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Sabbath Recorder.

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WHOLE NO. 1968

The Sabbath Recorder.

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

THE "RAMBLERS."

Hasty Glimpses at the Thousand Islands.

The "Cram Club's" first graphic account of departure and trans-Atlantic experienceof initiation to wonderful scenes and ludithe meagre remnants of once famous European attractions which the "Cram Club" will obligingly leave for subsequent tourists, they gladly determined to see some of the grander, though less renowned sights of our own country.

It was the middle of July, when we shook the dust of Central New York from our feet, and started via Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad for Adams and Thousand Islands. After a brief and exceedingly pleasant visit among friends in the neat and prosour journey, which for miles was through a rich farming region, dotted with substantial dwellings and checkered with golden fields of waving grain and green patches of rustling corn.

es of Lake Ontario at Chaumont and Three evening attire to be seen, admired, yea wor-Mile Bay, were better prepared to behold the shiped, by the fawning sycophants that atenrapturing spectacle that lay before us as we alighted from the train at our railroad destination,

THE ST. LAWRENCE.

Cape, we could see the plumed "whitecaps: of which, flowed, grandly, and persistently, the majestic St. Lawrence. Five minutes, and we were happily seated on the airy and Wanderer" for a forty mile trip among and spacious deck of the Island Belle, plow- | the islands. For miles we plunged on at ant insular forms of that vast archipelago | the surface At times we seem headed dirising in beauty before us; the hum of min- rectly to main land, no outlet being visible, gled voices and the heavy throbs of the steam arteries from the faithful engine, beating rythmic time to the musical strains of laughand mind. The present alone absorbed us. School and troubles, work and dull care, were all buried to us in the forgotten past. On our left we passed a military encampthe warehouses and hotels of Clayton, a railroad terminus and popular resort, on the den and rapid turns in its navigation, we see the lofty observatory and huge dimen- rushes with a current strong enough to carry | Verne visited from the "Nautitue." sions of the Round Island Hotel, which, a mill. Here the steamer trembles and catowering above its sylvan environments, re- reens and then is lunged down, down called the stones of the grand old castles of through the perilous passage at railroad veand beautified by many elegant cottages borstretching in every direction among the scattered granite islands varying in size from a mere nude rocky head just peeping above the water, to large areas crowned with rich vegetation, and the hundreds of flags and streamers waving from the roofs of neat villas which crowned every island and lined

Kaleidoscope of nature.

lionaire. Besides private buildings there recently crous mistakes—had scarce lost its fervid are a post office, book-store, art gallery, glow of bewitching novelty, when two pale | bazar, boarding hall, and several dormitories. and book-worn (?) students caught the spirit | The foundations are laid for a mammoth | of adventure and recreation, and resolved to hotel, designed to be the largest and most "travel." Not having purse or time to visit | palatial on the river. In the center of the grounds is a large, canvas tabernacle, where the ablest speakers on religious and philanare illuminated by gasoline lamps, whose flickering flames throw wierd waltzing shadows across the walks and spacious avenues. Then is the time for promonade and poetic romance. The devout few resort to the tabernacle where some divine reads his laborious homily, or delivers a scathing dissertation on the evils of the day, while the pleasureperous village of Adams Centre, we resumed | seeking multitude repairs to docks where excitement "runs high." Hundreds crowd upon the flat roofs of the boat-houses which serve as a gallery from which to see the elegant yachts and row-boats, gliding upon the peaceful bosom of the river below. What a At Watertown we changed cars for Cape | place for "swells," not river swells, but Vincent, and after catching exciting glimps- | city "swells!" Nabobs appear in their rich tend them. We could but criticise one haughty lady who entered the wharf with a dancing on the liquid crests of Lake Ontario; dormitory, we were sure we had witnessed a to our front, lay Wolf's Island on both sides | sight more wonderful and enchanting than the storied scenes of the "Arabian Nights."

> In the morning, we embarked on the "Island then by a sudden turn and shift, we see village Gananoque, whose spires have been visible for some time. This town has a population of 3,000, with five churches of different denominations. From here we pass

tiform objects that embelish the trip.

Methodist denomination, in whose interests | Nature has peculiarly fitted this place for a it is now managed. It contains 950 acres, popular resort. From the landing to the view of the American channel of the river. is a commodious chapel from whose lofty dwellings have already been erected varying Kidd buried his treasure, and so strongly in size and design from the neat canvas tent | was the tradition believed by the natives, to the unique and costly cottage of the mil- that they persisted in digging until quite

From the south side of the park, a picturesque peninsula extends nearly a mile towards the American shore. Following a path upon this, by costly cottages and rare river views, at times passing under thick foliaged trees whose inviting shades tempted us to rest, we at last arrived at the lofty verge thropic subjects may be heard during the of a rocky promontory forming an irresisti-Summer season. In the evening the grounds | ble barrier to the blue water dashing against its base, and a sure protection to the harbor at the left. Within calling distance are several formless islands, every one of which is ornamented by a unique villa with its at tractive lawns, fountains and boat houses; while to our left, across the inlet, is Hart's Island, reputed to be the spot where the Irish poet Moore wrote his celebrated "Canadian Boat Song." That great bard visited this poetic region and was inspired to utter the following apt lines:

> 'Through massy woods, 'mid islets flowering fair And blooming glades, where the first sinful pair For consolation might have weeping trod When banish'd from the garden of their God. Oh, Lady! these are miracles, which man, Caged in the bound's of Europe's pigmy span, Can scarcely dream of—which his eye must see To know how wonderful this world can be!"

Scores of row boats are darting about the shores, while beyond, the white-sailed yachts, like phantoms, are playing "hide and seek" long haired poodle in her arms, to take a among the rocky islets. In the main chanboat-ride. The dog, however, becoming dig- | nel, the great palace boats may be seen ply-To the left, just around the projecting gusted with the scene, attempted to drown ing between Ottawa, Kingston, and Montrehimself in the river. Upon retiring to our al, while occasionally a vessel in full sail passes down "like a thing of life" destined | "Beaver River" route. The North Woods, or for some foreign port.

There is a peculiar charm, pleasant to remember, of an evening passed on the wide verandas of Westminster Hotel. The many sub-aqueous weeds lifted their waving heads for passengers. Two miles below we could the Lake of the Isles, in which the water us of the submarine gardens which Jules From Westminster we embarked for Al-

exandria Bay, celebrated for its palatial hotels, the aristocratic resort of moneyed tran-English chivalric days. Round Island, the locity. We are gliding with startling rapid- sients. A few rods down the river we could next stopping place, the property of the ity, rocks and trees are flitting by in rapid see "Bonny Castle," the Summer home of Baptist denomination, contains about 80 procession, when we behold a granite rock the late J. G. Holland, whose widow now acres, and is artistically laid out in a park at the prow! Will the steamer's shattered resides there. From Alexandria we took the wreck be scattered on these eddying waters? | "Island Belle" for Cape Vincent, via Amerdering its shores. The watery avenues No. The boat still obedient to the guiding | ican Channel. Passing Central Park on the blade, turned by the skillful pilot at the left, we soon came in sight of Peel's Dock, wheel, darts like an arrow to the left—the so called because on the night of May 30, on to Petrie's Pond where, pushing our boat danger is passed—we once more glide through | 1838, the British steamer, Sir Robert Peel, a peaceful expanse in admiration of the mul- | was plundered and burned here by a band led | fish enough to stay our hunger. After buildby the notorious "Bill Johnson." Thus I | ing a fire on the shore and roasting our fish This passage commonly known as "Lost note the last point studied by the "Ram-Channel" was first discovered by Captain | blers" among the Thousand Islands, which, every accessible shore seemed, indeed, like Jasper Western in the days of the "Pathfind- according to official charts, number 1,692, an entrance to fairy land. All was a scene er" of the old French war, while on his way counting everything above the surface. This fierce and successful struggles with the of life and gavety. Every rod in advance to relieve the log fort hidden among these region presents an interesting page of study doomed (?) denizens of the forest. Before changed the relative position of islands, and | islands. James Fennimore Cooper refers to | for the geologist. These were among the first | retiring we were obliged to wash our faces and revealed new and grander views in this great | this place in his romantic history of the life | rocks that lifted their bare heads above the | hands in tar-oil, for mosquitoes, black flies, of "Leather Stocking." Satiated for the waters of the infant world, being the rugged and "punkeys," saw in our pale faces three But the long line of boat and bath houses | time with sights and excitement, and re- outposts along the base of the Laurentian | grand barbecues. Especially did the theowhich lay in our course especially drew our minded of the meridian hour of the day by Hills. The formation is metamorphic, conattention as we were told it was the landing a voracious appetite, we were happy to dis-sisting of strata of sandstone, limestone, and temptation. The next morning we pushed at Thousand Island Park. Not till we had embark at the celebrated park and regale red granite, occasionally jeweled with quartz on to "No. 4," whence we tramped to Sunpaid our ten cents admission fee and entered ourselves at the sumptuous tables of West- crystals. The tumbled heaps of huge bould- day Lake, where, worn and weary, we pitched its long and umbrageous avenues, did we minster Hotel. Westminster Park, contain- ers, and the grotesque forms of the small our tent, or baggage I would say, for the know the loveliness of this renowned resort. ing 500 acres, is located at the lower end of islands tell unmistakably of mighty convul. night. A rude hut, hastily constructed of

this grand archipelago, I can not justly omit a viting pretensions of home to us. Along the and is located on the west end of Wells, or right, the grounds gradually rise up a well brief tribute to this mighty river, the queen shores of this lake are grassy plots where the "Wellesley" Island, and commands a fine shaded acclivity to Mt. Beulah, upon which of waters, which flows as placid and pulseless deer come down in the twilight to browse. as the Pacific, yet as swift as a mountain tor- Our evening repast being over, we were too It is laid out with avenues running at right | tower we could view the panorama for miles | rent, through all the scenes which we admire. | much fatigued to lay in ambush for wild angles to each other upon which nearly 300 around. Near this chapel, it is said Capt. St. Lawrence was named by Cartier upon lamb," though a pair of antlers and strips of arriving at the Gulf on the festival of St. delicious venison might have decorated our Laurente, Aug. 10, 1535. Its length from hut as a reward. Lake Ontario is 750 miles, and, regarding the great lakes as expansions, more than | my Kane's "camp, so named from an eccen-2,000 miles. It drains a territory of over tric Irishman of that name having lived and 400,000 square miles, and, according to Darby, before the discovery of the great African Lakes, contained more than half the fresh water on this planet. For hundreds of miles it flows between two of the greatest nations of earth. Every point along its shores is rich in history and tradition, having been the scene of the earliest struggles of brave and persistent pioneers against the red denizens of the forest. Along its historic shores the new life of a nobler and regenerated civilization first pulsated on this continent. Through dense and dangerous wilds, where now the rich farms extend their prolific acres, Hennepen and Marquette, Jesuit missionaries, in the prosecuting zeal of their religious faith, picked their long way through to the "Great Father of Waters." The St. Lawrence has become a great thoroughfare of commerce, 1,000,573 tons of shipping having been floated over it in 1874.

> It was with the memory of all these facts and happy incidents, and with a broader, more comprehensive, yet inadequate concep tion of the magnitude and unrivaled beauty of this great river's attractions, that the "Ramblers" returned to Adams Centre, whence they started for Lowville, via Watertown, Carthage, and Black River Railroad. THE NORTH WOODS AND TRENTON FALLS.

Lowville is the emporium for guides and "Brown's Tract" as it is frequently called, is a remnant of the primitive forests of the State, and covers a territory of 50 by 135 miles. It skirts the western shores of Lakes Chamcolored lanterns above us casting their tinted | plain and George, and holds in its embrace ing down through the blue waters of Ameri- | wrecking speed, now through river lake, | light across the grounds; the gentle zephyrs | the Adirondack mountains and the upper ca's grandest river. The docks of the Cape | now through narrow passages whose dangers | of evening bringing refreshing coolness, and | reservoirs of the Hudson. The only settlereceding behind us; the indistinct and dist- are hidden in the granite rocks just beneath | pleasing aroma from forest flowers; the elec- ments are hunters' cabins and hotels along tric lights from Alexandria Bay throwing the lake resorts and the great routes. To their bright reflections across the rippling step into those stilly recesses, live by camp waters, and streaking through the liquid fires, and listen to the echoing report of our a score of reticulated channels before us, no channels like the first break of day, seemed, gun, while bear, deer, and mosquito writhed at one of which seems to lead out. Thus we indeed, like an illumined page from some our feet in the agonies of death, had grown ter-all catered to the emotional sides of pass on, one exciting scene succeeding anoth- grand old story of Venice. In the early from boyhood dreams to a real, decisive our nature and added new vivacity to body er, till we arrive at the beautiful Canadian evening we went over to the Lake of the movement, shall I say, reality? However, Isles, in a row boat. How we wished the with such visions of lheath and hunting be-"Cram Club" could leave the dust and fore us, we set out from Watson, where we Oaks." From this place we returned to our common places of Europe, and enjoy a ride were joined by a young man of clerical de- starting point, feeling much invigorated for with us upon the glassed surface of this meanor. The minister did not accompany ment, back of which was a crumbled heap down and across the broad Canadian channel grand aquarium of nature! Down through us because we were becoming demoralized, of stone ruins. Upon inquiry we were in- to a light-house known as "Jack Straw," eight, ten, twelve and fourteen feet of crys- nor yet because he courted our cosmopolitan formed that it was an old French fort instead | which shows the point of egress from the | tal water we could see the rocky beds of | society, but, entertaining a humane regard of a "lime kiln." Soon we were in view of labyrinths of the archipelago. Passing many peculiar plants, and from the crevices for our own welfare, to avert starvation, as "Fiddler's Elbow," so called from the sud- where sufficient sediment had settled, tall he had a knack in fishing. "To the front! shoulder arms! march!" was the silent com-American side, where the steamer stopped soon plunge through the dangerous inlet to nearly to the surface. Indeed, it reminded mand, as each flung his little bundle over his shoulder and jaunted on. Blankets, toilet, fishing-tackle, gun, hatchet, bread, pork, frying pan, and last and most essential, "tar-oil," were lugged on with herculean strides that would make the "Cram Club" wonder whether we were Cyclops or mules (?) To the latter of which our Irish guide would have assured them we belonged.

Crystal Lake, our first stopping place, has neither visible inlet or outlet, but has a name suggestive of the transparency of its water. Angling not being a success here we hurried through thousands of saw logs, we caught on sharpened sticks, set in the ground and bent over the flame, we gathered spruce boughs for a bed, and reclined, to dream of log." fresh from his study, present a rare Thousand Island Park was purchased seven | Well's Island, and was purchased by the sions in the first days of the world's geologic spruce boughs, with our baggage hung about | will afford unbounded satisfaction to the entrance, in front of which blazed a | Presbyterian organization in the Fall of 1877.

After such a prolix yet superficial sketch of crackling fire, soon began to assume the in-

Five miles beyond is Stillwater, or "Jimdied there years ago. Beyond, there is a succession of lakes for forty miles, and then wagon road and lake again, through to Lake Champlain. From Sunday we returned to Francis Lake, "the loveliest spot of all." This lake is about 1½ miles long, and is studded on one side by numerous granite rocks and islands. As the soft, subduing shades of twiight mellowed all the air into a dreamy hue, and the ripples on the lake subsided to a glassy tranquillity, in which was mirrored every rock and tree and floating cloud, what raptures visited us! What admiration filled us! Surely, its beauty transcended all the works of art, and proclaimed the inimitable handiwork of the great Architect Divine. There, withdrawn from the bustle of the world's selfish crowds, away from care and strife, we could step forth "and list"

To nature's teachings, while, from all around, Comes a still voice.

The placed lake, girt about by those vast orimeval solitudes, was the stereotyped form of nature's grandest harmony.

Here are old trees, tall oaks, and gnarled pines, That stream with gray-green mosses; here the ground Was never touched by spade, and flowers spring up Unsown, and die ungathered. It is sweet To linger here, among the flitting birds And leaping squirrels. In these peaceful shades—

Peaceful, unpruned, immeasurably old-My thoughts go up the long, dim flight of years. Back to the earliest days of liberty.

While turning from the scene, my thoughts instinctively turn within and ask my soul the inaudible question, "Wilt thou learn the But we leave the scene to wrap tourists into the North Woods, by the great ourselves in blanket and lie down to slumber, and to dream of exciting incidents for the morrow. In the morning we cooked our breakfast on a bare rock, at the outlet of the lake. And such a breakfast no epicure ever criticised (the writer being cook and judge). How we wished the "Cram Club" could have left their five-cent coffee stalls in Scotland, and regaled themselves at our tempting board. But they miss so much. From here we went to Beaver Lake, located just beyond the Fenton House, at "No. 4." In the dim distance we could see Mt. Stillwater looming up from the Adirondacks.

It was told us that J. G. Holland's "Seven Oaks" were located near Lowville, and that this was the romantic route over which "Jim Fenton" transported so many persons, and finally Miss Butterworth, the mistress of 'No. 9." It may be that his hotel was not far from this Fenton House, and that "No. 4" was the celebrated "No. 9" of "Seven our hasty incursion into the "Sportsman" Paradise.

With too much gratitude for expression for his sustaining company and timely succor, we bade our ministerial friend adien. and boarded the express for

TRENTON FALLS. These falls are located on West Cana-

da Creek, nineteen miles north of Utica It does not consist of one thundering leap down a lofty precipice, but of a succession of dancing, tumbling cascades, wearing and fretting for a mile and a half through a deep, rocky chasm. Paying the gateage at the hotel park, we enter and descend 200 feet of stairs to the damp floor of the roaring chasm.

Ah! where be they, who first with human eyes Beheld thy glory, thou triumphant flood; And through the forest heard with glad surprise Thy waters calling like the voice of God?"

All the way the water has worn sinuous channels and fantastic curves in its limestone bed. Here we ascend the natural steps by roaring fall, whose waters plunge down and almost beneath the rocks below, while above. it expands into a wide and gentle flow upon an evenly polished floor. On either side the water-worn walls rise or project over to the height of 150 or 200 feet. At times, we have to stoop to pass under a projecting leaf, and then again we stand within the concave sides with the overshelving rock 200 feet above Thus, one exciting point succeeds another until we arrive at the pinnacle, from which, after a brief rest, we retrace our steps with renewed interest. The limestone of this region belongs to the highly fossiliferous Trenton deposit, and the paleontologist will find pleasant and profitable diversion there with hammer and basket, besides seeing the picturesque design of this remarkable glen.

If this cursory and meager account of the 'Ram ers'" impressions during a three weeks' tour through the northern part of the Empire State will merit perusal, and excite in any a stronger desire to see the wonder in our own country before going abroad, it

Missions

"Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel

INTERESTING MATTER designed for this department has been crowded out to make room for the concluding portion of the Board of Managers. It will keep until next week.

It is an encouraging fact, set forth in the Annual Report, that more money has been expended, employing a larger number of missionaries and other agencies for the promotion of the work of missions, than for any previous year for a long time, if not in the history of the Society. The year to come should witness a still greater enlargement of

THE report of the quarterly meeting of the Board of Managers, published this week, shows that that body has decided to undertake the publication of a monthly missionary paper, beginning Jan. 1, 1883. We have reason to know that this measure has been long under consideration, and that, therefore, the decision has not been reached hastily. We may expect to hear from the Board soon as to their plans for carrying out this decision, and to be called upon, by our subscriptions and otherwise, to do our part in the matter. It is understood that the Missionary Department in the RECORDER will be continued.

MISSIONARY BOARD MEETING.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the usual place at Westerly, R. I., October 11, 1882, at 9 A. M.

The meeting was called to order by Geo. Greenman, President, and opened with prayer by Uri M. Babcock.

The following named members of the Board were present: Geo. Greenman, Geo. B. Utter, Joseph H. Potter, Arthur E. Main, Uri M. Babcock, Nathan H. Langworthy, Geo. T. Collins, Alfred A. Langworthy, Wardner C. Titsworth, Gideon T. Collins, Oliver D. Sherman, Ira B. Crandall, and Wm. L. Clarke. Also visiting brother, Libbeus M. Cottrell.

of the American Sabbath Tract and Missionary Boards, held Sept. 24th, at Hopkinton, R. I., were read and approved; also the minntes of a special meeting of this Board, held Sept. 27th, at Westerly, R. I.

Business items as follows:

- 1. A letter, from Lewis A. Platts, concerning the volume of our Records that was destroyed by fire, was read, and after various remarks, it was voted that the Recording Secretary confer with Bro. Platts, have certain statements made in the present letter corrected, and report for record.
- 2. Marlboro Church. A statement hav ing been made of a verbal request that this Board aid the Marlboro Church in the support of O. D. Williams as pastor, it was voted that the Corresponding Secretary notify the Marlboro Church of the willingness through the Corresponding Secretary, the of the Board to aid the Church to the extent | terms for publishing respectively 1,000, of \$100 a year in the support of Bro. Williams, when officially notified that they have employed him, and he has entered upon his
- 3. Letters were read: From the Church at Watson, N. Y., asking aid, and it was voted to aid this Church at the rate of \$100 per year, from Oct. 1, 1882, to Sept. 1, 1883.
- 4. From C. W. Threlkeld, Kentucky, reporting nine weeks labor during the quarter ending Oct. 1, 1882, and \$69 23 was appropriated therefor.
- 5. From Ed. D. Coon, Parker, D. T. asking aid in organizing churches at Daneville, Turner county, and Big Spring, Union Co., D. T., and, on motion of Geo. B. Utter, it was voted that the Corresponding Secretary be instructed to visit the Scandinavian region in Dakota in connection with his visit to West Virginia, if he shall deem such visit expedient.
- 6. From Henry B. Lewis, Garwin, Ia., and it was voted that the Corresponding Secretary notify Bro. Lewis that we will pay the \$50 for five months, but we do not pay the traveling expenses.
- with Hiram P. Burdick, for future work, be referred to the Prudential Committee, with anthority.
- 8. It was voted that an appropriation at the rate of \$30 per month, traveling expenses and what he shall receive upon the field, be made to Herbert E. Babcock for labor in Republican Valley and vicinity from Oct. 1, 1882, to Sept. 1, 1883.
- 9. Voted, that the terms and conditions

ary work by Eld. Alexander Campbell, be wise; but it will involve in some degree the extended to Sept. 1. 1833.

general and extended consideration of this of the people, so far as our use of the press subject, it was voted: 1st. That we approve | is concerned. of Bro. David H. Davis's plan of a Boarding School. 2. That the question of buying land for school purposes be left to his discretion. 3d. That he shall build only upon land the title of which is in the name of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society.

ized to have the minutes of the annual meeting bound, and to distribute them at the earliest practicable date.

12. The Corresponding Secretary presented the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That we consider it right and just to ask all churches receiving help from this Board, not only to do all they can for themselves, but also to make an annual report, through the missionary, of the amount of their contributions for the support of preaching and for missions.

13. On motion of the Corresponding Secretary, the following resolutions were adopt-

Resolved, 1. That hereafter, the annual reports of the Board of Managers shall be, for foreign missions, for the year ending July 1st, and for home missions for the year ending September 1st.

2. That all appropriations hereafter made shall end with these dates respectively, if not before.

3. That the Treasurer's annual reports be for the year ending Sept. 1st.

14. Wm. L. Clarke, Secretary of the Prudential Committee, made the following report, which was adopted:

At the special meeting of this Board, Sept. 27, 1882, the matter of arranging with Sister Ella F. Swinney concerning salary, time of entering upon missionary work, and other details, was referred to this committee. A meeting was called at which Sister Swinney was present, and all of the commit tee excepting Wardner C. Titsworth. After deliber ating upon the matter, it was voted:

1st. That the salary of Miss Swinney shall be five hundred dollars a year, which is expected to cover the expenses of living and instruction; while the expenses incidental to her medical missionary work are to be reported to, and paid by the Board.

2d. That the determining of the time of entering upon this work, be left to her discretion.

15. Missionary Paper. The report of the Society committee was read as follows:

Your Committee to consider the question of pub lishing a missionary paper, beg leave to report, that they have canvassed the matter as fully as the time granted would allow, and beg leave to report:

1. That we recommend that the matter be referred to the Board of Managers, with power to undertake the project, if, in view of all the circumstances-including the understanding that the Recorder will continue to be a channel of general missionary intelligence—they deem it advisable.

The minutes of the joint special meeting recommend that, for the sake of enlarging 2. In case such a publication is undertaken, we strengthening our denominational publishing house, the printing be done at Alfred Centre, New York. Respectfully submitted

A. H. LEWIS. A. B. PRENTICE, WILLIAMS. E. M. Dunn, L. R. SWINNEY,

GEO. TOMLINSON. On motion, the report was adopted.

After nearly every one present had taken an active part in the consideration of this subject, it was voted:

1st. That it is the judgment of this Board, that we can in no way better promote the interests of the missionary cause, than by the publication of a monthly missionary paper, commencing January 1, 1883.

2d. That this matter be referred to the Prudential Committee, with authority to act, and they be instructed to ascertain, 1,500 and 2,000 copies monthly, of a paper similar in size, quality, and general appearance to the Missionary Reporter, (circulated at the late session of the General Conference,) from the denominational publishing house at Alfred Centre, N. Y., and from at least two other responsible parties.

16. The Treasurer's Report was approved as follows:

Balance in Treasury Sept. 30, 1882.....\$1,893 94 Received since to Oct. 10, 1882............ 634 18

Total.....\$2,528 12 On motion, adjourned.

WM. L. CLARKE, Rec. Sec.

THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Fortieth Annual Report of the Board of Managers

(Continued from last week.)

A Missionary Paper.

monthly missionary paper to be of sufficient | Board Meeting, held Jan. 25, 1882: importance to receive your attention at this anniversary, for the following reasons:

1. There are times when important enterprises expect to gain the people's attention 7. Voted, that the matter of arranging and support by means of publications that represent and advocate those interests for the promotion of which the given organization exists. "Printers' ink" is a large factor

among the causes that bring success to-day. 2. It is probable that the different departments of the RECORDER, as such, will be done away with before long; not, of course, to the exclusion of the different kinds of matter now published, but in order to have

10. Boarding school in China. After a dividuality and direct hold on the attention

3. In our judgment, a missionary paper would place the condition, needs, and prospects of Seventh-day Baptist missions more directly and effectively before the minds and hearts of the people of our denomination than any other means. The experience of 11. Voted, that the Secretaries be author- the Corresponding Secretary among our churches during the last two years, has established him in this opinion; and he finds its correctness admitted by persons who, nevertheless, wish the Missionary Department continued in the RECORDER for the RECORDER'S sake.

4. We could more easily keep our work and cause before other missionary societies, and the people in general, with a paper of our own. Missionary papers and magazines range in price from 25 cents to \$2. The RECORDER goes in exchange only to those could not only get all these in exchange, but | W. Va. would be sending to many publishers and secretaries every month a Seventh-day Baptist periodical; and our own missionaries could be supplied with papers for distribution in new communities. This would help to give the work of our Society, at-home and abroad, a more distinctive character.

5. One of the most weighty objections arged against the publication of a missionary paper has been, that it might be looked upon as in opposition to the RECORDER. In reply, we wish to say: (1) This feeling is without real foundation, and, in the nature of the case, is unjust and unreasonable. (2) The Tract Board is now publishing a new paper, in the interest of its own special work—the very thing we think it wise for us to do. (3) Many have said that to remove the Missionary Department would greatly lessen the value and interest of the RECORDER; but the newly-appointed editor would have none too much space at his command for general religious news, contributed articles, or something equally important to our denomina tional organ. (4) A step on our part that would strengthen missions, would also strengthen our whole cause, RECORDER and all; for, although there are different departments of denominational work, there is but

6. Whatever of promise, value, and influence there is in the present methods of managing our missionary operations, would become, by means of a missionary paper, clearer, more direct, and stronger. The Missionary Department has done much for us, as many witnesses testify; a paper, we believe, would do more. Our hold on the confidence of the people, shown in different ways, was never stronger than now, and if we improve our opportunities, we shall find both our field of usefulness and the contributions to our treasury steadily growing.

7. After some inquiry as to the cost of printing, we are satisfied that a monthly paper, containing as much as or more reading matter than we now give to the readers of the RECORDER, and furnished to subscribers at 50 cents a year, with special club rates, can be made self-supporting, to say the least

Believing, therefore, in such a paper, as promising better facilities for giving information, and creating fresh interest in missions, we recommend the adoption of the following

Resolved, That the question of publishing missionary paper be referred to a special committee of seven, to report at this anni-

Permanently Invested Funds.

In order to provide facilities for the permanent investment of funds, the interest thereof to be used for religious and benevolent purposes, for those who might wish thus to not only do not die, but that they become serve their fellow-men, this Society is empowered by its charter to receive and invest funds for such purposes. And that the provision of the charter may be carried out, the We believe the question of publishing a Treasurer was instructed as follows at a

> WHEREAS, the charter of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society provides that "any and every donation, bequest, or legacy, made to the Society, and by them accepted, shall be faithfully applied to the specific purpose or purposes designated by said donor or legator;" and,

WHEREAS, this provision meets a want widely felt by able and benevolent members of our churches, who wish to place a portion of their estates where the income from it will be applied perpetually to certain specific objects, such as missions, general education, education of young men for the ministry, and publication of Sabbath truth; therefore,

Resolved, That our Treasurer be instructed to open a Permanent Fund, and place in it

purpose or purposes," the interest on which has been accomplished is their own, and not loss to our Society and its work of their in- only is, by the terms of the donation, bequest, or legacy, to be used for said purpose or purposes, adding to it from time to time, as occasion may require, any other sums given for such "specific purpose or purposes," with like restrictions; and to place in the general fund of the Society all sums received by him without some such designation or specification.

The Recording Secretaryship.

We are to lose the valuable services of our efficient Recording Secretary, Rev. L. A Platts, he having accepted a call to the editorship of the SABBATH RECORDER. We desire to record our appreciation of his help in the counsels of the Beard for the past six years, and our cordial wish that he may be abundantly successful in his new and important field of labor.

Anniversary. Exercises.

President W. C. Whitford, of Milton, Wis., is to preach the Annual Sermon next Sabbath morning; and addresses or papers are expected to-day from Rev. Theo. L. costing \$1 or more; for others, many of Gardiner, of Shiloh, N. J.; Mrs. Mary B. which are very valuable and helpful, we pay | Clarke and M. J. C. Moore, of Ashaway, R. the money. With a missionary paper we I.; and Miss Perie F. Randolph, of Berea,

Churches and the Board.

In round numbers, there are in our denomination, in the United States, England, Holland, and China, 90 churches; 40 of Eighteen years ago there were 4,000,000 of these are self-supporting; 50 are feeble colored people; they now number nearly churches; and 30 are receiving help from missionary funds, leaving 20 that must re- about 7,000,000, and of these about 3,500,000 ceive aid, or unite with one another in the are Germans, 1,750,000 Irish, 1,050,000 support of pastors. 48 of all the churches, | Scandinavians, and 700,000 French and other 26 of the self-supporting, 22 of the feeble, nationalities. It is one of our highest duties and 16 of those helped by the Board, are in and privileges as Christian citizens to help the Eastern, Central, and Western Associa- persuade these, and all of our unconverted tions; 38 of the churches, 13 of those self- fellow-countrymen, to exchange irreligion, supporting, 25 of those needing aid, and 11 infidelity, Roman Catholicism, and other of those receiving missionary help, are in the errors, for the pure gospel of the Son of God. North-Western and South-Eastern Associa- The foreign field is far more populous. The tions; and 3 of the 4 foreign churches are estimated population of China alone is, in missionary churches. Of the 50 preaching round numbers, 400,000,000, or nearly fiftystations reported, 29 are west of Chicago.

churches is three-fold: 1. To seek to build | Germany, and the Russian Empire, together. themselves up in purity of doctrine and To these must be added the unsaved millrighteousness of life, by a wise and earnest ions of other foreign lands. Are we under use of all the means of grace within their no obligations to our heathen fellow-men? reach. 2. To labor with zeal for the salva- The progress of Christianity from the land tion of the unredeemed in their own neigh- of its birth westward has been the progress borhoods. We fear there is danger of our of foreign missions, Paul himself having forgetting to make this application of the letter and spirit of the Lord's great commis- missionary. What if he and his fellow-lasion. 3. In the spirit of obedience, by growing benevolence, fervency of prayer, and heartiness of sympathy, to help send the glad tidings to the regions beyond, even to there, "heathen at home?" Our Anglethe uttermost parts of the earth, where Saxon ancestors, the invaders of Britian, Christ says we shall be witnesses for him.

es, it may also be said: 1. Just as far as they are able, they should furnish themselves with all the appointments of the gospel; so that the amount of help received slain enemies. We have inherited their from missionary funds shall be as small as possible, in view of the great extent of the field to be embraced in our benevolent operations. 2. These churches, too, are in the midst of people who need to know the power of the gospel's life-giving light, and of its preserving and seasoning salt; and in work to make men feel and know this power of God is their strength and growth. 3. By the law of Christian life and progress, and according to the spirit of the gospel and of the doctrine of Jesus, our smallest churches must also go to the great field of foreign mission endeavor, if they would add to their strength and health in spiritual things.

the question, whether with reference to the spread of Sabbath truth, to denominational growth, or the advancement of the kingdom of God in the earth, it is of the utmost importance, wherever fidelity to our principles can accomplish it, that our feeble churches self-supporting and helpful. And as far as all of our churches meet their high obligations, so far will they become what we shall more and more need, sources of supply of men and means for the carrying forward of the war against sin and error, farther and farther into the kingdom of him who is the enemy of truth and righteousness.

The work of the Missionary Board is: 1. To study the great mission field with reference to its needs and prospects, and to seek so to give information to the people as to strengthen their interest and increase their benevolence. 2. To use the means placed missionaries, in the wisest manner possible, at once and possess the land, for we are well and in the true aggressive missionary spirit able to overcome it." Like them let us exof the gospel of Christ. 3. Having appealed alt the Lord, knowing that it must be he to the churches for funds, to hold themselves | who brings us into the land and gives it us. all appear under one general editorial man- "every donation, bequest, or legacy" here- form and report their work as that, if it be condition of success: If the Lord delight in adopted Jan. 25, 1882, in reference to mission- agement. This is, we think, both right and tofore received by the Society for a "specific possible, the churches shall feel that what us, and we be neither rebellious nor fearful,

the Board's; that it belongs to the denomination, and to no section thereof. And this your Board has sought to do.

The Field.

Let us build for ourselves, from great and important truths, a firm foundation on which to stand, and from which to survey the work of missions. 1. The Bible is a divine revelation, made through inspired men. 2. The human race is lost on account of sin. 3, The Lord Jesus Christ lived, suffered, died, and rose again, for the redemption of man. 4. All who, through faith in Christ, are, by the Holy Spirit's gracious power, spiritually re-created, and who, through knowledge and obedience of the truth, are sanctified, will be saved unto life eternal. 5. The perishing are to be rescued through the efforts of those already saved. Instead of writing the "wonderful words of life" on the skies, that-men everywhere might read them, God has left it for us to tell the story of Jesus and his love. Here the work of missions, home and foreign, finds its authority and significance; here is the ground of our obligation and our hope.

The population of the mission field beyond the Mississippi is about 8,000,000, and it is believed that this will have increased by A. D. 1900 to twenty or twenty-five millions. 7,000,000. Of foreign born people there are five per cent. more than the population of The work of our larger and stronger the United States, Great Britain, France, been a most efficient and faithful foreign borers had followed the principle advocated by some to-day, and stayed in Palestine, because there were still unconverted people were pagan barbarians, worshipers of the Respecting our smaller and weaker church- heavenly bodies and deified heroes. Intemperance was a ruling passion, and they believed in a future state where, in Woden's hall, they would drink ale from the skulls of blood and their language, but not their religion, because of foreign missions. Prof. Christlieb says: "The smallest denominations, as soon as they have a roof upon their home church, start for the great battlefield, because they know that it is in foreign missions that the strength and health of their inner life can best be proven. If a church can do nothing for the conquest of the world in foreign missions, she will soon begin to die at home. If, as Max Muller confesses, Christianity be a missionary religion in its very nature, 'converting, advancing, aggressive, encompassing the world,' a church which does no mission work shows by this that it From whatever point of view we consider is falling away from the great idea and task of Christianity, shows its internal death."

The people of God to-day, then, like his ancient people, have lands to conquer for the glory of his name, and the conquered country will be a goodly land. Christianity can point to faith, hope, and love, and say, "This is the fruit of every true spiritual conquest." Strong men are opposed to Christian missions; heathen hearts are walled high with ignorance and superstition; and evil reports concerning religion and missions sometimes make the Lord's professed people unbelieving, discouraged, and disobedient. But there are brave, devoted, and praying leaders; true and tried Christians; and above all the confusion, unbelief, and transgressions of men, we may still hear Jehovah's voice, "As truly as I live, all the earth shall be filled with the glory of the Lord." Let us, then, in the spirit of true self-reliance, magnify our own endeavor, and in their hands, and to direct the labors of like Caleb and Joshua say, "Let us go up

he will be with strength.

The world need the blessings of re For the same Lord that call upon hin upon the name of How then shall th they have not beli believe in him of And how shall the And how shall the sent?

Raised to higher ordinary mortals a prophet Isaiah, se exclaims, "How ! ains are the feet of tidings!" Delive captivity may have ion; but on and of beheld the ministe beginning from Je salvation and peace termost parts of th spreading the gospe like proclaiming it and freedom to sla approach of Jesus villages, and home sages of redeeming beautiful the comin vants, ministers, a lishers of salvation pastors, missionari tian workers, help the latter day, for though they sear only a partial revel should follow the s race is a brotherho sal religion; million and one of the first to-day is to heed; t shall they hear wi should still have be Christian hope, if y me of Jesus," is th converts in heathen to make up an enra to put to death a m of another God, bec because they were Jesus of Nazareth. without a preacher? men have no knowl and glory; how sha teacher? Christ b manifested divine himself; but how about his preachi apostles were clothe of which was to ma in leading men to doctrines they prea their souls. Medic here-its greatest val a wonderful help to word through press is, by the "foolish save them that, be they preach except ary preachers and t Barnabas and Saul Lord through the I men who, in one ca sent the Church of are "called" by th arated" unto their whose duty it is to with prayers, symp the days of Isainh. upon the people a send, and who will prophet answered, mercy, not for jud down upon our feel es, our unsaved neig the millions who ar land from foreign s for missionary wor and the millions on tions who know no Jesus Christ his So

> borers into his har How simple, hor goepell Mavallibe forward the beauti the thinge of all rai Dreadly the your anings ve are col into a linbends

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Lord of the harvest

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The Field.

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is into the land and gives it us.

Leus humbly recognize the great

nacese: If the Lord delight in

meither rebellious nor fearful,

he will be with us, our shield and our strength.

The world needs life and salvation; and the blessings of redemption are for every one. For the same Lord over all is rich unto all that call upon him; for whosoever shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved. How then shall they call on him in whom they have not believed? And how shall they believe in him of whom they have not heard? And how shall they hear without a preacher? And how shall they preach except they be

prophet Isaiah, seeing far into the future, ains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings!" Deliverance from Babylonian captivity may have occupied the nearer vis- educational topics. It will, however, be apion; but on and on the seer looked, until he | parent to all that the limited space to be beheld the ministers of the new dispensation | given this department will require the utbeginning from Jerusalem, as the heralds of most brevity consistent with a fair treatsalvation and peace, and going unto the ut- | ment of the subjects in hand. termost parts of the earth. The work of spreading the gospel is beautiful and glorious, like proclaiming deliverance to prisoners, and freedom to slaves. How beautiful the approach of Jesus and his apostles to cities, villages, and homes, that received their messages of redeeming grace. How glad and beautiful the coming of Christ's later servants, ministers, and missionaries, the publishers of salvation! The labor of preachers, pastors, missionaries, teachers, and all Chris tian workers, help to make up the glory of the latter day, foretold by prophets, who, though they searched diligently, received only a partial revelation of the glories that should follow the sufferings of Christ. The race is a brotherhood; Christianity a universal religion; millions need its healing power; and one of the first duties of the churches to-day is to heed the divine inquiry, How shall they hear without a preacher? "I should still have been without God and the Christian hope, if you had not come and told me of Jesus," is the grateful testimony of converts in heathen lands. Men who helped to make up an enraged mob that threatened to put to death a missionary who told them of another God, became believers in the Lord, because they were persuaded to hear about Jesus of Nazareth. But how shall they hear without a preacher? Millions of our fellowmen have no knowledge of the Lord of life and glory; how shall they get it without a teacher? Christ had healing power, and manifested divine love in the sacrifice of himself; but how often do we read, too, about his preaching and teaching! His apostles were clothed with power, their use of which was to make them more successful in leading men to him whom and whose doctrines they preached, for the healing of their souls. Medical missionary work has here its greatest value and use, in that it is a wonderful help to the manifestation of the word through preaching. The divine plan is, by the "foolishness of preaching," to save them that believe. And how shall they preach except they be sent? Missionary preachers and teachers must be sent, as Barnabas and Saul were, first of all by the Lord through the Holy Spirit, and then by men who, in one capacity or another, represent the Church of the Lord. Missionaries are "called" by the Holy Spirit, and "separated" unto their work by the Church, whose duty it is to faithfully follow them with prayers, sympathy and support. In the days of Isaiah, the Lord looked down upon the people and said, Whom shall I send, and who will go for us? Then the prophet answered, Here am I, send me. In mercy, not for judgment, the Lord looks down upon our feeble and struggling church-

laborers are few. Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, that he send forth laborers into his harvest. How simple, how reasonable, how free, the gospel! May all bear some part in helping forward the beautiful work of announcing the things of salvation, through them that preach the gospel in the Holy Spirit; which things, we are told, angels desire to look

es, our unsaved neighbors and fellow-citizens,

the millions who are coming to our favored

land from foreign shores, the opening fields

for missionary work in our own country,

and the millions on millions of heathen na-

tions who know not the only true God and

Jesus Christ his Son, and asks again, Whom

shall I send, and who will go for us? O

that many more of our young men and wom-

men might hear the divine voice, and an-

swer, Here am I, send me. Praying brethren

and sisters, our Lord is saying unto us to-

day, The harvest truly is plenteous, but the

A. E. MAIN, Corresponding Secretary. ASHAWAY, R. I., Sept. 21, 1882.

into. In behalf of the Board,

Education.

"Wisdom is the principal thing, therefore get wisdom; and with all thy getting get understand

WE are unable, for various reasons, to publish the Annual Report of the Executive Board of the Education Society this week. We hope to give the first installment of it in next week's issue.

We invite those engaged in the work of education among us, and others interested Raised to higher heights of vision than in the cause of education, to send, occasionordinary mortals are permitted to reach, the ally, short articles for publication in this department. These articles may be in the exclaims, "How beautiful upon the mount- form of news concerning our own work, or more formal discussions of principles and methods of work, or thoughts on general

THE HOUSE OF SEVEN GABLES.

Among the books which we have perused of late, the one which has gained our attention completely, is Hawthorne's author's quaint and mysterious manner. In looking over some of the characters, as they and patched trousers, who gains a livelihood by doing, for a compensation, "chores." He splits wood, digs potatoes, and collects refuse for the maintainance of his pigs, and looks forward with great calmness to the time when he shall end his life in the almshouse, his "farm" as he calls it. He is a frequent companion of that ancient lady, Miss Pyncheon, who with her other companions enjoys the Summer evenings in the garden. The shadows of the great elms in front of the mansion are thick and cool; the air has a pleasant, yes, delicious warmth, and the day almost seems to stop and rest. There is the old spinster, Miss Pyncheon. simple, childish and penniless, but being the last of her family, strongly conscious of her pedigree; her brother, a kind bachelor with a weakened mind, who has been confined for some twenty years for a crime of which he was unjustly pronounced guilty; a sweet-natured and pleasing young girl, a poor relation, from the country, of the two old people, with whose "moral mustiness her modern freshness and soundness are contrasted;" a young man, of modern style, who has sought his fortune, and though he has not found it, takes a genial view of the future. These three or four make up the whole drama; of course there are the minor characters, Governor Pyncheon being the chief of these, and one who reads the chap ter on the Governor can not help being highly fascinated with it. Whipple, in his Characters and Characteristic Men, says of this work, "There is more humor than in any of Hawthorne's other works. It peeps out even in the most serious passages, in a kind of demure rebellion against the fanaticisms of his remorseless intelligence. In the description of the Pyncheon poultry, which we think unexceled by anything in Dickens for quaintly fanciful humor, the author seems to indulge in a sort of parody of his own doctrine of the hereditary transmission of family qualities. At any rate, that strutting chanticleer with his two meager wives and one weazened chicken, is a sly side flier at the tragic aspect of the law of descent.'

PULPIT OBATORY.

Speech will ever stand as the conducting medium along which the electric fluid passes from soul to soul.

Eloquence, as has been truly said, is feellisten, statedly, who considers it beneath in the best possible way, commits as great a or husks. Of what value is it to a man who sits for an hour before a glowing orator, losing half of every sentence or word, his ear first stunned by some outburst of dental thunder, and then strained in vain to catch the soft, lute-like whisper of the closing words of the same sentence?

We say it is wrong for a preacher of the gospel to feed his congregation on halftruths. Is it not a sin for him to utter truths in such a manner as to make them half false. If the times demand the highest mental training, the ripest scholarship, do they not demand the training of those organs of the federal government, as shown by the followbody, which, in their just combination of ing grants and reservations: action, and their highest order of develorsilently matured itself?"

expression. Its science consists of some definite knowledge of the anatomy and physology of the parts employed, their properties, functions and possibilities; a conscious control of such muscles as assist or retard the execution of their office; and the observance of certain laws of health. What do we mean by pulpit oratory? Negatively, we do not mean anything bombastic, pompous, stilted or "stagey;" pedantic, stiff, formal or unnatural. Of course the first attempts of the student in any new direction, natural. though not habitual, will not be easy. If habitual precaution is had, the substitute of

What do we mean? In general terms, we mean, first, perfectly audible, distinct, pure and effective enunciation and pronun ciation, given in words formed into sentences, which constitute extempore or written composition. This necessarily includes vocal quality and vowel quantity. In addition to this purity of intonation, and clearness of articulation, also proper inflections and modulations; discrimination in regard to empha-House of Seven Gables, a story told in the sis; proper introduction of the pause, often marking the emphatic word or clause with more distinctness than by any stroke of the appear before us, are the figures of Uncle the orator, in rendering his delivery most voice. These are indispensable requisites to Venner, a poor old man in a brimless hat effective in its results, as regards the judgment, intellect and emotions of those whom he addresses.

a ripe scholar.

This is not all. There are the ever-vary ing accompaniments of the human countenance and figure—the manifold play of feature, attitude, and gesture. Nature has a language, covered and chained by our conventionalities to a great extent, but when set at liberty speaks no unknown tongue. "The flash of indignation from the eye, the frown of anger on the brow, the lip, smiling with pleasure or curled in scorn or contempt;' nay, the simple raising of the hand in appeal or in deprecation, will often convey an emotion more eloquently than any words, how-

ever aptly chosen. Such a delivery will express fully not only the grammatical or logical sense of all the words employed so as to be heard, understood, and felt by the hearer, but will at the same time give the whole sentence such an appropriate melody, power, beauty, and grace, as its form of construction is most capable. A knowledge of this art lends power and beauty to the framing of the -sentence, and thus delivery aids composition. This is the ideal. It is far above most of us. It is an art worthy of the profoundest study, and requites for all its pains. Above all will it repay the Christian minister, in leading his hearers into a spirit reverential and devotional. His success here will depend more upon his manner than his matter; for the mariner is the conductor by which his own spirit creeps down along the waves of sound

EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

to the listener's soul.—Exchange.

Under the above heading a contemporary has gathered some interesting statistics from the Eleventh Annual Report of the United States Commissioner of Education, just published, from which we extract the following:

The total school population in the States for 1880 is 15,351,875; number enrolled in public schools, 9,680,403; average daily attendance, 5,744,188, four States not reporting. The school population of the Territories is 184,405, Idaho and Wyoming not reporting; enrollment in the public schools 101,118; average daily attendance 61,154, two Territories not reporting. The percentages of enrollment and average daily attendance are highest in Massachusetts and lowest

The earliest age at which children are admitted to the public schools in any State is 4 years. In ten States and one Territory the school age is 6 to 21, and in seven States and three Territories 5 to 21.

The total number of teachers employed in the public schools of the States in 1880 was 280,034; the same for the Territories, 2,610. The average salaries paid to men ranged from \$25 24 a month in South Carolina to \$10. ing the truth yourself and making those who 47 in Nevada, and that for women from \$17 hear you feel it. The public speaker to 44 in Vermont to \$77 in Nevada. The rewhose words assemblies of men and women ports from Alabama, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, New York, him to study the art of putting his thought North Carolina, Tennessee, and West Virginia make no distinction of sex in the statewrong as though he fed them on half truths | ment. The greatest difference between the salaries of males and females is in Massachusetts, where the former receive \$67 54 a month, the latter \$30 50.

> The estimated value of sites, buildings and all other school property is \$180,069, 427. seven States and three Territories not reporting. The expenditure per capita of the school population varies from 96 cents in Alabama to \$14 91 in Massachusetts, the expenditure per capita of enrollment from \$1 12 in North Carolina to \$17 80 in Colorado. Permanent school funds have been

The lands granted in the States and rement, constitute a perfect medium of ex- served in the Territories for educational poses, hear stronger evidence of the genuine- church there. pression for the high thought which "hath purposes by acts of Congress from 1785 to ness of his faith, or more convincing testi-June 30, 1880, were, for public or common mony to the power of truth?

Let us examine some of the principal feat-schools, every sixteenth section of public ures of this art of pulpit oratory. Like all land in the States admitted prior to 1848 and arts it has its foundation in science, and every sixteenth and thirty-sixth section of rises far above it in its fullest and richest such land in States and Territories since organized-estimated at 67,893,919 acres; for seminaries or universities, the quantity of two townships, or 46,080 acres in each State or Territory containing public land, and in some instances a greater quantity, for the support of seminaries or schools of a higher grade, estimated at 1,165,520 acres; the grant to all the States for agricultural and mechanical colleges by act of July 2, 1862, and its supplements, of 30,000 acres, for each representative and senator in Congress to which the State was entitled, of land "in place" where the State contained a sufficient quantity of public land subject to sale at ora good production will seem to him and his dinary private entry at the rate of \$1 25 per friends awkward. The writer has found it | acre, and of scrip representing an equal numhard to impress upon clergymen under his ber of acres where the State did not contain instruction a better way than their own, "it | such description of land, the scrip to be sold seemed so unnatural and stiff." Not till it | by the State and located by its assignees on is familiar, does even the right way seem any such land in the other States and Terright, to him who has been wrong. Ripe ritories, subject to certain restrictions. Land scholarship sits easily and gracefully only on in place, 1,770,000 acres; land scrip, 7,830, 000 acres; total, 9,600,000 acres. In all, 78, 659,439 acres for educational purposes under the heads above set out to June 30, 1880.

> Greek plays have taken a firm hold on the collegiate mind at Harvard, Professors and of Sabbath observance. Hence it is, that students alike being thoroughly interested the duty of keeping the subject of the propin the study. Professor White will adopt a new method of taking his class through the Persae of Æschylus. He will first read the play to the section in the original Greek. After this each subject appertaining to the of no-Sabbathism, it must be by a loving and play will be taken up and studied separately. Some lectures, for instance, will be devoted to ascertaining the text, some to the history involved, then the mythology, &c., and finally, the section is to render to the instructor a carefully prepared translation. It is hoped in this way to make the study of the Greek drama interesting to both student and instructor, and to prevent it from being the dull grind that most students have re garded it. The new method is only an ex periment, and will involve considerable extra work on the part of the instructor. In the old plan of instruction the section translated a few paragraphs, or at most a few pages, of the play every day, and by Friday, of course, had forgotten all about what happened on Monday.

Ohio Wesleyan University has over six hundred students in attendance.

Sabbath Reform.

"Remember the Sabbath-day, to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labor, and do all thy work; but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God."

SABBATH MORNING.

BY THE LATE REV. W. H. BEACK.

The day that God hath blest! O may we never fail To keep its holy rest. It brings us to our Father's house, And bids us pay our humble vows.

To Thee, our God, to Thee, We render thanks, and pray: By mercy spared to see Another Sabbath day: Before Thy throne we lowly bend, And to Thy word of truth attend.

May peace and hope abound In every faithful heart; And may the gospel's sound Fresh life and joy impart. Thus, Lord, our fellowship with Thee, And with Thy blessed Son shall be. -Sabbath Memorial.

A QUESTION.

A correspondent asks "why may not a Seventh-day Baptist, living away from churches of his own faith, so as to be deprived the privilege of the communion with his own brethren, enjoy that privilege in some one of the First-day churches in the place where he resides."

This naturally leads to a series of questions, such as, Why may not the person, situated as supposed above, join one of the First day churches and so enjoy all the privileges of church membership? And if so, then why should he continue to keep the Sabbath and thereby persist in being an odd sheep in the flock? And if he may yield his Sabbath principles and practices on such grounds, why may we not all do the same thing? Or, to answer the question directly, the communion is an institution belonging in the church, as the question of our correspondent rightly implies. To seek the privilege of the communion in some other church, would be as inconsistent as to seek membership in that other church. Unless, therefore, Seventhday Baptists are ready to ignore their own distinctive faith, by seeking membership in First-day churches, it must be held to be inconsistent, under any circumstances, to partake the communion with First-day churches. It is undoubtedly a cross to the earnest Christian to be deprived the privileges largely derived from grants of land by the of the communion. But cross-bearing is Baptist, situated as our correspondent sup-

SABBATH REFORM, as used in these columns, is generally understood to refer to the question of the day of the Sabbath, and to the need for reform among the masses of the people in respect thereto. There is evidently need enough for reform in this matter if as the Scriptures teach, the seventh day is the Sabbath. Any movement which would lead the people to acknowledge and embrace the Bible Sabbath would be justly entitled to the designation, "Sabbath Reform." And this, for a two-fold reason: (1) In all matters of religious faith and practice, that is always in the line of reform which brings men onto the foundations laid in the Word of God, whatever the immediate consequences may be. (2) Coming onto such a foundation. Christian men can urge the claims of the Sabbath upon their fellow-men with all the authority of a divine command. Until the measures and arguments now employed by those societies which have been organized for promoting the better observance of Sunday, are transferred to this solid basis, there can not be much hope of accomplishing any widespread or lasting reforms in the matter er day of the Sabbath before the people, is laid upon us. If the people of this country. are to be saved from the demoralizing effects persistent urging of the claims of God's Sabbath, and if these claims are to be thus urged,

LETTER FROM SISTER WHEELER

We commend to the prayerful consideration of all our readers the following letter from Sister Wheeler, as indicating the good results, in after years, upon a family of children, of that carefulness in Sabbath observance which, to some of us, might seem a little exacting, if not arbitrary and severe; and also as showing with what a grip a passage or two of Scripture takes hold upon a mind and heart trained from childhood to habits of conscientious thinking and doing:

Since I have been in this country (38 years

last June) I have not seen a Church or

a family of Sabbath-keepers, neither First-

day nor Seventh, that keep the Sabbath so well as we were trained to keep it. I was born and raised in that noted religious town, Olney Bucks, where Newton and Cowper lived so long and wrote so many good hymns, and my parents and family belonged to that Baptist Church where the good John Sutcliff was pastor, one of the founders of the Baptist mission to the heathen. He baptized Wm. Carey, the first Baptist missionary to India in 1792. There were few others that kept the First-day so sacred as we did. There was no Sunday-school of any account. My father believed, it was every parent's duty to instruct his own children. We were always trained to go regularly with our parents to public worship. After dinner father would take those of us who could read and write into a room with him, get each child to tell him what we could remember of what we heard—text, or hymns. or anything the minister said in the sermon. Then we wrote down the text, and father. would set us a hymn or a few verses of Scripture to repeat to him on the next Sunday. In the evening mother stayed at home with those of us who were too small to attend evening meeting and kept up father's plan of requiring us to tell her what we could remember from the public worship, and then she set us to read (out of suitable books for children) one after another, so that we had no chance to go to sleep. I well remember those meetings now, and what was said and read. I never remember the Sunday being a burdensome day parents made it a pleasant day to us. The Sunday was a delight to us. never remember thinking or hearing any one say that it was not the Sabbath of the Lord until the last week before we left England for America. I have not found a family in this country in which the parents took so much pains to instruct their children at home as my parents did. Perhaps you will ask what was the result of our good training. I will tell you. My parents lived to see eight of their nine children in our vouth join that same Baptist church, and most of us married husbands and wives belonging to the same church My two oldest brothers and oldest sister were baptized by Mr. Sutcliff. My oldest brother. Wm. Robinson, was sent out a missioners from that church to join Dr. Carey. He left home March 26, 1806, and did not come home once, but died there September, 1853. in his 70th year, after forty-seven and a half years of missionary labor. I am a strong Sabbatarian now from principle. I got it from the Bible and from the Bible alone, for I did not consult any one about it, read nothing on the subject but the Bible, not even a leaf of a tract. I thought I dare not own it when I had found it out. But these two passages of Scripture worked much on my mind, Luke 12:47, "That servant which knew his Lord's will," etc. Hebrews 10:26, "For if we sin willfully after," etc. The good. How else can the true Seventh-day impression from these two texts have never worn off. I enjoy my Sabbaths now. Illove to go to Shiloh to keep Sabbath with the

Your aged sister in Christ.

HANNAH WHEELER

The Sabbath Becorder.

Alfred Centre, N. Y., Fifth-day, October 26, 1882.

REV. L. A. PLATTS, - EDITOR.

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

WE learn that Rev. Ira Lee Cottrell, of from his church, and is to spend the Winter in New York, supplying the Seventh-day Baptist Church of that city on the Sabbath, and availing himself of the opportunity for a post-graduate course of lectures in the Union Theological Seminary.

Circle," is the name of a book put into our hands a few days since. It is well named. It comprises a rare collection of 300 gems of tion of England and that of the United song, secular and sacred, old and new, easy | States. Joseph Neilson, Chief Judge of the and more difficult, from some of the best composers in the world. We can cordially recommend it to all lovers of song in the home circle. It is published by Hubbard Brothers, Philadelphia, and will be sold in the eastern part of Allegany county, by John | temper. Dr. Wm. A. Hammond, ex-Sur-Sheldon, of Alfred Centre.

REV. DR. WILLIAMS, professor of Systematic Theology in Alfred University, was called suddenly to Milton, Wis., last Friday, on account of sickness in his family. During his absence, Rev. Dr. Maxson is devoting the time hitherto occupied by Prof. Williams, to the class in his own department, Pastoral Theology, and Church Polity. The class numbers seven, and is entering upon its work enthusiastically. It is devoutly to be hoped, both on account of Prof. Williams and his family, and on account of the work of the class, that he will not be detained

THE subscription list of the SABBATH RE-CORDER ought to be increased by the addition of, at least, one thousand new names before the beginning of the thirty-ninth volume, Jan. 1, 1883. With this end in view, we make the following liberal offer: To any person, not now a subscriber, we will send the RECORDER for \$2 from the receipt of the order to the close of volume 39, Dec. 31, 1883. Or, to persons wishing to take the paper on trial, we will send it from the receipt of their order to the close of the present volume, for 25 cents. Will not our Local Agents, and other friends of the RECORDER, show this offer to their friends who do not take it, and solicit their subscriptions?

THE month of October abounds in relig ious Conventions of varying sizes and degrees of importance. Methodist Conferences in different localities; the New York State Association of Congregationalists at Saratoga, and the General Convention of the Uni versalists, at Philadelphia, being among the most noticeable during the past week. Accounts of good work done by the churches, and encouraging prospects for the future are reported from all these gatherings. The Universalist Convention reported a little over \$45,000 contributed for missionary purposes: total number of parishes 778; and number of families 33,823. The Convention also adopted a resolution in favor of abolishing the death penalty.

THE October number of the Outlook is being rapidly distributed through the mails. About 50,000 copies will go to as many clergymen of different denominations in the United States gratuitously. About 2,300 go to regular subscribers, one half of whom are our own people and the other half First-day people. Still others are sent to individuals, reading rooms, &c., gratuitously, and a goodly number to other papers as exchanges, making in all an edition of 54,000 published which, of course, is attended with considerable expense to the Tract Society. Can not the list of subscribers among our own people be multiplied many fold before the first of January? Let some one in each church or society volunteer to take subscriptions and send them on. Also, we presume to say the Treasurer of the Society will be glad to receive additional contributions of funds which friends of the cause may choose to send, each according to his several ability.

THE withdrawal of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher from the New York and Brooklyn Congregational Association, announced in the papers last week, has given occasion to many comments, pro and con, on the question of his orthodoxy. There has undoubtedly arisen some misconception as to the exact nature of his beliefs, with, at least, a sendency towards exaggeration with reference ing.

to those deliverances wherein he does depart from the older forms of statement. A few striking paragraphs taken from the public discourse of any man constitute, really, no fair standard by which to test his system of faith. To those who care to know what Mr. Beecher does believe and teach, and for what reasons he withdrew from the Association, opportunity is given to do so, by the publication of the address entire in the Independence, has obtained leave of absence | Christian Union of Oct. 19th, or it may be had in a neat 28 page pamphlet, by sending 10 cents to Funk and Wagnalls 10 & 12 Dey street, New York.

THE North American Review for Novem ber presents an unusually diversified Table of Contents. "English Views of Free "THE Treasury of Song for the Home Trade," by the Hon. John Welsh, of Philadelphia, is a clear and forcible exposition of the difference between the economic situa-Brooklyn City Court, writes of "Disorder in Court-Rooms," a subject of profound interest to good citizens at all times. The obiter dicta of the learned author touching the Guiteau trial and the Lawson-Gray incident at Dublin, are characterized by the best judicial geon-General of the United States Army, offers "A Problem for Sociologists," the problem being to determine the degree of responsibility before the criminal law, of persons affected by certain forms of insanity. "The Industrial Value of Woman," by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, is a very able reply to an article recently published on "Woman's Work and Woman's Wages." "Advantages of the Jury System," by Dwight Foster, for-merly a Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, will command the attention of every thoughtful citizen. Among the remaining articles are, "The Pretensions of Journal ism," by Rev. Geo. T. Rider; and a symposium on "The Suppression of Vice," by Anthony Comstock, O. B. Frothingham, and Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley.

WHICH SIDE?

Amid all the diversity of aims, and purposes, and characters of men in the world, there can be found but two classes—the good and the bad. Jesus said, with solemn earnestness, "He that is not with me is against me; and he that gathereth not with me scattereth abroad." The statement is all inclusive. There are none others. There can be no others. Neither is there any neutral ground. There are two sides, and only two, to the question of Christ's service, and both these are active sides. Every man is gathering with Christ or scattering abroad. So also is it with every single question of morality. "For or against," is written over against the name of every accountable being with respect to the living issues of to-day, whether he will or not. It is, therefore, idle for any man to debate the question as to whether he will or not have anything to do with this or that or the other question of religion or practical morality. In the nature of the case, he has something to do with it. The very fact that God offers his salvation through Jesus Christ to all men, compels men to accept it or reject it, and so places them upon the record, for or against. When God commissions his people, "Go work," they are thereby put upon the list as workers or idlers, nay more, as obedient, or disobedient children, and, therefore, as those who gather with Christ, or by disobedience, as those who scatter abroad. Also when God; by his providence, forces upon a community, or State, or nation a great moral issue, like the temperance question, no citizen can wash his hands of the whole subject and say, "I have nothing to do with the matter, one way or the other." He has something to do with it. The very fact of his citizenship, together with the fact that the issue is forced upon the citizens of his State, combine to place him where he must put himself among the friends of the reform or be counted among its enemies. God wants men everywhere to be saved from sin, its cor. ruptions and consequences. To this end he has provided redemption through his Son, Jesus Christ, and offers it freely to all who will accept it. He also calls upon those who do accept it, to become embassadors for him to their fellow-men, to bring them to Christ.

On the other hand Satan is in the world with his agents and minions, "to steal, and to kill, and to destroy." Here is the contest, and here are the contestants. In the ranks of one or the other stands every one of

With every moral or religious issue the question for each one of us to decide is, not, will I have anything to do with it? but, what shall I do with it? For or against is the fact. Which side? is the all-important question.

Edison has taken out thus far 287 patents; 154 being in connection with electric light- D. 370.

Communications.

WRITTEN PRAYERS.

At the request of the Mill Yard Sabbath school, the following paper is forwarded to you for publication, if you deem it a question suitable for publication in your columns It is a very large and interesting subject, and by no means does the following paper pretend to be anything but an answer, sufficient for our school purposes, drawn from such books as were recommended to my attention in a two hours visit to the library of the British Museum, our own books of reference being packed up, and I am unable to reexamine before publication, being absenfrom London. Mr. Palmer's book is very interesting and well worthy of study.

In answer to the question "When were written prayers first used in public worship? On inquiring at the British Museum, I was referred to "Origines Liturgicæ, or Antiq uities of the English Liturgy," by Rev Wm. Palmer, of Worcester College, Oxford, (Rivington's,) and "Bunshe's History of Mankind and Christianity." No answer to the question can be found in the Bible, as there is no mention made there of written prayers; and I was unable to learn that there was in the British Museum any History of Jewish Liturgies, for which I inquired. Mr. Palmer speaks in his book of three

very early Liturgies, one attributed to James

the brother of the Lord, another to Lebbeus, otherwise Thaddeus and Jude (or Adens) the apostle, who is said to have preached the gospel throughout Mesopotamia, and is said by the Nestorians to have been the originator of their liturgy; another all antiq uity ascribes to Basil, ordained bishop of Ceserea, about A. D. 370. The two former can only be traced to the apostles by tradi tion, and are found in the fourth and fifth centuries. Archbishop Ussher speaks of an anonymous Irish writer in the eighth century who says "John the Evangelist first chanted the Gallican course or liturgy," but the course of the Scoti or Irish, he traces to St Mark, who is said to have ordered the people to sing "Gloria in Excelsis Ters-anctus [Holy, Holy, Holy] and the Lord's prayer." Mr. Palmer, however, thinks the Irish did not use this liturgy of St. Mark at first The same Irish writer says this latter "was brought to Gaul by Cassian, and, being re ceived in the monastery of Lerine, was used by Germanus and Lupus who preached in Britain and Ireland, and constituted bishop named Patrick, archbishop in those countries." Mr. Palmer says, Palladius and Patrick were both ordained bishops of Ireland by Coelstine, Patriarch of Rome, in A. D. 431-2, and it is natural to believe (he thinks) they then brought the Roman Liturgy with them. He also says, Christianity had certainly penetrated into Ireland long before the time of Patrick. In the following century, the Irish received the British Liturgy. It is certain that various Liturgies were very early in use in Ireland. The Gallic Liturgy (called St. John's) was used in Gaul and Spain from remote antiquity. Mr. Palmer says that the British Liturgy differed much from the Roman, is known from the words of Augustine when speaking to the British bishops; according to Bede, he says, "In many respects you act contrary to our customs, and indeed to those of the universal church, and yet if you will obey me in these three things, to celebrate Easter at the proper | readily accepted Christianity from the mistime, to perform the office of baptism [more | sionaries; they having the rite of the Lord's properly it should be rendered administer baptism] in which we are born again to God, according to the customs of the holy Roman and apostolic church; and with us to preach the gospel to the English nation, we will tol- although that may have been more remote erate all your other customs, though contrary | than the advent of Christianity. The "long to our own." The British churches did not for a long time (says Mr. Palmer) submit to the seventh-day Sabbath, are no doubt of the authority of the Saxon archbishops, who were same origin. They, mistaking the spirit of the converts and successors of the Monk | Christianity, attempted to spread their re-Augustine. The liturgical books of the ligion by fire and the sword, and like the Anglo Saxon church are only copies of that disciples of old, received a divine check by the of Gregory which the Monk Augustine failure of their work. The Toulougous of brought from Rome in the end of the seventh India are probably also the descendants of century. Each bishop had the privilege of the early Nestorian Christians of that counmaking improvements in the liturgy of his try, their name bears witness to this, Touchurch, and several became so established as logou, "the Word." It will be remembered to receive the names of their respective how they accepted Christianity in thousands, churches. Thus the "uses" or customs of very lately, from the missionaries. York, Sarum, Hereford, Bangor, Lincoln, Aberdeen, etc.

Bunsen says of the origin of liturgies, that | gustine. at the beginning of the second century they assumed the form of memoranda, in the ish bishops or Presbyters, otherwise elders, nature of an order of service, and selections used a liturgy, as only "customs;" actions from Scripture; and later on Scriptural are here spoken of, and not words, and alexpressions in the form of prayers; and it though further on (4) Mr. Palmer uses the would appear that the earliest complete au-

would be for heathen converts to conduct a religious service with any decency or order without some such guide. The apostle Paul complains, when writing to the Corinthian converts, of the irregularities in the conduct of their assemblies, how all wanted to talk at once, instead of waiting for each other; also of the disorderly conduct at the Lord's Supper. He gives them the due order and the words, which he says he received from "the Lord Jesus." In this way it is probable that the apostles and first Christian preachers did give verbal and written directions for the conduct of public worship, and that gradually selections of Scripture and then prayers, first in Scriptural language, and then others were added, until in the fourth century we get a written liturgy, varying in some particulars according to the doctrinal tendencies of the compilers. Those who have been in heathen countries know how difficult it would be to find converts who could conduct their religious services without the frequent or continued presence of missionaries, and God may have overruled the formation of these liturgies for the preservation of Christianity during the dark ages, when deprived of the Scriptures and unable to read, but for some such helps the people during long persecutions, might have lost even the form of Christianity, or might have been tempted to return to heathenism.

We now come back to the point from which we started, which is that the use of written prayers can not be found in the Bible; therefore we must conclude that it is an accommodation for those who are "babes in Christ," and is not consistent with the highest state of religious feeling, which must be spontaneous; as the examples of Moses, Hannah, Samuel, David, Solomon, Hezekiah, Elijah, Daniel, and Ezra, in the Old Testament, followed by John the Baptist and our blessed Lord himself in the New Testament plainly show; and while written prayers may be and are appropriated by attentive listeners. the human heart will always seeks its own language for the closest communion with he divine Being.

Since writing the above, a learned Jewish minister informs me that "the Jewish prayers grew up in bulk by degrees, commencing with the beginning of the Christian era, and progressing during the Middle Ages. The Psalms formed the nucleus and the source of the Jewish liturgy. The progress of the composition of Jewish prayers is given in the Talmud (second to sixth centuries;) and fur ther specimens of much later periods appear in the Talmudical Epitome of Maimonides."

Notes.-1. The Nestorians, Mr. Palmer says, were "called Chaldean Christians;" probably they we: e the same as the "Culdees" or Scotch Christians, from whom no doub comes the hymn for the Saturday Sabbath, to be found in "hymns ancient and modern," beginning, "Oh, what the joy." The observation of the seventh-day Sabbath, as well as immersion of believers, most likely one of the "customs" condemned by the Monk Augustine, as being "contrary to" the custom of the Roman Church. The Nestorians are said to have spread all over India and China, and to have had more than a thousand churches in the latter country, the Imperial Court itself being Christian, all being observers of the seventh-day Sabbath; according to Gutzlaf. No doubt remnants of these people are found in the present day in Tung-Chan in the North of China, where they Supper, but observing it secretly for fear of those through whose influence Christianity had long been banished. The name Kuldijah itself shows a connection with Chaldea, haired rebels" of China, who observed the

2. Augustine the Monk, not Augustine of Hippo, the bishop commonly called St. Au-

3. These words are no proof that the Britword customs, when speaking of liturgies, it thentic liturgy was that of Basil about A. is evidently his own word; the word "uses" D. 370.

We can well understand how difficult it latter word was always the title of the various with thankfulness the continued efforts of our Mis-

local liturgies used by the late W. H. Black who was well acquainted with them, and was a very accurate antiquary.

LONDON, Sept. 18, 1882.

THE SOUTH-WESTERN YEARLY MEETING.

The South-Western Yearly Meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist Churches of Missouri. Kansas, and Nebraska, convened with the Church at Pardee, at 10 o'clock A. M., Sept, 29, 1882, for its Sixteenth Annual Session.

In the absence of the Moderator, the meeting was called to order by the Clerk, and R. J. Maxson was elected Moderator

Meeting opened with prayer by S. R.

In the absence of the person chosen to preach the Introductory Sermon, Eld. J. T. Davis, of Long Branch, preached the Sermon, Singing.

Voted, that the Moderator be requested to appoint a Committee of three on Religious Exercises, which Committee consisted of O. W. Babcock, N. R. Stillman, and J. T. Bab-

Adjourned, after benediction by J. T. Davis, to 2.30 P. M. AFTERNOON SESSION.

Meeting opened with prayer by H. E.

A call for communications from the

Churches was responded to by letters from the North Loup and Long Branch Churches. The letter from the latter Church was supplemented by remarks by its pastor, J. T. Davis, reporting encouraging growth.

A verbal report of the Orleans and Walnut Creek Churches was made by H. E. Babcock. The outlook for these Churches does not seem as encouraging as is desirable.

S. R. Wheeler reported substantial progress and much to encourage the Pardee

A report of the Harvard Church was made by J. T. Davis. A few are striving to hold up the banner there.

S. R. Wheeler made some interesting rcmarks respecting the new Church in Christian county, Mo. Singing, "What a friend we have in

The Moderator appointed the following

On time and place of holding next session, also to

nominate some one to preach the Introductory Sermon, and an alternate—J. T. Babcock, J. T. Davis, E. K. To nominate officers for ensuing year-J. T. Babcock, Russell Maxson, S. R. Wheeler.

On Resolutions-S. R. Wheeler, J. T. Davis, H. To nominate Sabbath-School Board-O. W. Babcock, Mrs. E. K. Burdick, L. D. Seager.

The Committee on Religious Exercises reported as follows:

Preaching Sabbath evening by L. D. Seager. Preaching Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock, by J. T Davis, followed by communion. Sabbath school at 3 o'clock P. M.

Evening after Sabbath, preaching of Missionary Sermon by S. R. Wheeler. First day, at 10.30 o'clock A. M., preaching by H.

First-day afternoon, Sabbath School Institute, conducted by R. J. Maxson, Superintendent of the Par-

Evening, prayer and conference meeting. O. W. BABCOCK, N. R. STILLMAN, Com.

J. T. BABCOCK, Report adopted.

Voted, that a business meeting be held at o'clock on First-day morning. Adjourned, after prayer by H. E. Bab-

FIRST-DAY-MORNING SESSION. Meeting called to order by the Moderator, Joshua Wheeler.

Prayer by L. D. Seager.

Voted, that the Clerk of the Yearly Meeting be instructed to correspond with the different Churches composing the Yearly Meeting, urging them to represent themselves by letter at the next session.

The committee on time and place of holding next session reported: Time, 10 o'clock, Sixth-day before second Sabbath

October, 1883. Place, North Loup, Neb. The committee recommend that the selection of person to preach the Introductory Sermon be left with the Executive Board of the Yearly Meeting.

T. BABCOCK, J. T. DAVIS, E. K. BURDICK,

Report adopted. Committee on Resolutions reported as fo!lows, which was adopted by items:

1. Resolved, That we recognize with gratitude the loving kindness and mercy of our heavenly Father in his continued providence unto us. 2. Resolved, That in the increasing activities in

spiritual things we see the evidence that the hand of Him whose the work is, is moving on to victory and 3. Resolved, That we renew our pledge with each other and with our divine Master to hold true to the

vows imposed upon us as to every good word and 4. Resolved. That the temperance movement in its present development, and especially as regards pro-hibition in this State and some others, demands our

cionary Board and Soci pledge our hearty co ope

Report adopted. The sermon on Fire collection for mission ing to \$13,31.

The Committee School Board reported The Superintendent of school, H. A. Chase, Mrs. Loup, Dea. J. B. William Superintendent of the Lon

Voted, that the Exe Yearly Meeting be inst one to preach a miss next session of the mee DELEGATES IN

Long Branch.—Eld. J. Babcock and wife, C. M. F. M. Davis, F. Davis.

PARIS L

Mr. Stanley's passage his way to Brussels, h the proportions of an e the deepest interest in may remember that sor nent traveler discovere vicinity of the Congo. densely populated dista the size of France, and resources which render tremely desirable. Mr struck with the import and he was eventually the sympathies of the in an enterprise which ceedingly profitable. African Association was several millions of fran small band of Belgian of disposal, and the party tion, set out for the ne while, M. De Brazza, a origin, who, curious to r a Frenchman in 1872, of a small grant of 100. the French Parliament. a few blacks for Stanle where the Congo cease

one of the two, so that arrived at Stanley Poo infinite disgust, that he and that the energetic cluded a treaty with the of which a portion of h to the French, and the under their protectorate that Mr. Stanley attem natives by a military that they remained firm and ordered him off the

called. M. De Brazza de

which turned out to be

after the occurrence of Brazza returned to Fra of obtaining the ratifi with the king of the B add, was signed on Oct his appearance in June been settled. On the c nothing definite is kn

the precise object of M to Brussels, the suspicion he may leave no stone c to secure this debatable pany which he repre Cabinet is, therefore, treaty without a mome it will adopt this step Brázza is not yet know seems to be almost un

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pire, which has freely

France will play in the continent, and the G claims this evening: The question now is again allow a territory

pass into the hands of "The key of the Co wealth of equatorial Af M. De Brazza gives it i to escape. Mr. Stanley it over to others." The is still unsettled, and in Mr. Stanley will, on his to say. His story has Mean while there seems the whole matter will b sifed refore any definit Deaner Histor/una

elteden für der thant of the Bay terof his in Carolina non esport

urgies used by the late W. H. Black well acquainted with them, and ery accurate antiquary.

K, Sept. 18, 1882.

SOUTH-WESTERN YEARLY MEETING.

South-Western Yearly Meeting of the eday Baptist Churches of Missouri. and Nebraska, convened with the at Pardee, at 10 o'clock A. M., Sept. 2, for its Sixteenth Annual Session. he absence of the Moderator, the was called to order by the Clerk, J. Maxson was elected Moderator

ng opened with prayer by S. R.

absence of the person chosen to he Introductory Sermon, Eld. J. T. Long Branch, preached the Sermon.

, that the Moderator be requested to a Committee of three on Religious es. which Committee consisted of O. gock, N. R. Stillman, and J. T. Bab-

rned, after benediction by J. T. 2.30 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

opened with prayer by H. E.

for communications from the was responded to by letters from h Loup and Long Branch Churches. er from the latter Church was supd by remarks by its pastor, J. T. porting encouraging growth.

oal report of the Orleans and Walk Churches was made by H. E. The outlook for these Churches seem as encouraging as is desirable. Wheeler reported substantial progmuch to encourage the Pardee

rt of the Harvard Church was made Davis. A few are striving to hold anuer there.

Wheeler made some interesting rcpecting the new Church in Christy, Mo.

g. "What a friend we have in

doderator appointed the following

and place of holding next session, also to come one to preach the Introductory Sermon, cornate J. T. Babcock, J. T. Davis, E. K.

enate officers for ensuing year-J. T. Babsell Maxson, S. R. Wheeler. dusions-S. R. Wheeler, J. T. Davis, H.

mate Sabbath-School Board-O. W. Bab-E. K. Burdick. L. D. Seager.

ommittee on Religious Exercises rea follows:

og Sabbath evening by L. D. Seager.
og Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock, by J. T wed by communion. chool at 3 o clock P. M.

after Sabbath, preaching of Missionary S. R. Wheeler. at 10.30 o'clock A. M., preaching by H.

afternoon, Sabbath School Institute, con-R. J. Maxson, Superintendent of the Par-

prayer and conference meeting. O. W. BABCOCK, N. R. STILLMAN, Com. J. T. BABCOCK,

adopted.

that a business meeting be held at on First-day morning. ned, after prayer by H. E. Bab-

ST-DAY—MORNING SESSION. called to order by the Moderator,

Y L. D. Seager. hat the Clerk of the Yearly Meet-

cucted to correspond with the difrches composing the Yearly Meetthem to represent themselves by e next session.

mittee on time and place of holdstion reported: clock, Sixth-day before second Sabbath

Loup, Neb.

time recommend that the selection of reach the introductory Sermon be left cutive Board of the Yearly Meeting. J. T. BABCOCK, J. T. DAVIS, E. K. BURDICK,

e on Resolutions reported as fo!was adopted by items:

Frank We recognize with gratitude the second mercy of our heavenly Father Ca previdence unto us.

[Bat in the increasing activities in a we see the evidence that the hand of deverties is moving on to victory and

Make we renew our pleage with each our divises Maker to hold true to the to to every good word and

Company of the second s

eionary Board and Society in this direction, and pledge our hearty co-operation in such work.

S. R. WHEELER, Com. Н. Е. Вавсоск,

Report adopted.

The sermon on First-day was followed by a collection for missionary purposes amounting to \$13 31.

The Committee to nominate Sabbath School Board reported as follows:

The Superintendent of the North Loup Sabbath school, H. A. Chase, Mrs. Albert Davis of North Loup, Dea. J. B. Williams of Harvard, and the Superintendent of the Long Branch Sabbath-school.

O. W. BABCOCK, MRS. E. K. BURDICK, Com. L. D. SEAGER,

Voted, that the Executive Board of the Yearly Meeting be instructed to secure some one to preach a missionary sermon at the next session of the meeting.

DELEGATES IN ATTENDANCE.

Long Branch.—Eld. J. T. Davis and wife, J. T. Babcock and wife, C. M. Babcock, Laura Babcock, F. M. Davis, F. Davis.

PARIS LETTER.

his way to Brussels, has suddenly assumed

(Regular Correspondence.)

Paris, France, Oct. 2, 1882. Mr. Stanley's passage through Paris, or

the proportions of an event, which is exciting the deepest interest in this country. You may remember that some years ago the eminent traveler discovered in the immediate vicinity of the Congo, a well-watered and densely populated district, about one-third the size of France, and containing natural resources which rendered its acquisition extremely desirable. Mr. Stanley was greatly struck with the importance of this discovery, and he was eventually successful in enlisting the sympathies of the king of the Belgians in an enterprise which promised to prove exceedingly profitable. The International African Association was formed, a credit of several millions of francs was placed with a small band of Belgian officers at Mr. Stanley's disposal, and the party after much preparation, set out for the new El Dorado. Meanwhile, M. De Brazza, a gentleman of Italian origin, who, curious to relate, was naturalized a Frenchman in 1872, had, on the strength of a small grant of 100,000f. allowed him by the French Parliament, already started with a few blacks for Stanley Pool, as the point where the Congo ceases to be navigable, is called. M. De Brazza took the Ogowe route, which turned out to be the better and shorter one of the two, so that when Mr. Stanley arrived at Stanley Pool, he found, to his infinite disgust, that he had been forestalled, and that the energetic De Brazza had concluded a treaty with the local king, by virtue of which a portion of his territory was ceded to the French, and the remainder placed under their protectorate. It is affirmed here that Mr. Stanley attempted to overawe the natives by a military demonstration, but that they remained firm, hoisted the tricolor, and ordered him off the ground. Some time after the occurrence of this episode, M. De Brazza returned to France for the purpose of obtaining the ratification of his treaty with the king of the Batekes, which, I may add, was signed on Oct. 3, 1880. He made his appearance in June, but nothing has yet been settled. On the other hand, although nothing definite is known here respecting the precise object of Mr. Stanley's journey to Brussels, the suspicion is entertained that he may leave no stone unturned in the effort to secure this debatable land for the company which he represents. The Duclerc Cabinet is, therefore, urged to ratify the treaty without a moments delay. Whether it will adopt this step or disavow M. De Brazza is not yet known, but public opinion seems to be almost unanimous in favor of the former course. The press waxes eloquent on the subject of the preponderant role which France will play in the future on the African continent, and the Gambettest Paris exclaims this evening.

The question now is whether we shall once again allow a territory, or rather a vast Empire, which has freely yielded itself to us, to pass into the hands of our rivals.

"The key of the Congo, and of all the wealth of equatorial Africa is in our hands. M. De Brazza gives it to us. If we allow it to escape, Mr. Stanley will seize it and make it over to others." This is a question which is still unsettled, and in reference to which Mr. Stanley will, on his side, have something to say. His story has not yet been heard. Meanwhile there seems to be no doubt that the whole matter will have to be thoroughly sifted before any definite opinion can be expressed. History has never recorded a more self-denying act than the scession by the king of the Batekes of his densely populated country and its stores of wealth to M. De Brazza

and his ten blacks:

CARRSVILLE, KY.

As so many of our people are begging for new comers from among our Seventh-day keepers, I thought it would be nothing wrong for me to say a word in the interest of this country through the RECORDER. Notwithstanding my trials here in the past have been a little sharp, there are worse countries than this. There are just now a few farms offered for sale by men going West, or into other business, which, I think, are really desirable homes. If two or three families of our people could only get hold of them, with the nucleus already formed, I am of opinion that soon we would have a strong self-sustaining body here. One of the farms has one hundred and fifty-seven acres of land; one hundred cleared, well improved, good buildings, the remainder of land well timbered, five miles from Ohio River. A railroad through Central Illinois, crossing C. & V. R. R. near Stone Fort, Ill., is to cross the Ohio River at Carrsville, Ky., and will come through this section, thereby giving us all the facilities of this kind we need. This road will run direct to Nashville, Tenn. wish some brother or brethren comtemplating "The Christians here are praying for the a move would come and visit me and look, Convention. Acts 1: 8." The reply was "We before going elsewhere, before these places are taken by other parties. Come and see. C. W. THRELKELD.

CARRSVILLE, Ky., Oct. 17, 1882.

Condensed Mews.

STAR ROUTE MATTERS .- The annual report of Second Assistant Postmaster-General Elmer is completed. Contrary to predictions, the report shows a decided increase in the mileage of the star route service for the last fiscal year as compared with the year ending with June, 1880, when the average mileage was thought to have reached its maximum. The report also shows that notwithstanding the increased mileage, the cost of maintaining the service has been less than in 1880 by great Winter wheat belt of the West. over one million dollars. On a basis of one trip per week there were 853,872 more miles traveled during the last fiscal year than the fiscal year of 1880, and the increase of mileage was attained with a decrease of expenditure of \$1,767,000. Elmer has estimated that the star service for the fiscal year ending with June, 1884, for which the estimates are submitted in his report, will cost less than the service of the present year by about \$543,000. United States Judge McKennan denied, Oct. 16th, a new trial to Black, McDevitt and Price, convicted of star route conspiracy, and sentenced McDevitt to a fine of \$600 and imprisonment for a year; Price to a fine of \$100 and an imprisonment of six months. The sentence of Black was deferred in consequence of his wife's serious illness. A new lease of life is likely to be given to this already unsavory subject, from the fact that charges have been made by the defense in the case against the government of attempts to bribe witnesses.

Russia. - Wickham Hoffman, secretary of the United States legation at St. Petersburg, has arrived in New York and says, that as far as his observation has extended, he was inclined to believe that the government had at last succeeded in stamping out nihilism, as the principal leaders and movers of the organization have been captured, and executed or exiled. The people are at heart opposed to revolution. Hoffman describes the monarch as a kind hearted indulgent man, whose sole aim is for the welfare of the country and his subjects. Skobeleff's death was a great blow to the young Russian party. The prejudice against the Israelites is still very great in many parts of the empire, and has been a source of much annoyance to the government, but the repressive measures to suppress outrage, will probably prevent a recurrence of popular uprisings.

The disastrous competition of America in the grain trade, attracts general attention throughout Russia, and many theories have been advanced to counteract it. Hoffman says that the Russian government is opposed to England securing a controlling interest in the Sucz canal, as it would interfere with Russia's commercial interest in the Pacific and the east.

EGYPT.—Popular interest in Egyptian affairs, just now, centers around the question, What will be done with Arabi? He is indicted on three counts: for instigating massacres, for directing the burning of Alexandria, and for violating the flag of truce. It is thought that the evidence of his complicity in the June massacres is probably insuffi cient to secure his conviction, but there is little doubt but that "not proven" rather than "not guilty" will be the verdict of impartial minds. The government gave permission Oct. 20th, to Bradley and Napier, his counsel, to visit their client. The method of procedure at the trial will be subject to a written agreement. Victor Hugo has pub-

- lagypt.

A REPRODUCTIVE COMET.—The present comet in the eastern sky, which can be dis- building in Myrtle avenue, near Myrtle tinctly seen by every one at early morning, is certainly the most remarkable one of all the modern comets. Prof. Lewis Swift, director of the Warner Observatory, Rochester, N. Y., states that the comet grazed the sun ises, is given. so closely as to cause great disturbance, so much so that it has divided into no less than eight separate parts, all of which can be dis tinctly seen by a good telescope. There is only one other instance on record where a comet has divided, that one being Biella's comet of 1846, which separated into two parts. Applications have been made on Mr. H. H. Warner by parties who have noted these cometary off-shoots, claiming the \$200 prize for each one of them. Whether the great comet will continue to produce a brood

THE CHRISTIAN CONVENTION.—Over one thousand persons largely ministers and evangelists, and several distinguished speakers, attended the Christian Convention in Chicago, last week. The Rev. C. H. Fowler, of New York, discussed "Our Marching Or ders," and eloquently spoke of the growth of the truth on the earth. The Rev. Marcus Ransford, of London, spoke of the union of Christ and the believer. The following cablegram came from D. L. Moody, at Paris pray for Paris. Ephesians 3: 21." Dr. W. P. Mackey, of Hull, spoke on the Christian living on the earth. The Rev. W. Fawcett, of Chicago, delivered an address on evangelistic forces.

of smaller comets remains to be seen.

THE CROP RETURNS.—The October cotton returns to the Department of Agriculture, indicate an unusual size and vigor of the plant, and a capacity for large production. The general average is eighty-eight, higher than any October for ten years, excepting 1875 and 1878. The October returns per acre in wheat, as estimated from results of threshing, foreshadow a result slightly exceeding 500,000,000 bushels, and possibly eaching 520,000,000. The average yield per acre appears to be nearly fourteen bushels, on an acreage slightly less than 37,000,000 There is a reduction of area in the Spring wheat region, and a large yield in the

IRISH AFFAIRS.—'The Irish National Conference met at Dublin, Oct. 17th. The report of the Secretary showed 244,820 pounds gramme of the conference includes the abo- Scriptures." L. M. Cottrell. lition of nomination by the government to office, and the abolition of the office of lordlieutenant. Davitt declared that the only thing that could bring peace to Ireland, was the recognition of the tenant's absolute ownership of any property in soil he either created or purchased, and the right of undisturbed occupancy for the tenant.

Referring to a vaccination inquiry prosecuted at Norwich, Eng., Dr. Allnatt, of Cheltenham, writes that in his youth he was instructed to dip the point of the lancet into the fresh lymph and insert it tenderly, without drawing blood, under the skin of the forearm, and to protect the wound with a slight compress. "I do not think a case failed," he says. But now some vaccinators use real instruments of torture. Ivory points are driven into the flesh, and wounds ensue which become erysipelatous, and in the delicate constitutions of weakly children fatal The old maxim of former days was, "Never draw blood."

The National liquor dealers' and brewers association, has elected Emil Schandein, of Milwaukee, president. An agitator will be sent to each State to organize local and district leagues, which will be governed by a central State organization, the latter to appoint delegates which will compose the national association, and this body to be executive.

The case of Rufus Story against the Elevated railroad, has been decided by the Court of Appeals in favor of the plaintiff. The suit was for damages alleged to have been sustained by the erection of the structure in front of Story's property. Other similar suits will follow.

The competition of girls to obtain appointments in the Post Offices in England is increasing. An examination was held a few days ago at which there were no less than 800 candidates for thirty appointments. The salary is small, commencing at ten shillings per week.

Jonathan D. Black, secretary of the Buf falo Loan, Trust and Safe Deposit company, has been missing since Monday, Oct. 22d. His accounts appear to be all right. It is feared that he has become mentally deranged, and strayed off or committed suicide.

Captain Webb, the famous swimmer, en tered a tank of water, in Boston, Mass., with the intention of remaining in one hundred hours. Sixty-eight hours ended at noon Oct. 12th, and he was much exhausted, but says he will remain in the water.

A native paper states that the strength of the Egyptian army will be 10,000 infantry, cavalry and artillery. Officers and soldiers suspected of participation in the revolt will

The Socialist Church, which is to erect a street, Brooklyn, holds services on the premises every Sunday, and for every five cents contributed to the church a check good for a glass of beer, and redeemable upon the prem-

The celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the founding of Pennsylvania, by William Penn, opened at Philadelphia, Oct. 22d, with special religious services in churches of all denominations.

sent machists to Milan, Italy, to start a station similar to the down-town station in New York, and an independent company has been formed in Paris. Satter Brothers' clothing store, at St.

Paul, Minn., was damaged to the amount of \$30,000 by fire on the night of Oct. 21st, a wooden cornice coming in contact with an Nine hundred hands of the Dolghin flat

carpet and bagging company, have struck owing to a reduction in wages. The strikers assaulted the superintendent with sticks and

The new bridge on the Northern Pacific railroad crossing the Missouri river at Bismarck, D. T., was opened for traffic Oct. 22d. It is one of the finest in the country.

Joseph Medberry, one of the oldest citizens of Rochester, and one of the originators and first directors of the Western Union telegraph company, died Oct. 21st.

The Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society has decided to notify the London, Paris, and Berlin authorities not to forward any more refugees to this country.

The strike on the Northern Pacific rail road is reported as ended. General Wheaton telegraphs that troops are not needed.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE Ministerial Conference of the Western Association will meet with the Portville Church, at Main Settlement, on the second Tuesday in November, 1882.

1. Introductory Sermon; "How to meet the prev-

alent and growing infidelity of the day." D. E Maxson. 2. "Does our present system of denominational work encourage the gifts as spoken of in Eph. 4:

11?" C. A. Burdick. 3. "What position should the ministers of thi Conference take in their pulpit efforts in reference to the prohibitory law of this State?" J. G. Burdick. 'What does the New Testament teach relative

to the time of the resurrection of Christ?" J. P

"Is the doctrine of evolution in harmony with the true problem of life and the theory of the universe?" James Summerbell. I. L. COTTRELL, Secretary.

THE Yearly Meeting of the New Jersey and New York City Churches will be held with the Church at Mariboro, N. J., commencing on Sixthday, at 10 o'clock A. M., Nov. 17, 1882. Rev. L. E. Livermore, of the New Market Church, is appointed to preach the Introductory Sermon.

All are invited to attend. J. C. BOWEN, Secretary,

CHICAGO MISSION.—Mission Bible-school a the Pacific Garden Mission Rooms, corner of Var Buren St. and 4th Avenue, every Sabbath afternoon at 2 o'clock. Preaching at 3 o'clock. All Sabbath keepers in the city, over the Sabbath, are cordially invited to attend.

MARRIED.

In Alfred Centre, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1882, at the resi dence of A. P. Saunders, father of the bride, by Rev. Thos. R. Williams, D. D., Rev. ORVILLE D. WILLIAMS, of Marlboro, N. J., and Miss JENNIE

In Berlin, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1882, at the Seventh-day Baptist church, by Rev. B. F. Rogers, assisted b Rev. E. E. Maryott, Mr. ARTHUR COWEE, of Troy, and Miss HATTIE A. GREENE, of Berlin. At the residence of Dea. G. W. Stillman, Hebron Pa., Oct. 14, 1882, by Eld. C. A. Burdick, assisted

by Eld. H. P. Burdick, Mr. A. V. TRACY and Miss MARY A. NICHOLS, both of Hebron In Hopkinton City, R. I., Oct. 13, 1882, by Rev. S. S. Griswold, Mr. WILLIE L. KNOWLES, of Hopkinton, and Miss MARCELLA LARKIN, of Richmond.

DIED.

At Alfred Centre, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1882, Mrs. GERTRUDE BARNEY LEONARD, wife of D. F. Leonard, and daughter of Dr. Barney, of Independence, aged 36 years. Beautiful in her life, her memory is fragrant of goodness. At Independence, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1882, of pneumonia, Mrs. Clarissa Brown Kenyon, wife of Eld.

Jared Kenyon, aged 69 years. She was born in Salem, Washington Co., N. Y., where, at the age of sixteen, she professed hope in Christ, was baptized and united with the First-day Baptist Church. She was educated at Bennington Academy, where her attention was first called to her duty to observe the Bible Sabbath. That subject was faithfully examned, and, as the result of that investigation, she commenced to keep the Sabbath before her acquaint ance with Eld. Kenyon, to whom she was married April 1, 1839, by Eld. A. Estee. Some twenty-seven years since, when Bro. Kenyon began his labors in Allegany county, she continued her earnest efforts with him to carry forward the work of the blessed Master; and as the years have gone by, she has ever been known as a truly pious and exemplary Chris tian, and a great help to her husband in his ministry. The many who have known her have only learned to love her more and more. Her loss is deeply felt by her dear husband, and the people of God at Independence; but her work is done on earth, and the hope left to the survivors that their loss is her gain Eld. C. M. Lewis, of Alfred Centre, conducted the funeral services. Oct 18th, and she was buried near the church at Independence, where she had so long

In DeRuyter, N. Y., Oct. 14, 1882, after several to a written agreement. Victor Hugo has published an appeal deprecating Arabi's execution.

The London Times says it has reason to believe that there is a good prospect of a friendly understanding being arrived at between France and England in regard to tween France and England in regard to the seven.

The officers will all be Turks or Circassians.

The yellow fever scourge continues to rage in and about Pensacola, Fla., with unabated fury. There have been reported during the past week about forty new cases per day, with a death rate of one to seven.

The yellow fever scourge continues to rage in and about Pensacola, Fla., with unabated fury. There have been reported during the past week about forty new cases per day, with a death rate of one to seven.

The yellow fever scourge continues to rage in and about Pensacola, Fla., with unabated fury. There have been reported during the past week about forty new cases per day, with a death rate of one to seven. months suffering of disease of the spine affecting | Agents.

his Christian life has been earnest, a close walk with the dear Master. He follows in death a dear mother who passed the chilling tide less than two years since, leaving an aged father and sister alone in the home, three sisters living abroad, and a very large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their irreparable loss, but with the hope that their dear one rests

In North Pitcher, Chenango Co., N. Y., Oct. 2 1882, suddenly, Whitman Wilcox, aged about 80 years. He made a profession of religion about thirtyeight years since, and united with the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Otselic. Subsequently, settling in DeRuyter, he united with the Seventh-day Baptist The Edison Electric Light Company have worthy member until death.

LETTERS.

H. B. Wayland, Theo, S. Hurley, W. F. Levings, Mrs. C. T. Hallock, W. C. Titsworth, A. H. Lewis, O. W. Babcock, S. S. Griswold 2, Geo. H. Babcock 2, C. J. Sindall, Angelia Cottrell, Mrs. M. L. Davis, Walter Wells, C. D. Potter, F. L. Dayton, Geo. W. Buten. A. E. Main, T. P. Hampton, S. L. Jameson Paul Crandall, Moss Engraving Co., J. H. Woods, E. L. Burdick, Frank H. Williams, Hugh McLeod, Geo. W. Hills, V. C. Bond, C. S. Haswell, G. W. Murry, James Brown.

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

H. D. Eaton, Alfred Centre, \$12 75 35 52 Mrs. C. W. Grant, New London, Mrs. C. T. Hallock, Wellsville, Mrs. Diana Stillman, DeRuyter. W.E. Churchward. DodgeCentre, Minn., 1 00 Mrs. H. E. Miner, Fall River, Mass., 2 00 39 40 W. H. Parker, Limona, Fla., 1 00 39 15 Paul Crandall, Salem, Oregon, 2 00 39 13

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Review of the New York market for butter, cheese etc., for the week ending Oct. 21st, reported for the RECORDER, by David W. Lewis & Co., Produce Commission Merchants, No. 85 and 87 Broad Street, New York. Marking plates furnished

BUTTER.—Receipts for the week were 29,561 packages; exports, 1.773 packages. It is said prices will be kept very high at Elgin by the purchase there of the weekly fresh make for account of the leading sardine, butterine, and suene manufacturers of .Chicago. These mean to make money by the happy-golucky short cut of veneering lard, tallow, etc., with the finest high-flavored creamery butter, but the veneering will not stay on; the flavor will exhale, the

people's palates will find them out, and the Chicago coveter of the butter market shall be turned into a philanthropist, furnishing the "Poor Boarding House Widder" with a small cost and long-staying appearance which will ultimate into axle grease and soap fat. Finest fresh creamery makes of butter, and indeed fine fresh dairy, are quick sale at firm sterling raised by the Land League. The demand for local self-government in the pro-State dairy is slow, being generally overheld in price both here and in the country. 140 packages June ladle packed Western sold at 18 cents; 250 packages not so good at 17 cents. We quote:

Faulty. Fancy. Fine. Creamery, sour, fresh...—@36 sweet '' 28@30 early make 28@30 25@28 25@28 Imitation creamery..... 28@30

CHEESE.—Receipts for the week were 54,888 boxes; exports, 20,074 boxes. The market is well mainained for colored cheese with white in less relative inquiry, both being without material change in price. We quote:

Fancy. Fine. Faulty 11@12 Creamery....... 10@10½ Eggs.—Receipts for the week were 7,180 barrels and 3.733 boxes. There is a scarcity of strictly fresh eggs, and the market is 1 @ 2 cents per dozen higher.

 Near-by extras.
 28 @ 80

 Western and Canada firsts.
 26 @ 27

 BEESWAX sold on arrival at 29@30 cents. BEANS. —We quote:

Marrows, per bushel, 62 lbs. \$2 75 @\$3 00 Mediums 2 40 @ 2 65 DRIED FRUITS.—We quote:

Blackberries. 71 @ 78 Plums......14 @15 BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, BEANS, ETC.

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

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

TN MEMORIAM.—THE MANY FRIENDS

REV. N. V. HULL, D. D.,

will be pleased to know that an account of his 'FUNERAL SERVICES," and the memorial sermon delivered on that occasion by President J. Allen, of Alfred University, have been published in an appropriate form by the American Sabbath Tract Society, and is furnished by mail at 10 cents a copy. Address, SABBATH RECORDER, Alfred Centre, N. Y.

BETTER MOTHER, HOME AND HEAVEN. 400 best authors. Prose and Poetry Introduction by T. L. Cuyler, D. D. This elegant Home Book made more beautiful. Revised. Entire new plater. 40 pages added. 34 new authors. \$2 75. On this, Bibles, and our new Cyclopedia, \$200 month to Agents. E. B. TREAT, Pub., New York.



AT THE KING'S GATE.

A beggar sat at the king's gate, And sang of Summer in the rain-A song which sounds reverberate Of wood and hill and plain. That rising bore a tender weight Of sweetness, strong and passionate; A song with sigh of mountain pass, Ripple and rustle of deep grass, The whispering of wind smote sheaves, Low lapping of long lily leaves, Red morns and purple-mooned eves.

The king was weary of his part, The king was tired of his crown; He looked across the rainy land, Across the barren stretch of sand, Out to the rainy sea;

He heard the wind beat loud and free The gilded casement, sullenly Falling away with mist and rain. 'But oh! it is a weary thing To wear a crown and be a king Unending war with care and pain; O for one golden hour and sweet,

To serve the king with willing feet!" But he would sleep, and from his heart The jeweled silken girdle loose, And give it room to turn and choose An easier measure for its beat.

Into the gilded chamber crept A breath of Summer, blown with rain And wild wet leaves against the pane. The royal sleeper smiled and slept. "I thought that all things sweet were dead! They heard him say, who came to wed The crown again to the king's head. -Juliet C. Marsh, in Harper's Magazine for Novem-

A TALK WITH GIRLS AND THEIR MOTHERS.

BY WASHINGTON GLADDEN.

that the task to which you thus summoned me was one that I undertook with some diffidence. When I was talking to boys, I was the fine lady for whom she toils. No mother relish from the realities of life, breeds dis the thing is allowed, not so much because sure of my ground. Something about boys who suffers such a state of things as this can I do know, for I have been a boy; but the preserve the respect of her daughter; and wisdom of experience fails me when I try to the respect of her daughter no mother can discuss the problems of life as they present afford to lose. themselves to girls. That I might have something worth saying I determined, therelar letter to a large number of those who avoid it as long as they live by some means once were girls, but who now are women of experience and reputation, asking them to

in the training of girls?

This circular brought me-more than forty letters, and it is upon the truths contained in these letters that this talk will be founded. I only undertake to reflect, in an orderly way, some of the advice of these wise women. I shall give you their words sometimes, and sometimes my own.

turn this talk from the girls to their moth- our girls." ors. Indeed, a large share of what is written closely connected with what has just been said, is the mistake of many girls in making defect in the training of girls is in letting er than for girls, and can not, therefore, be dress the main business in life. I quote now them think too much of their clothes and of so freely used in this place as I should like to from one of my letters, whose writer has had the boys. Little girls that ought to be busy

less vigorous exercise in the open air than is spondents, "a vain mother say of her beau-

should be trained so differently, particularly to the face of a child that God has given you blase manner of a woman of the world, will scan a lady's dress, tell you at once the qualstrong love for everything in nature, I re- of heaven—and have such a thought as that ity of the material, the rarity of the laces, member as a child what torture it was to find a moment's lodgment in your mind! the value of the jewels—even venture an be kept always in doors, in some feminine The pity of it, that children should ever be opinion whether or not it be one of Worth's employment, while my strong brothers given to such women! It is one of the in(strong on this very account, perhaps) could scrutable things of Providence. What can they have become."

opinion wnether or not it be one of worths latest designs, showing what apt scholars of they have become."

ORGANS are certainly best, having been so declared at every World's Industrial (strong on this very account, perhaps) could scrutable things of Providence. What can they have become." sketch of Harriet Hosmer's girlhood. Her father, having lost all his children by consumption, and finding her delicate, resolved

due, no doubt, in part, to the foolish styles of and is it all in the latest fashion. The ocdue, no doubt, in part, to the roomsh styles of dress, in which it is impossible for them to casional sight of a young girl simply and be out in rough weather, or to make any girlishly dressed is like a sight of a white appropriate anxiety for each one of the ocof warmth in clothing, and the foolish ad- of hollyhocks and sunflowers. It is gener- let of foes to the healthy development of her justment of what is worn," is said in one of ally conceded that early tastes leave indellible soul and body."

how great a mistake you make when you characterized as 'screaming fashions?'" sacrifice health, or the physical comfort on which health depends, to appearance or to about dress, or in wishing to be tastefully at- are out at parties till midnight, and someany other earthly good; when you neglect to tired; it is only that personal appearance times later, thus destroying their health and provide, by regular exercise and wise care, a comes to be in the minds of so many of you keeping their young heads filled with good stock of physical vigor for the labors the one subject, to which everything else is thoughts which are not conducive to healthy mental or moral growth. you, will be worthless. "Intellect in an en- mothers, are wholly to blame for this absorb- I can not conceive anything more hurtful

Another great mistake that many of our young men than one who is gorgeously ar- dressed, so that they might romp and play to hard all the while.

correspondents, "I have heard two mothers, parentage will prove no barrier to his wayworthy women in most respects, say, the ward fancies. The girl who catches a husfirst, that her daughter never did any sweep- band by fine dress too often finds that the these innocent, beautiful children who are ing. Why, if she wants to say to her com- prize she has won is a broken heart. panions, 'I never swept a room in my-life,' and takes any comfort in it, let her say it; are making is devoting too much of their clad, poorly fed, rudely taught, are not any and yet that mother is sorrowing much over time to novel-reading. The reading of an more to be pitied than are many of the chilthe short-comings of that very daughter. occasional novel of pure and healthful tone dren of the rich; their bodies may suffer The other said she would not let her daugh- may be not only an innocent diversion, but more, but their souls are not any more likely-

of beings, and must not soil her hands or fiction weakens the mental grasp, destroys diversions to an injurious excess, and find ruffle her temper with necessary housework! the love of good reading, and the power of there not a single child whose parents did

The result of all this is to form in the minds of many girls not only a distaste for fore, to seek instruction by sending a circu- labor, but a contempt for it, and a purpose to

which does not mention this as one of the school-days were over before they made their "1. What are the most common defects chief errors in the training of our girls at appearance in fashionable society. At what the present day. It is not universal, but it age, let us inquire, does the average young "2. What principles of conduct are most is altogether too prevalent. And I want to lady of our cities now make her debut? From important, and what habits most essential, say to you, girls, that if you are allowing my observations, I should answer at about to the development of a useful and noble yourselves to grow up with such habits of the age of three. They are not older than indolence and such notions about work, you | that when they begin to go to children's

written by a woman who does not need to society; by the time they are six or eight labor for her own support, and who does en- years old they are members of clubs, and joy with a keen relish the refinements of spend frequent evenings out, and the delife-"work, which you so plainly showed to mands of social diversion and display multi-I shall find it necessary, now and then, to be good for our boys is quite as necessary for ply with their years.

"From the time when the little one can totter to the mirror to see 'how sweetly she of their elders could not equal." In the first place, then, girls make a great looks in her new hat,' to the hour when the mistake in being careless about their health. bride at the altar gives more thought to the one prominent defect in our modern training I do not know that they are any more care- arrangement of her train and veil than to the of girls is undue haste in making them soless than boys, but their habits of life, and vows she is taking upon herself, too large a ciety young ladies, and cultivating a fondness

good for them; those who can walk three or tiful baby, 'I'm so glad it's a girl; I can four miles without exhaustion are exceptions. dress her so much finer than I could a boy.'

Listen to these strong words of another correspondent:

The lack of exercise on the part of girls is can be made to represent—what becomes it, these letters to be one of the chief causes results in character. What may be prophetical "results in character. What may be prophetical "sied for the future of our girls with their girls with the vanities and the insinbanged, befrizzled hair, jingling ornaments cerities and the excitements of social life is

girls are making, and that their mothers are rayed. From bright, intelligent, finely their hearts' content, and take no thought either encouraging or allowing them to make, cultured, sensible girls, whose chief adorn- for their raiment—if they could be healthily is that of spending their time out of school ing is not the adorning of braided hair, or fed, and wisely amused, with no resort to in idleness, or in frivolous amusements, do- golden ornaments, or of gay clothing, the kissing-games, and no suggestions of beaux ing no work to speak of, and learning noth- young men often turn away in quest of some -that would be innocent enough; but to ing about the practical duties and the serious | creature glittering in silks and jewelry, with | dress these children in silks and laces, in kid cares of life. It is not only in the wealthier a dull mind and a selfish heart. But I be- gloves and kid slippers, with frizzed hair families that the girls are growing up indolent and unpracticed in household work; inman who cares for nothing but "style" in a

the drawing-rooms for the foolish mothers deed, I think that more attention is paid to woman is a young man whose admiration who are in attendance to comment on their the industrial training of girls in the wealth- you can well afford to do without. If that dresses in their hearing, saying, "O, you iest families, than in the families of mechan- is all he cares for in you, you can not trust dear little thing! How sweet you look! ics and of people in moderate circumstances, his fidelity; when you and your finery have What a beautiful dress! How that color befaded, some bird in gayer feathers than you comes her!" then to chaff them about their "Within the last week," says one of my you, and the sacred ties of marriage and precocious flirtations—oh, it is pitiful! piti-

ter do anything in the kitchen. Poor de- a good mental stimulant; but the reading of to be pampered and corrupted and destroyed. luded woman! She did it all herself, in- the lighter sort of novels (which, if they do From this early entrance into fashionable consent to devote all her time out of school more insidious than, but I am not sure that they were dead. to pleasuring, while her mother is bearing it is not quite as fatal to character as, the makes the one who is addicted to it a weak, dren, as because they lack the firmness to frivolous, petulent, miserable thing. I see resist a bad social custom. girls all around me in whom these results are working themselves out steadily and fatally.

Another mistake which our girls are making-or which their parents are making-is a too early initiation into the excitements and frivolities of what is called society. It was There is scarcely one of these forty letters | formerly the rule for girls to wait until their are preparing for yourselves a miserable fut- parties, for which they are dressed as elaborately as they would be for a fancy ball. "Work," says one of my letters—and it is From this age onward they are never out of

unusual opportunities of observing the things with their books and their dolls are often she describes: aged to act in a coquettish manner that many

especially their habits of dress, are generally share of time and thought is devoted by for admiration by lavish display of dress. The great majority of our girls take much "I have heard," writes one of my correduces by being made a figure on which a vain mamma may gratify her taste in elegant fabrics and exquisite laces to be my correspondents, "that boys and girls dation you have sunk when you can look in-

"It is in the claims of society upon our girls," writes another, who knows them "From the cradle to the casket, and in- meet creditably the demands of this master, taxed, and their characters endangered. To to bring her up as a boy, teaching her all cluding them both, the important question our girls must attend day-school, dancingsorts of athletic sports, and thus making her is not of the spirit and its destiny, but of the school, take music lessons, go to parties, frail house of the soul—how much money it concerts, the theatre, sociables; be active

I wish I could make you all understand and other fashions, which some one has well doing a great injury to many of them. Girls It is not that there is any harm in thinking ought to be in bed every night at nine o'clock,

feebled body," says some one whom I quote from memory, "is like gold in a spent is stimulated by the foolishness of men. A the sooner."

Intellect in an enmothers, are wholly to blame for this absorbing devotion to dress. The vanity of women is stimulated by the foolishness of men. A the sooner."

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are wearing will easily entice him away from lovers and sweethearts, and laugh at their ful! I say to you, mothers, that if there are being sacrificed on the altars of foolish Another mistake that many of our girls fashion. The children of the poor, thinly Baptist Union Theological Seminary, Morgan Park,

not teach bad morality, do represent life in a society the girls go right on, as I have said, The habits of indolence and of helplessness morbid and unreal light, and awake cravings plunging a little deeper every year into the that are thus formed are not the greatest that never can be satisfied,) and the reading currents of social life, until many of them, evils resulting from this bad practice: the of one or two or three of them in a week, as as my friend has said, are utterly blase beselfishness that it fosters is the worst thing is the common habit of many of our girls, fore they are twenty. Society is a squeezed about it. How devoid of conscience, how lacking in all true sense of tenderness, or minds and hearts. It is mental dissipation they have nothing serious nor sacred to live even of justice, a girl must be, who will thus of a very dangerous sort; its influence is for, and you somet mes hear them wishing

all the heavy burdens of the household! And habitual use of strong drink. Certainly the | yield, with many misgivings and protests, to the foolish way in which mothers themselves mental dissipation of novel-reading is vastly this bad custom, which drags our children sometimes talk about this, even in the pres- more prevalent than the other sort of dissi- into social life and its excitements at such an ence of their children, is mischievous in the pation, not only in the "best society," but in early age. We give in to it because all the "But there are girls, too, in the cities and extreme. "O, Hattie is so absorbed with the second best, as well; and five women's rest do, and because it is hard to deny to our the towns. Do not they deserve to be talked her books, or her crayons, or her embroidery, lives are ruined by the one where one life is children what all their companions are alwith in a friendly way as well as boys? that she takes no interest in household mathers, and I do not like to call upon her." As Yes; no weaker word tells the whole truth. So into a company of girls and boys who are if the daughter belonged to a superior order This intemperate craving for sensational keeping late hours, and carrying their social content and indolence and selfishness, and the parents lack authority over their chil-

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RICHARD JAHR, photography, has pl Garfield's tomb b had labored, for sor ed considerable mone cure a negative, with that of the moon; an

night recently that his

with success. The ca

tion seven hours, bel

perfected.

Ar a recent meeti County Medical Associ tendorf read an exhaus pia [short-sightedness] its Correction by Glass said, must be regarded ilized life, and was inci successfully arrested in proper glasses. The m for myopia to set in wa five to fifteen years.

An Iron Tree. grounds at Columbia, casting commemoratin soldiers who died in th are inscribed on brass A correspondent says: casting consists of its the living palmetto. South Carolina. We statue in other places. able to believe the si leaves bending in the b phenomenon an optical is really the case. Th iron, lifelike even to th the twigs and branches every zephyr; and the artistically, has so clo the real tree as to deceis er at the distance of five a nal of Chemistry.

Gas is an institution

to the artisan; it requir

tion, is supplied upon

gives with what should: genial warmth, which of ing of a fire. The time far distant, I venture rich and poor will large! most convenient, the clea est of heating agents, an be seen only at the collie In all cases where the to within, say, thirty miles the mouth, or still better the pit, whereby all hau avoided, and the gas, in bottom of the colliery. ward pressure sufficient to its destination. The porting combustible gas such a distance has been where natural gas from used in large quantities. oly so long enjoyed by had the inevitable effect o The gas being supplied b seemingly to the advanta to give merely the pres power, and to discourage economical burners in sumption might reach

CLOSE BY THE SUN. troscopic observations of were made during the pu the naval observatory by son. The spectroscope i direct vision, one made attached by suitable cla seeker, which has a fourtwo feet eight inches spectrum consisted of thi brightest, was situated in green about correspondi lines, a second was in the the third at the middle middle band was very bri fined on the least refrang gradually on the other sharply defined on both s

. It will be remembered.

graphic reports made t bright and continuous, bands, among which the particularly prominent. that time near the sun. ar.co of the spectrum is though it includes rays of frangibility, there is no t band. It was found that portions of the bands were possible from the field o portions were seen to ext to an almost continuous the tail of the comet ne examined, it was found to continuous spectrum wi bands. The explanation itself of this great chang is that, when it was first it had passed the sun, th trum was due to reflecte bright bands were due 1 vapor formed by the int sun. The comet has now ation with regard to Amount of reflected light shed and the comet its

after its hot bath in their sun. The beautiful sile the comet. is due to the Ricentlien which street

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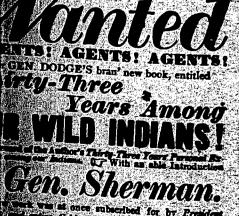
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Popular Science.

RICHARD JAHR, a German student in photography, has photographed President tarfield's tomb by moonlight. Jahr had labored for some time, and expended considerable money in an attempt to seoure a negative, with no other light than that of the moon; and it was not until one night recently that his efforts were crowned with success. The camera was left in position seven hours before the negative was perfected.

AT a recent meeting of the New-York County Medical Association, Dr. W. F. Miltendorf read an exhaustive paper on "Myo-pia [short-sightedness] and the Necessity of its Correction by Glasses." The disease, he said, must be regarded as one peculiar to civilized life, and was incurable, but could be successfully arrested by the application of proper glasses. The most dangerous period for myopia to set in was from the ages of five to fifteen years.—Examiner.

AN IRON TREE.—On the State House grounds at Columbia, S. C., there is an iron casting commemorating the South Carolina soldiers who died in the war, whose names are inscribed on brass tablets at the base. A correspondent says: "The success of this casting consists of its perfect imitation of the living palmetto, the favorite tree of South Carolina. We had heard of this statue in other places, but had never been able to believe the stories of the flexible leaves bending in the breeze, supposing this phenomenon an optical delusion; but such is really the case. The long, thin leaves of iron, lifelike even to the hairlike fibers of the twigs and branches, wave tremulously in every zephyr; and the whole tree, painted artistically, has so close a resemblance to the real tree as to deceive the acutest observer at the distance of five rods."-Boston Journal of Chemistry.

Gas is an institution of the utmost value to the artisan; it requires hardly any attention, is supplied upon regulated terms, and gives with what should be a cheerful light a genial warmth, which often saves the lighting of a fire. The time is, moreover, not far distant, I venture to think, when both rich and poor will largely resort to gas as the most convenient, the cleanest, and the cheapest of heating agents, and when raw coal will be seen only at the colliery or the gas works. In all cases where the town to be supplied is within, say, thirty miles of the colliery, the gas works may with advantage be planted at the mouth, or still better, at the bottom of the pit, whereby all haulage of fuel would be avoided, and the gas, in its ascent from the bottom of the colliery, would acquire an onward pressure sufficient probably to impel it to its destination. The possibility of transporting combustible gas through pipes for such a distance has been proved at Pittsburg, where natural gas from the oil district is used in large quantities. The quasimonoroly so long enjoyed by gas companies has had the inevitable effect of checking progress. The gas being supplied by meter, it has been scemingly to the advantage of the companies to give merely the prescribed illuminating power, and to discourage the invention of economical burners in order that the consumption might reach a maximum .-

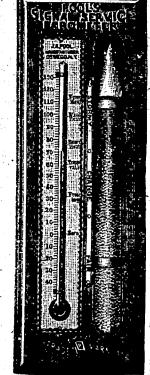
CLOSE BY THE SUN.—The following spectroscopic observations of the great comet were made during the past two mornings at the naval observatory by Commander Sampson. The spectroscope used was a five prism direct vision, one made by Browning, and attached by suitable clamps to the comet seeker, which has a four-inch glass of about two feet eight inches focal length. The spectrum consisted of three bands—one, the brightest, was situated in the middle of the green about corresponding to the small B lines, a second was in the orange yellow, and the third at the middle of the bluc. The middle band was very bright and sharply defined on the least refrangible side and faded gradually on the other side. No band sharply defined on both sides could be made

It will be remembered that the first telegraphic reports made the spectrum very bright and continuous, with many bright bands, among which the sodium bands were particularly prominent. The comet was at that time near the sun. The whole appearand of the spectrum is now changed. Al though it includes rays of about the same refrangibility, there is no trace of the sodium band. It was found that when the brighter | burn, Me. portions of the bands were removed as far as possible from the field of view, the fainter BETTER MOTHER, HOME AND portions were seen to extend themselves into an almost continuous spectrum. When the tail of the comet near the nucleus was home book made more beautiful. Revised. 61st examined, it was found to consist of a faint Thousand. Entire new plates. 40 pages added. 34 continuous spectrum without any bright Cyclonedia \$200 month to Agents bands. The explanation which suggests Cyclopedia, \$200 month to Agents. itself of this great change in the spectrum is that, when it was first examined just after it had passed the sun, the continuous spectrum was due to reflected light, while the trum was due to reflected light, while the bright bands were due to the incandescent vapor formed by the intense heat of the sun. The comet has now so changed its po-Sun. The comet has now so changed its po- late of the town of Afred to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to sition with regard to the sun that the the undersigned, at his office in the village of Alfred amount of reflected light has greatly dimin- Centre, N. Y., on or before the 1st day of December, ished, and the comet itself has greatly cooled 1882. after its hot bath in the atmosphere of the sun. The beautiful silvery appearance of the comet is due to the preponderance of green light which it emits, as is shown by its spectrum.

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Abstract of Time Table, adopted Dec. 19, 1881.

EASTWARD

	EASI	WARD.		
STATIONS.	No. 8‡	No. 12*	No. 4*	No. 6
Leave Dunkirk Little Valley		1.05 PM 2.52 "		7.15 Ah 8.54 "
Salamanca Carrollton Olean Cuba Wellsville Andover Alfred	8.25 AM 8.35 " 9 00 " 9.25 " 10.22 "	3.50 PM 4.06 " 4.33 " 4.58 " 5.50 "		11.43 PM
Leave Hornellsville Arrive at Elmira Binghamton Port Jervis	1.25 рм	6.50 PM 8.47 " 10.53 " 3.38 AM	1.58 " 3.44 "	1.50 PM 4.30 " 7.30 "

10.00 PM 7.25 AM 11.25 AM ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS EASTWARD.

New York

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, Oleon 11.55 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

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	No. 3*	No. 5	No. 29	No. 1
Leave New York Port Jervis	7.00 PM 10.55 ''		7.15 РМ	9.00 AM 12.13 PM
Hornellsville	8.10 AM	5.10 лм	12.50 рм	8.55 PM
Wellsville Cuba Olean Carrollton Great Valley Arrive at Salamanca	9.13 AM 10.01 " 10.29 " 11.09 "	6 07 AM 7.22 '' 7.50 '' 8.00 ''	2.15 PM 3.30 " 4.07 " 5.02 " 5.13 "	11.15 '' 11.39 ''
Leave Little Valley Arrive at Dunkirk	11.52 AM	•••••		12.20 ам

1.30 PM 7.55 " 2.10 " ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS WESTWARD.

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

4.15 A. M., except Sundays, from Hornellsville stopping at Almond 4.40, Alfred 5.00, Andover 5 54, Wellsville 7.25, arriving at Dunkirk at 7.85 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

STATIONS.					21	
Leave Carrollton Arrive at	A. M 9.2	. Р. м. 9 8.50	P. M. 4.10	Р. м. 11.50	P. M. 8.22	Р. м 11.3
Bradford Leave	10.0	9.30	4.51	12. § 5	9.00	1.2
Bradford	10.4	5	4.55	1.05		
Custer City Arrive at Buttsville	11.10 12.20		5.07 5.45	1.20	••••	4000

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

rives at Bradford 11 35 A. M. EASTWARD.

STATIONS.

Leave M. P. M. P. M. Buttsville Custer City. 9.85 1.80 8.14 Arrive at Bradford. 9.50 1.45 8.25 Leave Bradford 7.45 6.20 10.93 2.40 4.15 6.09 Arrive at Carrollton 8.30 6.55 10.45 8.20 4.55 7.20 8.30 P. M., daily, except Sundays, from Bradford,

stops at Kendall 3.34, Limestone 3.44, and arrives at Carrollton 4.01 P. M.

7.30 P. M., except Sundays, from Buttaville, stop-ping at all stations, arriving at Bradford 8.80 P. M. Trains 17, 18, 20 and 21 run daily. Passengers can leave Titusville at 8.00 A. M., and arrive at Bradford 11.35 A. M. Leave Bradford 8.30 P. M., and arrive at Titusville 7.30 P. M.

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"Search the Scriptures; for in them ye think ye have eternal life; and they are they which testify of

INTERNATIONAL LESSONS, 1882.

FOURTH QUARTER.

ept. 80. The Anointing at Bethany. Mark 14: 1-11. Oct. 7. The Passover. Mark 14: 12-21. Oct. 14. The Lord's Supper. Mark 14: 22-81. Oct. 21. The Agony in the Garden. Mark 14: 32-42. Oot. 28. Jesus Betrayed and Taken. Mark 14: 48-54. Fov. 4. Jesus before the Council. Mark 14: 55-72.

Nov. 11. Jesus before Pilate. Mark 15: 1-15. Nov. 18. Jesus Mocked and Crucified. Mark 15: 16-26. Nov. 25. His Death on the Cross. Mark 15: 27-37. Dec. 2. After his Death. Mark 15: 38-47. Dec. 9. His Resurrection. Mark 16: 1-8.

Dec. 16. After his Resurrection. Mark 16: 9-20. Dec. 23. Special Lesson; to be supplied by the Superintendent of each School. Dec. 80. Review.

LESSON VI.—JESUS BEFORE THE COUNCIL

BY REV. W. C. TITSWORTH.

sought witness against Jesus to put him to death; and found it not.

For many bare false wit-

witness agreed not to-gether. And there stood

up certain, and bare false
witness against him, saying, We heard him say, I
will destroy this temple
that is made with hands,

and in three days I will build another made with-

out hands. And not even so

did their witness agree to-gether. And the high

priest stood up in the midst, and asked Jesus,

saying, Answerest tho nothing? what is it whice

these witness against thee? But he held his peace, and

answered nothing. Again the high priest asked him,

and saith unto him, Art thou the Christ, the Son

said, I am: and ye shall see the Son of man sitting at the right hand of pow-

er, and coming with the

63 clouds of heaven. And the high priest rent his clothes and saith, What

further need have we of witnesses? Ye have heard

the blasphemy: whathink ye? And they a

some began to spit on hir

and to cover his face, and to buffet him, and to say unto him, Prophesy; and the officers received him

with blows of their hands

And as. Peter was be

neath in the court, there cometh one of the maids 67 of the high priest, and

seeing Peter warming him

self, she looked upon him, and saith, Thou also wast

68 Jesus. But he denied saying, I neither know

to the porch; and the cocl 39 crew. And the maid say

say to them that stood by 70 This is one of them. Bu

him, and began again t

he again denied it. And after a little while again

they that stood by said to Peter, Of a truth thou art

one of them; for thou art 1 a Galilæan. But he began

to curse and to swear,

72 whom ye speak. And straightway the second time the cock crew. And Peter called to mind the word, how that Jesus said

unto him, Before the cock crow twice, thou shalt deny me thrice. And

when he thought thereon,

4. Acts 5: 17-32.

5. Acts 23: 1-11. 6. Heb. 4: 9-16.

nor understand what thou

sayest: and he went out in

condemned him to 65 worthy of death.

ness against him, and their

For Sabbath-day, November 4.

SCRIPTURE LESSON-MARK 14: 55-72. (Old Version.) (New Version.) Now the chief priests and the whole council

And the chief priests, 155 and all the council, sought for witness against Jesus to put him to death; and found 56. For many bare false

witness agreed not together.
57. And there arose certain,
and bare false witness against him, saying, 58. We heard him say, will destroy this temple that is made with hands, and within three days I will build

nother made without hands 59. But neither so did their witness agree together.

60. And the high priest stood up in the midst, and asked Jesus, saying, Answerest thou nothing? what is it

61. But he held his peace, and answered nothing. Again the high priest asked him, and said unto him, Art thou the Christ, the Son of the

62. And Jesus said, I am: and ye shall see the Son of man sitting on the right hand of power, and coming in the 63. Then the high priest rent his clothes, and saith, What need we any further

64. Ye have heard the blas phemy: what think ye? And they all condemned him to be guilty of death. And some began to spit nd to buffet him, and to say unto him, Prophesy: and the servants did strike him with the palms of their hands. 66. And as Peter was beneath in the palace, there cometh one of the maids of

the high priest:
67. And when she saw Peter warming himself, she looked upon him, and said, And thou also wast with Jesus of Naza

68. But he denied, saying, I know not, neither under stand I what thou sayest. porch; and the cock crew. again, and began to say to them that stood by, This is

one of them.

70. And he denied it again.
And a little after, they that stood by said again to Peter,
Surely thou art one of them: for thou art a Galilean, and thy speech agreeth thereto. But he began to curse and to swear, saying, I know not this man of whom ye

72. And the second time the cock crew. And Peter called to mind the word that Jesus said unto him, Before the cock crow twice, thou shalt deny me thrice. And when he thought thereon, he wept. CENTRAL TRUTH.—A man of sorrows and acquainted with grief.—Isa. 53: 3.

Mark 14: 55-72.

Psa, 22: 1-22.

DAILY BEADINGS.

7. 1 Peter 2: 15-25.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"He isbrought as a lamb to the slaughter, and as a sheep before her shearers is dumb, so he openeth not his mouth."—

OUTLINE.

HINTS AND QUESTIONS.

L See John 18: 18, to learn to whom Jesus was first led

after he was arrested. Before whom is he tried now? Matt.

35: 57. (He was president of the Council.) What was the

mame of this Council? (Sanhedrim.) Who were members

of it? v. 53. Why was Jesus brought before these? What did

the Council seek? v. 55. Why? Deut. 19: 15. Did they

a false witness? What false testimony did they bring?

What did Jesus mean by this? John 2: 19-21. What was

Jesus' conduct during their testimony? What direct ques-

tion did the high priest ask? What does "Son of the Bless

ed" mean? What was the answer of Jesus? What does

it mean to say of Jeens that he was both "Son of the Bless-

ed "and "Son of man?" Why did the high priest rend

condemned him? Gullty of death means guilty of that

which should, in their opinion, be punished with death. How

did Jesus bear all this? Read Isa. 53: 4-7, and find where

Jesus foretold this which happened to him. He endured this

II. Who was the disciple referred to? Can you recall any

boastful words of his? and words of Jesus in reply to them?

What did Peter show by this denial? How many times did

he deny? How strong was his denial? What reminded

him of Jesus' words to him? v. 72. What else? Luke 22:

61. When Peter "thought thereon," what did he do?

How did Peter show that his repentance was real? How

shall we? Judas felt bad after he betrayed the Lord, but

did not repent as Peter did. Judas's feeling was remorse.

Peter's, penitence. Penitence is unto life and reformation; remorse is unto death and despair. Let our sorrow be

COMMENTS.

any other. They were desperate in the determina- them. Matthew, "Another maid saw him, and

tion to kill him. See Numb. 85: 80; Deut. 17: 6; said to them that stood in the porch, This man also

V. 56. Bare false witness. So deadly a oath." Luke, "A man-servant says to him, Thou

always accompanied with works meet for repentance.

in our behalf and as our example.

his clothes? What did he call the answer of Jesus? Who

Master. v. 55-65.

disciples. v. 66-72.

ment to be given to false witnesses in Deut. 19: 16-V. 57. Certain. Two. Matt. 26: 60. V. 58. We heard him say. John 2: 19.

hatred could give false testimony. See the punish-

The witness was false, not because Jesus did not say this, but because they did not give the right meaning to his words. They certainly could get no blasphemy out of them, because Jesus promised to restore the temple in three days. Matt. 27: 39, 40, 63, shows that they probably knew what Jesus meant. Jesus had never put a slight upon the temple in word or deed. In fact, he had shown great zeal for the honor of the temple. Mark 11: 15-18.

V. 59. Not . . . agree together. There was discrepancy between the witnesses about this statement of Jesus; enough so that they, desperate as they were, dared not kill him on such evidence.

V. 60. High priest stood up. Probably impatient because the plot seemed to be failing, and possibly for effect, to appear to have full faith in himself if what he said was not true, and to call these false witnesses. Answerest thou noth- God to witness that it was true."-Schaff. The ing? Implying that his silence was a contempt for important testimony. He demands Jesus' reply to what he pretends to think damaging witness; and (Luke 22: 61), probably as he was being led out aftdemands what he did mean, and whether the testimony was true or false.

V. 61. Held his peace. Because it was not the time in which, not the audience before which, to open the meaning of his words. 'His accusers either knew, or were too hostile to accept the expla- life in repentance. nation." Besides, this was not the real issue on account of which he was accused by them; and his silence adds to their self condemnation.

V. 62. I am. Jesus answers this question because this is the real issue, whether he were the Messiah. The high priest's question put him on oath. See Matt. 26: 63. To refuse to answer this might be turned into a denial. Jesus claimed to be both Messiah and Son of God, or Son of the Blessed, as it answer to these inquiries, we give below the is used in Mark, and nowhere else in the New Testament than in this passage. Ye shall see. Proof beyond his assertion. They should see him honored of God; and coming as Judge, in the time of the

V. 63. Rent his clothes. "Not his high priest's robe, but his upper garment." Lev. 21: 10 tells under what circumstances the high priest should not rend his clothes. It was a sign of horror and wrath in this case. Sometimes it was a sign of mourning. See 2 Kings 18: 37. What further need? The accused one has confessed the very thing they wished, that he claimed to be the Messiah, which the high priest, in effect, declares to be

V. 64. Ye have heard. Jesus' claim to be the Messiah is called blasphemy. What think ye? Asking for their decision as a council. All condemned. All voted that he was guilty of blasphemy. Joseph of Arimathea was not here. Luke 22: 51. Nor was Nicodemus, probably. This was in the night, when it was not legal to vote upon the question of the death of any one, so (15: 1) they had nother formal meeting at daylight, but the question | Golden Text, Acts 5: 29 was practically settled at this time.

V. 65. Spit on him. Contempt. Cover his face . . . buffet him. They covered his eyes, then struck him and demanded of him who it was that struck him. Matt. 22: 68. Officers. Those spoken of in v. 43, 54. The ones with swords, helping in the arresting of Jesus. This should not be translated "servants," as in the A. V. Received him with blows. This is the correct rendering of what is given in the expression, did strike him, &c. Jesus was probably led into the court of the high priest's house to be kept till the morning, and when the officers were called to take charge of him, they received him with blows. Probably these insults were not shared in by the members of the council, but they permitted them, and were guilty of them. Luke 22: 63. Some, however, think they actually took part in the indignities See Acts 7:

54, 57; 23: 2. H. v. 66-72. Three denials of Peter. 1st. v. 66-68 2d. v. 69. 3d. v. 70-72. The parallel passages are Matt. 26: 69-75; Luke 22: 55-62; John 18: 16-18, 25-27. Those who can do so will find great help in reading on the Denials of Peter, Farrar's Life of Christ, Vol. II., chap. 59, pp. 344-351; also Schaff and Riddle on the lesson. Also Alford on Matt. 26: 69-75. In comparing the parallel passages, we find great differences. These show the independence of the narrators. "All difficulties will be removed if we remember, (1) That we are not obliged to limit the narrative to three sentences from Peter's mouth, each expressing a denial, and no more. On three occasions during the night he was recognized; on three occasions he was a denier of the Lord. On each occasion there may have been many and reiterated denials. (2) That these four accounts are the independent narratives of four different and independent narrators, and (3) That the fact of the denial remains the same, if the actual words of Peter are find true witnesses? What kind did they find? Wait is not each time reported."—Alford. The first denial. v. 66-68. Peter was beneath in the court. Matthew, "Without in the palace." Luke, Before the fire." John, "The door-keeper who let in John, and at John's request let in Peter, charged Peter with being a disciple of Jesus too. She knew that John was. We may suppose that on this occasion of the first denial two persons charged Peter with being a disciple. 1. The maid at the door who let him in. 2. The maid who saw him warming himself before the fire. To the first he says simply, "I am not." To the second, in stronger language, as was natural, being irritated and guilty, "I neither know nor understand what thou sayest." Possibly these two maids are one and the same. This was the first denial because the first occasion of denial though there may have been two or more sentences of denial. Peter was beneath. In a room which probably opened off from the room in which the trial was taking place, to get to which one had to step down. Nazareen. Contempt. Into the porch. "Forecourt." He was embarrassed, and left the fire, and probably went to the entrance I. v. 55. Chief priests and the whole to the court, where he heard the midnight cockcouncil. The Sanhedrim, v. 58. Sought wit- crowing. Peter notices it, but it does not bring remess. Sought false witness (Matt. 26: 59), imply- pentance. Second denial. v. 69. Again this ing that they knew they could not convict him with maid said to the by standers, This is one of

also art of them. Peter said, Man, I am not." John, "Peter is driven in by these banterings, and is again by the fire, where the company say to him, Art not thou also of his disciples? He said, I am not. The second denial is thus a second occasion of denial, in which Peter denies several times. This was probably about half past one or two o'clock. Third denial. v. 70-72. After a little while. About an hour. Luke 22: 59. One of them . . . art a Galilean. Matthew, "The by-standers said, Surely thou art one of them: for thy dialect betrayeth thec. With repeated oaths, he says, I know not the man." Luke, "One persisted, Truly this man was with him, for he is a Galilean. Peter said, I know not what thou art talking about." John, "A kinsman of Malchus, whose ear Peter cut off, a servant of the high priest, said, Did not I see thee in the garden with him? Peter denied again." To curse . . . and to swear. "To call curses on cock crew. The second crowing; 3 A. M. At the same time, Jesus turned and looked on Peter er the examination. Peter called to mind. The cock-crowing and the Lord's look made him think of what he had done. Thought thereon, he wept. Repentance brought deep self-condemnation, and not, as in Judas's case, death in remorse, but

LESSONS AND GOLDEN TEXTS FOR 1883.

From January 1 to July 1.

Inquiries have already been made as to where our lessons for 1883 will be found. In list for the first half of the year and the Golden Texts. Later we shall publish a similar list of the selections for the last half of the year, which will be from the Old Tes-

Studies in the Acts of the Apostles.

FIRST QUARTER. 1. Jan. 6. The Ascending Lord. Acts 1: 1-14. Golden Text. Acts 1: 9. 2. Jan. 13. The Descending Spirit. Acts 2: 1-16. Golden Text, Acts 2: 4. 3. Jan. 20. The Believing People. Acts 2: 37-47. Golden Text, Acts 2: 41. 4. Jan. 27. The Healing Power. Acts 3: 1-11. Golden Text, Isa. 35: 6. The Prince of Life. Acts 3: 12-21. Golden Text, John 1: 4. 6. Feb. 10. None Other Name. Acts 4: 1-14. Golden Text, Acts to C.
7. Feb 17. Christian Courage. Acts 4: 18-31. Golden Text, Rom. 8:131. 8. Feb. 24. Anania and Sapphira. Acts 5: 1-11.

Golden Text, Prov. 12-22. 10 March 10. The Seven Chosen. Acts 6: 1-15.

Golden Text, Acts 6: 8 11. March 17. The First Christian Martyr. Acts 7: 56-60 and 8: 1-4. Golden Text. Rev. 2: 10. 12. March 24. Review; or Missionary, Temperance, or other Lesson selected by the school.

SECOND QUARTER.

1. March 31. Simon the Sorcerer. Acts 8: 14-25. Golden Text, Acts 8; 24 2. April 7. Philip and the Ethiopian. Acts 8: 26 -40. Golden Text, Acts 8: 39. 3. April 14. Saul's Conversion. Acts 9: 1-18.

Golden Text, Acts 9: 18. 4. April 21. Saul Preaching Christ. Acts 9: 19-31. Golden Text, Gal 1: 28. 5. April 28. Peter Working Miracles. Acts 9: 32 Golden Text, Acts 9: 34.

6 May 5. Peter Preaching to the Gentiles. Acts 10: 30-44. Golden Text, Acts 10: 45. 7. May 12. The Spread of the Gospel. Acts 11 19-30. Golden Text, Acts 11: 21. 8. May 19. Herod and Peter. Acts 12: 1-17.

Golden Text, Psa 34: 7. 9. May 26. Paul and Barnabas in Cyprus. Acts 13: 1-12. Golden Text, Acts 13: 2. 10. June 2. At Antinch. Acts 13: 13-16 and 43 52. Golden Text. Acis 13: 49.

11. June 9. At Iconium and Lystra. Acts 14: 1 -18. Golden Text, Acts 14: 3.

12. June 16. End of First Missionary Journey. Acts 14: 19-28. Golden Text, Matt. 28: 19. 13. June 23. Review; or Missionary, Temperance, or other Lesson selected by the school.

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