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VOL. XXXVIII.—NO. 35.

ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., FIFTH-DAY, AUGUST 31, 1882.

#### WHOLE NO. 1960.

# The Sabbath Recorder.

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

> For the Sabbath Recorder. THE BATTLE OF RIGHT.

BY T. RUSSELL CHASE.

We read of one battle, the battle of right, You'll find in that battle that God's in the fight, It's fought not with powder, it's fought not with

Its fought by the power of the heart and the head.

Let our hearts and our heads unite in this fight, Take counsel of God who is just in his might. The result of this battle we never need fear With God for our captain, then be of good cheer.

In fighting this battle, keep on the right side, The right from the wrong we must plainly divide, For fierce is the fighting, but right will prevail. Then follow your Captain and never say fail.

()ur foes, they are legion, they plot to destroy. They rob and they plunder, they drive away joy, Their aim is to tarnish your name and your fame, They seek your destruction, their end is in shame.

It's a long line of battle we have to resist, This conflict is ever going on in our midst; Wherever we find it, the fight is the same, The battle of right is our watchword and name.

Of all the great battles the world ever knew, The battle of right for the good and the true, It surpasses them all, and leads in the fight; Then inscribe on your banner, the battle of right.

Unfurl then your banner, let it fly to the breeze, Better be in the strife than enjoying your ease, The fight may increase, and the battle be long, But sweet is that peace which comes after the storm ALFRED, N. Y., July 25, 1882.

RESTING ABROAD.

BY THE CRAM CLUB.

Up Vesuvius. On the 24th of July, 1882, we left Rome at 6 A. M. for Naples, and reached there in time to visit the reopened grave of Pompeii, with its story of rude magnificence, semibarbaric splendor, and not-to-be-told moral degradation. As we came back to Naples in the early evening, Vesuvius put on a crown of fire, and showed a stream of lava, which, like a thread of blood, crept down the side of the cone toward Pompeii. We retired early, to be called at 2.30 A. M., for the ascent of Vesuvius. The "being called" was an unnecessary precaution. Our rooms were on the ground floor of the new "Hotel except in single file. Sloping inward pre-Vesuvius," on the shore of the bay, and at a cipitously for a hundred and fifty feet, and point when our disturbed slumbers dreamed | then rising sharply fifty feet or so, lies the that all forms of Neapolitan life combined to make all forms of sound that human row to walk on, from where you look directtongues or donkey's throats could fashion | ly into the hot heart of the mountain from throughout the live-long night. These dreams | whence the steam and smoke ascend with were so real that we lay awake waiting to be | continuous roar like the voice of twenty Niagcalled, and were glad to get out into the cool | aras. Every few minute-sometimes seconds starlight of the early morning, and be off at | only-sharp explosions take place, flinging 3 o'clock. We drove for three miles before | stenes and lava high above the rim of the we were out of the city; most of the way | crater, and often above the column of smoke. along the shore of the bay. By this time we | "Shall we go down?" "Yes." The sides were beginning to climb the slope of the | are too steep for walking, and too loose for mountain. For two or three miles the hill- | climbing. The moment you step over the side is covered with vineyards and gardens; | rim everything begins to slide—sulphur, ashwith fig and other fruit trees closely set. es, lava, guides, travelers, in one grand ava-The richest fruits grow on the lava-covered lanche. Thus we go, four travelers, four sides, where time has pulverized and cultivation has deepened and enriched the soil. As or five boys, who are bound to turn we rise, the gardens recede, the well-kept | an honest franc by rushing over the edge until we are on the bare waste of lava. It is the soft lava, and bring it back thus piled above, around, below, in all fantastic imbedded, for a keepsake. Under the shapes, just as it cooled. Where we are now for some thousands of acres, we see the results of the eruption of 1872. It is as devoid of life as the heart of the African desert; a great sea of molten desolation, transfixed you have reached the rim of the inner basin, when all its waves and currents were at war, and vet so full of latent motion that the whole mountain side seems ready to start again, and you involuntarily hold your to be thankful for its existence. It runs by | playful children under a shower of apples | unto Him who watcheth over his children,

you shrink into your seat for fear it will col- pure air from below clears the vapors, and we lapse, and all go to instantaneous ruin. If rest, panting and exultant. there were trees or aught else along the way to hide the scene a little, it would be better for uneasy nerves. You see the tracks underneath, the cables alongside, the station overhead, as you look up, or below as you look down; all else is ashes, lava, sky. People with weak nerves can easily find places where they will be happier. It is too early for breakfast with these leisurely Italians at the little restaurant, so we order it to be ready an hour and a half later, mount the car, and go up.

From the upper station a zigzag path leads to the "old crater," in about twenty minutes. Look down. We are far, far above the clouds, which cover half the city and the It lay in ridges and lapped over in cornicewide-spreading plain below. The waters of | like edges, as snowdrifts do. It was full of the bay blend with the clouds until the ships | chasms and caves. Only the "general appear absolutely to sail in the heavens. The surroundings make one's nerves tingle, and the undertone of excitement becomes exultation as we stand\_and take breath, 4,000 feet above the waters below. There are no expletives to do the scene justice, in words; | are partly down the pass, waiting for an exwe admire and adore in joyous silence.

From this point each man must have a guide to "pull him" over the line of loose ashes and rough lava, between us and the dead crater. It is impossible to describe the is out of sight behind a great wart of lava. top of Vesuvius so as to give a complete idea to one who has not seen it. The lowlands tle holding several acres of molten iron, and bubbling into miniature mountains and whirlpools, crusted so that you can cross it, | felt hat, and the knife-like edge of lava cut taking care to avoid holes and cracks from an ugly gash four and one-half inches long which steam and smoke and sulphuric gas, spurt and fizz as though the fires under the showing at the deepest point. A hasty exkettle were very far from being extinguished; amination shows the skull to be sound, and became its head master, it at once was lifted Across and up we go toward the new and active crater. If it be difficult to describe the old crater it is doubly so to paint the active one in words. We now stand on the outer rim, the narrow, crumbling edge of a great, irregular basin, too narrow to walk on path to the rim of the second basin, too narspecial guides, one general guide, and four road zigzags by sharper and shorter turns, of the second rim to put a penny into loose lava, and amid all the ashes lurk ten thousand jets of sulphuric gas, waiting to rush into the faces of these who dare to invade this vestibule of hades. By the time you are glad to breathe through the folds of your handkerchief, held closely over the nose, as the only means of avoiding suffocation. Vesuvius seemed disturbed by our coming. breath at some sharp turn lest the grinding | for scarcely had we gained the inner rim, of the slow-climbing wheels of the carriage where all below us was too hot and fresh set it flowing again, and sweep you away. I to be incrusted with sulphur, and was black At 7 o'clock we reach the foot of the cone as the heart of an encaverned midnight and the railroad, eleven miles from our ho- when he shouted to the hidden artillerymen, This railroad is a modern affair which and up came two or three shots in quick sucsaves the fatigue of the last mile of the ascent; cession, the blotches of red lava falling all and a few hours later we found great reason around, some at our own feet, we dodging like an endless chain, and stationary engine at | from shaken boughs. The boys rush about at the base of the cone. The angle of ascent | and deposit the pennies, bringing the lava | danger. is about thirty degrees, or one foot rise for back on the end of a stick; the wind veers a each two traversed. The car is wide enough little, the cloud of smoke and sulphurous for two on a seat, and sitting and standing, gas from the crater threatens to envelop us. will contain about a dozen persons. The Such an embrace means quick suffocation. sides are open, and only a light arm-rail at | The chief guide cries, "Hurry! hurry!" and the end of the seat is between the passenger | we rush, pulled, pushed, climbing, jumping,

HOW THE REST HAPPENED. "Shall we go over on the other side and see the flowing lava?" "Is it far?" "Fifteen minutes to go down to the point where we can reach the stream, and forty-five to climb back." "All right." On the steep sides of Vesuvius one can go down hundreds of feet in a brief period. We went in the face of an Italian sunshine and found the heat intense. The outer edge of the lava stream was cool enough to walk on, but not to stand still on. It warmed through the soles of one's shoes as though they were pasteboard. It was irregular, rough-edged. cooled, and cooling in all fantastic shapes. guide" is now with us; he leads. Parson being the heaviest of the Club—avoirdupois—lingers a little. It cracks under his weight; all have stopped to catch breath, and the guide is shouting to his fellows who tra dollar for pulling us back to the summit. Full of scientific enthusiasm, Prex has pressed to the farthest point reached by the guide, for one more look, and for a moment A subdued "hallo" is heard, and he appears hat in hand, his head and face streaming and ordinary mountains furnish nothing with blood. We are all at his side instantly. analogous. It will approach a description to | The story is brief. The lava broke as he atsay that the old crater is like a cauldron ket- | tempted to spring across a chasm; his hands were full of specimens; he plunged forward cooled in an instant, just when it was boiling | striking the sharp ridge of the freshly-cooled

lava; the sharper points penetrated his thick across the left side of his head, the skull over all is a thick incrustation of sulphur. no large arteries severed. It bleeds profuse- out of the dull level routine pervading the We bind it with three handkerchiefs. shout to a boy to go for water, call the waiting guides, and prepare for what seems the best thing, to retrade our steps. The climb is by far the hardest of the day. Two strong guides take charge of the wounded Prex, and two more of Press, who, having once been the victim of a severe "sun-stroke," now shows strong symptoms of yielding again to the heat, which is terrific, coupled with sulphuric gas. Pundit and Parson each have a guide, and so we commence to climb, the wounded man ahead, his guides enjoined to go slow. and let him rest often, for we fear excessive hemorrhage. He is brave, and climbs as eagerly now as before he sought the dangerous spoils. Part of the way up Press yields still more to the fierce heat, and unfavorable symptoms increase. His guides lift him to their shoulders for a while, a favorable reaction takes place, and he takes his feet again. Just how, or in how long a time, we made the ascent, the writer does not know. Under God's blessing it was accomplished. The mountain-top brought freedom from the excessive heat and stifling vapors, and at the railroad a bucket of water reached us. After resting, and bathing the wounded and sunstricken heads, we made the descent. Here was a new trouble: The military police who represent the Government, fearing still worse results, urged our immediate departure for Naples. We urged rest for the patients, and breakfast. At last they granted twenty minutes. We took enough, without consulting our watches, for rest, some coffee, and a little food. These brought favorable results to all the Club, and before we reached Naples both Prex and Press were "Maist as weel as new." The wounded man insisted that the Club should "treat the case," and by 3 P. M. we had the wound dressed, and the patient resting nicely."

At 9 o'clock that night four weary men eaned back in the four corners of a "first-Rome, and four grateful hearts gave thanks and gives unseen protection in the hour of

Thus we saw Vesuvius. PARSON. Heidelberg, Germany, Aug. 6, 1882.

#### Concerning Schools.

Leaving a more detailed account of the internal operations of the schools of Scot-"hitches," and seems so weavy at times that again on the outer rim, where a breath of external appearance.

The new buildings of Glasgow University are, both as to location and architectural design, the finest school buildings in the British Isles. It stands on an eminence, overlooking a curve of Kelvin Grove Park, and commands a splendid view over a great part of Renfewshire. It is a rectangular structure, 600 feet long and 300 feet broad, and is planned in two quadrangles, divided by the Common Hall. It has a south main frontage of 532 feet, with a tower and spire, when complete, 300 feet high. The estimated cost is to be \$2,430,000. We spent a pleasant hour looking through its museum, library, dining-room, and other parts.

The University of Edinburgh is in a low lying and unpleasant location. Its surround ings of narrow and crowded streets deprive its substantial buildings of much of their effect externally; but a view of the interior of the quadrangle completely changes the first impression of the visitor. The buildings around the quadrangler form a fine architectural composition. The University was founded in 1582, by a charter from James VI. It has never possessed the great revenues of many other universities, but has attained to its world-wide renown through the eminence of many of its professors, especially in metaphysics, classics, and medicine. Prof. Huxley has recently been elected to its Chair of Natural History at a salary of \$10,000 a year.

Rugby. Whoever has read either the Life of Doctor Arnold, or Tom Brown at Rugby, can not fail to have a warm and abiding interest in Rugby. Rugby is situated on a fertile plain, and had been a very quiet place till the railways broke in upon its peace, deriving its chief interest from its school. The school is one of the four great preparatory schools where the English youth fit for Oxford or Cambridge. When Dr. Arnold schools at that time, and became a leading influence in bettering the condition of | English education.

The boys, upon their ample play-ground, appeared very much as Tom Brown described them—boys ranging from eight to sixteen years of age. The grounds are ample, and | culture; to infuse wisdom and efficiency, and shaded with magnificent elms and limes. Sheep share the grounds with the boys, and of Phylosophy" is the trysting place of the keep the grass short for the convenience of | C. L. S. C., which now numbers 30,000, the play. The boys are gathered in four or five boarding halls, each presided over by a teacher.

The old chapel in which Dr. Arnold preached has been replaced by a new one, buried directly beneath where the communion table stood in the old chapel, a plate of glass, with his name inscribed thereon, marking the spot. As we stood over the spot, we mutually agreed that he was a great man, and one that had been, and still is, a power in the cause of education. The chair and desk, used by him in the class-room, are preserved in an alcove, as sacred relics. The backless benches, and level boards, bespattered with ink, for desks for the boys, remain as of old, reminding one of the time of old log school-houses in America. The English evidently believe in giving back bone to their boys, by compelling them to use it for selfsupport. It was curious to note how even educated youth persist in the misapplication of the "h." It was Dr. Harnold every time. OXFORD. It, was natural and easy to

follow Tom Brown from Rugby to Oxford. Oxford University is emphatically a city of colleges, clustered together down by the river, where the old ford for oxen crossed the Upper Thames, given here the more classical name of Isis. The various colleges are all built after the same monastic type. Each is composed of one to four quadrangles, with the buildings of each quadrangle facing in upon an open court, with their backs turned upon the world, looking out to it class compartment" on the night train for through small, and often barred, windows. The Oxford building stone, being a soft, friable tertiary limestone, is easily worked, and its light cream color gives it a pleasing effect while new, but it easily crumbles under the tooth of time. This has given to the college buildings, a few centuries old, a all reforms, the work will surely be taken wonderfully gnawed and ragged appearance. This has been rendered still worse by an attempt, in some former age, to preserve the land and England to some future occasion, I stone by covering it with a coating of cemand the abyss. The car climbs as if by going, no one knows how, until we stand here give simply a bird's-eye view of their ent. Time has broken and pealed this coat- lift up thy voice like a trumpet and show

blisters. The buildings, as a whole, have a decidedly monkish aspect.

Cambridge, in this, as in several other repects, has a more modern appearance. Having no building stone in its neighborhood. it, at first, built with brick. These, of late years, have been replaced or cased with stone. largely the Portland, giving it quite a modernized appearance. Cambridge has also the finer college park and grounds. The Cam being a smaller and less rapid river than the Isis, has been largely utilized for beautifying the grounds and for the pleasure of students. It has been walled into a channel from forty to eighty feet wide, with diminutive canals leading off, here and there, through the park, the river itself running through some of the college quadrangles. The walks are bordered by thick over-arching elms and clear running streams, making one of the most picturesque and delightful parks that I have seen.

I attended service at Christ Church Colege, Oxford, and listened to a most artistic ntoning and reading. Preparatory to this, had listened to the greatest clangor of bells. Probably it would be difficult to find elsewhere an equal number of bells in the same area as swing in the belfries of these clustered colleges, and when set to swinging at the same time, their clanging is bewilder-

The people of Oxford are, physically, the worst looking, and the people of Cambridge have the worst brogue, of any we have met in England.

#### CHAUTAUQUA.

Dr. Talmage said, "When in England, I was asked if it was a camp-meeting. I said, No. Is it a convention? I said, No. Well then, what is it? Well, I said, Chautauqua is, as near as I can understand it—Chantauqua is-well-the fact is-you had better go and look for yourselves." It is presumption, perhaps, for me to attempt to define what the learned Doctor says is indefinable. But I can truthfully say it is a popular Summer resort; not so much for its beautiful lake and delightful scenery, as for the advantages it offers for intellectual and religious attainment. I may further say, it is a school of Theology, Literature, Science, Philosophy and Art—a training school for Christian workers of all denominations; in short, a Summer University. Its object is to give physical, intellectual, and moral to promote Christian reform. "The Hall first class of which has just graduated, and numbers many hundreds. As a center of Christian culture and influence, its equal has not been known. We may go up as to built on the same spot. Arnold's body is Jerusalem once a year to worship, but a higher and nobler religion is here taughtthan at the Jewish temple. At the Amphitheatre, the contests are spiritual, not carnal. The wrestling is not "against flesh and blood," as at pagan Rome, "but against principalities and powers." Neither is Science at arms against Religion, as some would have it; but both go hand in hand against infidelity and unrighteousness. At the "Hall of Philosophy," we may sit daily at the feet of wiser and better men than Plato or Socrates. And thus do we see in Chautauqua the shades of departed greatness transmigrated into a new and living embodiment; with aims as much higher as Christianity is higher than Paganism. But is there a lesson here for Seventh-day

Baptists? Men come here seeking wisdom and truth. Sectarianism, in its narrow sense, is not tolerated. In its broader sense it is welcomed. Said Dr. Vincent one morning," Last year we heard a Seventh-day Baptist give his views: we desire that all denominations shall have a like hearing," and thus shall truth be established. Every morning newly arrived ministers are called to respond, if present. Other denominations are well represented, why not ours? Is not this our field of labor as well? I noticed that several denominations had their head-quarters in conspicuous tents, in which were displayed several publications. not be a good investment to send one or two of our ablest men to represent the Sabbath truth in a similar way? Men are beginning to demand the truth, and Reform is the watchword of Chautauqua. In what better way can we place before the pecple the peculiar doctrine of the Sabbath? We need to identify ourselves with the Chautauqua idea, not only for our own good, but to champion the rights of God's holy day. If we fail to urge this, the greatest of from our hands and given to others more worthy. It is a grand privilege to be a Seventh-day Baptist in this age of reform. And this is the command that comes ringing down the line, "Cry aloud, spare not, ling, leaving it hanging in black scabs and my people their transgressions." A. H. B.

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Alissions.

WE acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt from the author, Rev. John C. Lowrie, D. D., one of the secretaries of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, of "Missionary | for both sexes. Papers," an interesting and instructive book. that treats of many different phases of foreign mission work, from the point of view of a man of large experience. The author says in a letter, "I send a copy of it for the library of your Society, asking its acceptance, with my good regards."

REV. S. H. BABCOCK, pastor at Albion Wis., writes: "We have a Mission Band of some 35 members, organized April 1, 1882, that holds bi-weekly meetings, the object of evangelizing and winning the heathen to which, in addition to literary culture, is to raise funds for the support of the China Mission. So far, the Band is working finely, and gives promise of becoming a valuable auxiliary to our working force." We should be grateful for similar items of news, in greater numbers and with greater frequency.

ALL home missionaries and missionary pastors are requested to forward with promptness their annual reports. And we venture to say that the Treasurer would be glad to have the contributions of churches and inour correspondents closes his letter by saying, "What a great work there is to be done." This calls for more workers and more means to carry forward the work. For each of the past two years the receipts of the treasury have been nearly double those of the preceding year. What shall be the record of the present year? We are able; are we willing?

#### TENT WORK IN KANSAS.

Last night we held the closing service in the tent at Marion. I am on my way home to spend three or four days, while Bro. Seager and Bro. Oursler move the tent to Florence. We are to hold our first service there, Providence permitting, next Secondday night. We should be glad to report of responsibility on the part of the missionmore positive results at Marion; yet we have no reason to be discouraged. Indeed, there is much to encourage. We can hardly expect people to be taken by storm with this Sabbath question. It requires time for investigation. Probably most of our best converts to the Sabbath pondered the question a year or more before changing their practice. There is positive assurance that in Marion county, many are thoughtfully considering this question. / No doubt some will dismiss it without due consideration, others will consider and reject it, while some will accept and practice it. Our services were well received, and none more so than the last two. At the close, several bade us God speed, with hearty good will and encouraging words. We expect to remain at Florence about two weeks. This place is also in Marion county, about ten miles from Marion. We feel the responsibility of thus representing the Sabbath cause, and the Seventh-day Baptist denomination, among strangers. Pray for us. S. R. WHEELER. ELMDALE, Chase Co., Kansas, Aug. 9, 1882.

# LADY MEDICAL MISSIONARIES.

[We first received the following in the form of a private letter, kindly sent us by the editor of the Review, Rev. Mr. Wilder, of Princeton, N. J. It is an interesting and valuable article, although we question the justice of his criticism upon the love of "exercising authority by some of our Mis-. sion Boards;" still he may be right, and we would not favor giving men missionaries so much authority over women missionaries. —A. E. M ]

A respected secretary of one of our foreign missionary organizations sends us the following questions, viz:

"1. What value do you place upon work by lady medical missionaries in heathen lands? 2. In what way could we set a small medical mission going with the least possible

REPLY.—My dear brother, to your first question I reply: Very high value indeed. most heathen countries, that a skillful woman doctor, getting access to native women as no men doctors can, has special facilities for relieving suffering and thus winning the good importance that I need make no apology.

will of native women, and, through them, of Some modification of this principle may or by reprieve.—Report of Presbyterian missions conducted by women varies in dif- foreign field by women's societies, like that ferent lands. Caste, and the strict seclusion of the M. E. Church, entirely separate and

of men doctors, when procurable; and be- ferences of views and practice on the ground, itself upon heathendom as in the days of the sides, well-trained European doctors are to without appeals to the home authorities. be found only in the European communities gathered in a few sea-ports and large cities efficiency, and self-sacrifice in this work, of loss, but the home-field would flourish as which proceeded to the African coast for for political and trading purposes, while in such women as Ann Hasseltine Judson in Burall the large stations, in the civil and military and Sophrona Farrington in Africa, have services. In both these countries women never been surpassed if, indeed, they have doctors are of special value. Among ruder and more barbarous heathens their value is less, and men are generally able to prescribe and fragrant forever, as the ointment poured our day is not the danger of overstrained 2. As to your second point, much—almost

everything, indeed — depends on your ordained missionaries in the foreign field.

They are able to see the need of medical missions, or of any and every branch of mission work, and its promise of success, too, as no home officers can see them. It is for them to plan and execute, and to bear the full responsibility of so doing. The part of home officers, and of the whole church, is to help them with money, sympathy and earnest prayer, leaving to them the full responsibility of planning and executing, and of se-curing, under God, the results sought in Christ. Every interference with the fullest responsibility of the ordained missionaries, by legislation of home officers, is sure to weaken them and damage their work. They may suggest plans of labor, but never impose them with authority. It is quite safe for you to ask your missionaries if there is need of a woman doctor in their mission, what the expense of her medical establishment will be, and what its prospects of usefulness in compassing the one aim of the mission. And if they desire such a helper, and will be responsible for placing her in a position of useful service, (the more moderate the expense the better, and true wisdom will secure the support of her work, as far as dividuals forwarded promptly, too. One of possible, from the natives themselves,) then send her, by all means, provided you can find the right woman, i. e., one full of sympathy for sick and suffering bodies, but more full of enduring love for their sin-sick souls, and ready to make all care of their bodies tributary to winning their souls to

This deference to the ordained workers of a mission, in regard to a woman doctor, is equally necessary in regard to all lady helpers. There is immense loss of time, money and energy in most of our foreign missions from disregarding the foundation principles I here seek to emphasize. The love of exercising authority is natural to all men; and in case of the home officers of some of our mission boards, this love grows by sponta-neous exercise till they seek to hold every man and woman directly and individually responsible to themselves, mission autonomy ceasing to exist, and with it all proper sense aries, their efficiency thereby being greatly weakened if not destroyed. One result of this innate love of exercising authority is that the home officers of some of our larger mission boards send out unmarried women in large numbers, whether wanted by the ordained missionaries or not; and, worst of any possible scheme better calculated to inand the home officers, on the one hand, diverting the minds and hearts of the workers abroad from their proper work, if not wholly unfitting them for it, and on the other hand involving two or three-fold expense at home for secretaries and clerks to attend to this painful correspondence, which ought never to have existed? Don't think me opposed to unmarried women workers in our foreign missions. I believe in them with all my heart. A proper proportion of them in every mission adds greatly to its effectiveness. I know of no human instrumentality more ef- A Bible for the use of a school and prayerheart burning with true love to Christ and souls. But the going and the work of every such woman must be so controlled as to keep the responsibility of the ordained missionaries inviolate. They must first desire tion. These are the agencies through which as far as possible, they must themselves choose her, from the circle of their own in Syria.—The Foreign Missionary. personal acquaintance when in Christendom on furlough, or, at other times, through friends in whom they have confidence. They | States of Colombia have never seen a Bible must feel that the choice is theirs, and they in their native language, and know nothing are responsible, under God, for the happi- of its holy precepts. They have no Chrisness and usefulness of such woman, when tian Sabbath. The first day of the week is sent, and not that she is imposed upon them one of their many holidays on which they by the officers and responsible to the officers. visit, have big dinners, attend balls and the-The woman going should understand also atrical performances; and so far as it does not that she goes to help the said missionaries in this sacred work; that she is to do the teaching or the zenana work they assign, that she is in no case to appeal from them to the home officers of the board. A proper their products, and at the same time have a regard to this principle, concerving the au- little money with which to do penance and tonomy of the mission and the responsibility pay for Mass. It it also the day for the State of the missionaries, would dispense at once and National elections. Society has no prowith more than half the trouble and official tection, and immorality of all kinds prevails. correspondence of some of our largest mis- Temperance is universally ridiculed. Truth sionary boards; and, what is vastly more important, it would render the work of their Such are the notions of men and women in missions far more harmonious, effective and successful. Your question has led me some-

the native men also. The value of medical be necessary in case of women sent to the Mission.

point which I emphasize is one of such vital

upon the feet of Jesus.

relation to man's in the mission fields of the rousing of the martyr spirit once more; heathendom that it holds in the most happy, | the resurrection of the Church to a new life, perfect homes and churches of Christendom, of which we read in the twentieth chapter of where her work is accomplished with a grace | the Book of Revelation; the choosing of the that disarms opposition, her views and plans hard instead of the easy; the leaving of the are adopted because none better can be devised, and her influence is all the more and the going out into the wilderness after potent because unconscious. May the num- the lost. A. H. Strong, D. D. ber of such workers be multiplied in all our mission fields. - Missionary Review.

WE derive benefit from missions in a peple of our land receive as one of the results | she looked less happy than usual. of missionary effort. First, the expense saved on insurance of vessels. Where missions exist there is safety, where once crews were murdered and cargoes stolen. Formerly there were severe losses sustained on account of the barbarous nations. The adven- loves me or not." turer Magellan fell at the Iadrone Islands; "Carrie, did Jesus e Captain Cook was murdered at the Sandwich dren to come to him?" Islands; the ship Venus was taken at Tahiti; M. de Langle and his companions were killed at Samoa; the Port au Prince was seized at Lefuga; and the crew of the Boyd was massacred at New Zealand. Multitudes have perished on those seas. But now, at nearly all those islands, there are missionary stations, where hundreds of vessels annually for me, for me!" resort with safety. At a small expense visions, refit their vessels, and strengthen with all her heart.—The Morning Light. their crews. When vessels are wrecked about these islands now, the captains attest that not a nail is lost. Christianity awakens in the minds of the heathen a desire for all kinds of implements which we, as a civilized people, use. In 1869 five hundred plows were sold to the inhabitants of Natal alone, and were shipped from America. Natal is only one market in a hundred, opened in heathen lands by missionary effort. From these stations they send to this country for furniture, cooking utensils, wagons, carts, harnesses, saddles, bridles, books, maps, etc. The pecuniary benefit, it is computed, many times more than compensates for all that is weighty, might be adduced in support of this proposition. This pecuniary benefit affects all classes in our country.—Rev. N. F. Cobleigh, in Missionary Review.

WHAT A LITTLE BOX'S MITE-BOX ACCOM-PLISHED.—A little boy, three years old, sent the contents of a mite box, eleven dollars, to Rev. Gerald F. Dale, of Syria. The results all, retaining the direction and control of of that very juvenile seed-sowing are as folthese women in their own hand, if not in all lows: 1. A Bible for the Baalbec Hotel. 2. details, yet in all matters of appeal. Is there A large reference Bible for a friendly Greek priest in a neighboring village. 3. A refertroduce friction and trouble in the mission, ence Bible for an influential Greek inquirer. and to result in very painful and unending 4. The traveling expenses of a little orphan official correspondence between the mission girl on mule-back from her mountain home to the Sidon Seminary. 5. A reference Bible for a fatherless girl in one of the schools. 6. A pocket Testament for a watchman in a vineyard, who has leisure to read. 7. A pocket Testament for a man whose fellowvillagers are so bigoted that no direct mission work can be done among them. 8. A family Bible for a man of leading influence in another village. 9. A hymn-book for a Christian girl living in Damascus. 10. A reference Bible for a man who had voluntarily aided in the distribution of Testaments. 11 meeting. 12. Four Testaments for poor children who are unable to purchase. 13. A pocket Testament for a man whose business keeps him constantly in the saddle. 14. Several copies of sermons for general circulaher; have a place and work for her, and, a child of three years is at present working

THE majority of the people in the United and honesty are but little regarded, and the laws of the country fall far short of protecting the people against crime and violence.
The utmost punishment for the vilest what beyond its proper limits, and yet this murderer is imprisonment for ten years, and

of all high caste women, render them especially valuable in India. In China they are hardly less so, for while caste feeling is less dominant, the notions of Chinese ladies and their husbands prevent the amployment and their husbands prevent the amployment.

The growth of the United Brethren than the workers of the different societies in the same mission—some and their husbands prevent the amployment.

The growth of the United Brethren than preacher should go abroad, and the whole Christian Church should precipitate their obedience to his last command.

Crusaders Europe precipitated itself upon I am quite well aware that the zeal, energy, Asia, there not only would be no ultimate the American colonies began; if the ships for political and trading purposes, while in such women as Ann Hasseltine Judson in BurIndia able European surgeons are found at mah, Fidelia Fisk in Persia, Ann Wilkins Apocalypse would soon bind Satan, and the scores of missionaries; if the energy which millennial era dawn I counsel no fanaticism. I recognize the fact that Providence puts been equaled, by any men in the history of obstacles in the way of some which it would missions. Their memory will be precious be criminal to disregard. But the danger of enthusiasm: it is the danger of self indul-But woman's work should hold the same gence and of unconscientiousness. We need

> For Me.—Little Carrie was a heathen child, about ten years old, with bright black eyes, dark skin, curly brown hair, and slight cuniary point of view. Not the benefit which form. A little while after she began to go the missionary receives, but which the peo- to school, the teacher noticed one day that

"My dear," she said, "why do you look

"Because I am thinking."

"What are you thinking about?"
"O teacher, I do not know whether Jesus

"Carrie, did Jesus ever invite little chil-The little girl repeated the verse, "Suffer little children to come unto me," which she

learned at school. "Well, who is that for?"

In an instant, Carrie clapped her hands with joy, and said: "It is not for you, teacher, is it, for you are not a child? No, it is

From that hour, Carrie knew that Jesus the captains can obtain a fresh supply of pro- loved her; and she loved him back again

CHINESE LEPER GIRL.—One incident can never be forgotten by those who have read or heard of it—that of the leper girl who was | Monomatapa. In both cases a manly and brought to Miss Houston by her friends, on foot, for nearly a hundred miles, that she might take her to Jesus, for him to lay his hands upon her and cure her of her leprosy. She had heard a native catechist preach on the Scripture narrative, and thought that the missionary lady at Foochow could lead her to that powerful Healer. Miss H. stated that she should never forget the poor girl's look of bitter disappointment when she explained paid for their support. Facts, many and to her that the Lord Jesus was no longer upon earth; but she hastened to tell her of his power still to heal the worst leprosythat of the soul-and set before her "the old, old story." The leper girl remained for a short time in Foochow before returning home, and Miss Houston had cause to rejoice over her having really found the Savior, whom, with such simple trust, although in ignorance, she had come to that city to seek. -Female Missionary Intelligencer.

> Home Influence.—The importance of 'woman's work for woman" in heathen lands is well illustrated by a fact stated in a missionary's letter. He says that "when Christian women are married to heathen husbands, generally the influence of the household is Christian. But, when a Christian man marries a heathen women, he quite as generally loses his Christian character, and the influences of the household are on the side of heathenism." This suggests the wisdom of sending over women missionaries to Christianize the women of heathen lands. | terests, general religious intelligence and When the wife and mother is converted, the discussion, and Missions, home and foreign. influence extends to the whole household. In most of the heathen countries, none but women can reach women. Every woman in every church should desire to have a share in this department of Christian and the structure of the denomination, among whom is Rev. J. Monro Gibson, D. D., late of Chicago. in this department of Christian service, by concontributing the funds of the society, so that in some measure, at least, the great wants and needs of heathen races may be supplied. -Helping Hand.

flag in distant ports, formed new treaties of apostolic times. friendship and commerce where none existed before, given employment to our merchant marine, taught the English language so as to facilitate commercial transactions, and introduced American books and newspapers In my opinion, they have accomplished more for our government in extending our influence in the East than all the consuls in the service, and the country could afford to pay them a handsome bounty for their disinterested labors. — David B. Sickles, late United States Consul at Bangkok.

had 441 members, the nineteen churches 706 members. Twenty years after, in 1856, the missionary churches had increased to twenty, with 1,964 members; and the antimission churches had decreased to ten, with 343 members. In forty-one years after, in 1877, the missionary churches had increased to sixty-five in three associations, with 6, 733 members, while the anti-mission church-

and their busbands prevent the employment | recognized rule or plan for adjusting all dif- | whole Christian Church should precipitate | their obedience to his last command.

Ir mission work in Africa had commenced when the slave trade of Western Europe and scores of missionaries; if the energy which has been applied in stimulating intestine and tribal wars for booty of men, women, and children, had been applied in education and in promulgating the arts of civilization, Africa would have presented a different aspect to-day. Two centuries of time would have been saved; the stigma now resting upon European influence would have been prevented; and the present contempt which too many among us still feel for the African race would not have been developed. -Foreign Missionary.

WHEN the British in India sought terms of treaty with the famous Hyder Ali the latter would allow no British officer to come near him, but sent them word to send the missionary Schwartz, for he was a man of truth and could be relied on; "him and no other will I receive and trust," was the memorable testimony of this heathen ruler. And when the British garrison in Tanjore were dying of starvation and could not induce the people to sell them food, the influence of the missionary availed with the cultivators, and supplies saved the remnant from destruction.

ALL the missions of the west coast of Africa have had more or less connection with the slave-trade. The conscious wrong of the traffic has proved a stimulus to various Christian denominations toward sending their pioneers to make redress by the proclamation of the gospel, until such ports as Lagos, formerly deriving their importance from the slave trade, have become the centers of a worthier commerce and of an aggressive Christian influence.

THE American Board, in addition to its work among the Zulus, in Africa, has during the last year succeeded in planting its standard at Bihe back from Benguela, and in Umzilla's Land, near the east coast of vigorous population has been found under the government of chiefs of rare natural ability, and of impulses favorable to mission work; in both, pioneers have fallen on the threshold of their career.

REV. MR. AND MRS. DAVIS, and Miss Nelson have presecuted the study of the language, superintended the day schools, the Sabbath services, and a Sabbath-school, in Shanghai, and rebuilt the mission house; and the mission now seems to be in a position for earnest and successful work. This Church, though small in numbers, is well able to reinforce this mission, and prosecute it with increasing efficiency. - The Missionary Review.

FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH .-- Ordained missionaries, 99; wives of missionaries, 71; women of W. F. M. S., 39; foreign teachers, 17; foreign local preachers, 11; native workers of W. F. M. S., 199; ordained native preachers, 218; unordained native preachers, 227; native local preachers, 226; native teachers, 527; other native helpers, 144; communicants, 28,127; day scholars, 11,161; S. S. scholars, 48,616.

THE English Presbyterian Church has issued a new and enterprising religious paper, The Outlook, devoted to denominational in-

THERE never was a stronger or healthier stimulus to the charities of the church at home than the foreign missionary spirit, which by giving to the benevolence of the church that wide, full sweep that its Lord Our American missionaries, in carrying the Bible into foreign lands, have opened up new avenues for trade, established our activity that has not been manifested since

> AFTER careful investigation, it is affirmed that, last year, from the expenditure of \$1,-133,000 in gospel work in the State of New York, the result was only one baptism to every \$300 expended. The same year the \$288,000 expended in foreign missions, resulted in one baptism to every \$31 expended -the gain among the heathen being almost ten-fold.

ONE of the most encouraging facts connected with missions, is the great increase In 1836 the anti-mission spirit was so of the native ministry as compared with that strong in the Miami Association, Ohio, that of missionaries sent from Christian lands. nineteen churches expelled six churches that | While the number of ordained missionaries favored Sunday-schools, Bible and temper- of the Presbyterian Board has in ten years ance societies. At this time the six churches | increased only 19, the number of native preachers and helpers had risen from 41 to

> In the dreadful massacre in 1862, in which a thousand whites were slain in Minnesota, Christian Indians helped save the lives of many whites and divided the Indians into two parties, so that, dreadful as was the de-

been five-fold as rapid as it was before.

Education

Conducted by REV. half of the Seventh-d

Among the varie

which have been

nations through th uted to the advance to the fame of ind Christian religion, the power of eloque means speaking on utterance of stroi adapted to excite in others, and o and forcible thoug an easy, effective sioned manner. of the human mi combination of fa and yet, the keyno simplicity of expre result of the speake and his language i and impulses. Bu ceptible of culti fore, forever object is a pretty native cultivated. Rath Quintillian and Tl Personal ascendence out adequate talen be as surely felt a but when it is w speech, it seems fir supplies the mind ing a delight, not to all who come w fluence.

winged with lofty f of sympathy establ ing upon it thrill a sentiment vibrating hearers, as if their v in the grasp of his stripping those to their independence ent to another nati tides follow the pa vesting men of th and affections, turn one man, with on voice, and that a then, indeed, you mere delight, but a than kings or milit Such, indeed, is th of a single man, h freedom, silenced n governments into Dr. Alembert,

says, "The prodig

Look further,

with the thunder!

works in the hands entire nation, furn timony of the sup another." The s Emérson, when hi appropriate organ energy." The his tion teems with the necromantic power of the two great nat and Rome. The directed the destin her fleets, though the valor of her tr able, but in the men who had the to concentrate, and passions of a whol were but one perso lace stirred by the thenes, Athens' gr with one accord an to march upon Phi of the harangue

would have persu against myself." When the comm to the dust beneatl they owed their the agonizing appe pale and famishi that he had fough tles, and yet had b which he could no in the laws and the those who had bee ors. It was not t gesture of Brutus mantle, and his li

forth in terrible de Tarquin, the Proj

monarch, he declar

thus baffled him,

bath memorial. The symbolism is complete

#### n work in Africa had commenced lave trade of Western Europe and can colonies began; if the ships ceeded to the African coast for nattels had carried the gospel and missionaries; if the energy which pplied in stimulating intestine and s for booty of men, women, and had been applied in education and Igating the arts of civilization. ald have presented a different as-

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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."

#### ELOQUENCE.

BY JOSEPH J. JEFFREY.

Among the various powers and influences which have been molding the characters of nations through the ages, and have contributed to the advancement of civilization and to the fame of individuals, none, except the Christian religion, has been more potent than the power of eloquence. Literally, eloquence means speaking out. It is the expression or utterance of strong emotion in a manner adapted to excite corresponding emotions in others, and ordinarily implies elevated and forcible thought, well-chosen language, an easy, effective utterance, and an impassioned manner. There is, perhaps, no effort of the human mind that demands a rarer combination of faculties than does oratory; and yet, the keynote of all true eloquence is simplicity of expression, which is the natural result of the speaker's being full of his theme, and his language is only echo of his feelings and impulses. But all the faculties are susceptible of cultivation; we must, therefore, forever object to the idea that eloquence is a pretty native gift, scarcely needing to be cultivated. Rather would we claim with Quintillian and Theremin that it is a virtue. Personal ascendency may exist with or without adequate talent for its expression, and be as surely felt as a mountain or a planet, but when it is weaponed with a power of speech, it seems first to become truly human, supplies the mind with fine material, becoming a delight, not only to its possessor, but to all who come within the range of his influence.

Look further, and see eloquence armed with the thunderbolt of powerful thought, winged with lofty feeling, the electric current of sympathy established, and the orator sending upon it thrill after thrill of emotion and sentiment vibrating to the sensibilities of his hearers, as if their very heart-strings were held in the grasp of his trembling fingers; see it stripping those to whom it is addressed of one hand he smote the House of Bourbon, their independence and making them obedient to another nature, as the mighty oceantides follow the path of the moon, thus divesting men of their own peculiar qualities and affections, turning a whole assembly into ed border, to startle and enlighten the comone man, with one heart, one pulse, one munity. James Otis, in his denunciation of voice, and that an echo of the speaker's; then, indeed, you see eloquence, not as a mere delight, but as a power, a power greater to kindle the flame which lighted the way to than kings or military chieftains can wield. | liberty, still fed by Henry Clay, Daniel Web-Such, indeed, is the power that, in the hands of a single man, has achieved victories for freedom, silenced monarchs, and turned their governments into democracies.

Dr. Alembert, the French philosopher, says, "The prodigies which eloquence often works in the hands of a single man upon an entire nation, furnish the most striking testimony of the superiority of one man over another." The same idea is expressed by Emerson, when he says, "Eloquence is the appropriate organ of the highest personal energy." The history of every age and nation teems with the miracles wrought by this necromantic power. It was the master spirit of the two great nations of antiquity—Greece and Rome. The current of power which directed the destinies of Attica, lay not in her fleets, though these were mighty, not in the valor of her troops, though unconquerable, but in the words and gestures of the men who had the genius and skill to move, to concentrate, and direct the energies and passions of a whole people, as though they were but one person. The Athenian populace stirred by the burning words of Demosthenes, Athens' greatest orator, started up with one accord and one cry, "We are ready to march upon Philip." And when a report of the harangue reached the Macedonian monarch, he declared of the orator who had thus baffled him, "Had I been there he would have persuaded me to take up arms against myself."

dom, and established the republic. Every reader of history knows something of Cicero's audacious Catiline and silenced the eloquent Hortensius, but deprived Curio of all power of recollection, and made even great Cæsar tremble, change his determined purpose, and acquit the man he had resolved to condemn. Aye, it was not until Demosthenes and Cicero, the two champions of ancient liberty, were silenced, that the triumph of despotism in Greece and Rome was complete. The fatal blow to Athenian greatness was the defeat which drove Demosthenes to exile and death; the deadly stroke at Roman freedom was that which smote off the head of Tully at Caieta.

In the Dark Ages it was the eloquence of a simple private man who has left to us only his baptismal name with the modest appellation of "Hermit," that roused the nations to engage in the Crusades, drove back the victhe shackles from the serfs, delivered the towns from the oppression of the barons, and changed the whole moral face of Europe.

A little later, the voice of a single monk Martin Luther, made the Vatican tremble, and emancipated half of Europe from the dominion of Papal Rome.

In the history of France, the home of oratory, we might dwell for hours upon the elo quence of Mirabeau, Louvet, Danton, Barbaroux, and Massillon, the Demosthenes of sacred oratory. The eloquence of Mirabeau played a decided part in the French Revolution, doing more to direct the storm of that political and social crisis than the valor of all her troops. It was his voice that hurled defiance at the king; and when he cried out to the astonished emissary of Lewis, "Slave. go tell your master we are here by the will of the people, and will depart only at the point of the bayonet!" the words echoed throughout Europe, and from that moment the bondage of the nation was broken and the fate of despotism sealed.

Who can tell what would have been the cause of European, or even of the world's history had not the British Senate shaken with the thunders of Fox's, Camden's, or Grattan's eloquence? or had Parliament not listened to the magnetic eloquence of Chat- | fied the seventh day, and gave it to man for ham, the profound reasoning of Burke, the burning satire and irony of Barre? To the fulminating eloquence of Chatham, history has borne abundant testimony. The destinies of his country were held in his grasp, while "he was the foremost man of all the world." Without dividing, he destroyed partv: without corrupting, he made a venal age unanimous; France sunk beneath him; with

'It was in the night of tyranny that the flames of eloquence first blazed up in America, like the lighted signal fires of a distractthe British Writs of Assistance, and Patrick Henry, in his famous speech in behalf of American independence, were among the first ster, John C. Calhoun, Edward Everett, and

It was the very spirit of eloquence breathed down through the ages that cropped out in the fiery appeals of the so-called "anti-slavery fanatic," precipitated the irrepressible conflict, broke the fetters of the slave, and thus removed the most formidable obstacle to the complete union of North and South, as well as the foulest stain from our escutch-

By thus tracing the history of eloquence, we see that in every age and nation, it has been establishing monuments to mark great events, and these have almost universally been triumphs in favor of right and justice. And, glancing at the present political, social, and moral status, we see the need of an advance step in the cultivation of this necromantic power, through which, and which alone, the giant reforms that have been begun and those yet to be commenced, are to reach their culmination in the perfection of society, government, and religion.

# Sabbath Reform.

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

THE SABBATH AND THE SUPPER.

A Sermon preached at the Second Alfred Church,

BY REV. D. E. MAXSON, D. D.

The human mind is so constituted that one person or event, by some coincidence of qualities, or by some contiguity of time or place, When the commons of Rome were bowed | suggests some other person or event in the to the dust beneath the load of debts which past or at a distance. The law of this menthey owed their patrician creditors, it was tal procedure is called by metaphysicians the the agonizing appeals of an old man in rags, law of suggestion, and the faculty thus actpale and famishing, who told the citizens ing the suggestive faculty. If you would that he had fought in eight and twenty bat- test the power and the worth of this princitles, and yet had been imprisoned for a debt | ple by setting society agoing without it, you which he could not pay, that caused a change | would have to demolish the most magnificent in the laws and the restoration to freedom of | structures, the costliest monuments, the those who had been enslaved by their credit- | proudest works of arts, the most cherished ors. It was not the fate of Lucretia, but the institutions and sacred customs of society; gesture of Brutus waving abroad her bloody | you would have to destroy the richest gems | tion by virtue of which all memorial institumantle, and his long-hidden soul bursting of literature, blot out the holiest words ever tions become memorial? Coincidence of time forth in terrible denunciation, that drove out | spoken by human lips; you would have to | is one of the strong elements by which me- | soul of man. The coincidence of time does

life since that sorrow swept over you.

This power has high significance up in the religious realm of men's lives, and God has taken advantage of it to link the beginnings torious crescent, demolished feudalism, shook and ongoings of human history in golden continuity, and thus it is the Sabbath stands up and speaks to us over six thousand years; across the path of man's forgetfulness of light, "In six days God made the heavens and the earth, and all that in them is, and rested on the seventh day; wherefore God blesed the Sabbath-day and hallowed it." Let it to be a sacred memento, a monumental reminder that our Father in heaven is the mighty Creator of the worlds and all the life that people them, and all the beauty that adorns them. Thus the fundamental part | law, and yet redemption from sin! Why, verities of being, operating through the imconstitution.

Till it ceases to be a fact that "in six days

God created all things, and rested the sev-

enth day," and therefore blessed and sancti-

a Sabbath, that Sabbath must stand just as God made it, to commemorate a finished creation and a divine example of resting; and since there was no finished creation until the sixth day's work was done, and no divine example of resting till the seventh day had come, the Sabbath, as a memorial of creation and an institution of God's example, and wielded in the other the democracy of could not occur on any other than the seventh day of the week; and God, in the eternal law of the Decalogue, could not have commanded to remember and keep holy any other day without a denial of all the facts and laws upon which he had based the sab batic institution. When you undertake to make a Sabbath-day of any day of the week but the seventh, you go clash against eternal facts of history and laws of being and decrees of Jehovah. If you shall essay to set it back to the fourth day of the week, and still claim it as a memorial institution, what can it call to mind but just so much of the creative work as had been done up to that day? There were the seas and the dry land, but no sun had been set in the heavens to rule the day, no moon and stars to rule the night, and not a living thing of insect, fish, bird, or mamalia was in all the wide waste. Surely it is not yet time to set up a memorial of creation and of rest from a finished work. If you shall carry the time still farther back, and place it on the first day of the week, then you have nothing to commemorate but that waste and formless mass of matter, that deep, dark chaos on which no ray of light was falling, and through which no voice but the voice of struggling element had ever resounded. So you see, a day to commemorate creation can not be set till there is a creation. The further down you go from the first day toward the seventh for a memorial day, the more you can make it mean, since each day was adding some new manifestation of the creation, and not till the seventh day dawns was there a finished creation to commemorate, and when that day dawned, the great Creator looked forth upon the heavens, full of his glorious handiwork, and upon the earth, green and beautiful, sea and land and air, peopled with myriad forms of joyous and throbbing life, and over all the glorious creation there was a being which he had made in his own image, and to him had given dominion over all he had made upon the earth. Then, then did the great Creator "look upon everything he had made, and behold it was very good;" and then did God "rest upon the seventh day from all his work which he had made." And then did "God bless the seventh day, and sanctify it for man, because that in it he had rested from all his work which God created and made."

And now what about this law of associa Tarquin, the Proud, demolished the king- | snatch from the very innermost sanctuary of | morial institutions become suggestive so as | not enter into this memento as in the Sab-

our homes the mementoes that still speak for | to call to mind the thing they commemorate; the loved ones, whose lips have been locked | and so it is we celebrate the Declaration of eloquence, how it not only confounded the | in death's silence through many lonely years. | Independence on the Fourth of July each And then you must invade the homes of the vear, because it was on that day, one hundead, with hammer and chisel, and break in | dred years ago, that the event we commemotales of men that once lived and loved. You | commemorate Washington's birthday on the sit in your window and look across the field, 22d of February, because on that day of greens, you see a white stone; you see no in- ago, the Father of his Country was born. So scription upon it, it speaks no audible word | we commemorate God's rest on the seventh to your ear, and yet to your heart it rehearses | day of the week, because at the end of the whole years of life and love, of struggles, of | first week of time he rested on the seventh companionships, and before you can turn day. So you see how the reason for comyour eye from it, it will tell the tale of your | manding to rest on the seventh day of the great life-sorrow, and of the years of lonely | week is based in the very law of associations, by coincidence of time, upon which the human mind is constructed, and by virtue of which memorial institutions have their principal value.

> But you have been told the Sabbath has been passed over to commemorate redemption. Who told you that, and upon what and as often as it comes round, it stands | authority? Have creation and God's rest Iost their need of commemoration, because re-God, and says to him, in letters of living | demption has come on the tapis of God's great procedure? Has it ceased to be a fact that men need reminding that in six days God created the world, rested on the seventh. and therefore blessed and sanctified it? Does redemption trample on the laws of God and the nature of man? Redemption from what? from the laws of Jehovah? the obligations of law? No law, and yet government! No of all religion, the first great truth around my dear sir, if there is no law of God, there which all other truths come to order and is then no sin against God, nor can there be, harmony, is kept in the mind of man by a | for "sin is the transgression of the law," and memorial institution, based in the eternal | it is nothing else. If Christ has done away the law of God, then can no man in the wide mutable laws of man's mental and moral | world be a sinner against God; and what is the need of a redeemer, if there is no sin? and if there is no law, then there can be no sin. Oh, no; let God be true, though every man be a liar. What did Paul mean when he indignantly asked, "Do we then make void the law through faith?" There can be no mistaking his magnificent meaning when he answers his own question: "God forbid; yea, we establish the law."

To establish the law, to vindicate its di vine claims, and to write its immutable deon the cross. All the pleas of love that beam from Calvary, mingling with all the thunders from Sinai, conspire to surmount all possible motives to lead rebels against the government of God back to loving obedience to the law of God. "Blessed indeed is the man whose delight is in the law of the Lord, who meditates on it day and night; and he shall be like a tree that is planted by the rivers of water, which bringeth forth his fruit in his season; his leaf also shall not wither, and whatsoever he doeth shall prosper." But the ungodly are not so, but are like the chaff which the wind driveth away; and who are the ungodly but they who will not have God's law for their rule of behavior?

But if the Sabbath can not be moved from creation to commemorate redemption (and right here is the main argument for the Sunday), what shall commemorate redemption? Just what Christ himself set to commemorate it, beautiful, complete, life-giving, is his own memorial of his sufferings and death, which he gave to his household of believers, on the last night he spent with them before his death. This is the account which Paul had from Christ himself: "The Lord Jesus, the same night in which he was betrayed, took bread, and when he had given thanks, he brake it and said, Take, eat, this is my body broken for you, this do in remembrance of me. And so he took the cup, and said, This do ye, as oft as ye drink it, in remembrance of me. For as oft as ye eat this bread, and drink this cup, ye do show forth the Lord's death till he come." The Lord's death, which the bread and wine commemorate, was the summate act of redemption; by his blood is atonement made. In this death all Jewish rites and sacrifices have their antitype; and when the dying Savior hung his head, saying, "it is finished," he meant that the great atonement was made, and the way opened by which repenting sinners might be forgiven, and the world drawn to him. In the death of the world's Redeemer, the world alone has hope of salvation; there is no other way whereby men can be saved.

And in the institution we this day come to celebrate, we have the most complete and touching memento of the dying love of Christ. The symbolism is complete between the broken bread and the running wine, and his broken body and running blood. We break the bread, so his body was broken. We pour smarting wound than to sit together in comthe wine, so his blood was poured out. More memoration of the love of him who has borne than this. The bread is nourishing to the so much, so patiently, so lovingly, all our body. Physical life comes of it; and so of the pinfirmities. broken body of Christ, and of his running blood, comes all healing to the disordered

in the coincidence of substance and function. The direction is not to celebrate the supper on the day in which Christ was crucified. as was the case in instituting the Sabbath, but the elemental symbolism is all complete, and pieces the speaking marble, standing tell- rate or call fresh to mind, occurred. We so we are told, "As often as ye eat this bread and drink this cup, ye do show forth the Lord's death till he come." His death we commemorate to-day, and nothing else and then peering out from among the ever- February, one hundred and fifty-three years but that, and what it means to our poor souls; and we are thrown upon our own sense of need, and love of our departed friend for time when, and how often. In the days of the apostles, it seems they sometimes broke bread daily, and from house to house. This was before the church was fully organized and settled. In coming to this feast we come to an occasion full of mingled sadness and joy. It seems indeed sad that our redemption must be wrought out by such a tragedy, such a sacrifice; but through the gloom of Gethsemane and calvary, there gleams the sunshine of a love equal to the task. All love has its Gethsemane, for all love goes to its realization, in sacrifice for the one loved. If God so loved the world as to give his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth on him might not perish, but have eternal life; and if the Son accepted the sad office, and then all heaven rang with "joy to the world, the Lord has come," let earth receive her King, we may join the joyful acclaim and shout Hallelujah, as under the shadow of the cross we are bathed in the infinite love of the Great Father heart, which opened itself upon us on that tragical day. The resurrection of Christ was the final triumphant attestation of the divinity he claimed for himself, the final proof that the blood shed on the cross was the blood of one come down from heaven, and when he had finished his post-resurrection work, his momentous forty days with his disciples, he went back to his Father to be our High Priest, such as could be touched with a sympathy of the humanity he had borne in his own person, whose woes he had borne on his great brother heart. Baptism, by his own appointment, was set to be the memorial of his death and resurrection, which, by immersion in water, beautifully symbolizes his burial and resurrection, while the submersion in water, the world-wide agent and symbol of purification, voices the washng of regeneration which the candidate has and in the blood of atonement. So all God's great dealings with men. All the religious help and culture he has bestowed on him in creation and redemption have been caught up and handed down the ages, by just such memorial institutions as only a God could devise, and they come to us to-day and lay their great benedictions upon us. They fit our crees on the living tables of men's hearts, the | spiritual wants better than our grocer and Son of God groaned in the garden and bled tailor can fit and answer our physical wants. Do you feel in you, my brother, as you handle the things of the world, any weariness of body, and fainting of spirit, and doubtings of God and heaven and Christ and salvation? what an answer comes to you in to-day's memorials. As you awoke and looked out on the blue sky this morning, your inner ear listened, and you heard the day speak to you. and your doubts died and your joy arose as you remembered the Sabbath day: and higher still has it been rising as you have come to the sanctuary, to join hearts and voices with the brethren you love, in praising the God who made the world in six days and rested the seventh. O, is not the rest sweeter today because it is God's rest day, the very day of the week on which God and the patriarch, the prophets, Christ and the apostles rested? the one, and the only one on which our Father in heaven ever pronounced his benediction, ever blessed, ever sanctified? And, O, how sweetly do Eden, Sinai, and Calvary, creation and redemption, God and Christ, shake hands across the centuries, as here to day, in the sanctuary, we remember God and Christ through the very mementoes they have set us to keep us near to them. O, my brethren, do we realize amid what great and glorious and loving ministrations we are sitting to-day—God's own Sabbath day, a gift of love, exactly fitted to our highest need of body and soul, speaking backward of God, the Creator, and typically forward of the heavenly rest we hope to enter through Christ? and right here comes up the very memento Christ himself set us to draw us near to him. Come, my brethren, let us draw near, very near to God, our Creator, and very near to Christ, our Redeemer. Let no one of us who loves Jesus to-day turn his back upon the dying gifts of his best friend. If any one of us is cold, and feels unworthy to sit at the Lord's table, remember it is to draw us nearer to him who alone can warm us back to life, and whose worthiness alone it is which gives us access to the Father's love. We are not worthy of the least of God's mercies, not worthy to have Christ die for us, but since he has done it, and we have come into his kingdom, we are where his table is set, and set for us. If we are hungry, physically, we eat. If our spirits are faint and weak and unworthy to-day, what better can we do than to come to the fountain of life, and feed on the only food that can strengthen up our wasting life? This is just what the table of the Lord is for. If we were not liable to get cold and unworthy, and to wander away from Christ, he would have given us no reminder of his dying love to call us back to love and labor for him, to love and fellowship for each other. Do you feel cold toward one another? Has one offended another? How better bridge the cold chasm, heal the

> "Just as I am, without one plea, But that thy blood was shed for me, But that thou bidst me come to thee; O, Lamb of God, I come, I come."

# The Sabbath Recorder.

Alfred Centre, N. Y., Fifth-day, August 31, 1882.

All communications, whether on business or for publication, should be addressed to "The Sabbath Recorder, Alfred Centre, Allegany Co., N. Y."

#### COMMEMORATION.

There is absolutely nothing in heaven or earth that is not subjected to adverse criti cisms. Fault-finding is extended to God's providences as well as to men's acts. The disposition to unhesitatingly condemn every thing which does not fully conform to their wishes, seems to be predominant in a great many people. There are those, too, who ap parently take great satisfaction in discovering and magnifying the defects in any thing or work, and are blind to any beauties or merits it may possess. Some appear to think that, in finding fault with any enterprise they have not planned, they show superior discernment and wisdom. Qthers undertake to raise themselves in popular estimation by condemning the plans, and aspersing the motives of others. Whatever the object, the spirit of carping criticism does not commend its possessor to thoughtful, right-minded people. The dog that snarls at everything, is not only not a pleasant companion, but we soon learn to place very little confidence in his opinions concerning the object over which he makes so much ado. The habit of looking for, and dwelling upon only the unlovely features of things, will surely develop a very unlovely and unattractive spirit in the individual Defects in any plan of work should be sought for only that they may be remedied, not for the purpose of tearing down or obstructing the work. Those who see and heartily approve the good in others and are ready to co-operate in others, plans cheerfully, when they can not secure better, are sure to accomplish something, if it be no more than the cultivation of the sweet and gentle spirit of Christ in their own hearts. It does the soul good, and it does the others good to commend their efforts. A little more approval and less unfavorable criticism from us all, would no doubt be an advantage to our cause. Because we can not have our ideal in this imperfect world, we should not cease our efforts to promote the cause of truth, and we should be very careful not to dishearten others with our criticisms. Praise the virtues, if you have to be silent concerning the faults. A. B. P.

#### THE POWER OF LOVE.

Much has been said of the power of love, yet how we forget to exercise it! We re member the fable of the contest between the fierce north wind and the sun, and how the latter was the victor. We remember, too, how David calls God a "sun," and that John calls him "love." Then we think of the analogy between the sun and love. We see that the sun is the source of light and heat and the center of reciprocal attraction in our universe; and that it requires all of these elemental forces in nature, light, heat, and attraction to properly symbolize the power and qualities of love. Love is a light to perceive, a heat to warm, an attraction to draw and hold together the moral universe

John tells us again—and who knew better than he?-that "perfect love casteth out fear." Where it exists between individuals there is no fear. Some persons are so forbidding, it is hard to love them. Their look is a thunder-cloud, and you fear them. There is no perfect love between you and them. It may be perfect on your part, so far as you can make it so, but love to be complete must be mutual. My dear brother, is there that in your state of heart, or countenance, or word, or manner, that makes any human creature stand in fear of you? It may be a sullen disposition, or you may be haughty and lifted up in your own conceit, or by reason of your possessions; you may have inherited and cultivated a cold, unsympathetic reserve, and some stand in fear of you. All this should be reversed. To feel that we are a terror to others!-none but a tyrant could endure that. Not only a fear of each other, does perfect love remove, but entire and complete love toward God removes the fear of death, and nothing else will do it. In this perfect love toward God, there enters largely the element of filial trust and confidence. Not only is fear excluded, but all malignity and all undue regard for self. Furthermore, perfect love is the greatest motive to action; under its inspiration labor is joyous; it is the most infallible guide to duty, it is as unerring almost as an instinct; it is the basis and substratum of all noble

#### EDUCATED MINISTRY.

An able theological writer says, the popular mind feels by instinct a more profound respect for scholarly authority than we often give it credit for. Underneath the apparent dislike of books and scholarly men, there is an innate, though unexpressed, conviction that knowledge is better than ignorance, that the man of real scholarly attainments is the masterly man among men. If the most unlearned man in the church should hear his minister berating the schools and deprecating a learned ministry, he would have difficulty to respect him. It is natural that educated mind should honor education, and the thinking who people know but little of education, except the want of it, will not have very profound regard for a man of scholarly attainments, who has not regard enough for the men of his class to stand by them. Il literate men would be shocked to be told that the minister was opposed to libraries and schools, while making show of learning in his ministrations. While they themselves do not care to see the libraries, nor attend the universities, they are glad to know that they exist, and that their minister knows all about them, and respects them. Any parishioner of average good sense will feel larger respect for his pastor, and for every sermon he hears him preach, for having called on him the other day, and found him hard at work with a large and well-worn library. The very sight of books awakens yearnings in an uneducated man that well up from the deeps of conscious want and consequent weakness. The man can hardly have gotten upon the first round of the ascent from barbarism who has no impulses stirred within him to be something more and better than he is, by the sight of the appurtenances of learning that flourish all around him.

Dr. Phelps, in his "Theory of Preaching," p. 196, uses the following emphatic language in commendation of an educated ministry. It is no more emphatic than true: "An educated preacher, who respects himself, is the representative of all the libraries to his people. The wisdom of the age is tributary to his sermons. No other man can be master of the situation as he can be, if he respects his opportunities. He unites the authority of his teachers with the sympathy of his hearers. He is on the middle ground between the heights of the university and the popular lowlands. He blends authority with sympathy, and that is a union of forces which no other combination of moral forces can equal." The solidly educated minister, the one whose whole life has been impressed by the culturing power of his teachers, will be most easily distinguished, even by the commonest hearer, from the pedant who goes into the pulpit to play the part of an educated ministry. Genuine culture is a most difficult thing to counterfeit. It speaks a language so all its own, that, like the unfortunate beast in the fable, if the pedant essay to speak it, his coarse voice will betray

#### MORALITY.

It will be noticed by those who read the Chautauqua Assembly Herald that Mr. Authony Comstock, in his lecture on "Midbeing one of the foremost of those who advocate the carrying of foul literature through the mails. Mr. Comstock had just been on to Washington searching the records, and brought back copies to prove that the great Illinois orator had used his name and personal influence to secure the repeal of that wise and salutary law prohibiting the passage of immoral publications through the mails and post-offices of the United States. This announcement will be a surprise to many of the friends and admirers of Mr. Ingersoll, because he is known to be a kind husband and a loving father, and in all his lectures so ready to praise the pure joys of home and the sacred ties of the family; and yet with all his admiration of purity, and his praise of morality, it seems strange that he should lend the great powers of his intellect to those debased creatures who are publishing obscene books and papers, and trying to get them carried through the mails, so as to corrupt the young at their homes, and poison the morals of society at the fountain head. But Mr. Comstock makes the matter plain in the following statement: "A creature endowed with high genius by Almighty God, that can stoop so low as to go about this country insulting every Christian man and woman, breaking down that which lifts and ennobles, destroying that which is pure and good—a man who can earn his living by blaspheming God

has been fighting this evil for fourteen years, | the time tickets are put on sale to Oct. 15th, and he has become only too well acquainted for continuous passage, as follows: Addison, with its advocates, and the following comes | \$9; Hornellsville, \$9 75; Almond, \$9 90; from all these years of experience: "There Alfred, \$10; Andover, \$10 40; Wellsville, is one point established beyond question. | \$10 70; Scio, \$10 85; Belmont, \$11; Belvi-The only class, as a class, and sect, that has | dere, \$11 10; Friendship, \$11 30; Olean, ever undertaken the defense, systematically, | \$12; Salamanca, \$12 75. Further informa of this cursed business is the infidel." May | tion as to details will appear next week. it not be true that denying the Lord Jesus Christ and rejecting the blessed Bible leads to lawlessness of thought, and then lawlessness of action? And may it not be especially true, as Gerrit Smith is reported to have said on his death-bed, "I have learned that true morality can only keep pace with trust in Christ as my Savior?"

#### THE LAW FULFILLED.

It is not an uncommon thing to hear per

sons speak of Christ as having fulfilled the

law in such a sense or such a manner as to

release the believer in Christ from any obli-

gation to observe the law. An appeal to the

Sermon on the Mount ought to dissipate at

once and for ever such a misconception of

Christ's work. He tells the people that ex-

pect their righteousness shall exceed the righteousness of the scribes and Pharisees, they can in no wise enter into the kingdom of heaven. If the law, for which the scribe and Pharisee were zealous, required much; the law of Christ required not less, but more. That the law here referred to was the moral law is shown by the examples which Christ cites by way of illustration of the principle under consideration. The law had said, "Thou shalt not kill." Christ says not only 'Thou shalt not kill," but also "Thou shalt not be angry with thy brother." Thus, in the teaching of Christ, the divine precept against murder received a deeper meaning than it had hitherto possessed. The old law was satisfied when men withheld the hand from the actual commission of murder. The new interpretation which the same law received in the teaching of Christ made it an hatred or unjust anger toward a fellow-man. shalt not make unto thee any graven image, &c., it was satisfied when men refrained from the outward forms of idolatry. Under the interpretation of the law given by the Sermon on the Mount, the fact that the spiritual worship of God is enjoined does not give men license to practice the forms of idolatry. "Remember the Sabbath-day to keep it holy," under the new interpretation, means not less, but more, than under the old. In other words, the precepts which forbid idolatry and enjoin the worship of God, which require the sacred observance of the Sabbath, which forbid murder and unchastity, &c., are precepts to be faithfully and profitably obunder the old. The only difference is, and it is a vast difference, these requirements, under the old dispensation, related to the outward conduct, and their observance was enforced by restraints and motives of an external character, while under the new dispensation obedience is a thing of the heart, to be otherwise than obey the law, which is holy, must proceed from the heart, therefore he is | ly and entertaining matter. freed from all obligations of obedience to the forms of the divine law, has need to study again the teachings of the Sermon on the Mount. There he will learn that his righteousness must be in no sense less than, but in every sense in excess of, that of the scribes and Pharisees.

here, and of blessedness beyond. E. M. D. in this cursed business." Mr. Comstock that road, to New York and return, from become a permanent institution.

#### THE STUDY OF HEBREW.

It is of vast importance to be able to read the Bible in the original languages. No one can have any idea of the advantage until he has actually experienced it by an acquaintance with the Hebrew of the Old Testament. In the New Testament the Greek has a modern form. The thought is western, occidental. But passing over to the Old Testament we come into a new atmosphere; we come in contact with the manners and the customs and the men of the East These men do not think in the forms in which our Western ideas clothe themselves. When their thoughts are put into our Western speech, something is lost: a flavor, an air, which can not be transferred, which be- the year 1882. During the vacation of longs to the Hebrew words themselves. that to know how to read the original Hebrew of the Psalms or the Prophets is to come face to face, into closest companionship, to think the very thoughts of the writ-

An opportunity has offered itself to our Biblical students to obtain this knowledge, by the Correspondence School for Hebrew Study, conducted by Prof. W. R. Harper, of Morgan Park, Illinois, whose advertisement appears in another column. The plan is this: A printed lesson-paper is mailed to the student each week. This lesson-paper assigns the tasks which are to be performed, furnishes assistance and suggestions, and contains questions on the lesson, thus guiding the work of the student as though he were in the recitation-room. Every week the pupil mails to the Instructor a recitation paper, infraction of the law to cherish the spirit of on which he has written (1) the tasks assigned in the printed lesson; (2) the answers The principle illustrated in this example is to such questions as may be asked therein, thought best to offer. In this manner each lesson in the course is studied and the results of the study submitted to the Instructderived from such work is second only to that which is received from actual contact with the living teacher.

night Darkness," charges Mr. Ingersoll with | to God and love to man that it] can not do | to Barcelona—a series of "Mediterranean | Ports and Gardens," full of picturesque bits, example and precept, he taught men the do Emerson." The problem of the Misspirit and method of obedience. He also sissippi River, and the theories proposed for made it possible for men to fulfill the require- its solution, form the subject of a timely the blood of the atonemnt for a new heart contributes a short story, "A Doctor from which true obedience must spring. And | Spoiled." "Love will Find out the Way," thus, not only for himself, but for all who is contributed by Mrs. Elizabeth D. B. Stodbelieve on him, he fulfilled the law. It is, dard. Poems are contributed by Hjalmar therefore, a grave misconception of Christ's H. Boyesen and Philip Bourke Marston. teaching and of his work to suppose that William Black's new novel, "Shandon when he fulfilled the law he destroyed it. | Bells," is finely illustrated by William Small. He who flatters himself that because the The Editor's Easy Chair, Literary and Hisworship and service which God requires | torical Records, and Drawer are full of time-

THE Allegany Monitor is the title of a spirited temperance campaign weekly paper, published at Belmont, in this county, by V. A. Willard, Esq., under the auspices of the Allegany County Temperance Association. Such a paper is needed in this county to counteract the liquor interest, which has con-Conference Excursion.—Arrangements | trolled the nominations of both political parhave been made through the Agent of the ties for years. Price for the campaign, 25 Alfred are keenly alive to temperance inand ridiculing religion, has found his true New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad cents. We hope the friends of temperance terests, and will be on hand when anything character, and the great source of happiness level when he undertakes to serve the devil character, and the great source of happiness level when he undertakes to serve the devil character, and the great source of happiness level when he undertakes to serve the devil character, and the great source of happiness level when he undertakes to serve the devil character, and the great source of happiness level when he undertakes to serve the devil character, and the great source of happiness level when he undertakes to serve the devil character, and the great source of happiness level when he undertakes to serve the devil character, and the great source of happiness level when he undertakes to serve the devil character, and the great source of happiness level when he undertakes to serve the devil character, and the great source of happiness level when he undertakes to serve the devil character, and the great source of happiness level when he undertakes to serve the devil character is wanted of them.

# Home Heuz.

ALFRED CENTRE—VACATION NOTES.

The village of Alfred Centre has, during the past two months, been the scene of unusual activity. The block of stores so long in process of erection, has, this Summer, been pushed well toward completion. The two which are to be occupied by Messrs. A. E. & W. H. Crandall and Burdick & Green are nearly finished. As a whole, the Block will be one of the finest business structures to be found outside of the large cities. President Allen's "Stoneheim" and the Kenyon Memorial Hall are being finished. The latter will be dedicated late this Fall. University Hall is receiving needed repairs and additions, and numerous private buildings are in different stages of construction. The stone abutments are ready to receive the new iron bridge which is to span the stream at the lower end of the village.

All told, no year in the history of Alfred has witnessed more substantial progress than So Alfred University now drawing to a close, Summer Classes in Elocution and Oil Painting have been held, which, with other attractions, have drawn many people here from abroad, and Mr. Leonard at the Hotel and Mrs. Baker at the University Boarding Hall, have both had occasion to rejoice over full Last week those of us who waked up in

time for it, enjoyed a rare musical feast.

Doct. J. M. Stillman held a Musical Con-

vention here which continued through four days. About seventy-five singers from Alfred and neighboring towns were present. The time was spent in musical drill and recreation. Many excellent singers were in attendance, and all showed enthusiasm in their work. On Thursday evening, the Convention closed with a Concert by the whole company, assisted by Mrs. Marie Gibson, of Elmira, a noted Soprano. This concert was doubtless the best musical entertainment ever given in Alfred, but coming like thunder the same in each of the several precepts of and (3) any questions or difficulties which out of a clear sky, in the middle of a Sumthe Decalogue. When the law said, "Thou may have occurred to him in the study of mer vacation, it was over and gone before the lesson. This recitation paper is prompt- the people of Alfred fairly realized what was ly returned with the errors in it corrected, going on among them. The programme and with such suggestions as it may be consisted of glees, solos, duets-vocal and instrumental—and choruses. The selections were excellent, and the performance of them especially so. The delight which was kindled or for correction, criticism and suggestion. | by the opening exercise was not marred by It can not be doubted that the profit to be any item, but increased steadily to the close. Among the exercises specially notable, were the "French Solo," by Miss Amanda P. Larkin, of Alfred; "When the leaves begin to turn," solo, by Miss M. L. Hough, of HARPER'S MAGAZINE for September opens | Hornellsville; "Nearer My God to Thee," with a beautiful frontispiece, entitled "A solo, by Mrs. Geo. T. Musson, of Brooklyn, Sunday Morning in Surrey," from a picture N. Y.; "Murmuring Sea," duet, by Misses served under the new dispensation as well as by Alfred Parsons. The same artist, with Gertrude Smith, of Scio, and Corrabelle equal charm, illustrates Mrs. Lillie's papers, | Crandall; instrumental exercises, by Mr. "In Surrey," the first of which appears in Fred A. Very, of Wellsville, and Miss this number. One of our most characteristic | Crandall and Mrs. Robt. Gorton, of Alfred. coast towns-York, in Maine, near Ports- The heavier exercises consisted of glees, mouth—is beautifully illustrated by W. F. anthems, &c., mainly composed or ar-Halsall and E. H. Garrett. The fifth and ranged from the old Masters by Doct. last paper of Mr. Lathrop's "Spanish Vis- | Stillman, among which were "The Greeting rendered because the heart is so full of love tas" describes the coast towns from Malaga | Glee," "Deep Rolling Clouds," "O, it is a good thing to give thanks," "As panteth the hart." "Tarry with me," "I will serve just, and good. Obedience begins a long of which the writer and the artist have made the Lord," arranged from the National way back of the outward form, in the motives the most. "The Weibertreue" (Faithful Hymn of Ecuador, and the "Star of Bethof the heart, but it stops not until, to the Wives) is the title of a very interesting aclehem." Mrs. Gibson sang "La Crudela," full extent of the ability to do, it has ful- count of Weinsberg, in Suabia. The third from the opera of Betly, "Patterson Waltz," filled the letter of the law. It was in this part of Col. Higginson's American History is and "Good Bye," and as encores "Old manner that Christ magnified the law and illustrated with eight engravings. Edwin Folks at Home," and "I wouldn't, would made it honorable. He observed its outward | P. Whipple contributes an entertaining paper | you?" Mrs. Gibson's singing was beautiful forms from its inward spirit. And thus, by entitled "Some Recollections of Ralph Wal- beyond description. Mr. Fred A. Very, of Wellsville, accompanied the exercises on the piano, and Miss Corrabelle Crandall, of Alfred, on the organ, to the great satisfaction ments of the law by the provisions made in paper by David A. Curtis. Barnet Phillips of all. Doct. Stillman is to be congratulated on his success as a musical conductor, but especially on the eminence to which he has risen as an interpreter of musical thought and inspiration, and as a composer. It is dawning upon us that we have in him, in music, what Oliver Goldsmith and Hans Anderson were in literature, who walked among their cotemporaries unknown, but received undying fame among distant people and coming generations. President Allen is expected home this

Students are dropping in for the opening year. Nearly all the available rooms in the University buildings and in private houses

Rev. John R. Clarke and Mrs. Yeomans, able temperance workers, have each spoken Aug. 21, 1882. New Jerse PLAINFIEI

LINCKLAEN CI

The Church is now wadi

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al welfare.

The weather has been the time for over two wee one of the most severe storms occurred that has vears. It lasted about tw ning struck in many pla making our dwellings trei damage was done. Ligi barn on the late Doctor farm twice, the second til black horse that served th vears, while a man sitting floor over the horse escap injury. The Doctor had his will for the care of the his natural life; but the el before his natural time.

We have had no rain to vegetation begins to with Our markets are overflo mellons, and the goodies that is feeding us most be

Our meetings are still ke interest, and our Sabbath averages from fifty to sev of our people are away to of a vacation, and a rest if toils of life. The "Cram for at home soon. The from them published in th been read with interest by the readers of the RECORD expect semething interesti resentative men.

The great rush to the places of resort is upon the Excursions from our city day, and millions of people York and surrounding cit friends with us from New several days, we have with Island, Rockaway Beac Asbury Park and Ocean G ing in New York and the Cemetery, Washington's Island is situated in the New York to Sandy Hool of the Bay that makes near Perth Amboy and s and and in sight of quar a fine view through th ocean. It is a wonderfu great city, especially upon easy of access by steamer is a safe bathing place, t liable to filthiness from

nel and the place itself. Rockaway is situated o row land making out toward Sandy Hook, and beach. It is a great resol Germans. The business railroad from Brooklyi thousand passengers to Sunday, besides what th there. The record also kegs of lager beer were u besides other liquors. I not yet opened theres. I Long Branch is beauti

of Sandy Hook, and has beautiful residences on e and doubtless more Natio there than at any other our coast. Asbury Park and Oce

fully situated some sever ern coast. The two citi nected, only a narrow in by damming up a small s divides them. Some for on this lake for the acco ors, conveying people be

# **Jome Aews.**

New York.

D CENTRE—VACATION NOTES.

age of Alfred Centre has, during co months, been the scene of unity. The block of stores so long of erection, has, this Summer, ed well toward completion. The are to be occupied by Messrs. W. H. Crandall and Burdick & nearly finished. As a whole, the h be one of the finest business to be found outside of the large resident Allen's "Stoneheim" and n Memorial Hall are being finished. will be dedicated late this Fall. Hall is receiving needed repairs ions, and numerous private builddifferent stages of construction. abutments are ready to receive the bridge which is to span the stream er end of the village.

d, no year in the history of Alfred ssed more substantial progress than 1882. During the vacation of niversity now drawing to a close, Masses in Elocution and Oil Paintbeen held, which, with other athave drawn many people here from nd Mr. Leonard at the Hotel and er at the University Boarding Hall, had occasion to rejoice over full

ek those of us who waked up in it, enjoyed a rare musical feast. M. Stillman held a Musical Con. ere which continued through four bout seventy-five singers from I neighboring towns were present. was spent in musical drill and Many excellent singers were in and all showed enthusiasm in On Thursday evening, the Consed with a Concert by the whole ssisted by Mrs. Marie Gibson, of noted Soprano. This concert was the best musical entertainment in Alfred, but coming like thunder ear sky, in the middle of a Sumon, it was over and gone before of Alfred fairly realized what was among them. The programme f glees, solos, duets-vocal and al and choruses. The selections ent, and the performance of them so. The delight which was kindled ening exercise was not marred by but increased steadily to the close. exercises specially notable, were ich Solo," by Miss Amanda P. Alfred; "When the leaves begin solo, by Miss M. L. Hough, of He; "Nearer My God to Thee," rs. Geo. T. Musson, of Brooklyn, Murmuring Sea," duet, by Misses Smith, of Scio, and Corrabelle sinstrumental exercises, by Mr. Very, of Wellsville, and Miss end Mrs. Robt. Gorton, of Alfred. er exercises consisted of glees, &c., mainly composed or arom the old Masters by Doct. mong which were "The Greeting ep Rolling Clouds," "O, it is a to give thanks," "As panteth "Tarry with me," "I will serve arranged from the National cuador, and the "Star of Bethrs. Gibson sang "La Crudela," era of Betly, "Patterson Waltz," Bye," and as encores "Old ome," and "I wouldn't, would Gibson's singing was beautiful ription. Mr. Fred A. Very, of ecompanied the exercises on the Miss Corrabelle Crandall, of de organ, to the great satisfaction Stillman is to be congratulated ess as a musical conductor, but the eminence to which he has interpreter of musical thought

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re dropping in for the opening all the available rooms in the aildings and in private houses

R. Clarke and Mrs. Yeomans, ice workers, have each spoken es here of late. The people of cenly alive to temperance inwill be on hand when anything is matter is wanted of them.

LINCKLAEN CENTRE.

The Church is now wading through trials, vet there are some who are striving for the unity of the spirit, in the bonds of the gos-Eld. A. Campbell has been laboring with us and the Cuyler Church the past two or three weeks, and his labors have been highly appreciated by the Church, and other people. He is truly an aged father in Israel, in his 82d year, who, we believe, is doing up his last work, and is doing it well. His bodily health is poor, but he is strong in the Spirit. The two Sabbaths he spent with us were of great interest, large gatherings from all quarters assembled to hear the word, which was spoken in Spirit and in power. We also had a refreshing season in conference. We believe Eld. Campbell is just the one to do us good. Could we be favored with his labors a few months we believe that great good would be accomplished. We are heartily thankful to the Missionary Board for the interest they manifest in our spiritu-B. S. BURDICK. al welfare. Aug. 21, 1882.

#### New Jersey. PLAINFIELD.

The weather has been delightful most of the time for over two weeks. August 7th, one of the most severe rain and thunder storms occurred that has visited us for many vears. It lasted about two hours. Lightning struck in many places, the thunder making our dwellings tremble; yet but little damage was done. Lightning struck the farm twice, the second time killing the old black horse that served the Doctor so many floor over the horse escaped without serious before his natural time.

vegetation begins to wither for want of it. that is feeding us most bountifully this sea-

toils of life. The "Cram Club" is looked for at home soon. The communications from them published in the RECORDER, have been read with interest by many. Certainly the readers of the RECORDER had a right to expect semething interesting from such representative men.

places of resort is upon the people of the east. | thy Lord." Excursions from our city go out nearly every day; and millions of people emerge from New York and surrounding cities daily. Having friends with us from New York State for several days, we have with them visited Coney Island, Rockaway Beach, Long Branch, Asbury Park and Ocean Grove; besides taking in New York and the Park, Greenwood Cemetery, Washington's Rock, etc. Coney Island is situated in the main channel from New York to Sandy Hook, on the east side of the Bay that makes in south-westerly, near Perth Amboy and south of Staten Island and in sight of quarentine. . It affords a fine view through the channel, to the ocean. It is a wonderful resort from the great city, especially upon Sundays, as it is easy of access by steamers and railroad. It is a safe bathing place, though the water is liable to filthiness from refuse of the channel and the place itself.

Rockaway is situated on an arm of narrow land making out from Long Island, toward Sandy Hook, and has a fine outside beach. It is a great resort, especially by the Germans. The business record tells of the railroad from Brooklyn, taking off fifty thousand passengers to this place on one Sunday, besides what the steamboats land there. The record also shows that 1,500 kegs of lager beer were used there that day, besides other liquors. The great hotel is not yet opened there. It is some 1,100 feet

Long Branch is beautifully situated south of Sandy Hook, and has some of the most beautiful residences on our Southern coast; and doubtless more National gamblers gather there than at any other watering place on

Asbury Park and Ocean Grove are beautifully situated some seven miles up the southern coast. The two cities are closely connected, only a narrow fresh-water lake made by damming up a small stream near the ocean divides them. Some four hundred boats are ors, conveying people back and forth from not yet completed.

the surf to the depot, about one mile, for ten cents each, the same price that coachmen are allowed to charge. These two places are the great resort for picnics for Sunday Schools, Churches, and reform societies, as there are no intoxicating beverages allowed to be sold in either place. Drunkenness or rowdyism are seldom seen in either place, and they have but little use for a police force. The shore and surf are fine for bathing, and it is no uncommon thing for 10,000 to 15,000 people to bathe on these points in a day. The camp grounds are situated on the Ocean Grove side of the lake, in the thickest part of the grove, and are most admirably arranged. Thousands can be seated under cover. Meetings of a religious or reform character are in session here nearly every day of the warm season. The original proprietors of these places made proper arrangements to keep drunkenness from their midst, by providing in all conveyances that no intoxicants should be manufactured or sold on the premises. Hence, it will ever be a safe resort for all good people. It is wonderful to contrast the faces and characters of the people who come here, and those at other watering pla-E. LANPHEAR.

Aug. 24, 1882.

## West Virginia.

GREENBRIER.

We are having a very wet season. Crops are good, and mostly saved in fine condition. We have Sabbath-school and service nearly every Sabbath, preaching twice a month, barn on the late Doctor C. H. Stillman's prayer and conference every evening after

We hail with delight the weekly visits of years, while a man sitting on a box on the the SABBATH RECORDER. For many years we have been a subscriber, but it seems to injury. The Doctor had made provisions in | us to become more and more interesting. his will for the care of the old horse during | There are many points of interest, of which his natural life; but the elements called him | we have not time nor space to write. From it we hear from our beloved Zion in We have had no rain to speak of since, and | various sections of the country. From it we often hear from isolated ones, who have gone Our markets are overflowing with fruit, out as pioneers of an unpopular truth. We mellons, and the goodies of mother earth | confess to a deep interest and sympathy for them, and often, in our weakness, send up a prayer to our kind heavenly Father in their Our meetings are still kept up with good | behalf, hoping that they will "let their light | interest, and our Sabbath-school attendance so shine before men that they may see their averages from fifty to seventy-five. Many good works, and glorify their Father which "Fear not, little flock, it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom." May we all so live that it can be said to us by and by, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler The great rush to the ocean and other over many things; enter thou into the joy of

> "So may we meet, to part no more, On Canaan's happy, peaceful shore." JACOB DAVIS.

Ohio.

JACKSON CENTRE.

The children and grandchildren of Mrs. Sarah Watkins, of Jackson, Ohio, gave her a pleasant surprise on the eighty-second anniversary of her birth, August 17th, in which over forty of her children and grandchildren participated. Her maiden name was Sarah David. She was born in Crawford county, Penn., was married to Joseph Watkins in 1824, moved to Ohio in 1835, and settled in Shelby county, Salem Township, where her husband died, in 1866. After his her youngest son until last Winter. She is now making her home with her daughter, Mrs. B. F. Howell, Jackson Township, Shelby county.

# Condensed News.

Italian papers announce the discovery at Dorgali, in the island of Sardinia, of a great stalactite cave. Fifteen galleries have been already traced. In one of them there is a row of pillars like white marble, and the floor is smooth, resembling the finest basalt. When lit up with torches the combinations and varieties of coloring are wonderfully beauti-

At a meeting of the striking freight men on the Erie Railway, Aug. 21st, resolutions were passed, acknowledging their mistake in striking, and forever renouncing the union, which was joined through misrepresentation, and denouncing Murphy and McNamara, the leaders of the strike, and asking to be given work.

Senator Hill's physicians say that the cancer which killed him was caused by tobacco. He had a habit of holding a cigar almost constantly in his mouth, and keeping the nicotine-coated end against the left side of his

The hotel Hamarock, at Scituate, Mass., was burned on the morning of Aug. 21st, at 5 o'clock, from a defective flue. There were about 100 boarders in the house, some of clothes, but all escaped. Many of the inmates, too, were compelled to jump from the upper part of the building to the ground. Several children were rescued with difficulty. In the office were a number of watches and other valuables belonging to guests, which were lost.

Indian agent McGillicuddy telegraphs from the Pine Ridge agency that Red Cloud and the hostiles are completely squelched. He was forced to come to the office, and a warrant for his arrest was read. He is now on parole, the chiefs and police being responsible for his conduct.

The extensive tannery of A. J. Decker, at East Waverly, N. Y., was burned on the morning of August 27th, involving a loss of \$35,000, covered by insurance. Two small houses adjacent were also burned.

The peach market in New York is so overstocked as to completely break down prices. One hundred and sixty-four car-loads were received on the 26th, and good fruit was sold at 25 cents a basket.

The Hocking Valley Manufacturing Company's works at Lancaster, Ohio, were burned on Sunday morning, Aug. 27th. Loss \$135,000.

The Texas fever has attacked cattle in several slaughter houses about Auburn, and all beef is sold under certificate of the board of

Egyptian reports of Aug. 27th tell of much firing, strengthening of defenses, and retreats, with very little mortality.

A want of harmony between the civil and military departments of Mexico, leads to fears of an insurrection.

Rev. Geo. Musgraves, an eminent Presbyterian minister, died at Philadelphia, Aug.

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

#### SPECIAL NOTICES.

WE both desire and expect a large attendance of delegates and visitors at the coming Anniversaries of our Conference and Societies, in Ashaway, R. I. Sept. 20-24; and in order that these may be conveyed from the cars at Westerly and provided with entertainment in a way mutually satisfactory, some tematic arrangement is believed to be nec We therefore wish to receive, on or before September 5th, a list of all persons in each church and of our people are away to gain the benefits is in heaven." To all the dear ones who are neighborhood who will probably attend. An exact of a vacation, and a rest from the common | faithfully battling for the right, we would | list is not, of course possible; but an approximately corcommend the language of the blessed Savior, rect list is practicable; and we deem the matter of sufficient importance to all concerned to ask for it prompt attention. Probably the most convenient way for the friends to come from New York will be to take a steamer of the Stonington Line, at Pier 33, foot of Jay St., on Tuesday afternoon, at 5 o'clock They would then take the cars at Stonington, at 7.10 A. M., Wednesday, and reach Westerly at 7.23, where carriages will be in readiness to take them to the places that are to be their homes during the meetings. Trains leave New York from the station of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, 42d street, as follows: 5.00, 8.10, A. M., 1.00, 4.00 P. M., arriving at Westerly at 11.03 A. M., 1.47, 5.45, 9.03 P. M. Persons expecting to reach West erly at any other time than 7.23, Wednesday morning, are requested to give us special notice.

A. E. MAIN, P. M. BARBER, 2d, Com. T. T. LARKIN,

In behalf of the First Hopkinton Church, I extend a cordial invitation to our people, as a whole, to the coming session of the General Conference and Anniversaries of our Societies. Our homes will be opened most willingly to all who can be pres ent. Hopkinton is the nest from which have gone those who have built other nests westward, and it will not be a wonder if many of the delegates from the churches outside of New Jersey, West Virginia, and Southern Illinois, are descendants of those who have gone from this church. Many of the delegates, death, she remained on the old farm with too, will be of the number who have once been members here. To all these, we will give a hearty welcome. But we will give a no less hearty welcome to those who look back to the nest in New Jersey as their starting place, and to those who have come from nests which are not Seventh-day Baptists. We expect unity from the love we all have for our common Master, our common cause, and for each other as brethren; and we expect success and profit in the meetings from the same source, and the blessing of our Master who is the Head of the Church. We are prepared to entertain all who will come; but that we may do so the better for ourselves and you, I'ask all the churches to respond, as far as possible, to the letter of our committee of arrangements, containing a request for the names of those who are coming; not only the number, but the names. The committee will publish the necessary information for reaching here from New York city.

W. C. TITSWORTH, Pastor 1st Hopkinton Church.

THE next Quarterly Meeting of the Scio, Friendship, Richburg, West Genesee, and Portville Churches, will be held with the Friendship Church, at Nile, beginning Sixth-day evening, Sept. 1st Preaching Sabbath morning by J. Kenyon; evening after Sabbath by George Kenyon; Sunday morning by J. Summerbell; Sunday evening by E. A. Witter C. A. BURDICK.

CHICAGO MISSION.—Mission Bible-school at the Pacific Garden Mission Rooms, corner of Van Buren St. and 4th Avenue, every Sabbath afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Preaching at 3 o'clock. All Sabbath. on this lake for the accommodation of visit- The argument in the Star Route cases is keepers in the city, over the Sabbath, are cordially invited to attend

A Special Meeting of the Board of Managers of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society will be held at the usual place in Westerly, R. I., on the first day of the week, Sept. 10, 1882, at 9 o'clock whom were compelled to fly in their night | A. M., to hear the Annual Reports, and to transact other important business. A full meeting is desired. The Treasurer, Rev. Geo. B. Utter, wishes churches and individuals having money for the Society, which they wish to have acknowledged in the forth-coming report, to forward the same at once, as he will close the report on the date of the meeting above called. Reports of missionaries should be made up to Sept.1st, and forwarded at once to the Correspond ing Secretary, Rev. A. E. Main.

L. A. PLATTS, Rec. Sec.

IT is very desirable that the churches and friends of the cause in the North-Western Associa tion, will immediately, or as soon as possible, forward their apportionments, or contributions for tent work in this Association, as the means are greatly needed to meet the demands of the laborers now on the field. Apportionments have been made out by the Corresponding Secretary of the Tent Board, based on the resident membership of the churches, and notice given to each as per order of Board. If any of the churches have failed to receive such no-

tice, application should at once be made to the Corresponding Secretary, L. T. Rogers, Milton Junction, Wis. Remittances should be made by bank draft on Chicago or New York. P. O. order, or registered letter, to the Treasurer.

S. H. BABCOCK, Albion, Wis.

YEARLY MEETING OF SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.-Our Yearly Meeting which was to have been held last year with Pleasant Hill Church, having been a failure, it was suggested to me during a recent visit to Stone Fort and Crab Orchard, that as the Moderator of the last meeting actually held, it might be my duty to call a meeting for the present year. By a vote of our society on last Sabbath, it was agreed to invite the meeting to be held here; and this seemed to be the mind of the brethren and sisters elsewhere; therefore, the Seventh-day Baptist Yearly Meeting of Southern Illinois will hold its meeting for the present year with Villa Ridge Church, commencing on Friday, the 20th day of October, at 11 o'clock A. M Eld. Leman Andrus to preach the Introductory Sermon, and Eld. W. F. Vancleve or Eld. C. W. Threlkeld, alternate. It is to be hoped all the churches will be represented by as many as can attend.

VILLA RIDGE, Ill., Aug. 18, 1882.

THE next session of the South-Western Yearly Meeting will be held with the Pardee Church, Pardee, Kan, beginning at 10 A. M., Sept. 29, 1882. All are invited to attend. O. W. BABCOCK, Clerk.

#### MARRIED.

At Almond, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1882, by Rev. D. K. Annie C. Mosher, of Alfred Centre.

DIED.

In Independence, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1882, of cerebro spinal meningitis, IMOGENE A., wife of Jesse Barker, in the 26th year of her age. By her death, her husband has lost an excellent wife, perhaps more than an ordinary companion in executive ability. Although so young and so full of hope for the future, she met death with a resigned will, feeling that Christ, whom she loved, would bring her safe to his

In Watson, N. Y., July 25, 1882, of abscess of the hip and bowels, at the residence of her grandother, D. S. Andrews, Mrs. Adell L. Kaler, wife f Frederick Kaler, and daughter of Wm. F. and Delia I. Andrews, aged 23 years, 3 months, and 28 days. The subject of this notice was born in Watson. experienced a change of heart in the Autumn o 1875, and was baptized and united with the Seventhday Baptist Church at Watson, Aug. 26, 1876, of which she remained a faithful member, ever ready to do the duties of a follower of Jesus. Her man Christian graces shone the brightest in the home cir cle. Her disease was very painful, yet she bore it with Christian patience, and through nearly eleven months of intense suffering, her happy, hopeful spirit, almost blinded her nearest friends to the sad truth that she was so soon to leave them. She greatly desired to live for her family; but when the summons came, she was ready and willing to go. She leaves closes with a tendency to a further advance. We husband, a daughter nearly two years old, her parents, and an only brother, to mourn their loss, but 'He doeth all things well." At her request, the suit in which she was attired at her marriage, the 8th of November, 1879, was used as her burial robe, and thus we are again reminded how closely joy and sorrow intermingle in this vale of tears. She selected for a text for her funeral, Philippians 1: 23, and Bro. Haight delivered a very instructive, and comforting sermon from those words. 'though dead, she yet speaketh."

At Unadilla Forks, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1882, after a ingering and painful illness, JARED CLARKE, in the 75th year of his age. He was an industrious, intelligent and upright man of business, a public spirited citizen, interested in temperance and other needed reforms, an humble Christian believer, and a worthy and esteemed member of the First Seventhday Baptist Church of Brookfield. He died confidently trusting in Christ for salvation and eternal life. He leaves a widow in feeble health, two sons in middle life, a grandson and granddaughter who have been members of his family from childhood, besides other grandchildren, relatives, and friends, who will sincerely mourn his departure, and realize in his death the loss of a devoted husband and father, a wise counselor and constant friend. s. B.

In the town of Plainfield, near Leonardsville, N. Y., at the residence of Lewis Clarke, Aug. 2, 1882, JEHIEL SPRAGUE, in the 77th year of his age. He was a worthy and respected citizen, a man of quiet nabits and exemplary conduct. In early life he accepted Christ as his Savior. At the same place, Aug. 11, 1882, DAVID LAMB, in the 77th year of his age. Sickness and the want of proper care in childhood rendered him through life dependent upon the care of others. He was for many years tenderly cared for by the family with whom he closed his

In New Bremen, Lewis Co., N. Y., July 7, 1882, of diphtheria, AMANDA (JONES) REED, wife of Daniel Reed, aged about 22 years and 4 months.

In Edgerton, Wis., Aug. 20, 1882, of congestion and heart disease, Mrs. HELEN GOVE, aged 33 years.

In the town of St. Marie, Wis., Aug. 7, 1882, Mrs. Amy Whiting, in the 83d year of her age. Mrs. Whiting embraced religion in early life, and became a member of the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Pinckney, N. Y., where she then resided. Falling in with the tide of emigration, something over thirty years since. she, with her husband, Amos Nichols, removed to Marquette county, Wis., where he lived but a short time, being a consumptive when they This address is sufficient both for goods and letters.

left the East. Some eighteen or twenty years after his death she married Mr. Joel Whiting, of Green Lake county, where her last years were spent. Her ife was one of toil and hardship, yet she was noted for her cheerful and devotional spirit. A blessing rests on her memory wherever she was known.

In Westerly, R. I., Aug. 22, 1882, of typhoid fever, LICE MAY, oldest child and only daughter of George E. and Addie E. Loomis, aged 13 years, 2 months, and 18 days. After a brief funeral service conducted by Eld. L. A. Platts, we laid her to rest in River Bend, close beside our little Bella, our youngest born, whom we buried less than one year ago.

They may sleep, but not forever, In their low and silent grave, Blessed be He that taketh, Blessed be He that gave. In the bright eternal city Death can never, never come. In God's own good time he'll call them

To rest and home, sweet home.

In North Loup. Neb., Aug. 14, 1882, EDGAR W., infant son of H. F. and L. E. Crandall, aged 8 nonths. The rose bud has been broken from the parent stalk, but it has been planted in the garden of God, where it will bloom forever in the presence of Him who said, "Of such is the kingdom of heav-

#### LETTERS

J. F. Hubbard 3, T. L. Gardiner, A. H. Lewis John Gilbert, L. T. Rogers, F. F. Johnson, N. H. Randolph, Mate Saunders, R. Mount, Mamie Niblo, D. O. Darling, J. W. Goforth, Henry Ernst, N. D. Randolph, J. M. Todd, C. A. Stillman, Susan Witter, Frank L. Green, B. G. Stillman, W. W. Blitch, W. R. Harper, W. E. Towson, Alfred T. Randolph, Delia I. Andrews, W. A. Palmer, L. Davis, Mrs. Eli Morgan, C. Latham Stillman, J. B. Clarke, E. Dilday, E. G. Burdick, "A. B.,"H. J. Benedict, O. B. Wardner, J. G. Burdick, C. J. Sindall, J. L. Huffman, R. D. Burdick, W. C. Titsworth, Geo. Reed, W. S. Bonham, Francis B. Mitchell, C. D. Potter, A. B. Prentice, James Millican.

#### 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 Pars to Vol. No.

|                                      | LPI         | T W       | YUL. | 740. |  |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-----------|------|------|--|
| J. Sheldon, Alfred Centre,           | <b>\$</b> 1 | 00        | 38   | 35   |  |
| W. N. Burdick, Alfred,               | 1           | 00        | 39   | 13,  |  |
| Mrs. W. W. Wyse, West Almond,        | 1           | 00        | 38   | 52   |  |
| J. B. Wells, DeRuyter,               |             | 00        | 38   | 52   |  |
| Mrs. E. Stillman, West Edmeston,     | 2           | 00        | 39   | 19   |  |
| Mrs. E. Barker, "                    |             | 67        | 38   | 52   |  |
| J. Champlin, "                       | 1           | 00        | 39   | 7    |  |
| Mate Saunders, Alden,                |             | <b>50</b> | 38   | 743  |  |
| Mrs. Susan Witter, Petrolia,         | 2           | 00        | 39   | 14   |  |
| B. F. Gibbs, Adams Centre,           |             | 00        | 38   | 52   |  |
| Judith Clarke, "                     | 2           | 00        | 39   | 26   |  |
| J. R. Green, "                       | 2           | 00        | 39   | . 2  |  |
| Dorcas Coon, Sackett's Harbor,       | 2           | 00        | 39   | 33   |  |
| Mrs. H.F. Randolph, South Branch, N. | <b>J.2</b>  | 00        | 38   | 52   |  |
| N. D. Randolph, Bridgeton,           | 1           | 00        | 39   | 9    |  |
| E. D. Woodruff, Shiloh,              | <b>2</b>    | 00        | 38   | 52   |  |
| E. S. Woodruff, "                    | 2           | 00        | 38   | 52   |  |
| A. R. Jones, "                       | 1           | 00        | 39   | . 7  |  |
| Thomas Fife, South America, Ill.,    | 1           |           | 39   | 7    |  |
| C. L. Stillman, Potter Hill, R. I.,  | - 8         | 00        | 38   | 52   |  |
| J. D. Wells, Ashaway,                | 2           | 00        | 39   | 23   |  |
| J. R. Butts, Milton Junction, Wis.,  | .7          |           | 38   | 52   |  |
| Mrs. L. H. Bond, "                   | 2           | 00        | 38   |      |  |
| Mrs. A. Brightman, "                 | 2           |           | 38   | 52   |  |
| R. J. Greenman, "                    | 2           | 00        | - 38 |      |  |
| A. B. Spaulding, "                   | 2           | 75        | 38   | 39   |  |
| Mrs. L. Pierce, New Richland, Minn.  | , 1         | 00        | 39   |      |  |
| Geo. Reid, Scotland,                 | 2           | <b>50</b> | 40   | 28   |  |
| TESSON TEAVES                        |             |           | •    |      |  |

J. C. Rogers, Milton Junction, Wis., \$1 25

#### WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Review of the New York market for butter, cheese, etc., for the week ending August 26th, reported for the RECORDER, by David W. Lewis & Co., Prcduce Commission Merchants, No. 85 and 87 Broad Street, New York. Marking plates furnished when desired.

BUTTER.—Receipts for the week were 27,421 packages; exports, 1,332 packages. There is a good call for full flavored butter just from the churn at @ 2c. higher price, while the low grades, especially Western, is dull and unchanged. The choicest State creameries went at 30c. until Wednesday afternoon, when the price advanced to 32c., and the arrival of this class of butter is scarcely sufficent to supply the demand. There is a general drought throughout the dairy regions of New York and New England which is limiting the make, and the market

| quoto.               |         | and the second second | The second second second |
|----------------------|---------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
|                      | Fancy.  | Fine.                 | Faulty.                  |
| Creamery, sour cream | -@32    | 28@30                 | 20@25                    |
| " sweet "            | . 26@27 | 22@25                 | 20@22                    |
| Imitation creamery   |         | 20@22                 | 18@20                    |
| Factory butter       |         | <u>—@</u> —           | 14@15                    |
| Dairy, fresh make    | . 28@30 | 26@28                 | 20@26                    |
| " Tune "             | 276028  | 25@26                 | 20/25                    |

CHEESE.—Receipts for the week were 45.652 boxes; exports, 44,380 boxes. The stock carried over last week bore heavily upon the market, and the export demand being shrunk about half there was no relief. The market was soggy and closed lower and lispirited. We quote:

Fine. Faulty. 

Eggs.—Receipts for the week were 7,718 bbls. and 3,139 cases. This market has been slow and easy with liberal supplies, and without change in price.

BEESWAX sold on arrival at 27@28 cents BEANS.—We quote: Marrows, per bushel, 62 lbs......\$3 35 @\$3 40 ...... 2 50 @ 2 90 DRIED FRUITS.—We quote: Evaporated apples, ring cut, choice......14 @15 fair to good......11 @121 State and Western, quarter apples...... 5 @ 6
Apples, North Carolina, sliced....... 5 @ 74 

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.

# Selected Miscellany.

#### SONG OF THE PLOW.

BY WILL CARLETON.

Ye drawing rooms and palaces, I recognize your Your ladies bright and beautiful—the power of their defenders;

The while I creep across the field, and toil for man's And see his roofs and minarets that sparkle in the

distance. But well 'tis known that in the soil your best foundations be:

What would you do, what could you do, and were it not for me? Unless I pierce the darkness where the golden grain

Your beauty and your brightness will go crumbling to the earth!

So drawing rooms and palaces, Lay by your social fallacies,

And listen for a moment, till you've heard the cheer-Of the old plow, the bold plow, that moves the world

Ye rambling manufactories, that loom as bold as mountains. And send your streams of smoke aloft in raven-col ored fountains.

I see your fiery temper gleam, in flakes of cinders burning, I strike a spark of flinty fire, the bright salute re-But think, how closely coupled in our varied works

What would you make, what could you make, and were it not for me? I build you and I feed you and your servants all I

My stalks and blossoms toil for you when others are

To recognize my royalty In honest, earnest loyalty, And see a burnished scepter in the sharp and gleam-

Of the old plow, the bold plow, that moves the world

Ye sailors of the argosies that miles of ocean meas-Trade's never ceasing pendulums are swinging to your pleasure,

Your cities decked with spire and dome, in spite of wind and weather, Go traveling from shore to shore, a thousand leagues

together! And yet from my unceasing toil your grandeur is not free; Where would you sail, where could you sail, and

were it not for me? But little might those gallant flights to you or others If 'twas not for my voyages across the fertile field.
So share my grim emotions,

Gallant plowman of the oceans, And ring out a jolly chorus, and we'll make it loud and strong,

For the old plow, the bold plow, that moves the world along!

Ye potentates of merchandise, ye traders and ye Into whose capacious harbors wealth is casting all its anchors;

I bow to your magnificence, I like your brain and daring; I know your table luxuries, the jewels you are wear-

But lay aside your vanity this humble truth to see, What would you own, what could you own, and were it not for me!

Look well, I clothe the fallow lands and feed the You will not wear your iron, and you can not eat

So drop all needless vanity, Good cash boys of humanity;

For your success is fastened with a never breaking To the old plow, the bold plow, that moves the

Ye legislators, governors and dignitaries awful,

Ye teachers and ye preachers, and you who the presses borrow, To raise your heroes high to day and pull them down

Ye workers in all sorts of brain, on one affair agree; How would you rule, how could you rule, and were The monarch of this western world would have

marched behind the plow; The boys who yet shall be the same are in the fur-So bow to my utility

You men of brain ability,

And make me first and foremost of the great progressive throng,
Yes, the old plow, the bold plow, that moves the

Though simply my biography 'twould fill out many pages; I was within a tree-top born in very distant ages; They dragged me in my infancy o'er sleeping hill

and hollow, But where I went prosperity was ever sure to follow. Rich harvests were the children of this bantling of

How would they grow, how could they grow, and were it not for me? So they shod me and they armed me with the metal of the mines

Till my loins are iron-girded, and my breast as silver So crown me with sincerity

As monarch of prosperity,
And as the foremost enemy of famine, shame, and wrong; I'm the old plow, the bold plow, that moves the

### DAISY DEANE'S MISSION.

BY DORA SUTTON.

Daisy Deane was used to being alone in of the Browns' quarreling in the opposite then went to him and said coaxingly, "Won't you come home with me now, father? It is piteous tones. miliar sounds filled her with dread. The so lonesome there all alone. Please do, faroom seemed filled with gloomy shadows and | ther." she longed to escape from it. At length it

winds swept piercingly through her scant were outside. clothing, and that her blue numbed hands "But I was were destitute of gloves or mittens.

The singing ceased, and presently she could hear a voice speaking. Although she could not hear the words, something in the voice of the speaker thrilled her, and she opened the door noiselessly and crept into the vestibule. The door was open into the audience room and she entered and took a seat near the door. The warmth was inexpressibly welcome after the cold of the street, and she sank back with a little sigh of satis-

The speaker, one of our most famous temperance lecturers, spoke in an earnest, soulthrilling manner, that held his hearers spellbound until the close.

pledge was presented, and one after another, strong men with no traces of dissipation, but one, fresh rolls, a juicy steak, coffee hot and who were in the habit of taking now and strong; for she well knew that was the best then a glass, and the poor trembling drunk- thing to steady his trembling nerves. ard, signed it. Then there was more singing, triumphant, jubilant strains that set a little ways with you; may I, father?" asked Daisy's heart beating tumultuously, and in- Daisy after breakfast. creased the wild longing that had taken might be saved too," and she thought of the for his morning dram, and he did not like words of her dying mother:

make it your mission to save him."

The people had nearly all left the hall, when he felt a slight touch upon his arm. He turned and saw a little thinly clad figure, He turned and saw a little thinly clad figure, a few minutes past six, as he was coming with long, golden hair escaping from her home from his work. She had their supper fulfilled."—Morning Star. faded hood, and a face that under other circumstances might have been as fair as the when they heard some one ascending the mountain flower for which she was named, stairs; then came a knock at their door. but now was pinched and care-worn, and older than her years.

"Did you wish to speak to me, child?" said he kindly.

"Please, sir, won't you save my father too? He is—" and she hesitated, her nat the fallen man to make one of his audience strongly with their reserved behavior. The ural delicacy of soul shrinking from making

known her father's weakness, even to one whose earnest words had made him seem equal to saving any one, could he but hear

He saw her perplexity and came to her

"What is your name, little one?"

"Daisy Deane." "How came your mother to let you be

out alone at this late hour?" "Mother has been dead more than a

"Have you no brothers and sisters?" "No sir; there is only father and I. Moth-

er made me promise to take care of father, and try to save him from the bad ways into which he had fallen. When I heard you talk so good, and I saw men like him sign the pledge, I thought if he could come here to-morrow night he might be saved too.' "How long has your father been given to

"Three or four years. Indeed, sir, he was not always so bad; I remember when he was always kind, and mother wore a happy smile all of the time, and we had a beautiful house; but he failed in business, and then Who make receipts for keeping men respectable and little brother died and father took to drink to drown trouble, and he has been growing wer e and worse. He feels bad about it himself, but he says he can not help it. I have seen him cry after he has had one of his bad spells, and call me his poor little Daisy and say he would try and reform, but he says he is not strong enough, the appetite for drink others. They turned and she supposed they has got such a hold of him. He is always kind to me when he is himself," said she, gaining confidence from his kind manner.

"Where do you live?" Daisy gave the desired information. He took the address down, and stood silent a moment, as if in deep thought; his time was precious, but here was one of God's little ones looking to him for aid; he glanced

at half past six o'clock. Do you think your never knew, but he was conscious at last

"Yes, I think so. We usually have supper about that time, that is, when father works, and I think he will to-morrow."

"Good-night now, my little girl," and he held out his hand for a parting shake, and slipped a bright silver dollar into hers.

which was her first impulse, he was half way of the bystanders for a surgeon, and gave to the door. Daisy put the money into her orders to drive on. pocket and went out, but late as it was she did not go directly home, but kept down the rowing man as he rode silently through the street until she came to the saloon where storm with his child pressed to his breast; her father was spending his evenings and nor do we know what they were through the most of his days, too, for that matter. She felt sure he was there, so she went in quietly. but they must have been full of remorse for She had often come as far as the door before, the past, and resolves to lead a higher life; but had never ventured in; now, however, for from that hour he was a changed man. the evening, used to the slamming of the the desire to help her father was too strong The surgeon found one arm broken, and an irresistible influence at night, come loose clapbeards on that old rickety house to be resisted. She paused timidly by the many bad cuts and bruises. Weeks of de- eagerly, and sometimes in large shoals every time the wind blew, and to the sound door until she caught sight of him. She lirium and fever followed, during which within the rays. They may be seen

Had an angel dropped into their presence, the wind blows so hard, and that old clapbecame intolerable, and she put on her shawl he would hardly have been more surprised board keeps slamming. Oh, father, father, and hood and went out into the street, aim-lessly, anywhere to escape that gloomy room.

than at the sight of his little golden haired daughter. He had had a "bad spell," as her mother, and she would clasp her hands,

"That is no place for you, Daisy; never She paused to listen, heedless that the go in there again," he said, as soon as they in her carriage. When Daisy became con-

"But I wanted you," she presisted. "It and I got to thinking of mother, and I couldn't stand it any longer."

Mr. Deane sighed heavily. His heart

smote him as it had done hundreds of times try and reform. "But it is of no use, I have tried before; it is too late, too late!"

They were silent the rest of the way home. Daisy, wise little schemer, never said a word about the temperance meeting, or the expected call for the next evening.

The next morning dawned clear and bright. Daisy was up early and had breakfast ready Then there was more singing; then a when her father came out of his bedroom. Thanks to the silver dollar, she had a good

"It is such a nice morning I want to go

Mr. Deane hesitated. He well knew that possession of her while hearing the speaker. she would not leave him until he reached "Oh! that my father were here that he, his place of work; his appetite pleaded loudly to go into the saloon when she was with him,

ready, and they were seated at the table Daisy put her hand to her side, as if to still the great throbs of expectation and opened Her blue eyes were looking up to him the door, with rosy cheeks and glistening eyes. The speaker of the previous evening eyes. The speaker of the previous evening stood before her. No matter how he introholy eyes. Perhaps she was! Who can tell? with betel-juice. After this, two kinds of influence were After this, two kinds of influence were brought strongly to bear upon the struggling man. The best temperance men of the place their influence in his ball to the place the place their influence in his ball to the place the place their influence in the place the place the place their places in the place the plac used their influence in his behalf, while his the men are still in bed. old associates scoffed, jeered and tried to The woman does not venture to raise her lure him back to his former haunts. Why eyes when she speaks with her husband or is it that people can not be content to walk employer. She has no concern about the in the downward road themselves, without trying to drag others with them? It is but considers everything good and unquesdoubtful how the conflict would have ended, | tionable that he orders; and the subjection for Mr. Deane was not yet a Christian and of the women goes to the extent that the was trying to reform in his own strength; death of one is lamented as a pecuniary loss, but at the end of a week something happened so startling, that in his sorrow he cried to it; and a family that has several daughters God for help, as he never did before.

It was snowing heavily at a quarter past six when Daisy listened eagerly for her father's step on the stairs; five, ten, fifteen minutes passed, and still he did not come. A fearful foreboding filled her heart. What if he had yielded to temptation! She waited no longer; she went out into the storm, hoping to meet him. At length she was op posite the place where she had so often waited for him; the light streamed out upon the falling snow with a lurid glare. She thought she saw her father talking with some one, who had one hand upon his arm were about to enter the building. With a wild cry of "father," she started to cross the street; the snow deadened the sound of wheels, and in her eagerness she did not notice, until too late, a carriage that was appreaching rapidly. There was a shout from the driver, a confused murmur of voices, a tramping of horses hoofs, and Daisy lay bruised and bleeding upon the pavement. once more at the thin garments, and at the Mr. Deane had heard that cry of "father," pleading, trusting eyes, and decided what and turned just in time to see what followed. His heart seemed to stand still, and his limbs "I will call at your house to morrow night to refuse support. How he came there he that he held his child in his arms; his Daisy! | ment of that country for fishing by electricgone, and its fragrance lost forever?
"She is dead!" he said in a husky voice.

No one contradicted him; it seemed evident. "Get in; we will take you home," said a the inside, very much on the same principle lady leaning from the carriage. She asked which is now familiar to all visitors to the Before she could thank him, or return it, Mr. Deane for his address, dispatched one

We do not know the thoughts of that sorweeks of watching and anxiety that followed,

"Don't go out to-night, father, it is so lonely here!" or, "Father, do come home,

stirring temperance song, clear and sweet, rang out upon the frosty air from a score or soul. that den of iniquity would sully her pure and plenty of money at her command, had watched over her with a mother's tenderness, ever since the night she had taken her home government is said to be merely provisional, scious and had strength to look about her, at first she thought herself in fairy land, so seemed so dreadful there all alone to-night transformed was the bare little room. A soft carpet was spread upon the floor, dainty curtains hung at the window, and a few pictures and brackets adorned the walls.

All through her convalescence, Miss Howbefore, when he stopped to think of the ard brought her fruits and rare flowers. She lonely little girl waiting hour after hour for would often read to her, now a little story, his return, and he half made a resolve to now a poem, but oftener that blessed Book that tells of Bethlehem's wonderful child and his sufferings on the cross. learned to love her next to her father.

Through the influence of Rose, Mr. Deane was taken into her father's counting room. He had become a sincere Christian, an earnest advocate of temperance. Through his influence, and his eloquent words of appeal, some of his old associates were induced to sign the pledge. Men were aroused as never before. At length he had the satisfaction of seeing the saloon that had snared so many unwary feet given over to the use of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Five years have passed. Daisy is a young Five years have passed. Daisy is a young lady now, just as pure and lovely as when First Mortgage Real Estate Loans made and we first made her acquaintance. Mr. Deane Guaranteed by the is established in business for himself; they have a lovely house covered with vines, surrounded by trees in which the birds sing the "Watch over your father, Daisy, and after what has passed the night before; but he finally gave consent."

flits about with as gay a song upon her lips. Her father often strokes her shining hair The people had nearly all left the hall, and the speaker was preparing to follow, make the house look as tidy as possible, and of saving her father, with God's help." Smilit was a tired little girl that met her father ing through her tears she says to herself,

#### THE CHINGPOS

In our journey from Sayang in Yunnan to Bhamo in Burmah, we became acquainted with a race of mountaineers who are called Kacheen by the Burmese, but who call themduced himself to Mr. Deane, or what argu- | selves Chingpos. They are a small, delicate that night; and when the pledge was again faces of the men as well as of the women can presented, Mr. Deane walked up with firm | not be called unhandsome. The head is oval step, resolute air and signed it, Daisy stand- and well-shaped, the eyes are horizontal, the by with beaming face. It seemed to her nose is strong and straight, the ruddy lips mother was looking down upon them with are finely cut, and the teeth are blackened

business or enterprises that he is engaged in, because the laboring force is diminished by is for that reason considered rich. The women are all the time at work, cutting down trees, splitting wood and bringing it to the house, cutting roads through the thickets, driving the cattle to pasture, cleaning the house, getting the meals, and weaving cloth. The men perform no manual labor, or, at most, will once in a while go out into the field and show the women in a rough way how the tillage ought to be done. Their principal business is to visit their neighbors, to drink sheru (a sweet drink made from rice), and smoke opium. Only in case of pressing need will they take their mules and their women and go to Bhamo and get loads of goods to take to China. Marriages among the lower classes are mere business affairs, in which the dowry and physical strength of the bride are the first considerations. Among the higher classes weddings are regarded as important events, and are distinguished by particular usages and ceremonies.—Lieut. G. Kreitler, in Popular Science Monthly for

#### FISHING WITH LAMPS.

A French yachting paper gives some de-

scriptions of the new apparatus which is being used with the permission of the Govern-Poor little trampled flower! Was its beauty | ity at night. It consists of a globe of glass, within which the electric light is shown. Two conductors, encased in gutta-percha, are arranged so as to meet one another on Crystal Palace. They communicate with a fishing-boat anchored at a convenient distance, and can, of course, be set into activity by the occupants of the boat. As to the globe, it is attached to a weight below and a float above, so that it can be raised or lowered to the desired depth. As soon as the carbons are ignited, and the glass in proper position, all the sea in the vicinity is illuminated brilliantly, and the fish over from above disporting themselves in the unaccustomed brightness, and little dreaming of the sinister purpose with which the little fete is organized for them. It is then that other fishing-boats, armed with nets, come up, and set to work at the unconscious vic-Poor little waif, so lonely and so friendless.

She walked briskly along through the narrow cross street in which she lived, out into shame that she should find him in such a signed the pledge; we are so happy."

Ite nad nad a bad spen, as look upward with an angelic smile, saying softly, "Yes, mother, he is saved; he has signed the pledge; we are so happy."

Ite nad nad a bad spen, as look upward with an angelic smile, saying softly, "Yes, mother, he is saved; he has signed the pledge; we are so happy." tims, which they surround as well as they can a broad brilliantly lighted one. Just as she place; he hurried her from the noisy crowd, sweet Rose Howard, with a heart over-was passing a large building, the sound of a sif afraid a moment in the defilement of flowing with pity for suffering in any form, whether it will ever be allowed as a recog-

nized kind of fishing within territorial waters. Indeed, the license granted by the chine. — London Globe.

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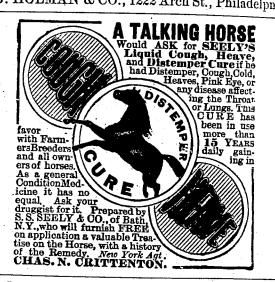
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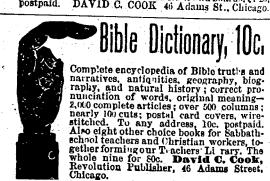
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# Mopular &

RECENT advices from country to be fast develop ing districts. The Mon shipping over \$50,000 net in silver, while the total in alone amounts to over \$600

An area of 93,000 acres with trees in Kansas, unde lating to arboriculture. The was largely planted on ac growth, and 6,000 acres we trees. The expectation is erate, in course of time, to ate of its extreme dryness.

ABSORPTION OF OXYG COPPER.—W. Hempel sta granulated copper, moister consisting of equal parts of tion of ammonium carbon solution of 0.93 sp. gr., ab completely large quantitie gaseous mixtures. The au an absorbent in gas analy his method to be preferable process.

An extensive deposit of form of metal and oxide, h in New South Wales. Hit of commerce has chiefly be product in the treatment o silver ores, and has comma out of proportion to the co From the new mine it is sa be sent into the market at the present price were m insure a profit of more than

A NEW MILK-TESTER. pioscope, which consists of in the center of which is sion. A few drops of milk and a glass plate is pressed clear at the center, but tin portions, according to an a labelled "cream," "poor, estimate can thus be made the milk, when that seen glass is compared with the joining.

ACTION OF FROST ON When leaves are frosted, th on the surface or in the in this causes an alteration dark green. The lice is f water in the cells, out of w but returns when the ice original color is assumed. thawed, a partial vacuum intercellular space. The lea hang downwards, but whe their normal position in ab

GLUTEN.—In a number T. Weyl, it was attempt whether gluten existed read or whether its formation w tion of water on a "glut stance. No formation of g observed in the residue after been removed by means of dium chloride solution, it myosin is the gluten-for Flour heated at 60° for seve to lose the faculty of form therefore concluded that the ten was not due to the wa but to the coagulation of

In making the excavation dation of a new State priso vada, important fossil disc made of which the San Fr

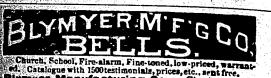
"A ledge of sandstone which were found mammo prising proportions, and in tion. But the most wonde the huge fossil foot-prints are the foot-prints of a ape, and measure twen length. They are a magnil the present human foot. has made arrangements fo lot, and for that purpose sessary implements to make and to cut out and preserve in slabs. The value of t can not be estimated until nation has been made."

IT has been estimated th 6,000 species of birds; of are known. The Cones lie ican birds now embraces new species, having been. last eight years.

ed kind of fishing within territorial wa-Indeed, the license granted by the ernment is said to be merely provisional. for the purpose of testing the new maie:-London Globe.

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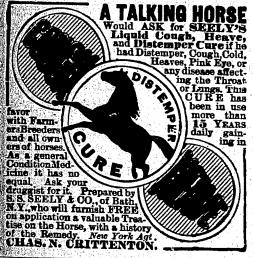


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RECENT advices from Montana show that country to be fast developing intorich mining districts. The Moulton mine is now shipping over \$50,000 net profit per month, in silver, while the total in the Butte district alone amounts to over \$600,000 per month.

AN area of 93,000 acres has been planted with trees in Kansas, under the new law relating to arboriculture. The cottonwood tree was largely planted on account of its rapid growth, and 6,000 acres were set with walnut trees. The expectation is that this will operate, in course of time, to relieve the climate of its extreme dryness.

ABSORPTION OF OXYGEN BY METALLIC COPPER.—W. Hempel states that metallic oranulated copper, moistened with a solution consisting of equal parts of a saturated solution of ammonium carbonate and ammonia solution of 0.93 sp. gr., absorbs rapidly and completely large quantities of oxygen from gaseous mixtures. The author utilizes it as an absorbent in gas analysis, and declares his method to be preferable to the pyrogallol process.

An extensive deposit of bismuth, in the form of metal and oxide, has been discovered in New South Wales. Hitherto the bismuth of commerce has chiefly been derived as a byproduct in the treatment of zinc, cobalt, and silver ores, and has commanded a price quite out of proportion to the cost of production. From the new mine it is said the metal can be sent into the market at a cost which, if the present price were maintained, would insure a profit of more than \$2,000 per ton.

A NEW MILK-TESTER.—This is Heeren's pioscope, which consists of a plate of ebonite, in the center of which is a shallow depression. A few drops of milk are placed in this, and a glass plate is pressed down upon it, clear at the center, but tinted in the outer portions, according to an arbitrary scale, and labelled "cream," "poor," etc. A rough estimate can thus be made of the quality of the milk, when that seen under the clear glass is compared with the tested section adjoining.

Action of Frost on Evergreens .-When leaves are frosted, the ice exists either on the surface or in the intercellular space; this causes an alteration in the color to a dark green. The ice is formed from the water in the cells, out of which it is forced, but returns when the ice thaws; then the original color is assumed. When the leaf is thawed, a partial vacuum is formed in the intercellular space. The leaves, when frozen, hang downwards, but when thawed recover

GLUTEN.—In a number of experiments by whether gluten existed ready-formed in flour, or whether its formation was due to the action of water on a "gluten-forming" substance. No formation of gluten having been observed in the residue after the myosin had been removed by means of a 15 per cent. scdium chloride solution, it is concluded that myosin is the gluten-forming compound. Flour heated at 60° for several hours appears to lose the faculty of forming gluten; it is therefore concluded that the absence of gluten was not due to the want of a ferment, but to the coagulation of the albuminoid

In making the excavations for the foundation of a new State prison at Carson, Nevada, important fossil discoveries have been made of which the San Francisco Argonaut

"A ledge of sandstone was reached in which were found mammoth remains of surprising proportions, and in admirable condition. But the most wonderful discovery was the huge fossil foot-prints. Some of them are the foot-prints of a mammoth man or ape, and measure twenty-two inches in length. They are a magnificent fac simile of the present human foot. Doctor Harkness has made arrangements for purchasing the lot, and for that purpose has taken the necessary implements to make casts of the bones, and to cut out and preserve the foot-prints In slabs. The value of this treasure-trove can not be estimated until a careful examination has been made."

It has been estimated that there are about 6,000 species of birds, of which five-sixths are known. The Cones list of North Amerlean birds now embraces 888 species, 120 new species having been added during the last eight years.

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EASTWARD.

| STATIONS.   | No. 8‡   | No. 12*   | No. 4*                                 | No. 6   |
|---|--|---|--|---|
| <i>Leave</i><br>Dunkirk<br>Little Valley                                    |  | 1.05 PM<br>2.52 "                               |  | 7.15 AM<br>8.54 "   |
| Salamanca<br>Carrollton<br>Olean<br>Cuba<br>Wellsville<br>Andover<br>Alfred | 8.25 AM<br>8.35 "<br>9.00 "<br>9.25 "<br>10.22 " | 3.50 PM<br>4.06 "<br>4.33 "<br>4.58 "<br>5.50 " |  | 9.11 AM<br>9 25 "<br>10.00 "<br>10.31 "<br>11.25 "<br>11.43 PM<br>12.00 " |
| Leave Hornellsville Arrive at Elmira Binghamton Port Jervis                 | 11.40 AM<br>1.25 PM<br>2.59 "<br>7.08 "          |   | 12.15 AM<br>1.58 "<br>3.44 "<br>8.15 " | 1.50 PM<br>4.30 "<br>7.30 "   |
| New York  | 10.00 рм   | 7.25 AM   | 11.25 ам                               |   |

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS EASTWARD. 5.00 A. M., except Sundays, from Dunkirk, stopping at Sheridan 5.23, Forestville 5.40, Smith's Mills 5.57, Perrysburg 6.30, Dayton 6.55, Cattaraugus 7.53, Little Valley 8.43, Salamanca 9 25, Great Valley 9.56, Carrollton 10.20, Vandalia 10.46, Allegany 11.20, Olean 11.55 A. M., Hinsdale 12.30, Cuba 1.25, Friendship 3.03, Belvidere 3.30, Belmont 3.52, Scio 4.17, Wellsville 5.55, Andover 6.52, Alfred 7.42, Almond 8.10, and arriving at Hornellsville at 8.35 P. M. 5.42 A. M., daily, from Friendship, stopping at Belvidere 6.00, Belmont 6.25, Scio 6.43, and arriving at Wellsville 7.10 A. M.

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

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

| k              | STATIONS.   | No. 3*                                   | No. 5                                   | No. 29           | No. 1               |
|----------------|---|--|---|------------------|---------------------|
| he<br>de<br>ad | Leave<br>New York<br>Port Jervis                                  | 7.00 PM<br>10.55 "                       | 6.00 рм                                 | 7.15 рм          | 9.00 AM<br>12.13 PM |
| to             | Hornellsville '   | 8.10 AM                                  | 5.10 ам                                 | 12.50 рм         | 8.55 PA             |
| o!<br>d.<br>70 | Wellsville Cuba Olean Carrollton Great Valley Arrive at Salamanca | 9.13 AM<br>10.01 "<br>10.29 "<br>11.09 " | 7.22 "<br>7.50 "                        | 5.02 "<br>5.13 " |                     |
| le<br>1,       | Leave Little Valley Arrive at Dunkirk                             | 11.52 AM<br>1.30 PM                      | * |                  | 12.20 AN            |

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

4.15 A. M., except Sundays, from Hornellsville, stopping at Almond 4.40, Alfred 5.00, Andover 5 54, Wellsville 7.25, arriving at Dunkirk at 7.35 P. M. 4.00 P. M., daily, from Hornellsville, stops at all stations, arriving at Salamanca 10.50 P. M. Sunday, Train 1 will run between Salamanca and

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

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

|                            | WE             | STWA          | ARD.          |                |               | ·              |
|----------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| Stations.                  |                |               |               |                | 21.           |                |
| Leave Carrellton Arrive at | A. M.<br>9.20  | P. M.<br>8.30 | P. M.<br>4.10 | Р. М.<br>11.50 | P. M.<br>8.22 | Р. М.<br>11.30 |
| Bradford Leave             | 10,03          |               |               | 1              | Î             |                |
| Bradford<br>Custer City    | 10.45<br>11.10 |               | 4.55          | 1.05           |               | • • • •        |
| Arrive at Buttsville       | 12.25          | '             |               |                |               |                |
| 6.55 A. M., a              | nd 6.00        | P. M          | ., dail       | y, exce        | ept Su        | ndays,         |

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

STATIONS. A. M. P. M. P. M. Leave 8.40 .... 1.10 .... 9.85 1.80 3.14 .... Buttsville Custer City Arrive at 9.50 1.45 8.25 ..... Bradford 7.45 A. M. 6.20 10.03 2.40 4.15 P. M. 6.00 Leave Bradford

Arrive at 8.30 6.55 10.45 3.20 4.55 7.20 Carrollton 3.30 P. M., daily, except Sundays, from Bradford, stops at Kendall 3.34, Limestone 3.44, and arrives at

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 3.39

P. M., and arrive at Titusville 7.30 P. M. Through Tickets to all points at the very lowcet rates, for sale at the Company's offices. Baggage will be checked only on Tickets purchased at the Company's office. JOHN N. ABBOTT,

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# INTERNATIONAL LESSONS, 1882.

THIRD QUARTER. July 1. A Lesson on Home. Mark 10: 1-16. July 8. The Rich Young Man. Mark 10: 17-31. July 15. Suffering and Service. Mark 10: 32-45.

July 22. Blind Bartimeus. Mark 10: 46-52.

July 29. The Triumphal Entry. Mark 11: 1-11. Aug. 5. The Fruitless Tree. Mark 11: 12-23. Aug. 12. Prayer and Forgiveness. Mark 11: 24-33. Aug. 19. The Wicked Husbandmen. Mark 12: 1-12. Aug. 26. Pharisees and Sadducees Silenced. Mark 12:13-2

Sept 2. Love to God and Men. Mark 12. 28-44. Sept. 9. Calamities Foretold. Mark 13: 1-20. Sept. 16. Watchfulness Enjoined. Mark 13: 21-37.

LESSON XI.—CALAMITIES FORETOLD.

BY REV. O. D. SHERMAN.

.For Sabbath-day, September 9. SCRIPTURE LESSON-MARK 13: 1-20. (New Version.)

And as he went forth ou

of the temple, one of his disciples saith unto him, Master, behold, what man-ner of stones and what

be thrown down.

And as he sat on the mount of Olives over against the temple, Peter

and James and John and Andrew asked him pri-vately, Tell us when shall

these things be? and what shall be the sign when these things are all about

to be accomplished? And

Jesus began to say unto them, Take heed that no

man lead you astray 6 Many shall come in m

name, saying, I am he; and shall lead many 7 astray. And when ye shall hear of wars and ru-

mors of wars, be not troubled: these things must

needs come to pass; but the end is not yet. For nation shall rise against nation, and kingdom against kingdom: there shall be earthquakes in divers places; there shall be famines: these things are the beginning of tray

are the beginning of trav

But take ye heed to yourselves: for they shall

deliver you up to councils:

and in synagogues shall ye

governors and kings shall ye stand for my sake, for

And the gospel must first be preached unto all the

11 nations. And when they lead you to judgment, and

deliver you up, be not anx ious beforehand what ye

shall speak: but whatso-

ever shall be given you in

that hour, that speak ye:
for it is not ye that speak,
but the Holy Ghost. And
brother shall deliver up
brother to death, and the
father his child; and child
dren shall rise up against

dren shall rise up against parents, and cause them

ye shall be hated of all men for my name's sake: but he that endureth to the end, the same shall be

But when ye see the abomination of desolation strading where he ought

not (let him that readeth understand), then let them that are in Judæa flee unto

the mountains: and le

him that is on the house

top not go down, nor enter in, to take anything 6 out of his house; and let him that is in the field not

return back to take his cloak. But woe unto

them that are with child and to them that give suck in those days! And pray ye that it be not in the winter. For those days shall be tribulation, such as there hath not been the like from the beginning of the creation which God created until now and

created until now, and

never shall be. And ex-cept the Lord had short

ened the days, no flesh would have been saved

but for the elect's sake whom he chose, he short-

testimony unto them.

(Old Version.) 1. And as he went out of the temple, one of his disciples saith unto him, Master, see what manner of stones, and what buildings are here!
2. And Jesus answering, said unto him, Seest thou these great buildings? there 2 manner of buildings! And Jesus said unto him, Seest thou these great buildings! there shall not be left here one stone upon another, which shall not be thrown down.

shall not be left one stone upon another, that shall not be thrown down. 3. And as he sat upon the mount of Olives, over against the temple, Peter, and James,

him privately,
4. Tell us, when shall these things be? and what shall be the sign when all these things shall be fulfilled? 5. And Jesus answering them, began to say, Take heed lest any *man* deceive you:
6. For many shall come in

my name, saying, I am Christ; and shall deceive many.
7. And when ye shall hear of wars, and rumors of wars, be ye not troubled: for such things must needs be; but the

end shall not be yet.

8. For nation shall rise against nation, and kingdom against kingdom; and there shall be earthquakes in divers places, and there shall be famines, and troubles: these *are* the beginnings of sorrows

9. But take heed to yourselves: for they shall deliver you up to councils; and in the synagogues ye shall be beatbefore rulers and kings for my sake, for a testimony against them.

10. And the gospel must 11. But when they shall ead you, and deliver you up, take no thought beforehand what ye shall speak, neither do ye premeditate : but what soever shall be given you in that hour, that speak ye: for

it is not ye that speak, but the Holy Ghost. 12. Now the brother shall betray the brother to death, and the father the son: and children shall rise up agains their parents, and shall cause hem to be put to death.

13. And ye shall be hated of

all men for my name's sake: but he that shall endure unto the end, the same shall be saved.

14. But when ye shall see the abomination of desola-tion, spoken of by Daniel the prophet, standing where it ought not, (let him that readeth understand,) then let

them that be in Judea flee to And let him that is on the house-top not go down into the house, neither enter therein, to take anything out of his house:

16. And let him that is in the field not turn back again

for to take up his garment.

17. But woe to them that are with child, and to them that give suck in those days!

18. And pray ye that your flight be not in the Winter.

19. For in those days shall be efficiency such as your part. be affliction, such as was not from the beginning of the creation which God created into this time, neither shall

20. And except that the Lord had shortened those days, no flesh should be sayed: but for the elect's sake, whom he hath chosen,

Place.—Jerusalem.

II. Signs preceding. v. 4-8.

III. Means of safety. v. 9-13.

as the "beginning of sorrows?"

IV. When to leave the city. v. 14-17.

V. Prayer and comfort. v. 18-20.

CENTRAL TRUTH.—Safety, the reward of believing, faithful service.

DAILY READINGS.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"A prudent man foreseetl he evil and hideth himself."—Prov. 22: 3.

TIME.—Nisan A. D. 30; immediately after last lesson.

OUTLINE.

I. Prediction of the destruction of the tem-

QUESTIONS.

I. Out of what place were Christ and his disciples depart-

ing? To what did one of the disciples call his attention?

How did this temple (Herod's) compare with the two former

ones? What did Jesus say in regard to "these great build-

II. Where were Jesus and his disciples going? What ques-

tion did Peter, James, John, and Andrew ask? What cau

tion did Christ first give them? Is it a fact of history that

many false Christs have arisen? What things would occur

III. What treatment might the disciples of Jesus expect

to receive? What must first be preached? How far does

among all nations" extend? What special promise is giv-

en in verse 11? How would this time of trouble effect fami-

IV. What was the "abomination of desolation?" Where

is it spoken of by Daniel? To what incident of history do

ly relationship? What promise in verse 13? '

5. Daniel 12. 6. John 14: 1-14.

do when this was set up? Were they to use great expedi-

V. What were the disciples to pray for? What more is added by Matthew? Matt. 24: 20. What is said of the affliction of those days? What promise in verse 20? What is meant by the "elect?" How are the elect chosen? Does God for his elect's sake shorten days of trouble now?

General Questions.-When was the temple destroyed? By whom? What providential circumstance en abled the Christians to escape? Has there ever been any attempt to rebuild the temple?

#### COMMENTS.

I. v. 1-3. As he went out of the temple. The days work was ended. Then his conflict with the haughty and bigoted high priests, scribes, and elders, from his encounter with the wily Herodians, and skeptical Sadducees, weary in body, and sad of heart, the Savior and his disciples go out of the eastern gate of the temple to go to Bethany as was his wont to spend the night. Seest thou these great buildings. The temple of Herod was built on a scale of great magnificence. "It was not so much a building, as a system of structures; one quadrangle within another, the second standing upon higher ground than the outermost, and the temple proper upon a position highest of all. The heights not affording sufficient room for all the outbuildings, the royal architect built up a wall from the valley below, and filled in the enclosed space with earth. The whole space, including the tower of Antonia, occupied about nineteen acres."-Beecher. There shall not be left one stone upon another, that shall not be thrown down. "At the beginning of A. D. 70, Titus, with his legions, appeared before Jerusalem, and invested the city. He met an obstinate resistance, but pressed the siege closely. About the first of June, he built a wall completely around the city; on June 11th, the tower of Antonia commanding the temple was taken, the bombardment of the temple soon commenced. July 15th, by the wanton act of a Roman soldier, and against the orders of Titus, and despite every exertion he could make to stop it, the temple was fired, and all the cloisters burned, and only the sanctuary left standing. September 11th, the Romans had possession of the whole city; and what had before escaped, both of the city and temple, were burned, and demolishedthrown down."—Smith, and others. Sat upon the mount of Olives. The path from the over the summit of Olivet, Bethany being on the eastern side. We may imagine the scene: Before moving all others. This will put us in conhim rose the temple in all its glory and beauty; nection with God; to whom belong the gold crowned with the glory of departing day, its marble | and the silver, who will give patience, diliwalls, its lofty courts, and gilded roofs made it a picture of unrivaled splendor; but its king, the Savior, would never more enter within its gates, "He came unto his own, and his own received him not." The day of opportunity had gone, the hour of doom

II. v. 4-8. When shall these things be? Upon the minds of Peter, James, John, and Andrew, in pulpits or class-rooms. We are to work as the more thoughtful and older of the twelve, the for him on Mondays as well as Sundays, in words of our Savior had made a deep impression, and it was natural that they should ask further in regard to the prediction. Take heed lest any duty as Christians if we are Christians at all. man deceive you. To be cautious in accepting the statements of others, especially high pretensions, is ever wise. For many shall come in my name. A historical fact that many did come, proclaiming themselves each as the Messiah, deceiving many, gathering adherents, raising the standard of revolt against the civil powers, and meeting ignominious failures as a consequence. The most noted of these false Christs was Barchochebas, who raised his standard A. D. 131. It is computed that over half a million perished from his revolt, and from it dates the dispersion of the Jews among all nations. See Acts 5: 36, 37. For nation shall power. The ideal is the silent but effectual rise aganst nation, etc. Our Savior was born during the reign of Casar Octavius Augustus. It fort. It is the very life of the artist and of was a time of general peace. "It was under Augustus that the Roman Empire possessed the greatest power abroad, and the highest cultivation at home. .

Art and literature flourished to such a degree that the reign of Augustus was called the golden age."-Weber. But under the cruel and corrupt reigns of Coligula and Nero, A. D. 37-68, oppression brought revolt without, and vice and misrule, discord and division within; industry was neglected, honor was lost, morality sunk, and the fruitage was "wars and rumors of wars," "earthquakes and famines," and all kinds of trouble.

III. v. 9-13. They shall deliver you up to councils. Very soon to be proved true; "they," meaning the Jews. Luke says, "Some of you shall they cause to be put to death." See Acts 4: 6, 7; 5: 27-40; 7: 59; 8: 3; 9:2;12:1-4. Among all nations. Doubtless the nations of the Roman empire. We have in the book of Acts a partial ac count of this preaching of the gospel among the nations, by Peter, Paul, and others; again we find (Acts 2: 5; 9:11) that at Jerusalem there were rep. resentatives of all these nations, and Rome, where Paul preached, was cosmopolitan; so if these nations were not all visited by the apostles personally, yet they doubtless all had the gospel preached to them. Take no thought beforehand. A special promise, for a special time, and yet we may know that God will not desert his children in the time of trial. Now the brother shall betray the brother. The utter destruction of Jerusalem was brought about not more through the instrumentality of the Roman power than the internal strifes and wars of the Jews themselves. Religious intolerance and hatred are the most bitter and relentless of all. Endure unto the end, etc. We judge has a double meaning: 1st. He that endures faithful unto the end, even if that end shall be death by martyrdom, shall be eternally saved. 2d. They that endured unto the end, i. e., (the destruction predicted) as Christians escaped by heeding the warning given in

IV. v. 14-17. Abomination of desolation. "This may, with probability, be referred to That smart men average \$5 to \$8 per day profit, sellthe advance of the Roman army against the city with their image crowned standards to which idolatrous honors were paid, and which the Jews regarded as idols."—Dr. McClintock. Then let them that be in Judea flee, etc. The first attack upon Jerusalem was in A. D. 67, by Cestus what is said of this book, and what others are doing. W. H. THOMPSON, Publisher, 404 Arch Street, the Jews refer this prediction? What were the disciples to Gallas. He was defeated after severe fighting, with Philadelphia, Pa.

great loss. See Smith. It was at this time "that the Christians, remembering the admonition of the Lord (Matt. 24: 16) fled from Jerusalem to a place beyond the the Jordan, where Herod Agrippa II. opened to them a safe asylum."—Dr. Williams.

V. v. 18-20. For in those days shall be affliction, such as was not, etc. The testimony of Jesephus fully bears out this prophecy of the Savior. Shut up by Titus, the Jewish leaders would listen to no proposals of surrender. Provisions failed, famine daily swept away thousands, pestilence wasted at noonday, and murder and rapine did their awful work, in the shadows of the night. For the elect's sake. "Ye are the salt of the earth." The saving power of good men in the world can not be estimated. Ten righteous men would have saved Sodom. God will make the "wrath of men to praise him, and the remainder will he restrain." God will take care of his own. "He maketh wars to cease unto the end of the earth, he breaketh the bow, and cutteth the spear in sunder, he burneth the chariot in fire. The Lord of hosts is with us, the God of Jacob is our refuge." Psa. 46: 9-11.

However desirable it may be, therefore, to reach the highest possible attainments as a teacher, and however earnestly every teacher should strive to do so, let it never be forgotten that Christ can use our poorest efforts while we are learning to do better work. He does not say, When you reach this lofty ideal, then I will begin to bless your work C. BURDICK, and use it for my glory;" but he says rather, "Whatsoever you do in my name, the smallest thing, the most imperfect, I will bless and est thing, the most imperfect, I will bless and Repairer of all Kinds of Light Machinery.

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VOL. XXXVIII

The Sabba

Entered as second class office at Alfred Centre, I

PERFEC

BY ANNIE L Dear Savior who Through faith o In Thee whose Kie was And though to e Christ's blood m Who asks the Father's

In mingled joy a
We meet with fr And sometimes is the But God knows To him our hear Whose light will gently

Though tossed u His mighty arm And, oh, how sweetly The softly whisp That heaves the That ear of boundless's

Our God, supren We love, believe In Him who holds the Oh, give us grac More earnest, fe To worship, and obey RESTIN

BY THE C

One of the first

stranger, on landing

is in fact a series of to

el which, commenced

have grown up from

situated on the left and encircled formerl from the river, but n parade ground for quartered here. By said to be "historical spot in England." 1 of England in its pro despotism to a repres the Tower, the king send any person, aga pique, and many emit been sent, to be kept block, one of which, visible, together with capitation, is kept in to visitors. Among been confined here, a Archbishop Cramner, er notables, including Anne Boleyn, the lat nate wives of the infa and the very spot is m both of these ladies v armory is kept specin from about the year 1 them twenty-two e size, clothed with t kings, princes, and k hour well spent here old armored figures, ress in the arms for invention of gunpowe pikes, and battle axe

down to the improve present time. It is curious to not of the breech loader. tion, as is generally s by Colt, of Hartford here made more that which is a revolver w

A point of great in Towers in which is They are in a large p of the room, and are 000,000 of dollars. crown of St. Edward that of Queen Victori several others, with mal and dining ser wonderful work and crown flashes with di 2,700 in it), and one 000 dollars. The gri in the world, owned b at \$2,500,000, is also

and see London, taki done in Summer tim 7 P. M. The Park and seems to be very it, except the drives. one, wide enough to abreast, is made aron

Leaving here, we !