a window and cover with a bell jar. Soon a striking display of beautiful colors begins, and lasts for several JOHN SANTEE, PRESIDENT, hours, rivaling the natural flower in beauty.

WORK OF EARTH WORMS.-Mr. Darwin has lifted the common earth worm, or angleworm as it is generally called, from its humble position to that of one of earth's greatest workers. Its mission in life is not merely H. C. ORCUTT, JOHN SA J. S. McMASTER. to be a convenient bait for youthful anglers, but the manufacturer of fine fruitful soil for the surface of the earth. Every boy knows that these worms eat earth, but he does not know what Mr. Darwin shows to be the fact, that after extracting the nutriment from this, and adding to it certain salts of lime secreted in its body, it discharges it upon the surface, as fine vegetable mold. In some cases these castings form little towers of curious appearance. Many worms working, in time, bring up enough of this mold to cover stones and other debris; and it is to this cause that the coins and Indian arrows, etc., dropped upon the surface years ago, are now found only on plowing up the soil. The amount of earth thus brought up by worms, has been measured, by observing the rate at which; stones and other objects are buried, and has been found to be as great as .22, nearly 1 inch per annum, in some instances. In many parts of England, Mr. Darwin estimates that a weight of more than ten tons of dry earth passes through their bodies, and is brought annually to the surface on each acre. It is doubtful if there are any other animals which have played so important a part in the history of the world as these same lowly angle-

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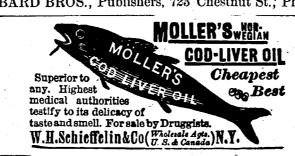
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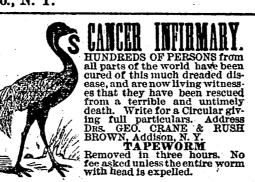
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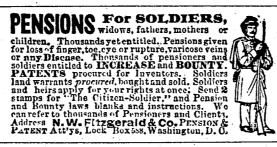
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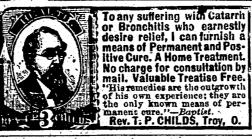
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Just issued, by ablest Geographical scholar, County Maps of every State and Territory in colors, every Railroad and Town beautifully illustrated. Tells of Mining, Farming, Homestead, Railroad and other Lands; Transportation, Prices; Social, Educational and Religious Condition; Nationalitics represented; Climate, Soils, Products, Wages, all Trades and Professions; all Statistics, Areas; Rainfalls; Manitoba, British Columbia, Alaska, Texas and every section, Sells to every class, Bradley, Garretson & Co., No. 66 N. Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.	Wellsville Cuba Olean Carrollton Great Valley Arrive at Salamanca	9.13 AM 10.01 " 10.29 " 11.09 "	7.22 " 7.50 "	3.30 " 4.07 " 5.02 " 5.13 "	9.57PM 10.49 " 11.15 " 11.39 "	
obtained, and all business in the U. S. Patent Office, or in the Courts attended to for Moderate fees. We	Leave Little Valley Arrive at Dunkirk	11.52 AM 1.30 PM		·	12.20 AM 2.10 "	

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

4.15 A. M., except Sundays, from Hornellsville, stopping at Almond 4.40, Alfred 5.00, Andover 5.54, Wellsville 7.25, arriving at Dunkirk at 7.35 P. M. 4.00 P. M., daily, from Hornellsville, stops at all

stations, arriving at Salamanca 10.50 P. M.
Sunday, Train 1 will run between Salamanca and
Dunkirk; Train 29 will make the stops of Train 9.

*Daily. ‡ Daily between Port Jervis and Dunkirk.

BRADFORD BRANCH

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	10.45		4.55	1.05		
Custer City Arrive at	11.10	• • • •	5.07	1.20	••••	••••
Buttsville	12.25		5.45	••••		•

from Bradford, stopping at all stations, and arriving at Buttsville 8.20 A. M., and 6.45 P. M.

11.04 A. M., daily, except Sundays, from Carrollton, stops at Limestone 11.20, Kendall 11.31, and arrives at Bradford 11 35 A. M.

EASTWARD.

-	STATIONS.		20.				
	Leave	A. M.		А. М.	Р. М.	Р. М.	
	Buttsville	6.30					
	Custer City Arrive at	7.18		9.35	1.80	8.14	••••
1	Bradford Leave	7.35			1.45	8.25	
	Bradford Arrive at	7.45		10.03			100
	Carrollton	8.30	6.55	10.45	3.20	4.55	7.9
ľ	0 00 D 15 1					/	

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

7.30 P. M., except Sundays, from Buttsville, stopping at all stations, arriving at Bradford 8.30 P. M. Trains 17, 18. 20 and 21 run daily. Passengers can leave Titusville at 8.00 A. M., and arrive at Bradford 11.35 A. M. Leave Bradford 3.80 P. M., and arrive at Titusville 7.30 P. M.

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

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

Secretary-E. M. Tomlinson, Alfred Centre, N. Y. GEO. H. BABCOCK, Plainfield, N. J.

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

INTERNATIONAL LESSONS, 1882.

FIRST QUARTER.

Dec. 31, 1891. The Beginning of the Gospel. Mark 1: 1-13. Jan. 7, 1882. Jesus in Galilee. Mark 1: 14-28. Jan. 14. Power to Heal. Mark 1: 29-45. Jan. 21. Power to Forgive. Mark 2: 1-17. Jan. 28. The Pharisees Answered. Mark 2: 18-28

Feb. 4. Christ and his Disciples. Mark 3: 6-19.

Feb. 11. Christ's Foes and Friends. Mark 3: 20-35. Feb. 18. Parable of the Sower. Mark 4: 1-20. The Growth of the Kingdom. Mark 4: 21-34. March 4. Christ Stilling the Tempest. Mark 4: 35-41. March 11. Power over Evil Spirits. Mark 5: 1-20. March 18. Power over Disease and Death. Mark 5: 21-43.

LESSON V.—THE PHARISEES ANSWERED.

BY REV. I. L. COTTRELL.

For Sabbath-day, January 28.

SCRIPTURE LESSON.-MARK 2: 18-28; 3: 1-5. (New Version.) (Old Version.)

And o n's disc ples and

the Pharisees were tasting:

and they come and say un-to him, Why do John's disciples and the disciples

of the Pharisees fast, but thy disciples fast not

And Jesus said unto them.

Can the sons of the bride

bridegroom is with them? as long as they have the bridegroom with them they can not fast. But the

bridegroom shall be taken

away from them, and ther

will they fast in that day

No man seweth a piece o

undressed cloth on an old

garment: else that which should fill it up taketh from

and a worse rent is made

wine into old wine-skins

else the wine will burst the

skins, and the wine perisheth, and the skins: but

they put new wine into

And it came to pass, that

he was going on the sab bath day through the corn

fields: and his disciples be

gan, as they went, to pluch

Pharisees said unto him

Behold, why do they on the

sabbath day that which i

5 not lawful? And he said

hungered, he, and they 20 that were with him? How

he entered into the house of God when Abiathar was

is not lawful to eat save

for the priests, and gave also to them that were

unto them, The sabbath was made for man, and not

. And he entered agai

there was a man there which had his hand with

ered. And they watched him, whether he would

day; that they might ac3 cuse him. And he saith
unto the man that had his
hand withered, Stand
4 forth. And he saith unto

them, Is it lawful on the sabbath day to do good,

or to do harm? to save a life, or to kill? But they held their peace. And

being grieved at the hard-ening of their heart, he saith unto the man, Stretch forth thy hand. And he stretched it forth: and his hand was restored.

him on the sabbati

28 man for the sabbath; so that the Son of man is lorg

unto them, Did ye never read what David did, when

wine-skins.

18. And the disciples of 18 John and of the Pharisees used to fast: and they come and say unto him. Why do the disciples of John and of the Pharisees fast, but thy 19: And Jesus said unto

March 25. Review.

them, Can the children of the bridechamber fast, while the bridegroom is with them? as groom with them, they can not fast.
20. But the days will come.

when the bridegroom shall be taken away from them, and then shall they fast in those

days.
21. No man also seweth a piece of new cloth on an old garment; else the new piece that filled it up taketh away from the old, and the rent i made worse.

22. And no man putteth
new wine into old bottles;

else the new wine doth burst spilled, and the bottles will be marred: but new wine must be put into new bottles 23. And it came to pass that he went through the corn fields on the sabbath day; and his disciples began, as they went, to pluck the

24. And the Pharisees said unto him, Behold, why do they on the sabbath day that 25 And he said unto them,

vid did. when he had need, and was a hungered, he, and they that were with him?
26. How he went into the house of God in the days of Abiathar the high priest, and is not lawful to eat but for the priests, and gave also to them which were with him? 27 And he said unto them, The sabbath was made for

man, and not man for the 28. Therefore the Son of man is Lord also of the sab-

1. And he entered again into the synagogue; and there was a man there which had a withered hand. 2. And they watched him. whether he would heal him on the sabbath day; that they

might accuse him.

3. And he saith unto the man which had the withered 4. And he saith unto them. Is it lawful to do good on the

sabbath days, or to do evil?
to save life, or to kill? But they held their peace.
5. And when he had looked round about on them with anger, being grieved for the hardness of their hearts, he

softh unto the man, Stretch forth thine hand. And he stretched it out: and his hand was restored whole as the other.

(Commit to memory 3: 1-5.) CENTRAL TRUTH .- The Sabbath was made

DAILY READINGS Christ fasteth and is tempted. Matt. 4: 1-11.

An acceptable fast and Sabbath. Isa. 58: 3-14. God's law established by a miracle. Exod. 16:4, 5, 22-29. The violation of the Sabbath. Neh. 13: 15-22. Christ's Sabbath example. Luke 4: 14-32. Paul's Sabbath example. Acts 18: 1-11.

GOLDEN TEXT.—" Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy."—Ex. 20:8.

Time.-28 A. D. LACE.—Capernaum and vicinity.

OUTLINE.

I. Fasting, v. 18-22. II. Plucking corn on the Sabbath. v. 23-28. Paral

lel passages, Matt. 12: 1-8; Luke 6: 1-5. III. Healing on the Sabbath. 3:1-5. Parallel passages Matt. 12:9-14: Luke 6: 6-11.

*Let the teacher, on the previous Sabbath, assign the following subjects to different members of the class for them to report on during the recitation of the lesson: Pharisees Disciple, David and A-bi-a-thar.

QUESTIONS

I. Fasting. v. 18-22. In whose house had Jesus been eating? v.14, 15. Who were fasting? How often did the Pharisees fast? Luke 18: 12. Who were the children of the bride chamber? Whom do they represent in the metaphor? When is the time to fast? Who fasted forty days? What is the lesson taught by v. 21, 22?

II. Plucking corn on the Sabbath. v. 23-28. Wha is meant by corn? What time of the week and of the year was it? Who complained? To whom? Of whom? Of what? What law had been violated? (Their oral law. or traditions.) What was the oral law supposed to explain? Was Christ pleased with them for observing this law? Had the disciples stolen? Deut. 23: 25. Had they desecrated the Sabbath? What day of the week is the Sabbath of the Lord? Is Sunday observance an oral tradition without Scriptural foundation? If Christ was displeased with their traditions, can the present Sunday observance meet his approval? Did Christ change the Sabbath either by his teachings or examples? Matt. 5: 17-19; James 2: 10, 11; Luke 4 16; 6: 6; 13: 10. Did his disciples? Acts 13: 14, 44; 16: 18; 17: 2; 18: 4, 11. Did Christ or Constantine command the observance of the "venerable day of the sun," and when? (A. D. 321.) Has Sunday observance, then, a Christian or Pagan origin? For whom was the Sabbath made? Explain about David and A-bi'a-thar. Has the church the called Ahiah, the son of Ahitub; in 1 Chron. 18: 16.

the place and the time of week. Wno watchel him? What two things did the man do before he received a blessing? (Believed and obeyed.) What must precede obedience? What follows obedience? Can we please God, and claim li promises, without obeying him? Prov. 28:9. What is doing good on the Sabbath? Do we do evil when we neglect to do good? What are the lessons taught?

COMMENTS. I. Fasting. v. 18-22. Jesus seems still to be in Levi's house. But thy disciples fast not, Jesus had surprised the Pharisees by eating with publicans and sinners. And an honest inquiry doubtless had arisen in the minds of John's disciples, who. with the Pharisees, appear to be holding a fast at this time (new version, were fasting), and who now believed in Christ, why there should be this difference between their leaders. The Pharisees observed Thursday as a fast day, because on that day Moses was believed to have reascended Mount Sinai; and Monday, because on that day he returned. In the Mosaic law, but one day of fasting was appointed for the entire year, the day of atonement.-Farrar Children of the bridechamber (or sons of the bridechamber) is a Hebraistic phrase for the groomsmen, whose duty it was to convey the bridegroom to the bride's residence, and, when she was "taken," to accompany the couple back to the bridegroom's house, giving expressions all along the way and during the whole festivity to their feelings of gayety, congratulation, and gladness.-Morison. The Bridegroom represents Christ; the Bride, the Church; the groomsmen, those who are instrumental in bearing the Savior to sinners, who, now "taken," captured by love, become the Church life, and does not, Jesus infers he is guilty of killing. or Bride, and are borne away with rejoicing by the Bridegroom, or Christ, to the "marriage feast of the Lamb." Then shall they fast. Our Savior does not by this disapprove of fasting. His ministry was inaugurated by a fast of forty days; but, by the two illustrations which follow, shows Low ruinous it would be to attempt to confine the spirit of his gospel in the old forms and customs. His doctrines were to expand as new wine. Forms were not to be used to hamper the new spiritual activities; but the spirit of the new impulse was to mould new forms as it demanded. New cloth. Properly unfulled or undressed cloth. Garments in the East were some times made of cloth and sometimes of leather. If the leather is undressed, or the cloth not fulled, i. e., soaked and cleansed with water, it may shrink, and tear out the old garment into which it was sewed, and "the rent is made worse." Bottles. New version, wine-skins. These were prepared by cutting the skin at the neck and pulling it off over the body of the animal, the openings at the four feet 'eing tied with strings. New skins would expand with the fermenting wine, while old, dry wine-skins were iable to be destroyed by the pressure of fermenta-

II. Plucking corn on the Sabbath. v. 23-28. And it came to pass. During the barley or wheat harvest, which occurred in April and May, and possibly June. Corn. Grain, wheat or barley. Indian corn was not known in Palestine, though perhaps in Egypt many years before: That which is not lawful. They had not stolen, for Deut. 23: 25 especially explains that one might pluck with his hand the ears of his neighbor's standing corn, but might not put in the sickle. The oral law, which was a sort of commentary on the written law, forbade reaping and threshing on the Sabbath; and another part explained plucking with the hand as one kind of reaping; and shelling in the hand as one kind of threshing. Accordingly, plucking ears of wheat on the Sabbath and shelling them in the hand was unlawful by the oral law. Jesus defends his disciples against the charge of violating the Sabbath law by referring to the case of David's fleeling from Saul and coming to Nob, where Ahimelech gave him and his men with him the shewbread, which, it appears, had just been removed from the table and new bread put in its place. This was done on the Sabbath, and it is possible Christ would excuse David, not only for using the consecrated bread, but would justify him, under the circumstances, for fleeing from Saul on the Sabbath. He explains that the Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath. This is no new departure. The object of the Sabbath when made was for man. Jesus uttered many woes against the Pharisees, scribes and lawyers for deluding the people. Matt. 23; Luke 11: 37-54. Now he has taken the Sabbath out of the control of earthly powers, and proclaims himself Lord of the Sabbath. "All things were made by him." John 1: 3. If he was displeased with those who were hiding the blessings of the Sabbath by their traditions, and making it a burden instead of a delight, how must he feel toward those who now by their traditions not merely do away with "one jot or tittle," and "teach men so," but substitute the "venerable day of the sun" in place of the Sabbath? It may be well for Seventh-day Baptists to consider the question whether the time spoken of in Matt. 5: 18 has come, when "one jot or tittle" has passed "from the law;" and if not, are we keeping the spirit of God's Sabbath when neither "thy son, nor thy daughter, thy manservant, nor thy maidservant, nor thy cattle, nor thy stranger that is within thy gates," are respecting the Sabbath, but are desecrat ing it, while we may be honoring the clause "Thou shalt not do any work." The danger of breaking this clause of the command is much greater if we have trampled the others under foot. God knew i would as a rule be difficult for a man to keep the Sabbath holy, unless his business was made to conform to the Sabbath. Often a man exercises a much greater power for or against an object by his business than by his personal influence; hence the necessity of their harmonizing. The best authorities are not agreed in the reason why Abiathar instead of Ahimelech is spoken of. "It may perhaps be accounted for, if Abiathar was the person who persuaded his father to allow David to have the bread, and if the loaves were given by him with his own hand to David.' -Smith. Probably both father and son had the two names, Ahimelech and Abiathar. In 2 Sam. 8: 17, and 1 Chron. 24: 6, Ahimelech the son of Abiathar is spoken of, where the same father and son are un-

doubtedly referred to, since the time was during the

reign of David; after the father had been killed by

Doeg. 1 Sam. 22. In 1 Sam. 14: 3, the father is

actual high priest, is here meant. This explanation is the simplest.—Schaff.

III Healing on the Sabbath. 3: 1-5. Again into the synagogue. "As his custom was . . . on the Sabbath." Luke 4: 16. "He en tered into the synagogue and taught." Luke 6: 6 It is strange that Christians, with the teachings and examples of Christ before them, should claim that he did away with or changed the Sabbath day. Healing on the Sabbath is not forbidden by God's law, but it was by the rabbinical traditions and in terpretations. Jesus justifies the conduct of his dis ciples, and the doing of his miracles on the Sabbath by a correct application of the Sabbath law, and not by destroying it. There is no account of his doing anything on the Sabbath but what would be approved by the most scrupulous of the present day. To do good. The Sabbath was made for the whole man -moral, intellectual, and physical—and for all men. In order to bring the highest good to man, it must be a day of cessation of physical labor, that a release may be had from the treadmill of daily toil, and opportunity given for religious growth and culture. Sabbath-days. New version, Sabbath-day. And they. Luke says it was the scribes and Pharisees. Luke 6: 7. Watched him. The word watched is scarcely strong enough; the original denotes jeal ous, perverse, uncandid observation, the watching of one already hostile.—Cook. Whether he would heal on the Sabbath. In the former case it was the disciples who had broken their law, and now they hope to catch Christ himself. To save life, or to kill. If one who has an opportunity to save Apply this rule to saving souls, and how many will be found guilty! With anger. "Indignation expresses better the meaning." Stretch forth thy hand. Jesus had before said "stand forth," but how could the man stretch forth a withered hand? But with the command, Christ gives power to obey. The man trusts, obeys and is healed in obeying. So he that "beliezeth and is baptized shall be saved.

ILLUSTRATION.

A Precious Gift.—Admiral Hall, of the British navy, says that while commanding a naval vessel at Hong Kong, after divine service had been performed one Sunday on his ship, and the sailors were at rest, his intelligent Chinese pilot called his attention to the fact that work was going on on shore as usual, and said, "Your Joss (God) is better than our Joss; for he gives you holiday and rest one day in seven, and we have only one day in the year, on New Year's day." The Admiral, in a recent address to workingmen, clinched the striking fact by adding. "And this is the case. Just picture working hard from rest; and then prize the Sabbath!" They who use the day of rest a a day of pleasure forget that when it ceases to be a day of rest it will soon become a day of toil; and then comes the ceaseless grind of care and labor, which weakens the body and starves the soul.—Rev. Mr. Hastings, in "Peloubet's Notes."

And let those who have attempted to supplant God's appropriate exercises, in the church, on Monappointed Sabbath by human authority not forget that they have taken a long step toward making it simply a civil holiday, and a time for pleasure, and are, in measure, guilty of robbing the world of this precious gift," God's Sabbath; and many other blessings that should come through this channel to Jasper Walls," by the infant class; recita-

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE BLACKBOARD.

IS IT LAWFUL

ON THE SABBATH DAYS

(DO GOOD "Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy."

Let the blanks be filled in by the school so as to explain what is doing good on the Sabbath, and what doing evil.

SABBATH-SCHOOL NOTES.

West Edmeston, N. Y.

The Sabbath-school at West Edmeston had its annual election Jan. 1st. H. Clifford Brown was elected Superintendent; R. T. Stillman, Assistant; Elbert Felton. Secretaister; and Bertha Stillman, Librarian.

Plainfield, N. J.

The last quarterly report of the Plainfield Sabbath-school shows an average attendance of 104, with a total enrollment of 133. Forty-one persons had been present every ity of its originators deserve; and hope that Sabbath, and one class has been perfect in the dawn of the day, so long desired and attendance every Sabbath during the quarter.

Shiloh, N. J.

At the reorganization of the Shiloh Sabbath school, which occurred on the first Sabbath in the new year, the following officers were chosen: Superintendent, T. L. Gardidiner; Assistant Superintendent, J. B. Hoffman; Secretary, Irving Sheppard; Treasurer, Robert M. Bonham; Chorister, T. F. Davis; Organist, Dora Davis. The classes, in most cases, retained their former teachers. The Primary Department numbered forty-two, and two classes were promoted from this department to the general school. T. L. G.

Westerly, R. I.

The Holiday entertainment of the Pawcatuck Seventh-day Baptist Sabbath-school was held on Monday evening, Jan. 2d. It consisted of a good social time, in the spacious which time refreshments were served to the

III. Healing on the Sabbath day. 3:1-5. Give | The father was certainly called Abiathar, and as m mbers of the school, and their friends, to the number of nearly 400. Then came singing by the school; a concert recitation, by Masters Henry and Willie Burke; a musical allegory—a discussion between Nature and Art, as to which renders the best service to mankind, with music and tableaux, as fine as could be performed by about thirty young ladies and misses. A little after 9 o'clock Alfred, N. Y. the company broke up, voting it a royal time. No presents.

> This school has reorganize for fifty-two sessions during 1882, with Wm. C. Stanton as superintendent. The first session after the holiday entertainment was the largest held for more than a year. May it never grow less. L. A. P.

Ashaway, R. I.

Our Excel Band has 58 members. We have constituted ourselves a literary society, and at each session present a programme, consisting of essays, recitations, select readings, remarks, etc., interspersed with music. These are enjoyable and profitable occasions.

The teachers' meeting, or Bible-school preparation meeting, held each Tuesday evening, is well attended, and proves a source of great good to all present. It is open to all.

The Bible-school is in a healthful condition, but the attendance is not what it might and ought to be. Many go away who ought

Salem, W. Va.

At the recent semi-annual reorganization of the Salem Bible school, John F. Randolph was chosen Superintendent. In the prime of life, his upright, determined, business character gives assurance of stability, and guards against excess and innovations.

Among the teachers, also, two changes are especially worthy of notice. All the children of the village feel that in Deacon Davis they have a friend, not because as Mayor of the town he will protect them, but because his loving child-heart never grows old. The young people's class, too, is equally safe under the care of the former Mayor, Jesse F. Randolph, the Justice. The Bible-school, morning till night for 364 days, and only one day of | though small, is, for the Winter, thus organized for earnest work in the study of the P. F. R.

> THE Albion (Wis.) Sabbath-school cele brated Christmas with a Christmas Tree and day evening, Dec. 26th. The exercises were selections from "The Advent Night;" a service of Scripture and Song, by Robert Lowry, rendered by different classes; singing, "The tion, "A Christmas Hymn," by Miss Nellie Cornwall, and an address by the superintend ent and pastor, on the origin and history of Christmas. Two hours or more were spent in distributing the gifts, with which the trees were loaded. The superintendent and family were remembered with a beautiful hanging lamp, presented by seventy-four members of the Sabbath-school (mostly small children), and other presents, less costly, but equally appropriate. Bro. J. L. Huffman and wife, who were present, were presented with a box containing \$14 25 in cash. Everybody seemed to be remembered, and all seemed joyous and happy. The going was bad, the night dark, but our commodious house of worship was crowded; every available space was occupied. All seemed pleased with the results, and some, at least, went away with lighter hearts, if their hands were heavier.

OurSabbath-school has been reorganized for 1882. by choosing S. H. Babcock, Superinry: Lyson C. Maxson, Treasurer; Abby tendent; B. I. Jeffrey, Assistant Superin-Millard, Organist; Wm. H. Burdick, Chor- tendent; A. B. Campbell, Secretary; A. B. Lawton, Treasurer; G. H. Lilly, Chorister, and Miss Dora Potter, Librarian.

We are getting quite anxious to see our new Sabbath-school paper, and bespeak for it that generous support which the magnanimprayed for, when we can supply our children with our own periodicals, established on a basis that will be permanent, has fully come; so that if any among us should patronize other papers, it will not be for the want of "something better." S. H. B.

It was the boast of Cæsar Augustus that he found the city of Rome brick and left it marble, so greatly did he enrich and embellish the metropolis. An opportunity-like this is ever at the hands of the Sabbath-school teacher. Crude and unpolished material is brought to him. To accomplish the ennobling transformation is his work. The rude stones from the quarry are to be wrought into pillars and capitals for the temple of God. -Bible Teacher.

"THE first necessity for the preacher and the hod-carrier is the same," says Phillips Brooks; "be faithful and do your best." Armory Hall, from 6 P. M. to 7.30, during And the same applies to the Sabbath-school

SAUNDERS will be at his Friendship Gallery from Jan. 26th to Feb. 1st.

EXPERIENCE THE BEST TEACHER. - We know from experience that Hamilton's Cough Troches are just what they are recommended to be. They give almost immediate relief in Bronchitis, Throat Afflictions and Hourseness. They also give relief to catarrh, a form of chronic throat disease. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by G. W. Rosebush and H. P. Saunders. M. D., Alfred Centre, and Wm. R. Burdick

A STUBBORN and harrassing eough that will not yield to ordinary remedies may be thoroughly cured by Hamilton's Cough Balsam, a most effective remedy for all Bronchial and pulmonary disorders and a certain cure for croup. diphtheria, whooping cough, and other affections to which children are hable Sample bottles, 25 cents; large size 50 cents. Sold by G. W. Rosebush and H. P. Saunders, M. D., Alfred Centre, and Wm. R. Burdick, Alfred, N. Y.

VALUABLE REMEDY FOR A PAINFUL DISEASE. Parmelee's Pile Suppositories act promptly in allaying all inflammation of the rectum, and by being easily dissolved, are readily absorbed into the system, heal ing the diseased and irritated condition of those organs. They are convenient for self-application, causing no unpleasantness, and affording such satisfactory results, that to any one afflicted with that painful disease, the Piles, they are invaluable. By direct application to the seat of disease, they are the most efficacious means of cure to be met, and are particularly useful in cases attended with rigid contraction of the sphincter ani. Price 50 cents per box. Sold by G. W. Rosebush and H. P. Saunders, M. D., Alfred Centre, and Wm. R Burdick, Alfred.

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The Sabball

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WATCH AN BY ANNIE L.

For the Sabba

Watch, lest the wi Seek for an entr Pray for His grace Keep your heart Pray that no evil a Over your life n

Religion's light Watch, lest your Another may mi Pray earnestly for To mend the pas

Watch that no ske

Espouse the cause Stand firm for the Pray for the soul Pray for the hea Eternity draws ne

Watch for the f Pray that He safe Into eternal ligh A SEI

BY C. H. 8

"And when Jesus saw | discreetly, he said unto hir the kingdom of God."—M Although the scribe

us appeared first under tagonist, and tried to t before long, the great into such a mental con him, "Thou art not f of God." At this til the commendation whi and then, in the secon for a little while upon here suggested, suggest cariosity, but very nati this man, who was so actually enter it, or di

I. May the Holy Sp

press us while, first, we

dation expressed: "T

the kingdom of God." use this text after the been made the heading acters who are suppose the kingdom of God. thing to address hopef descriptions of condition is much that is cheeri create anxiety; but th deal with many cases, Jesus judged to be not of God, of whom it g tion that we may see v en of. It speaks of on "Thou art not far God:" and it tells up because he saw that h We may infer without any man who would a swered, is not far from Let us read his answe said the truth; for there is none other bi with all the heart, a standing, and with a the strength, and tole

self, is more than all and sacrifices." The first point in that the scribe was no of God, was this: tha and possessed so muc perior to party combrethren, there is alw who is candid; and th one who, being planning the bigoted theless breaks away I conscience, preserved blindness, is willing be had, and is anxiou

the truth can be brou I will suppose th

who has been broug which makes little of form of religion make and of sacraments; b of the atonement of There are faiths which things than of our di Redeemer of sinners, profess one of these. erto lived under a rel of your good works, and so on. It may l able you to rise supe creeds, of education to say, "I only wish salvation. My desir the Lord has reveale cept whatever is plain of God, even should beliefs, and deprive consolations. With lichtenment from the

io him hearing the kim, "Thou are not