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Sabbath Becorder. PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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Sabbath PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT. SOCIETY.

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

TERMS-\$2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

VOL. XXXVIII.-NO. 46

ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., FIFTH-DAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1882.

WHOLE NO. 1971.

The Sabbath Recorder

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

> For the Sabbath Recorder. BESIDE HER GRAVE.

BY M. E. H. EVERETT.

After long years of wandering, love, Beside thy door I stand. How fast is barred thy portal low From my entreating hand!

Not colder than the living are, Yet how unkind it seems To her whose heart hath clung to thee Even in midnight dreams.

Whatever patience fills their eyes Who wait the promised morn, Whatever knowledge suffering brings To souls by faith upborne.

What peace the angels minister In dread Gethsemane: These have I won, my dearest one. Since last I stood with thee.

The raptures ransomed spirits know Beyond Death's broken chain. Hope's rich fulfillment, shall be mine Before we meet again!

Entreat me not to stay my feet From following after thee; Mine are thy people and thy God, Until thy home I see.

OPENING ADDRESS Before the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference, at Ashaway, R. I., Sept. 20, 1882.

BY A. R. CRANDALL, PRESIDENT.

Brethren and sisters, delegates to the General Conference: The primary purpose of our coming together in this annual assembly is the transaction of business: This seems like a cold, uninspiring statement at the beginning of serve the purposes of Christian labor. what it may be hoped will prove one of the most inspiring, heart-consecrating and soulstirring gatherings in the history of the General Conference. But let us not be misspirit. Thus it is that the truly converted man becomes a missionary. To the yet unconverted man the appeal of Christianity is, much fruit; and so shall ye be my disciples." rhetorical flourish. And it has come down ance of discipleship. It is in this view that question of our fruit-bearing as a people. the statement which seems at first so cold glowing colors of a living Christianity, and year. The number who are really in earnest of its social life. represents; in its limitation, all the warmth is increasing; though indifference is still so of the devotion and of the consecration which | widespread and so destructive of the fruits as the Conference is called on to transact.

existence if left to impulse or to intermittent of the business of the Conference. care. It is therefore business of a very lected or left to chance. The General Con-

Conference had its origin in the recognition | The difficulty here lies not so much in a prepared a deep undercurrent of character in | and young, the strength that is developed is of the claims of Christianity to a collective as state of indifference as in the absence of any which the Christian impulses of the age find the weakness of the denomination and of the am like a green fig tree." well as an individual Christian work. There clearly-defined notion of what constitutes a spontaneous recognition and support. Christian church. Our home mission work

our fathers were equal to the task of giving that if people fall into the habit of meeting Oh, if every heart in the denomination were

that we are too few in numbers to undertake so much as is indicated by the agencies placed in our control, and possibly we sometimes wish that the calls for aid were neither quite | the individual is concerned. The conseso frequent nor so importunate. But this quence is that too many are satisfied to we can not deny on any pretext whatever, simply pray for the success of Christian that we are debarred by the very nature of agencies, and too few take hold and help to our professions as Christian men and women from wishing that our fathers had taken a narrower view of Seventh-day Baptist Chris tian work and responsibility. We are often charged with holding narrow views as a peo- in the minds of Christian people a practical ple. It is even hinted that we are so con- standard of judgment as to what constitutes tracted as to be satisfied with the Bible as Christian life. The question, what do I bethe basis of our faith, which is well enough | lieve? needs to be followed by the question, perhaps, but also of our practice, and with- what am I doing? and the answer to the latout much resort to tradition and to the broad | ter question ought very largely to take the and less exacting spirit of the age. Let us hope that there is a good deal of truth-in it. But however short we may have come of our high privileges, and whatever want of unanimity has prevented a full realization of hopes, we do not as a people believe in narrow views of practical Christian duties, and application of the theological test itself could I hope we do not accept the responsibility of find him to be a Christian; yet by reason of the agencies for good that have come into abundant profession and great display of our hands because they have been handed fervor he is not only regarded as a good down to us by our fathers, but rather be- church member, but also as an exemplary cause it is our appointed Christian work; Christian. There has come to be a vagueand because we desire to put into it the impulses of consecrated hearts that it may sub-

It is no unwarranted assumption to say that all the ends sought through the agencies represented in the General Conference are such as every real Christian acknowledges to led by forms of speech or by the immediate be the natural and necessary objects of Chrisconsequences of devotional feeling. The tian care. Not all the objects of Christian so much so; but this shortcoming of the age work of grace in the hearts of a people has care have their agencies here or can be at- is upon us, and needs to be met promptly only begun, while yet the burden of care or tained through organized efforts which are and with a precision of interpretation of the the occasion of thanksgiving is chiefly the represented here; but all the agencies repre- relation of the Christian work hope of a blessed immortality. When the sented here are, in so far as they represent that shall lead the way to a fuller and freer Christian spirit has taken root and grown to the purpose for which they were instituted, fulfillment of the promises of profession, and fruit-bearing in the heart, faith is all-suffi- such as have one more heart and soul enlisted which shall redeem devotional exercises from cient for self. Christian work is the natural for them with every true conversion. The the stigma of often standing in the place of and the logical consequence of the growing conversion that begins and ends without the substantial aid that is needed in every reaching out and taking hold of such agencies for good in the world falls short of fruitbearing. All this which is true of individuin the language of the apostle, "Repent ye als is also true of a denomination that really therefore and be converted, that your sins has a mission in the world, and is implied in our various organized agencies. They will may be blotted out;" but to the disciple the the very right to exist as a denomination. be presented by the Societies which, under appeal is in the language of Christ himself, As Seventh-day Baptists, we can not claim the General Conference, are more especially "Herein is my Father glorified, that ye bear | the right to a separate existence without set- | charged with their management. But I ting on foot such agencies as belong to a shall ask you for a brief time to follow in the The figure of fruit-bearing is in the real living Christianity; and the claims of these consideration of a few of those conditions Christian life as far as possible from a mere agencies upon every member of the denomition are such as grow out of convictions subjective and objective Christian life, deto us through the ages, typifying Christian which are at once the evidences of our Christian termines for us practically our efficiency as a philantrophy in all its beneficent movements. tianity and of our right to denominational Christian people, and which are therefore It does not stand for less than that now. It existence. The care which we bestow on marks the march of Christian thought and | these agencies to make them meet the wants | Conference may take in the interest of home this: it links every truly Christian heart with the future, and the promptness with which earnest to prefer in this connection to put the best impulses of the age, and gives it a we sustain them, indicates the spirit with the best foot forward for a showing to the share to perform that it may also have the which we enter upon and carry forward our world. The denomination is already the benediction of the divine Master in the assur- allotted work. It determines for us the nearest right, that is, the most prompt to

direction to this work. They heeded the all Christian obligations by such devotions, Christian enterprises is practically conceded to be that of beggars, which may or may not be sustained so far as any obligation vital to make them successful. Now it does not follow that what is needed is less prayer and more work, but rather more prayer that out dissent, with joyous hope, to toil upmeans work. There needs to be established place of that to the former as a test of Christian standing in the church. The good Methodist brother who boasted that he had been a member of the church for fifty years without its costing him more than twentyfive cents, was not a Christian, and no logical ness and a tenderfootedness in the application of the theological test of Christian living, which makes a more certain and more direct criterion not only needful, but absolutely necessary, as a personal test of Chris-

tian standing. Now we are not more chargeable in this direction than other peoples, if indeed we are

field of Christian work. It is not my intention to follow this general line of thought further. Neither is it my purpose to consider in detail the claims of which, from the inseparable relation between the necessary subjects of such action as the grapple with its faults, and to encompass by There is some occasion for rejoicing in the intelligent choice the ways and means of and formal gathers up into itself all the reports that we are able to make from year to progressive religious culture in all the walks

The education of a people up to a cheerful acceptance of the objective duties of Chrislies back of and makes possible such business of Christian benevolence, that the results tianity proceeds in two ways. The organiare to us still as much the occasion of shame | zation of such agencies as are acknowledged Christian enterprises are not exceptional as of rejoicing. The burden of care is, and to encompass the natural and necessary ob-It is not needful to show that the General actual readiness to do and to contribute. tion. But there needs none the less to be round of worldly cares fills the lives of old

warm and tender with the Christ-life that out of which comes this weakness. call to the use of Christian instrumentalities, public and private, as cost as little as possi- seeks embodiment in men, how grandly and began the work; and such as it is, it is ble, the habit is practically conceded to be would they rally around the interests of whether we do not need to give a wider ours to shape and to carry forward and to within the limit of personal liberty in the Zion! With every branch fulfilling its early scope to the work of the Committee on the church? Perhaps for this there is no rem- promise of fruitage, how more than joyous State of Religion. The state of religion It is possible that we may some of us feel edy; but the result is that the attitude of all would be the harvest time. We know not among us is in fact about all there is to whether such a triumph of Christianity is consider as to our fitness for the successful even possible on earth; but this we know, that there are steps toward its realization, and from the halo of glory that crowns the mountain of triumph there is a beckoning be checked; are there divisions or weaknesshand, calling to all peoples, come up hither. Can we catch the vision, and yet fear to fol- cured; are there steps in the progress of relow the lead lest we lose our footing on the solid earth? Nay, rather let us learn with- ination which need to be provided for, the ward; seeking out our faults and weaknesses and shortcomings, that we may put our feet upon them and step up thither.

There are many things needful to us as

progressive people by way of addition or of

elimination, which may be readily stated

properly within the province of the General

Recorder.

Conference. We need a better defined and a more unifying denominational spirit. There is a so called liberalism abroad in the world that affects to transcend all denominational bounds in matters of religion, a convenient laying aside of cardinal beliefs, a toning down of soul-stirring purposes, a ready way of avoiding friction with the world in general. It is possible that this sort of religion might well suit the millennial time. But while the cause of truth calls for manly courage and for unflinching devotion, Christian men must be banded together by beliefs as sharply defined as the antagonism between right and wrong, and animated by watch-words as soul-stirring as the call to arms against the seried ranks of error and wickedness. Such is the acknowledge attitude of the forces of evil in the world now, that he who pretends to think that the time has come for disbanding Christian armies and sending them home to enjoy a millennial rest from conflict, has either lost his head through morbid sentimentalism or his heart through fear. I say, therefore, that not only Seventh-day Baptists, but all Christian peoples, need to be united by a healthy denominational spirit, a sort of regimental pride, which is indeed no part of the reason for enlistment, but which is, nevertheless, a unifying power in the day of conflict. We need this unifying spirit in its most practical sense. There are many ways in which this spirit may be cultivated in a people, and they largely center in and group themselves about denominational enterprises. When there is something worked for outside of self and common to all, there is something to band people together. But a people to be their firesides, to be talked about and planned for, and prayed for, until they are a such households; and in them resides our strength as a people; and whatever may be the increase in the aggregate of our numbers, father and the mother and the children know all about the pressing needs of the hour, and through all the cares, the trials, the sor-

the universal spirit of our homes are many days of the people of God, in the new heavin their relation to the laws of business; must still continue to be, as much to get jects of Christian care react upon the whole also, and varied; but, few of them are bethey prosper if well managed and promptly ourselves up to the working point as to do body through the growing demands for sup- youd the reach of the ordinary instrumentalsustained, and they decline or have a fitful our work. On this fact hinges a large part port, which, though they may be irksome, ities of Christian culture. Few men close are, nevertheless, true educators. The work | their hearts and their homes against such | 20:4, mean literally a thousand years, and The religious condition of a people is not man who grumbles and goes when there is interests as call us together here to-day, be not an indefinable period. Observe also in practical nature that comes before us—busi- accidental. It is as much the result of work to be done, is a long way in advance cause they do not wish to have them there. ness that calls for patient consideration; specific pains-taking care, or want of care, of him who sits complacently by and does But many do it nevertheless for reasons business that may not on any pretext be neg- as with the individual. It is requisite that nothing. People, no doubt, learn important which have to be sought in long trains of cirwe clearly understand the claims of the age lessons of benevolence by giving. It is, there- cumstances, over which; it may be, as acference meets-to give a practical turn to the upon us as a people; but in order to meet fore, a false policy which limits the demand countability is commonly adjudged, they desire of the devout men and women of the these demands fully and promptly, it is but for support to the probable readiness to con- have had little control. But the result is all denomination to join in Christian enterprises. too apparent that we must, with additional tribute. This phase of the subject must be the same; and in such homes, where no How shall this purpose be best carried out is care, put ourselves as a whole people in dismissed with the hope that the Societies council is held for Christian work, no altar the question that stands pre-eminent at training for the work. There is, as we see, which represent denominational interests of benevolence carries the burden of the of: 14:5, 6, I will be as the dew unto Israel. too wide a margin between profession and will provide liberally for this sort of educa- ferings of tenter hearts, where an unceasing he shall blossom as the lily, and cast forth his fruit as Lebanon: his branches shall is lacking nothing to assure us that it is so. Christian living and Christian liberty. Is it This character is the direct object of the needs to be deepened and widened, and Neither is it necessary to consider whether not true in the whole Protestant Church culture which religion aims primarily to give. lengthened until it shall encompass the defects.

whole train of circumstances and conditions

Right here the question may be raised prosecution of the work of a denomination. Are there tendencies of the age or of the denomination or of communities which need to es or conditions of coldness that can be ligious life in communities or in the denomsituation can not be too thoroughly studied or too well understood, nor can that which is needed for the deepening and widening of religious life among us be provided with too great care. There is needed, therefore, for intelligent action on the part of the Conference more than can be derived from the general terms of the letters from the churches and which may be sought by means that are something that shall put us face to face with the new duties of a coming year in which the struggle is to be renewed for a fuller freedom, a more cheerful subjective religion in our homes, for a more perfect unity of faith and for a more general and a more hearty acceptance of the logical consequences of our professions of discipleship.

(To be continued.)

PROPHECY.

Various are the opinions entertained as to prophecy. I thought that the following might be interesting to many of the readers of the SABBATH RECORDER. It is an extract from the writing of Rev. I. P. Labeaugh, I have therefore transcribed it for your paper: W. B. GILLETTE.

during the millennium, the longevity of the antediluvian age shall be restored, both to the Jewish people and the unconverted Gentiles, or heathen nations who will still be mortal men, sojourners on the earth. It is only the saints who rise from the dead, and the living saints who are changed at Christ's second coming, that will be immortal and incorruptible 'possessing bodies like unto Christ's glorious body, Phil. 3:21; 1-Cor. 15: 42, 43, 51, 53. In proof of the great longevity of the sojourners, Jews and Gentiles, still in natural bodies. Isa. 65:17-23. In 5:20, it is said, 'There shall be no more thence an infant of days, nor an old man that has not fulfilled his days, for the child shall die an hundred years old. 7 Now it is evident that if a person be considered only a child at the age of a hundred years. a man will only be considered old at a thousand; and this is the lowest rate of comparison, because it is only supposing a man of mature age to be ten times as old as a child. According to this moderate calculation, many of these mortal sojourners may live fully united by common interests must all throughout the whole period of the millentake them right home to their hearts and to nium, and this is little more than the longevity of some of the patriarchs, especially of Methuselah whose age was 969 years. Again observe in verse 20, it is declared that of Christian work as one. It does more than of our time, and to fit them for the work of religion. I trust that we are too much in part of the household. We have There shall not be an old man that has not fulfilled his days,' also in verse 22, it is said. As the days of a tree are the days of my people, and mine elect shall long enjoy the works of their hands.' The septuagint reads it, 'As the record of our effective working strength | the days of the tree of life.' See also Isa. 6:13, will be made up from those homes where the where it is said that the remnant of the Jews which shall be spared and return to their own land, that They shall be as a tiel tree, and as an oak whose substance is in them, when they cast their leaves, so the rows of life, keep a secure place and warm holy seed shall be the substance thereof. hearts for the lodgment of our cherished Now I believe that it is a well known fact that many trees have reached the age of a thousand years, particularly the oak. If. The causes that prevent this from being therefore, as the days of a tree shall be the ens and the new earth, it is an assurance unto us, that many of them will live a thousand years, consequently will live during the millennium, if the thousand years in Rev. Psalms 92: 12, we have this promise: The righteous, shall flourish like the palm tree. and shall grow like a cedar in Lebanon. verse 14, 'They shall bring forth fruit in old age, they shall be fat and flourishing. Compare also Psa. 1: 3, where speaking of the righteous, it is promised that he shall be like a tree planted by a river of water that bringeth forth his fruit in his season, his leaf also shall not wither, and in Hoses

That is no criticism which only or

spread, and his beauty shall be as the olive

tree,' and in verse 8, 'Ephraim shall say, I

BY THOMAS HILL, D. D.

Light of the world! upon our land Thy glorious splendors shine; Let not our foolish eyes be closed Against the light divine.

Nor let us basely be content Ourselves to use the ray, While wandering thousands fail to find The strait and narrow way.

Light of the world! in our dead hearts Shine at this hallowed hour, To kindle there a living flame Of light, and love and power.

With lives of purity and zeal, With words inspired by Thee, We would, in drawing near to God, O Christ, thy servants be.

-Independent.

INTERVIEW WITH A MISSIONARY.

A few minutes were very pleasantly spent a few days since with a gentleman who called at my house and was introduced as well acquainted with Eld. Davis and the rest of our people in China, he had called to see me for their sakes. Though he left Shanghai a year ago, he was very ready with information and his views of our work when he left the mission. Nearly the first thing he said was: "Your people don't appreciate, I think, the needs of a missionary in China. Why, when Mr. Davis first went there he had to live in a place that I wouldn't take my wife into. Every morning they could scrape the mould from the floor, it was such a damp, low place. But they have done better by him, I am glad to see, and have given him a good new house, large enough for his family and two or three rooms for Miss Nelson. But they don't pay him large enough salary, or didn't when I was there. He ought to have \$1,000 instead of \$900 salary. \$900 there isn't better than \$600 here. Every doctor's visit costs from \$7 to \$7 50, or \$100 by the year, and he has to employ his own teacher to teach him the language, which costs, if he gets a good one, from \$8 to \$10 per month."

Mr. Holt has been connected with the Presbyterian Mission in Shanghai, some nine ple. Its officers are distinct from those of years, and expects to return to his work in the Sabbath-school, and its machinery is about a month. He gave much other information respecting their mission. He said the missionary's life or stay in China had, often on account of impaired health.

The Presbyterians have a self-supporting church in Shanghai, with a native preacher, a membership of 90 or 100, and a Sundayschool of 200 members. Mr. Holt is finan- talks on topics such as we have referred to. cial manager of the Presbyterian Publishing House in Shanghai, which is one of the largest in the Empire. They make their own type metal, stereotype, etc. They have from \$60,000 to \$70,000 invested, employ from 60 to 70 men, and annually publish 35,000,-000 pages, and have paid \$25,000 profit over to the denomination. During his year's vacation at home, which he had to take for his health, he has traveled 1,300 miles and given 95 addresses. It was his impression that converts were as easily made in China as America. So

"From Greenland's icy mountains To India's coral strand, The gospel message, s falling Broadcast in every land.

And the star of hope is peering Above the distant height While the morn of God is breaking Dispelling the dismal night.

G. M. COTTRELL DODGE CENTRE, Minn., Sept. 12, 1882,

Do Missions Pay?—We have another refutation of the old assertion that "misgelization of Madagascar. At the recent meeting of the London Missionary Society, the Rev. I. Peril, a missionary from Madagascar; reported the following facts concerning the progress of Christianity in that island. The first Malagasy who ever learned the alphabet died last January, at the age of seventy-two. The first missionary settled in the capital in 1820. Previous to that, the inhabitants were barbarians, without books or letters. During this old man's life-time, there have been established in Madagascar 862 elementary schools, with 43,904 scholars. Over 26,000 adults are now able to read, and 25,000 children are studying the New Testa- self-supporting. This is especially the case ever, together with a small deficit of the ment. There are 1,200 churches, with 71, among the Karens, who, out of their deep 585 members. Some of these are ignorant poverty, are abounding in the riches of their and degraded; but they have contributed liberality. The last reports from this imshout \$200,000 for the spread of Christianity portant field show that the liberality of the expended for expenses of management and in the last ten years, and that in a country members of the Karen churches averages for pensions for retired missionaries, widows where money is so valued that the smallest more than that of our own country, while and children, and education of children of

are men who consider the evangelization of This development of liberality and self-denythe world a hopeless experiment, and refuse to give money to missions, because "missions do not pay!"-Central Baptist.

HOW CAN CHILDREN IN THE SABBATH-SCHOO BE BEST TAUGHT THE MISSIONARY SPIRIT?

BY REV. P. F. LEAVENS, OF PASSAIC, N. J.

Why try at all to cultivate the missionary spirit in children? One will say, because their accumulated mites make an appreciable addition to the resources of the mission board. Another will say, because some one of them may have a vocation to be a missionary, and we must stimulate all in order to bring out the individual. We prefer to say, because the cause of missions will want in the next generation a body of intelligent supporters, embracing every church member in Christendom. Workmen and money will follow when the mass of the church is intelligently consecrated.

This being our view, the study of the world becomes the broad ground-work of our methods. We have pondered the significance of the fact that Carey's interest was excited by reading "Cook's Voyages."
When he saw the world as it was, the desire

to give it the gospel sprang up spontaneously.
We are willing to advance, then, with the children from the geography lesson of the Rev. W. S. Holt, of Owatonna, Minn., a day-school. We sit down with them, and missionary from Shanghai, China; and being say that we want to know all about the lands of the globe: China, Japan, India, Turkey, Africa, and the islands; how to get to them; their climate, scenery, natural features, productions, and animals; the peoples, their languages, usages, industries, civilizations, religious practices, and what not.

We take one country at a time, say Japan, and study it for a year. Of course we consult maps, encyclopædias, and books of travel. One day a gentleman who is in the silk-travel brings into our meeting cocoons and a hank of raw silk to illustrate a talk upon an important industry of the Japanese. Another may hold up a bit of lacquer-ware, and tell of Japanese skill in its production. The story of Commodore Perry's expedition will of course be related. Whatever will engage an active mind in the land or the people is legitimate.

Then we have something on missions. A tried friend of the cause tells what is in the heart of a missionary, why he goes to a far- the mission property unharmed and the off land, and illustrates, perhaps, by the native members all safe. Mr. Alexander story of some one whom he has known, or writes that reports show that Arabi Pasha in whose biography he has been absorbed. | had about 100,000 under arms; but as soon success are interspersed freely.

As to specific methods:

ciety," but we have improved by making it among all sects over the end of the war. The the "Sabbath School Missionary Society." Its articles of organization are few and sim-"light running."

2. We take a fancy to the German conceit of a "Missions-stunde," and so we call our monthly meeting "the Mission Hour." with them, averaged about six years. Some This service is prompt, informal, often condied, some got married, and others returned, versational, full of variety and vivacity, and not wanting in the devotional element. Here too we present our offerings.

3. In the "Mission Hour," children and youth read brief articles and extracts previously furnished them. Adults make short Formality is so completely abandoned that it is not "speaking in meeting" for a lady to sit before the children and talk about some thing that she has read, or seen, or heard, or thought; and it must be owned that some of these conversations by the mothers and sisters go closest to the hearts

4. The minister has a part. It is his function to keep a rich store of missionary literature, so that he can supply innumerable topics, readings, and lines of inquiry. It is not enough that he should take the missionary magazine of his denomination. The people read that periodical. He should read half a dozen or more, representing the work of other denominations, especially the organs of some of the English and Scotch societies. The minister should have some knowledge of the whole field of missions, and he should be so full of the subject that he can talk well at any time.

5. We think much of our anniversary on a Sabbath evening in June. We make sure of a representation from some foreign land. One year it was a young student from Mexico. Hardly more than a child himself, the sight of him was as good as a speech. Again we heard a missionary from Siam. After a year's study upon Japan we were able to introduce to the children the Rev. Kumage Kimura, a well-educated Japanese clergy-

6. It is truthful to say that we encounter discouragements. Our practice is to toss them aside and push on. We accomplish efforts.-Progress.

SELF-SUPPORTING FOREIGN MISSIONS .-One of the most promising features of our missionary work in Burmah is found in the and expenditures the past year of upward of fact that many of the churches are becoming \$6,800. This deficiency was removed, howcoin is only the 720 part of a dollar. With- their zeal in educational and evangelizing missionaries. The Tibetan mission has com-

ing labor are only the legitimate fruits of faithful gospel training, and afford the best proofs of the genuine character of their conversion. The same results may soon be expected in other mission fields, and while not less, but more, means will be required to carry on our missionary operations, the opportunity will be embraced to enlarge the field of our labors and and achieve still grander conquests among the benighted millions of heathendom.—Baptist Weekly.

TENDENCIES TO BARBARISM.—More money is spent for tobacco than for bread; more for spirits than for wine; more for wine than for baths or means of preserving health and increasing vigor by exercise; more for amusement than for instruction; more for theatres than for churches. Actors, singers, dancers are paid ten times as much as teachers and preachers are. The popular player who entertains people, makes them spasmodically laugh or cry, though he possesses but a thin vein of genius, enacts the same part continually, and is not associated with any of the means whereby human welfare is promoted, becomes in a year many times richer than the professor who devotes his life to the acquisition and diffusion of knowledge, or the philanthropist who spends his soul for his kind. To excite the nerves is a surer way of gaining wealth and reputation than to strengthen the mind. To this extent are we still barbarians; to this extent has civilizatry, love of man, love of God-failed to substitute intellect for inclination. When peodollars to witness a foot-race or see a clown, it is pretty good evidence of the supremacy of appetite in the masses of mankind.—O B. Frothingham.

THE missionaries driven out of Egypt by the late war have returned to their posts and taken up their duties where they left them, as nearly as possible. Messrs. Alexander and Harvey, of the United Presbyterian staff, arrived in Alexandria September 13th, and went to Cairo as soon as the railroad could be repaired and passes obtained. They arrived in Cairo September 20th. They found Incidents in mission life, work, trial, and as they heard of the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, 1. We had a "Children's Missionary So- people at all. There was great rejoicing natives kept up their religious meetings. Miss Whately (Anglican) has also resumed her school work in Cairo. When the war broke out, she had a daily attendance of 300 boys and 200 girls, of whom nearly two-thirds were Moslem. There is a medical mission in connection with this important school and it is expected that the demands upon its resources will be very greatly increased.

> THE courage and faith of the London Society in the prosecution of its work in Central Africa should be noted. Its mission on Lake Tanganyika has encountered many and serious obstacles; for, though the missionaries have gained the favor of the people, yet difficulties connected with the great distance from the base of supplies, making necessary a long and trying land journey, and with the unhealthiness of the country on the borders of the Lake, have greatly reduced the missionary force. Instead of being disheartened by these difficulties, the Society has resolved not merely to hold the post, but to largely increase its missionary band near Tanganyika. The new re-enforcement consists of nine men, five of them ordained. Captain Hore, who is to take charge of the mission vessel on the Lake, is to be accompanied by his wife. Christian ligious liberty of which we boast is perverted heroism is not to be daunted by any perils to unbridled license. In brief, it is now the Christ's, and he will raise up enough men to redeem it to himself .- Missionary Herald.

MEDICAL MISSIONARIES.—The subject of medical missions is pressing itself upon the attention of those who are studying how the greatest good can be accomplished and the most efficient agencies be used for the evangelizing of the world. So urgent has been the request that a missionary physician be sent to Ningpo, where Dr. Barchet labored with such marked success, that we feel constrained to ask if there is not in our land some one who is ready to-listen to this plea, and leave a successful practice here, that she may carry a tow-fold gospel to the women of China-healing the sick, and preaching "the kingdom of heaven is at hand." Mr. Clough less than we desire, and yet we gain year by Ongole. Miss Daniells looks to the not distante day when the medical work in Swatow will demand an assistant. - Helping Hand.

THE Moravian Mission Department reports a deficiency between the ordinary receipts previous year, by using a portion of legacies received. The disbursements amounted to in air years, 20,000 Bibles have been sold, at work are putting to shame the sloth of pleted the translation of the New Testament shilling each, and nearly 40,000 copies are American Christians through whom they into the Ribetan, and the Bri received the knowledge of the way of life. Bible Society is to print it.

Temperance.

"Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it glveth his color in the cup, when it moveth

"At the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder.'

MY WEB OF LIFE.

No chance has brought this ill to me, 'Tis God's sweet will, so let it be, He seeth what I can not see.

There is a need-be for each pain, And He will make it one day plain, That earthly loss is heavenly gain,

Like as a piece of tapestry, Viewed from the back, appears to be Nought but threads tangled hopelessly;

But in the front, a picture rare, Rewards the worker for his care, Proving his skill and patience rare!

Thou art the workman, I the frame, Lord, for the glory of thy name, Perfect thine image on the same -Church Union.

THE SABBATH-SCHOOL AND TEMPERANCE.

BY H. D. CLARKE.

The Sabbath-school is not a temperance lodge where the consideration of the evils of intemperance is the main object, neither tion failed to lift men and women above their is it a caucus or convention for the nominainstincts; to this extent have all noble influ- tion of candidates in the interests of truth and justice. It is not a place for the delivery of learned and lengthy discourses upple who will not give dimes in charity give on "alcohol, its uses and abuses," or any other theme. The platform and pulpit give opportunity for discourse. But the Sabbathschool is an educator, and has a work to do for the temperance cause in connection with other Bible subjects.

One has remarked that in the Sabbathschool the youth must be taught to form habits of industry, economy, self-denial, liberality, courtesy, kindness, and all those habits of public and private virtue, so that in advancing years the time will come when the lessons will prove a bulwark of defense, and when such garnered truth shall stand forth in more than angel's radiance, dispelling the darkness of the path, kindling the heart, and preparing the soul for victory in they threw down their arms and rushed to every conflict. We indorse the sentiment, their homes. Arabi did not represent the and would add to those virtues and lessons that of temperance. At no period of the world's history was there ever more need of placing every safe-guard possible about the children and youth. The present moral condition of society is fearful beyond description. I have not traveled in large towns the past four years, with our gospel tent, without having my attention called to this matter in a most practical manner. I believe I utter a general sentiment, though there may be exceptions, when I say that as never before violence fills the land, bribery turns away justice, "equity is fallen in the streets," and fraud, theft, adultery, and murder are rampant in every section of the land, most of which comes directly from

RUM CURSE.

Multitudes stan ling at the lead of society in position, wealth and honors, are, in their private life, false to every principle of chastity and honor. The local manifestation of corruption in ancient times, so far as history shows, was not equal to the present state of vice which pervades all classes of society, rich, poor, high and low. The civil and repicture of prophecy, a literal fulfilment of God's Word which teaches that in the last days the form of godliness should supersede the power, iniquity should abound, the love of many wax cold, Satan should work with lying wonders, and foul spirits invade the very precincts of the church.

Such is the state of morals, and so blunted is the public conscience that the youth go without restraint and imbibe habits of vice that should cause every person to shudder and cry out, "How long, O Lord." Threefourths of the boys in every large town and a large proportion in the smaller, are to-day puffing cigarettes and drinking ale and lager. Many of these are members of Sunday-schools and I fear some are members of our own Sabbath-schools. The Word of God is not silent concerning these crimes: "The earth is defiled under the inhabitants thereof." "The earth shall reel to and fro like a drunkard and shall be removed like a cottage; and the transgression thereof shall be heavy upon it; and it shall fall and not rise again." "Woe to the crown of pride, to the drunkards of Ephraim, whose glorious beauty is a fading flower; . . . they have also erred shrough wine, and through strong drink are men, without exception, were poor men who out of the way, the priest and the prophet were entirely dependent on their daily labor have creed through strong drink, and are for a subsistence for themselves and their

drinkers of wine." "The drunkard and the glutton shall come to poverty and drowsiness shall clothe a man in rags."

The denunciation of wine bibbers and those whose practices are impure, is great in God's Word, and can not be learned too soon. The mind of a youth needs constant development in the knowledge of virtue and the utter wickedness of these practices which are now so common among children. It is the province of the Sabbath-school to educate the young heart to abhor every form of sin and not tolerate for a moment an impure desire. All we know, we first had to learn. The brain of a youth may be compared to paper, upon which impressions are made. The impressions may be good or evil, and will be lasting. As that brain grows, charac ter begins to form. Hence we need to begin early and especially in the family and school, to develop right impressions and give an education that will prove a safe-guard in after

(To be continued.)

FARTHER BACK.

The following from the Standard, of Chicago, is worthy of thoughtful consideration:

"If one-quarter of the tribute paid by the city of Chicago to King Alcohol were expended for libraries and picture galleries for the people, we should have not one, but five or six, such institutions well stocked to bless and benefit the citizens. We venture to suggest this, however, as worthy of some reflection. First, is it at all likely that the class of men who frequent the grog-shops will find anything to attract them in the picture gallery? Second, how many of those who habitually refuse to avail themselves of church and Sunday-school privileges would make themselves regular attendants upon the Sunday gallery? Certainly the picture remedy for Sunday tippling is a very expensive one, and we gravely doubt whether it would be found in any degree effectual. We must begin farther back.

Yes, away back on the fundamental principles of total abstinence for the individual, and of prohibition by the State-total abstinence to save the individual when there is a conscience and a moral purpose behind it, and when these are wanting, prohibition to save men from habits already too strong for them, and also those who are now in danger of forming the drink habit. When these principles prevail among men as men, and in the states as such, then there will not only be more money for picture galleries and libraries, but there will also be a much more general interest in and desire to visit them. The millennium on this question will not come until the curse of rum-drinking is absolutely prohibited seven days in the week, 'all the year 'round."

BREVITIES.

The New York Conference Temperance Society, in convention at Cold Spring, Oct. 31st, adopted resolutions in favor of submitting a prohibition constitutional amendment

The Woman's National Christian Temperance Union held its Ninth Annual Convention recently in Louisville, Ky. The introductory address of the President, Miss Frances E. Willard, was followed by a conference devoted to prayer and religious exhortations—a good beginning. Will some one now make a guess how much has been the total income of this large and active organization since the inauguration of its work? Counting in all the receipts for eight years the nation over, we have the remarkable footing \$10,000. It takes the women to make a little go a great way.

Judge Hayes, of the district court, has decided that the prohibitory amendment of Iowa, passed by a popular vote last June, has not been legally made a part of the State constitution, on the ground that the journals of the Legislature do not contain the act in full on their pages, and do not contain the ayes and nays taken upon the same; and that according to the journals, that act as passed by the Senate was in its terms prohibitory of the sale or manufacturing of liquor, not only as a beverage, but also "to be used," and hence it prohibited its use for any and all purposes, even sacramental, medicinal, etc. But, as it passed the House, it was in terms merely prohibitory of liquor as a beverage. In these respects, therefore, the requirements of the constitution, providing for the manner of its amendment, have been disre-

FIVE THOUSAND IN ONE YEAR.—These are the figures that represent the net profit of one saloon in Michigan during last year. The keeper of the saloon had formerly been a clown in some of the shows of the country. Abandoning the show business, he betook himself to drunk-making, and settled in Michigan. The patrons of this drunkpleted the translation of the New Testament into the Ribetan, and the British and Foreign Bible Society is to print it.

swallowed up of wine; . . . they err in vision, they stumble in judgment." "Awake, yet from these men this one saloon ye drunkards, and weep; and howl all ye son.

UNIVERSITY OF T

ACADEMIC

The examination gents of the Unive der their visitation a full and careful sity Convocation in papers upon the b working of the syread by Principal Cutting. The general efforts of the Regen cussion and the frie were in the highest committee consistin Cornell University, sar College, Princip ter, Bradley of Albai ting of Waterville. was appointed to co the Board of Regent such modifications i perience of the past ed. After conferen and after mature con tions involved, nume among which are the 1. In the question is proposed hereafter

tien or problem's spe and to allow credit answers in the same fore been done in oth vanced and preliming 2. In order that di as a branch of educa it has been determin the subjects required tificate. And as it is examination of the p held, it is proposed to that his report shall

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Education.

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

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

ACADEMIC EXAMINATIONS.

The examinations conducted by the Regents of the University in the acadamies under their visitation were made the subject of a full and careful discussion at the University Convocation in July last. Two valuable papers upon the history and the practical working of the system, respectively, were read by Principal Bradley and Principal Cutting. The general approval which the efforts of the Regents met with in this discussion and the friendly suggestions made, were in the highest degree encouraging. committee consisting of Professor Wilson, of Cornell University, Professor Cooley, of Vassar College, Principals Benedict of Rochester, Bradley of Albany, Sawyer of Utica, Cutting of Waterville, and Farr of Glens Falls, was appointed to confer with the officers of the Board of Regents in reference to making such modifications in the system as the experience of the past years may have suggestand after mature consideration of the questions involved, numerous changes were made, among which are the following:

1. In the question papers in arithmetic it is proposed hereafter to assign to each question or problem a specified number of credits, and to allow credit to candidates for partial answers in the same manner as has heretofore been done in other subjects of the advanced and preliminary examinations.

2. In order that due attention to reading as a branch of education may be encouraged it has been determined to include it among the subjects required for a preliminary certificate. And as it is a subject in which an examination of the usual kind can not be held, it is proposed that an oral examination in reading shall be held by the principal and that his report shall be taken as to the standing of the several candidates. The requirement will not be enforced until the examination in February, 1883. For the Novem ber examination reading will not be required

3. To meet what is believed to be a common wish on the part of the principals of academies, it is proposed hereafter to receive the papers in each of the subjects of the preliminary examination in the same manner as in the advanced examination—that is, it will no longer be required that these papers be sent in complete sets, but those of ach subject may forwarded as soon as passed. Pass-cards will also be issued for subjects in the preliminary examination as has heretofore been done in the advanced. This plan will go into effect at the examination to be held in November.

4. In the advanced examinations it has been determined to restore free-hand drawing to the list of subjects. It will be included for the first time in the next February examination. It will be understood that the work expected in this branch will be of an advanced character and will represent not less than one year's instruction.

5. In order to correct what has been felt by many to be a disproportion in the amount of mathematics as compared with other branches in the initiatory part of the academic course it is proposed hereafter to grant the Intermediate Certificate without Geometry and to leave this branch as an indispensable study to be taken at a more mature age. This change however will only be fully introduced at the examination in February, 1883. For the next November examination Geometry, will be issued to candidates as following the issue of the new form of certificates not including Geometry will be be-

6. For the purpose of insuring a better distribution of work in the academic work a re-arrangement of the subjects constituting the groups of optional studies has been made. All the subjects pertaining to history, social science, and philosophy, have been placed in one group, and the scientific and mathematical subjects in another group. ment to choose four from each group ensures a suitable variety in the subjects

pursued. 7. As the college-entrance course is found to require not less than a year more time for its proper completion than the academic course, it has been determined to make a distinction in the diploma to be granted. be in Latin. The allowances to the academies on the basis of the advanced examinations have been readjusted to conform to the proposed scheme as follows: 1st. For each candidate entitled to the Intermediate Cer-Geometry, four dollars; for the next Novem-Geometry and the allowance will be five dol- ent. lars. 2d. For each candidate entitled to the Academic Diploma, ten dollars. 3d. For each candidate entitled to the College-en-

trance Diploma, fifteen dollars. 8. As it is a matter of the greatest moment to guard the examinations from the contemplation. It is so far withdrawn from in her history, as she is to-day, and prohibisuspicion of dishonest practices, it is pro- the turmoil of practical life that it can look tion is growing stronger with the people posed hereafter to ask that in institutions upon it from an elevated point of view, and every day. Nor has immigration fallen off, which are in the same or contiguous localities the examinations in the same subjects be held simultaneously. That is it will be expected in such cases that the principals by pected in such cases that the principals by the experiences of mankind, the pected in such cases that the principals by the experiences of mankind, the pected in such cases that the principals by the experiences of mankind, the pected in such cases that the principals by the experiences of mankind, the pected in such cases that the principals by the experiences of mankind, the pected in such cases that the principals by the experiences of mankind, the pected in such cases that the principals by the experiences of mankind, the pected in such cases that the principals by the experiences of mankind, the pected in such cases that the principals by the experiences of mankind, the pected in such cases that the principals by the experiences of mankind, the pected in such cases that the principals by the experiences of mankind, the pected in such cases that the principals by the experiences of mankind, the pected in such cases that the principals by the experiences of mankind, the pected in such cases that the principals by the experiences of mankind, the pected in such cases that the principal period is the period to the pected in the period that the period is the period to the period to

jects will be conducted in both at the same It looks below the surface of occurrences to

courage the use of the questions issued by for text-books and for due instruction in the | should be in living sympathy with the strugthe issue of paper to such as are required for arena. It is not the spirit of a mere bookthe examinations, and to such as may occasionally be necessary as specimens for indicating the scope and character of the work.

10. The difficulty complained of in many instances of securing the services of competent committees to supervise the examina- the volumes of which it is fond, and to mintions has led the Regents to consider the expediency of dispensing with the intervention | does not dwell in the air. It does not abide of committees. As this change in the man- in a region aloof from the concerns of management of the examination is of so funda- kind in the day that now is. It brings its mental a character, it is held to await the own contribution of light and help to the action of the Board of Regents in January. | cause of human culture. Its aim is not the In the meantime the subject is respectfully luxurious enjoyment of art and letters, but referred to the principals for consideration to do something, in its own way, for the and for such suggestions as they may desire | well-being of the race.—Prof. Geo. P. Fishto submit. — Cattaraugus Republican.

THE INTER-SEMINARY ALLIANCE.

Last week we spoke of this organization, its origin, purpose, and briefly of its recent meeting in Chicago, Ill. Later and fuller reports of that meeting have reached us. ed. After conference with this committee The following from the Standard will be interesting to the readers of this department:

The most interesting and important exercises of the convention were those in which the students themselves prominently engaged. Seven papers were presented by seminary men during the sessions of Friday and Saturday. We here indicate the various topics and the essavists:

"Roman Aggressiveness in the West-How shall it be met?" Donald Grant, Rochester Seminary. (Bap.)

"Methods of Developing Missionary Interest in Colleges." D. B. Schneider, Lancaster Seminary. (Reformed.) Mission Work." F. P. Witherspoon, Cum-

berland University. (Cumb. Pres.) "Why should the American Church Undertake Evangelical Work in the Romish and Protestant Countries of Europe?" E. L. Houghton, Andover Seminary. (Cong.)

"How shall the best talent of our Colleges and Theological Seminaries be secured for Missicnary Work." B. D. Gray, South Baptist Seminary.

"The Urgency for Immediate Work among the Freedmen." N. W. Clark, Drew Seminary. (Meth.)

"Mission Work in South America." C. B. Riggs, Lane Seminary. (Pres.)

After the reading of each general discussion from the body of the house. The after-speeches were generally pointed and effective, this part of the programme awakening the greatest interest. The first, third and fifth topics in the abovenamed programme called forth especial vigor of utterance, as many as fourteen speaking to the latter theme. Upon all the subjects there were more ready to speak than could secure the floor.

THE SLATER FUND.

The gift of John F. Slater, of Norwich Conn., of \$1,000,000 for the educational benefit of the freedmen of the South, is now in charge of the trustees of the fund, which is incorporated under the laws of New York State. Ex-President Hayes is the president of the Board and its other members are Chief Justice Waite, William E. Dodge, the Rev. Phillips Brooks, Daniel C. Gilman, John A. Stewart, Alfred H. Colquitt, Morris K. Jessup, James P. Boyce, and William A. Slater. only the old form of certificate covering At a recent meeting of the board, held in New York, it was unanimously decided to enheretofore, but at the February examination list in their service, if possible, as general agent, a well-known Georgian, Rev. A. G. Haygood, D. D., president of Emory College, at Oxford. This gentleman was not a candidate for the place and it is not ascertained that he will accept it; but he was so favorably known to Gov. Colquitt, of Georgia, Dr. Boyce, of Kentucky, Hon. W. E. Dodge, of New York, and ex-President Hayes—all members of the board—that his selection was unanimous. Much interest has been shown in the question of his ac-Under this new arrangement the require- ceptance, for he is so devoted to the college, of which he is the head, that he recently de clined a call to become one of the bishops in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, he is represented by those who are acquainted with him to be a man of vigor, good sense, varied experience, power to influence mene, and sound philanthropy. The Slater trus tees, in addition to the choice of an agent The College-entrance Diploma will hereafter have begun to indicate not exactly their policy, but their tendency toward a policy in the administration of their work. They propose to act through existing institutions for the benefit of individuals who shall re ceive aid enough to encourage them, but not tificate, classical or English, not including enough to spoil them. No funds will be available for several months, probably not ber examination this certificate will require till the next school year begins. - Independ-

> THE ACADEMIC SPIRIT.—The academic spirit is not easy to describe in precise

the silent drift which the busy actors are apt 9. The Regents deem it their duty to dis- to overlook. It is alien from the temper of partisans. It is self-contained and self-conthem for examination purposes as substitutes | tent. Yet the academic spirit may and several branches. They will hereafter limit | gles which are going forward on the public worm whom events that took place long ago excite, while with parallel events now occurring he is now unconcerned. Rather, if an emergency occurs it is ready, as seen in the example of Milton or of Niebuhr, to close gle in the fray. The true academic spirit er, in the Century.

CLIPPINGS.

Fourteen young women have been admitted to the Harvard "Annex."

The Freshman Class at Harvard is the largest in the history of the institution. It contains upward of 290 members.

Amherst College received \$270,000 in gifts last year, one of \$50,000 being for the endowment of the President's Chair.

Fort Wayne, Ind., licensed forty-nine saloons in one day. She has more convicts in the prison than any other town or city is the State, according to her population.

The alumni of Brown University have contributed \$30,000 toward the renovation of University Hall. The Freshman Class at this institution numbers ninety members.

The question of co-education is under dis- | meal is such ratification. He adds: cussion by the authorities of the University "The motives for Accepting the Call to of Pennsylvania, and it is thought that some at a feast. The bread and wine were presform of co-education will soon be adopted in that institution.

> A movement is on foot in Boston to estab lish a new educational paper, to be entitled The American Teacher. A number of prominent educational names are to be seen in the list of its shareholders.

The library of the late George P. Marsh United States minister to Italy, has been purchased, at a cost of \$25,000, by the Hon. Frederick Billings, for presentation to the University of Vermont.

The large college in Persia, which was completed last year with government aid, Persian youths of the higher classes. The professors are graduates of European uni-

There are about 2,400 students in the special art classes of the evening schools of Paris, France; and there are an equal number in the commercial classes. The cooking classes in the school of domestic economy for girls consists of only 55 pupils.

The country schools of Maine are not, as a rule, open more than three or four months in the year. Some of the districts are deficient in pupils. In one county there are districts where the average attendance at school was only five scholars. There is a district near Augusta where forty years ago the average attendance was fifty; now it is but ten.

Vassar College is said to be in a very flourishing state this year. Over one hundred new students have already been received. These, together with the old students returning, swell the total number in attendance to a figure not reached in any previous year since 1877. Additions are yet being made daily, and the indications are that the accommodations of the college may be severely taxed before the close of the academic year.

The inauguration of the University of Lund, Sweden, was celebrated on Sept. 28th, with great pomp. After the consecration by the bishop of the diocese, King Oscar delivered a highly poetical and powerful address. In the historical festive procession which followed, 480 students took part, half of them being on horseback. The pageant, much of which represented the period of Gustavus Adolphus, was a great success, and was witnessed by thousands of spectators.

Statistics from all parts of the country gathered by the Bureau of Education, show a marked contrast between the number of young men who are studying for the bar and those who are studying for the church. In 1880 there were 266 students graduated in theology, and 1,041 in law, a proportion of about five to one, which is a curious illustration of the tendencies of the time toward materialism, as against dogma. The doctors, too, are multiplying rapidly, 3,500 graduates in medicine having gone out in

Kansas is one of the most prosperous States in the Union. The increase in the valuation of personal property for 1881 over 1880 was \$10,243,000. The assessment of 1882 will show an increase of 1881, of nearly, if not quite, \$20,000,000. The taxes for 1881, notwithstanding the short crops, were definitions. It is a spirit that finds itself at paid up more closely than they have been home in the serene atmosphere of study and for years. Kansas was never so prosperous

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.'

WAIT PATIENTLY FOR HIM.

God doth not bid thee wait, To disappoint at last: A golden promise, fair and great, In precept-mold is cast. Soon shall the morning gild The dark horizon rim; Thy heart's desire shall be fulfilled. " Wait patiently for him.

The weary waiting times

Are but the muffled peals.

Low preluding celestial chimes, That hail his chariot wheels. Trust him to tune thy voice To blend with seraphim. His "Wait" shall issue in "Rejoice!" "Wait patiently for him." He did not bid thee wait.

Like drift-wood on the wave,

For fickle chance or fixed fate.

To ruin or to save. Thine eyes shall surely see-No distant hope or dim-The Lord thy God arise for thee, Wait patiently for him." -Frances R. Havergal

"THE MOULD OF DOCTRINE."

Under the above heading, the Rev. J. B. Thomas, D. D., in a lengthy article in the Examiner, shows that the ordinances of baptism and the Lord's Supper, when properly understood and observed, are, as they were idea that the Lord's Supper is merely a "ratifying of the relations of mutual friendship," he argues well that often a common

ent, and were being shared in; but they told no story, until he put the breaking of the one and pouring of the other into emblematic association with the breaking of his body and the shedding of his blood, and so bade them 'show the Lord's death till he come.' This ceremonial is forever sundered from all heathen feasts, therefore, not by the use of bread and wine, which is common to both, but by the form of that use with which no heathen rite has anything in common."

Proceeding with his argument, Dr. Thomas well says that the battle-ground with from attacks of perplexing doubts, of deluskeptics on the question of the genuineness sions and snares, which turn some men from has begun its work, and is now instructing of Christianity is the doctrine, not of Christ's death, which is readily admitted, but of his resurrection. Hence it was that the apostles in the Acts and in the Epistles laid so much stress upon, and preached with so much earnestness that stupendous miracle, that glorious doctrine. Again he says:

> "There are, therefore, two great Christian facts: the death and resurrection of Christ. There are also two great Christian ordinances: the Lord's Supper and baptism. Of these facts, the first would seem least to need historic witnessing, since it does not trench on the supernatural, and since its significance is mainly for the believer, revealing the inner secrets of salvation. Yet, for its perennial confirmation as well as illustra. | petulance: tion, provision is confessedly made in the Lord's Supper, the inward fronting rite of the church. The other fact, on the contrary, mandments may be tolerated somehow in fronts the world, challenging its scrutiny as many churches, but the observer of the miraculous, and demanding its assent as fourth commandment is told to be gone. verified by reliable testimony. To this fact, therefore, so pre-eminent and decisive, it might reasonably be expected that baptism, the only other Christian rite, and also the outward fronting one, would lend its needed and confirmatory testimony.

"Baptism, bearing this legible 'imprint,' was in Paul's esteem a historic monument, 1. Of the fact that Christ had risen. 2. Of the pre-eminence of the fact, and its consequent primary place in Christian doctrine. 3. Of the corporeality of the fact, as against all mysticising tendencies. It follows, therefore, that by the abandonment of its appointed form, baptism ceases to be a witness no difference what day we keep;" and yet, to the reality of the resurrection. Of Paul's in the same breath, "you must keep Sunallusion in Rom. 6: 4, 5, Conybeare and day;" forgetting, that if it makes no differ-Howson say, 'This passage can not be understood unless it be borne in mind that the ferred to spurious, so the seventh day should primitive baptism was by immersion.' Dr. Lange adds, "All commentators of note (except Stuart and Hodge) expressly admit or take it for granted that in this verse . .

the ancient prevailing mode of baptism by immersion is implied, as giving force to the idea of going down of the old and rising up of the new man."

The foregoing are but samples of the vigorous and convincing way in which the learned doctor shows from Scripture both that baptism is a witness of the resurrection of Christ, and that the form of baptism is essential to such witness.

These views we believe to be in substantial accord with the views held by Seventh-day Baptists, and for this reason they have never been able to see any necessity for, or fitness in, observing the first day of the week as the Sabbath, in order to commemorate the resurrection of Christ. They have been further confirmed in their opposition to such observance by the fact that the New Testament pected in such cases that the principals by scene. The experiences of manking, the mutual agreement will fix a schedule of times analogies of history, are ever in mind as aids the better class, with more means than in any reason. But when God expressly comformer years.

| Sanctined it: Decause that in the better class, with more means than in mands, "Remember the Sabbath-day to made."

keep it holy," and points to his creative week with its six days of labor and its seventh day of rest as the model of, as well as reason for, such observance, they do see peculiar fitness in observing the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath "made for man." In this way can the Sabbath be, what evidently God designed it should be, a standing witness against all forms of infidelity and atheism, declaring that "in six days God [not, evolution, &c.] made heaven and earth, . . . and rested the seventh day."

Yes, let the Lord's Supper be so received and observed that they who in faith partake of it may "show forth the Lord's death till he come;" let baptism bear its witness to the resurrection of Jesus, that "like as Christ was raised up from the dead by the glory of the Father, even so we also should walk in newness of life;" and let the Sabbath of the Lord be sacredly observed according to the commandment, thus bearing its weekly testimony against infidelity to the fact of the power of God in creation; then shall we have the "mould of doctrine" unbroken.

DELUSIONS AND SNARES.

"Did you ever doubt the divine authority

for a Sabbath under the Christian dispensation?" "I have tried by investigation to think so, but have not succeeded in proving it." "Well, let me see if I can not creste doubt in your mind, and show you that there designed to be, standing witnesses of the is no Sabbath now." He tried and failed. truth of historic Christianity. Against the My mind, however, was filled with sadness, that he, who had been a convert to the Sabbath—had come to the knowledge of it by thorough investigation, and passed the troubled waters of division and separation from ministers and brethren—that he should be found floundering in the mire of no-Sabbathism, and seek to draw a young convert to the truth into the same doubtful state of mind as himself. Domestic associations were sternly arrayed against him as a Sabbath-keeper. The goodishness of First-day Christianity had risen up to assist its haughty claim of conformity to Baal's day, accompanied by expressions of disgust and scorn at "Saturday keeping;" and, yielding the pastorate of a Seventh-day Baptist Church, he abondoned the Sabbath, to live on in a half-dissatisfied state the rest of his days. We have lived to learn that the aggressive work of Sabbath Reformers is not exempt the truth. Having put our hands to a real plough, how can we look back? Who does not know that carrying the war into Africa is not the easy going business of the stay-athome and reace-at-any-price party? The true Sabbath, in claiming respect and obedience, has to meet with an opposition as varied, determined, and unyielding, as fifteen centuries of possession of the field can give assurance of right to the chief place in Church and State, for the Sunday. The adherents of First-day claim more than the nine points of the law. Their attitude is, give no quarter. Inquiry, agitation, reading, on the real merits of the question are not tolerated. Even the child that asks mamma, how it is that we are keeping Sunday instead of Saturday—is answered with

> "To bed, to bed, sleepy head!" Violators of the seventh and ninth com-The former are allowed to plead their cases, the latter is denied a hearing. One of our brethren who experienced this sort of treat ment, exclaimed, ('Why should I be ranked with thieves and murderers for believing that 'the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord my God?" Bitter were the tears that flowed; and more bitter still was the reflection, that 'when I wept, that was to my peproach." (Vindication of the True Sab-

> Wherever the subject is pressed home, various excuses are offered for non compliance with the call of conscience: "It makes ence, then, as pure coin is vastly to be prebe kept, for it is the appointment of God, and Sunday is not.—Sabbath Memorial.

bath, p. 13.)

In the Herald of Gospel Liberty for Nov. 2d, N. Summerbell makes the following important statement:

"The Christians, are pledged to receive the word of God. I desire to do this with verbal accuracy, and this compels me to fellowship every true follower of Jesus. The Christians can word every article of their faith in Scripture language. No other deaomination can do this, and the advantage is not to be ignored."

Now if Bro. Summerbell will have the kindness to word that article of the Christian's faith which justifies their practice of Sunday-keeping, in Scripture language, he will confer a favor upon a great number of Christian people who would like to find that passage of Scripture, "with verbal accuracy."

The Sabbath Becorden.

Alfred Centre, N. Y., Fifth-day, November 16, 1882.

REV. L. A. PLATTS.

for publication, should be addressed to "THE SAB-BATH RECORDER, Alfred Centre, Allegany Co., N.Y."

THREE or four articles of varying lengths, upon the subject of "Water Baptism," apparently called out by a perusal of the sermon by Eld. Campbell on that subject, have come to us. It is not our purpose to open these columns to controversy upon this, or any other question; but we have thought the paper by Eld. S. D. Davis was sufficiently free from controversial tendencies, and hence have given it place.

Some one has said, "It is possible to speak without believing, but it is poor speaking; it is possible to believe without speaking, but it is poor believing." The Apostle Paul quotes the motto of the Psalmist as his justification for the use of strong language in certain doctrinal statements: "According as it is written, I believed, and therefore have I spoken; we also believe, and therefore speak." Such speaking is always with power. The same Apostle gives the rule for all Christians in similar language: "With the heart man believeth unto righteousness; and with the mouth confession is made unto salvation."

THERE are about 55,000,000 people in this country, to say nothing of the teeming millions who dwell in other lands. This is a fact well calculated to make one feel humble when he is inclined to wonder how the world would get along if he should happen to drop out of it. And yet not one of this for in another sense, as if he had said, "You vast number is ever forgotten by the All-wise owe the Lord a vast debt." Repent, and and All-loving Father; yea, we are assured God will forgive or remit your sins, then be that such is his care for his children that | baptized for (on account of) that remission, even the very hairs of their heads are all and thereby show to the world that you have numbered. This regard for the least possible of all the wants of the humblest of all his dead to sin and alive to God; you owe to creatures is a comfort to the Christian, and to the devout mind reveals the omniscience

week a Temperance Department to the read- for the money. The receipt would be no ing matter of the RECORDER. Thus we equivalent for the money. The debt and have Missions, Temperance, Education, money balance each other. The receipt only Sabbath Reform, Popular Science, Sabbath- shows that the debt is paid or the release given. Schools, Selected Miscellany, Communications, Home News, Condensed News, and Editorial matter every week, besides the first page which is given to sermons, thought. God has said, "Come unto me addresses, essays, etc. With all this variety all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I of reading furnished at two dollars a year, with the Outlook containing eight pages of Lord of glory, and now the burden of their Sabbath and temperance truth, coming guilt rested heavily upon their souls; they monthly at twenty-five cents a year, and cry, "What shall we do?" Peter says repent with the Sabbath Visitor making its weekly and be baptized. God will forgive you on visits in our Sabbath-schools at fifty cents a your repentance. Then be baptized that year-all issuing from our denominational Publishing House, and, from the first of January next, with the Missionary Reporter to be published by the Missionary Board in us go back to the 10th verse, and reviewing in the Capital will be one of the gayest on would seem to be no very good reason why any of our people should be ignorant of the he received his sight, and was told by Anafaith and work of the denomination, or be destitute of the spirit in which that faith should be held, and that work be carried on, so far at least as it is in the power of periodical publications to give information, and to quicken and cultivate the proper spirit in a

Communications.

"But let your communication be, Yea, yea; Nay

BAPTISM

BY S. D. DAVIS.

An article published in the SABBATH RE-CORDER, under the heading of "Water Baptism, and its connection with Regeneration," has given me much anxious thought, and the testimony of Paul. He says, "Know ye Senator Pendleton and Representative Robe-

1. I understand that "the kingdom of God "has in it three departments, or is tism into death, that like as Christ was raised three-fold, and the terms church or kingdom | np from the dead by the glory of the Father, of God, which are used interchangeably, even so we also should walk in newness of sometimes relate to one department and life." Romans 6: 3, 4. Here we have what sometimes to another. This understanding seems to be two baptisms spoken of, and the definite shape. The rotunda of the Capitol, has been attained to by the reading of vari- one given as the reason for the other. In ous passages of Scripture and confirmed by the first instance the man is baptized into of attraction, will have many rivals for popevening. It is a rich and profitable occasion

flesh, but the answer of a good conscience toward God,) by the resurrection of Jesus visible, visible, and triumphant departments that these should be baptized who have remay receive). It was doubtless the second Jesus spoke when he said, "Except a man be born of water, and of the Spirit, he can not enter into the kingdom of God," and it was of the third department that Jesus spoke when he said, "To-day shalt thou be with me in paradise." A man may be a member of the invisible church. Whether he is or not each one must determine for himself, as "the wind bloweth where it listeth and thou hearest the sound thereof, but can not tell whence it cometh or whither it goeth, so is ever yone that is born of the Spirit."But to be a member of the visible church, and have a right to its communion, withou being born of water, is certainly impossible and those who, like Cornelius, have received the Holy Ghost, should be baptized with water if they would be saved to the church " or kingdom of God."

2. I understand that when Peter said, "Repent and be baptized every one of you in the name of the Lord Jesus for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost," he did not mean to put repentance and baptism into the same relation to remission of sins, but used the word repented, God has forgiven you. You are God, to the world, and to yourselves this exhibition. Suppose I owe a man a thousand and the omnipotence of God quite as strong- dollars, justly owe it and the world knows have spoken. Tuesday they gave their opinreasons which satisfy him, he forgives the debt, and gives me a release. If I had paid Ir will be seen that we have added this the debt he would have given me a receipt By the receipt I may give evidence to the world that the debt is canceled. The illustration is imperfect, but may help to the will give you rest." They had crucified the the world may understand that you have been forgiven. I think this is the import of

what Ananias said to Saul, Acts 22: 16. Let up we shall hear Saul saying, "What shall antly prove that nothing but the blood of as a persecutor but a follower of the Lamb. In confirmation of the foregoing, let us take Therefore we are buried with him by bap-

buried; and as he is now in Christ and in his death, how reasonable that he should be Christ." The ark had three departments, buried with him in the liquid grave into lower, second, and third, and fitly represents death or separation from the gaze of the the church or kingdom of God, with its in- world, and come forth to walk in newness of life. In this we are commissioned to assist. kingdom or church on earth, and the king- they confound the baptism of the Holy dom in heaven. It was to the first or lower | Ghost with the gift of the Holy Ghost spokdepartment of the church that Cornelius, en of by Peter on the day of Pentecost. The and those that were with him, belonged, of one gave peace with God through our Lord whom Peter said, "Who can forbid water Jesus Christ, and the other shed forth that which the people saw and heard on that day. ceived the Holy Ghost as well as we?" (not But while I fully believe that baptism should follow conversion every time, I don't believe department, or visible church, of which in putitng it of until some convenient time. Evidently when we get up to apostolic order the Lord will add to the church daily such as shall be saved.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(Regular Correspondence.) WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 11, 1882.

The time is fast coming upon us, when the Congressional overcoat will be seen on our streets, and the voice of wisdom ascends upwards towards that funny looking frisking old female called the Goddess of Liberty. Boarding house keepers have gone to cleaning their windows and raising their prices; it might be a little more satisfactory, perhaps, if they would raise their bread a little more instead of prices, but one must not expect much in this world of sorrow. The heart always lightens when Congress draws

The President, accompanied by his valet Aleck, returned to the city from New York this morning where they went to cast their votes for Folger. These two votes are the only ones recorded on that side, while 192, 000 are claimed for the anti-Arthur candidate. The President looked tired, worried and disgusted, but not more so than Mr. Folger, who appeared at his desk in the Treasury Department all day yesterday, simply as a mass of disappointment. He was glad yesterday to speak upon almost any topic except the New York election, and now that it is over, it is no use asking him whether or not he will resign. The people ion about River and Harbor and other jobs, about Hubbell assessments, about oppressive and needless taxation, about federal interference and dictation in politics, and about Stalwartism, which has long rioted in power, widening and deepening political debauchery each year, but it has at last not only been halted, but it has been overthrown and doomed to the death that knows no resurrec-

According to the latest returns, the next House of Representatives will have a Democratic majority of not less than forty. The next House will be composed of 325 members, and according to this, the calculation is that the Democrats will have 183 members, the Republicans 138, and the Readjusters 5. This will give the Democrats a clear majority of 40 over all. The Senate will undoubtedly be Republican by one or two majority, even with the loss of Colorado.

record. This is a prediction annually made I do, Lord?" Obeying the instructions given by writers for the press in Washington. No nias, verse 15, "For thou shalt be his wit- should be so, as far as the public generally and heard, (in the past tense,) and now, (in will be such as will include ladies. A gay view of these facts,) why tarriest thou? Winter in Washington for gentlemen does Arise and be baptized and wash away thy not necessarily imply an especially gay one sins, calling on the name of the Lord." The for ladies. Last Winter, which was said by washing away of Saul's sins could not be in hotel and restaurant keepers to have been the sense of cleansing him in water from the their busiest on record for dinners, lunches, pollution of sin, for the Scriptures abund- breakfasts and suppers for gentlemen, was not until Lent began at all gay in respect to Jesus can do that. But having seen and the number of parties given at which ladies heard the things of which he was to be a were included. This was true even at houses witness, it was befiting that he should now occupied by gentlemen whose wives were give an external evidence of the internal with them. None of the officials who have washing of regeneration, and by the act of lately moved or are about to move into new being baptized confess his allegiance to that houses, which they have bought or built, Jesus, whose followers he had so persecuted, have ever given any large entertainments that in the eyes of the world he appear not here, nor are they likely to do so. For instance, among the new houses recently de-I have deemed it best to offer my views on not that so many of us as were baptized into son, and mention was made of that of Sena-Jesus Christ, were baptized into his death? tor Don Cameron, but no large parties of any kind will probably occur in their resi-

The plans for the arrangement of exhibits Garfield Monument Fair are assuming pretty | the message of life as it is brought to them. speaking of the ark he says, "The like fig- Who does it, God or man? Who can forgive crushing and crowding that has been experi- with them. speaking of the ark he says, "The like light of the ure whereunto baptism doth also now save sins but God alone? Now then, as he is dead, too the putting away of the filth of the how natural and befiting that he should be tion by the Society of the Army of the of John M. Mosher, assisted by Charles W.

We have had more than usual political excitement for an "off" year, most of the strife having been over Congressman. Hone

Cumberland, when Gen. Thomas's statue was unveiled. The ninety feet of diametrical dimension is to be used as follows: A platform six feet across will extend the entire circumference, except where intersected the kingdom of grace in the heart, the I think some are led into error here because mounted by a counter occupying nearly half its width. An aisle, twelve and a half feet wide, intervenes between this and the exhibits of the four great art houses. Messrs. Tiffany & Co. have been allotted the northeastern section, Sarony the northwestern, the Gorham Silver Manufacturing Company the southwestern, and the First Japanese Manufacturing Company the southeastern.

TO ONE WHO INQUIRES.

"Why may not a Seventh day Baptis living away from churches of his own faith, so as to be deprived the privilege of commun ing with his own brethren, enjoy the privilege in some one of the First-day churches where he resides."

I am satisfied with the RECORDER's answer to the above query. I wish, however, to as the questioner a few questions:

1. Does the communion belong to the gos pel church only?

2. If not, may it not be administered b anybody, to anybody, in any place?

3. If it belongs to the gospel church only. has the church which is not gospel wise in its organization the right to celebrate the gospel ordinances?

4. Is that a gospel church which ignores both the condition and mode of admission to the gospel church?

5. Is that church a gospel church which allows and requires of its membership course of living which would subject them to discipline in a gospel church?

6. Does it form any apology for us to go beyond the gospel order because we have knowingly placed ourselves outside of gospel privileges?

These questions are put in all candor.

V. Hull.

In the Minutes of the Tract Society, at its late Anniversary, is the following: "On motion of D. E. Maxson, it was voted that passing through the center of the village. henceforth all money designed to constitute | The next step is for some company to build the Treasurer of the Tract Board."

done where churches and persons contribute for the tent work through Associational Boards, and wish their contributions to apply on life membership? Must all such money be first sent to the Treasurer of the Tract Board, and by him sent back to the Treasurer of the Tent Board before it can be used? Sometimes the laborers are in pressing need and the work will be embarrassed by such delay, to say nothing of the risk and expense and trouble of such double transmissions. Please enlighten. INQUIRER.

Dome Mews.

New York.

ALFRED CENTRE.

The work in the vicinity of Elm Valley, that is now engaging the attention of our pastor, seems more promising. At almost one has yet given any good reason why it every meeting, new ones identify themselves ness unto all men of what thou hast seen is concerned, or as to whether the gayeties long neglected Christian duties, and others to begin their effort towards a higher and diviner life. By means of the increasing interest on the part of the people, the pastor is encouraged to believe that good results will come from the effort.

Last Sabbath, Rev. L. A. Platts gave us a very interesting and able sermon upon the great and pressing need of man, to know Christ. Text, John 12: 20-22. It was communion day and a large portion of the Church partook of the ordinance. After the service, a son of Bro. J. E. N. Backus was baptized, and so, one by one they are coming and taking their places within the influence of this church. There are five prayer-meetings sustained in connection with the Church: one is held from house to house, supervision of the pastor and wife. These are some of the outward indications of the spiritual life and condition of the Church.

Brother E. A. Witter has begun to hold weekly meetings in the Lamphere Valley and programme of entertainments for the both Irish and Americans assemble to receive school-house, where quite a congregation of

ular attention, and be thus relieved of that to them and to their friends that may meet

Stevens, is doing finely; there were 215 reported present at the last session.

At a church-meeting held Sunday afterneen, Nov. 12th, a call was extended to Rev. C. M. Lewis to continue his labors with this Church, as pastor for the year 1883.

This is the week of Regents' Examinations, a time looked forward to with a good degree of anxiety by many of our students.

We have had three or four light showers during the past few days. It is hoped they are only indicative of more bountiful showers.

LEONARDSVILLE.

Though the attendance has decreased somewhat since the revival effort last Spring, and some have gone back to the world, yet the interest is good on the part of many, and a faithful attendance upon the means of grace is kept up by the young people, who seem to be developing those Christian graces which will prepare them for great usefulness now and hereafter.

Three weekly prayer-meetings are maintained: two at the church and one from house to house. There is a growing interest in the preaching services, our pastor dealing in questions that greatly concern us all, and especially at the present time. The dangers to which we, as a denomination, are now exposed, the practical application of God's revealed truths to our own lives and conduct, and other like themes, have greatly aided us in our Christian work, and we believe will result in fruitfulness.

Last Sabbath, before election, a sermon devoted mainly to the subject of prohibition and our duty as Christians to that reform, was given. Some of us have been wishing the sermons were written so we could issue them in pamphlet form for the good of oth-

The Excel Band, which has forty-two members, gives a public entertainment soon. Since its organization, meetings have been held every two weeks in the Academy building. The interest in this branch of the young people's work has decreased somewhat during the Summer months, but we hope the Winter evenings will revive it.

The railroad has been surveyed and leveled, persons life member, should be forwarded to it. It is said that two or three railroad companies stand ready to build the road. How-No exceptions are made. What is to be ever, it is something of an air castle yet.

New Jersey.

Nov. 7, 1882.

The beautiful Summer is past; last week frost made its appearance, and the forest is now losing its foliage, and taking the garb of winter. The farmers have continued to take their tomatoes to the can houses until this week; but the frost has released them from doing any more in that line. The Marlborough Church having made arrangements with Bro. O. D. Williams to labor with them the coming year, he has entered upon the duties with encouraging prospects; may the relationship be a lasting and a profitable one. The Yearly Meeting will be held there next week.

Rhode Island

Sabbath morning, Nov. 11th, it being children's Sabbath, the service was commenced by the singing of an anthem by a choir of young people, fourteen in number. Their music was well rendered and gave a keen interest in the service from the beginning. After prayer by the pastor, the pastor and congregation read alternately Job 38: 4-22, and Psalms 19: 1-8, and Matt. 6: 27-34. Singing by the choir. Then a very interesting sermon from Psalms 19: 1, in which he

Wisconsin.

of more than ordinary interest to all.

referred to the comet now seen, and the so-

lar system. The children's Sabbath is one

MILTON. A former acquaintance of Milton, on revisiting the place, would find many changer. During the past Summer, for instance, in and one is the children's meeting, under the ing houses have been erected, three old stores or warehouses have been converted into fine residences, a "punch and shears" factory, a warehouse for salt and lime, and a neat barber shop have been built, and our grain warehouse has been greatly improved. A waste piece of ground between our church and the depot has been transformed into a pleasant park, inclosed and shaded.

The College seems to be doing well. There are nearly 180 students in attendance, and

C. C. Williams & najed by the Rei nans of Jonesville ing Republicans ocrate, and C. Mr. was put forward b this threefold race shed, and the welk voices of men cryin ry to say, there has mud. With other been on the stump while Eld. N. War here have advocate The evening before ista were addressed Mr. Lawrence, of J ner, Dr. T. 11. Will ant, while on the s cans were addressed Hon. Mr. Williams. victorious, but by a Mrs. Dr. William

some time, is thoug is gaining very slow several weeks befor to his duties. Our religious m with a good degree C. A. of the College Friday evenings from rooms of the college, the Church prayer-in At both meetings, a est are good.

Mr. Henry R. Cla purchased a place here for the purpose dren. We hope mu from him and his far

The weather has fine. One ought not MILTON

Rev. L. C. Rogers Milton Junction No searching discourse 36. Children; youth people, all sat cond warning in some way these three verses as tion, but he did not many were on tiptoe martyr's death, they their feet snared in pleasure, made fast b ishments and sweets worse to any mortal t the stake. Watch always, as the only also turned to the su

everything not in acco

There is a family Wisconsin, numberin privilege of going to They are intelligent a They work hard and Each Sabbath they stu lesson, and every even hold a prayer-meetin SABBATH-RECORDER. bath Chronicle, and last they distribute wi temperance tracts at I where people congreg neighbors are poor fo read or write English. have their letters rea they come to these friends for favors, an more than they have family are connections will he please tell us w

CARTW

Is an inviting point

brethren desiring a hea West. The Chippew Railroad is now runni A nest and commodicu pleted, a telegraph offic house has been built grain. A large new a in addition to the old poses to furnish a milli manufactured into lui son. A new turning a built. Bro. C. H. W. blacksmith.... An excell lately opened a shop. nice assortment of goo opened. A brick-yard. the past Summer, som been manufactured, and ond brick-yard shall be year. A commodicus proaches completion. ests are bringing news

Our church, which w ALLE 1879/Animiens Our, prayer-mechnigs a. ideresi, also, our Saois Baid : Maccallact

is doing finely; there were 215 represent at the last session. church-meeting held Sunday after-Nov. 12th, a call was extended to Rev. Lewis to continue his labors with this is, as pastor for the year 1883.

is the week of Regents Examinatime looked forward to with a good s of anxiety by many of our students. have had three or four light showers the past few days. It is hoped they y indicative of more bountiful showers.

LEONARDSVILLE.

ugh the attendance has decreased somesince the revival effort last Spring, and LAVE gone back to the world, yet the inis good on the part of many, and a faithendance upon the means of grace is kept the young people, who seem to be deng those Christian graces which will sthem for great usefulness now and

weekly prayer-meetings are maintwo at the church and one from house There is a growing interest in ching services, our pastor dealing in as that greatly concern us all, and ly at the present time. The dangers h we, as a denomination, are now exthe practical application of God's d truths to our own lives and conduct, ier like themes, have greatly aided us Christian work, and we believe will fruitfulness.

Sepbath, before election, a sermon mainly to the subject of prohibition duty as Christians to that reform, Some of us have been wishing mons were written so we could issue pamphlet form for the good of oth-

Excel Band, which has forty-two gives a public entertainment soon. a organization, meetings have been ry two weeks in the Academy buildhe interest in this branch of the cople's work has decreased somewhat he Summer months, but we hope ter evenings will revive it.

ailroad has been surveyed and leveled, through the center of the village. t step is for some company to build es stand ready to build the road. Howsomething of an air castle yet.

New Jersey.

SHILOH.

Nov. 7, 1882. peautiful Summer is past; last week de its appearance, and the forest is gats foliage, and taking the garb The farmers have continued to tomatoes to the can houses until but the frost has released them ng any more in that line. The agh Church having made arrangeh Bro. O. D. Williams to labor the coming year, he has entered duties with encouraging prospects; lationship be a lasting and a profit-The Yearly Meeting will be held

Rhode Island.

ASHAWAY. morning, Nov. 11th, it being Sabbath, the service was comthe singing of an anthem by a ung people, fourteen in number. ic was well rendered and gave a if in the service from the beginer prayer by the pastor, the pastor gation read alternately Job 38: 4alms 19: 1-8, and Matt. 6: 27-34. the choir. Then a very interestfrom Psalms 19: 1, in which he he comet now seen, and the so-The children's Sabbath is one a ordinary interest to all.

Wisconsin.

MILTON. sequaintance of Milton, on reslace, would find many changee. past Summer, for instance, in ur new church, eight new dwellwe been erected; three old stores have been converted into fine punch and shears" factory, realt and lime, and a neat bar-Deen built, and our grain waregreatly improved. A waste-Detween our church and the transformed into a pleasant and shaded.

seems to be doing well. There students in attendance, and , enthusiasm, and work of the a in the main, good.

more than usual political exof" year, most of the Long Copercisions Flon

C. G. Williams, of Janesville, was renomi- tion here. We have a comfortable meetingocrats, and C. M. Blackman, of Whitewater, was put forward by the Prohibitionists. In been on the stump for the regular candidate, while Eld. N. Wardner and other ministers here have advocated the Prohibition cause. The evening before election, the Prohibitionists were addressed, in the chapel, by Rev. Mr. Lawrence, of Janesville, Rev. N. Wardner, Dr. T. R. Williams, and Rev. Mr. Bryant, while on the same evening the Republicans were addressed at the Junction by the Hon. Mr. Williams. The Republicans are victorious, but by a greatly reduced majority.

Mrs. Dr. Williams, who has been sick for some time, is thought to be improving, but is gaining very slowly. It will probably be several weeks before the Doctor can return to his duties.

Our religious meetings are maintained with a good degree of interest. The Y. M. pastor and people. His remarks on this C. A. of the College hold prayer-meetings subject were well received, as was also his Friday evenings from 6 to 7, in one of the sermon, having for his theme, Prayer. As a rooms of the college, followed immediately by | church we fervently hope much good may the Church prayer-meeting in the same room. At both meetings, the attendance and inter-

Mr. Henry F. Clarke, of Berlin, Wis., has purchased a place and will soon move here for the purpose of educating his children. We hope much good to our society | day, 110. from him and his family.

The weather has been, and still is, very fine. One ought not to ask for better. P. MILTON JUNCTION.

Rev. L. C. Rogers occupied the pulpit in Milton Junction Nov. 4th, giving a very searching discourse from Luke 21: 34, 35, 36. Children, youth, middle aged and old people, all sat condemned by his notes of warning in some way. He said, some read these three verses as predictions of persecution, but he did not so read them; and while their feet snared in the webs of carnal pleasure, made fast by Satan's artful blandishments and sweetest smiles a fate far worse to any mortal than that of dying at the stake. Watch ye therefore and pray to: always, as the only means of escape. He also turned to the subject of prohibition of everything not in accord with God's will.

There is a family of Sabbath-keepers in Wisconsin, numbering four, who have no privilege of going to church on Sabbath. They are intelligent and interesting people. They work hard and dress very plainly. Each Sabbath they study the Sabbath-school lesson, and every evening in the week they hold a prayer-meeting. They pay for the SABBATH RECORDER, Sabbath Visitor, Sabbath Chronicle, and ten Outlooks. These last they distribute with Sabbath tracts and temperance tracts at fairs and other places where people congregate. Some of their neighbors are poor foreigners, and can not friends for favors, and always carry away more than they have asked for. As this family are connections of Father J. R. Irish, will he please tell us what he thinks of their influence.

CARTWRIGHT.

Is an inviting point to Sabbath-keeping brethren desiring a healthful location in the West. The Chippewa Falls and Northern Railroad is now running four trains daily. A nest and commodious depot has been comhouse has been built for the receiving of in addition to the old one. Que man proposes to furnish a million feet of logs to be manufactured into lumber the coming season. A new turning and feed mill is being built. Bro. C. H. West is our established blacksmith. An excellent wagon-maker has lately opened a shop. A new store, with a nice assortment of goods, has been recently opened. A brick-yard has been in operation the past Summer, some choice brick have been manufactured, and it is intended a second brick-yard shall be opened the coming year. A commodious hotel building approaches completion. These business interests are bringing new settlers to our commu-

Our church, which was organized June 9, A. D. 1879, numbers twenty-five members. Our prayer-meetings are sustained with interest; also, our Sabbath-school and Excel There is no other church lorganiza uncertain and feverish.

nated by the Republicans, Hon. John Wi- house. A brother will give the church an nans, of Jonesville, was nominated by the bolt- acre of ground for a parsonage when a minising Republicans and endorsed by the Dem- | ter can be settled. We very much need a settled minister and a resident physician with us. The nearest doctor lives seven miles disthis threefold race there has much ink been tant. To a good physician wishing to find amists. One resigned rather than take anshed, and the welkin has rung with the loud a new location where he could establish a voices of men crying for office and, I am sor- practice, we think this is an inviting point; ry to say, there has been much throwing of should this come to the notice of such, if he he take a new wife. It is understood that mud. With others, President Whitford has | will drop a line to the undersigned, we will be glad to give any further information he may desire.

We cordially invite ministers of our denomination to visit us; and to Sabbath-keeping brethren desiring a home with Sabbathkeepers, we say, come and see us!

D. W. CARTWRIGHT. CARTWRIGHT, Chippewa Co., Wis., November 5, 1882.

Illinois. FARINA.

Yesterday, our new pastor, W. H. Ernst, recently of West Hallock, this State, preached his inaugural sermon. He was greeted by a large and appreciative audience. After some appropriate words of greeting, he | could not recover, the provisions of the proceeded to define the proper relation of come out of this new relation.

Our Sabbath-school is prospering. At the opening of the session yesterday, a hymn of welcome to the new pastor, written by Mrs. M. A. Dean, was sung as a quartette by members of the school. Number present yester-

Eld. Huffman, of Jackson Centre, Ohio, will commence a series of meetings here on Tuesday evening of this week. He has been preaching in the neighborhoods of Villa Ridge and Stone Fort, Southern Illinois, the last three weeks.

The Seventh-day Adventists, under the leadership of Eld Stewart, have been holding meetings in the adjoining village of Kinmundy for some weeks, and we learn, with some success.

Our society is about to erect a parsonage. | the recent peace negotiations. many were on tiptoe of expectation for the The plans are made and a building commit- The court of cessation has granted a tee appointed. The demand for tenement change of venue in the case of the Montceau houses is greater than the supply. Eld. Ernst's family will occupy a part of Dea Clawson's house for a time.

The following is the hymn above referred

Welcome! teacher, friend and pastor, Welcome to our hearts and homes! Servant of our blessed Master. Welcome as a gift that comes From His hand to cheer and brighten All our long and toilsome way, Guide and comfort, lead, enlighten. That we go no more astray; More than welcome! like the haven Weary pilgrims long have sought; Or, refreshment, sweet and grateful, To the faint and hungry brought. Glad we greet thee! humbly hoping That thou may'st a blessing bring, That our souls no longer groping, May thy constant welcome sing.

Condensed Aews.

Long Island Sound.—By the acts of the legislature of New York and Connecticut, read or write English, and come to them to the waters of Long Island Sound are divided have their letters' read or written. Daily between the two States, for the purpose of they come to these Seventh-day Baptist determining fishing rights and questions of jurisdiction. Judge Nelson, of the United States court, in a suit, brought against the Providence steamboat company, by a survivor of the steamer Narragansett, has rendered a decision that Long Island Sound is a part of the Atlantic ocean, and its navigation is not governed by the provisions of the act regulating inland waters. Should his decision be sustained, neither New York nor Connecticut could exercise proprietary rights in the sound fisheries.

A NIHILIST REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA .pleted, a telegraph office opened, and a ware- A new and formidable revolutionary movement in the Baltic provinces of Russia, is grain. A large new saw mill is being built avowedly directed by a Nihilist organization. It is confined exclusively to the agricultural population, among whom are several emissaries of the Nihilistic committee, who have been arrested. The government is unable to send a military force into these provinces and the landed proprietors are organizing gendarmeries to be commanded by themselves for defense against the revolutionists. Socialist agents are credited with conducting the revolutionary movement in Austria.

> ANOTHER BOOM IN PETROLEUM.—There was renewed excitement among speculators at the Petroleum Exchange in New York, Nov. 12th, on account of another sudden advance in the price of petroleum. The quotation went up to \$1 281, which was four cents higher than the closing price the day before. The advance was followed by a decline to \$1.2. There were many heavy transactions, and large losses sustained. As The whole time belonging properly to the Quarterly

It is learned that at a meeting of the higher priesthood, at Salt Lake, after the late conference, President Taylor announced that priests and bishops and their counsellors are not entitled to hold positions, unless they qualify by becoming polygamists. There are a few such officers who are monogother wife. The others are in a quandary as to what to do. One has been appointed one very young new-made apostle has complied with this condition.

The November corn report of the department of agriculture shows that planting was later and replanting was more general than for several years past. The prospect up to July was discouraging. causing a sharp rise in value, but since that time the season has been steadily favorable to the growth and ripening, and the deferred frosts made the growing period of fully the average length. The yield will in all probability aggregate 1,600,000,000 bushels.

In the court of common pleas in the State of Pennsylvania in a suit against a United States accident association to recover insurance on a policy, the holder of which had accidentally drank a quantity of birch oil, the court held that the widow of the victim policy expressly debarring from recovery where poison caused death.

Eddie Larkins, two and a half years old, having bright, fair complexion, blue eyes, red hair, wearing a blue apron, striped stockings and buttoned shoes, has been missing from the home of his parents at Susquehanna, Pa., for several days. He is supposed to have

During the past week letters have been received at San Francisco from sixteen States, two Territories, and England, Germany, France, and Canada, asking for information about the State. There is a prospect of a larger immigration than was ever known be-

There is considerable excitement at Hunter's Point, L. I., over the failure of the water supply, arising from a want of coal to run the machinery, previous bills being unpaid. It is expected that the water supply at the upper end of the city will soon give

A Washington special says that a good deal of feeling has been excited in official circles by the information which has reached the aubefool the United States in connection with Johnson, both of Stone Fort.

Les Mines rioters, and fixed their trial to take place at the department of Puy de Dome. The court refused to release the

of the three Cuban refngees, and will confine itself to fixing the responsibility upon her life and emotions, her life in the home where her the officials of Gibraltar.

The Dublin Gazette contains a proclamation renewing offers of the reward made by the government for the discovery of the murderers of Cavendish and Burke.

The interest in the late elections in the United States is deep and widespread. They at the church at Nile, and, though on a week day. divide attention everywhere with the most important political events. A cyclone between Des Moines and Fort

Dodge, Iowa, blew down the house of L. Harmon, scattering it in fragments and injuring the entire family.

A Cairo dispatch says that active negotiations are proceeding between the Porte and the Khedive, with the view of stopping the

Suicide is said to be increasing in Prussia, the figures having risen from thirteen per 100,000 population in 1869, to eighteen in

A pew in the Fifth-Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, sold the other day for John Yates, W. C. Titsworth, M. W. B. Carpenter.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.—WHEREAS, our Allwise heavenly Father has decreed that affliction in manifold form should visit our esteemed and beloved brother and former pastor, Eld J. Kenyon, by re moving from his home by death his beloved wife and

Resolved, That we, as a Church, offer him our heartfelt sympathy. While we know he who has pointed so many to the One who chastens those whom he loveth, knows well where to go, yet we can do no less than point him to the same source, praying that God will give him sustaining grace to bear the short separation that shall intervene between the parting here and the reunion in the heavenly man-

Resolved, That we send a copy of these resolutions to Eld. Kenyon, and also to the Sabbath Recorder Voted by the Seventh-day Baptist Church of Scio.

FLORA CARTWRIGHT, Church Clerk.

SAUNDERS will be at his Friendship gallery from Nov. 16th to 21st.

MECHANICAL ORGANS.—Play any tune, reduced from \$8 to \$6 to agents. Music in 100 ft. lots, 3 ets. per foot. Catalogues free. Mass. Organ Co., 57 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REV. O. U. WHITFORD, late of Walworth, Wis., requests his correspondents to address him at 848 W. Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

THE Quarterly Meeting of the Churches of Southern Wisconsin will meet in the college chapel, at Milton, on Friday evening, Nov. 24th, at 7 o'clock.

THE next Quarterly Meeting of the Scio, Friendship, Richburg, West Genesee, and Portville Churches, will be held with the Scio Church, beginning Sixth-day evening, Dec. 1st. Services of the evening to be conducted by Eld. C. A. Burdick. Preaching Sabbath morning, by Eld. J. Summerbell; evening, by Eld. G. P. Kenyon; Sunday morning, Eld. J. Kenyon. Sunday evening, Eld. C. M.

The council called to examine Bro. A. A. Place, adjourned to meet again at this Quarterly Meeting. F. E. CARTWRIGHT, Church Clerk.

THE Ministerial Conference of the Seventh day Baptist churches of Southern Wisconsin will be held in the college chapel, at Milton, Wis., on Sixth-day, Nov. 24th, at 10 A. M., prior to the Quarterly Meeting held at the same place. The following programme has been arranged:

1. What is the true mode of reviving a church? W. Burdick.

2. Is there any proper way to dismiss church members except by letter or exclusion, and should a Church ever exclude without specific charges and gospel labor? S. H. Babcock, 3. What is the nature and significance of a gospel

4. What are the distinctions between the ceremonial and the moral law? V. Hull. 5. The nature of the atonement.

6. The causes of the present religious indifference within and without the church, and its remedy. Grove D. Clarke.

A large attendance is requested.

Church? N. Wardner.

E. M. DUNN, Secretary. A copy of Anthem Treasures, by J. M. Stillman, Mus. Doc, and S. W. Straub, will be sent on receipt of 12 cents to pay postage, the book (or the pay) to be returned at the expiration of two weeks. Price \$12 per doz. Single copies \$1 25.

NEW YORK.—A Sabbath-school and preaching service every Sabbath at the New York Historical Society's rooms, corner 11th St. and 2d Avenue. Sabbath-school at 10.45 A. M., preaching at 11.15. All friends and Sabbath-keepers, in the city over the Sabbath, are cordially invited to attend.

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

MARRIED.

In New Market, N. J., Nov. 8, 1882, by Rev. L E. Livermore, Mr. EPHRAIM F. RANDOLPH, of Griggstown, and Miss Anna S. Titsworth, of New

At the residence of the bride's father, Rev. F. F. Johnson, in Stone Fort, Ill., Sept. 17, 1882, by Rev. W. thorities, that the Chilians are attempting to F. Vancleve, Mr. Howell Lewis and Miss Emma

In the town of Wirt, Allegany Co., N. Y., Nov. 5, 1882, of blood poison, after a long illness, Mrs LELIA A. BURDICK, wife of George W. Burdick, and daughter of J. O. and A W. Hamilton, aged 24 years. Until her sickness she and her exceptionally bright prospects Hopes are expressed that the Government | before them of a life of domestic happiness and of of Spain will not insist upon the surrender outward comforts. Although she had made no public profession of religion, and there had always been a sensitive shrinking from any expression of her inqualities shone the brightest, exhibited a character of high moral worth, and added weight to her state ment before she died that she had tried to live as a Christian. Her characteristic want of confidence in herself did not leave her, appearantly, in her sickness, yet she gave evidence of a preparation for her change which was sufficient to afford her husband and parents great comfort. The funeral was held the house was crowded with mourners and sympa-

> In Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 5, 1882, of meningitis, LILLIE EVELIN, infant daughter of Edward P. and Francelia Sanford, aged 11 months. G. M. C.

LETTERS.

.H. F. Clarke, A. H. Lewis 5, E. Lua Clarke, O Maxson, Flora E. Wilcox, H. P. Burdick, J. H. Humphrey, Curtis O. Swinney, E. W. Hicks, Fred D. Rogers, E. R. Crandall, J. H. Brunner, J. M. Richey, P. M. Green, S. Rich, O. D. Williams, S. P. Fernald, R. M. Wallace, James H. White, D. A. Langworthy, Albert M. Maxson, L. A. Stevens, Anna Bent Jones, L. R. Swinney, J. H. Hutchins, D. W. Cartwright, L. E. Livermore, Mrs. Lorenzo Burdick, Grip Printing & Publishing Co., S. Rich-

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

Outreton.		• •	31
	Pays to	Vol	No.
D. B. Lanphear, Alfred Centre	\$1 00	38	52
G. F. Allen,	7 00	40	30
H. E. Witter,	2 75	89	40
B. S. Bassett.	2 00	38	52
H. Keller, Alfred,	2.00	39	26
Geo. H. Crandall, Little Genesee,	2 00	39	34
A. C. Sanford.	2 00	39	
Mrs. C. S. Rogers, Waterford, Ct.,	2 00		52
E. D. Barrett, Bridgeton, N. J.,		39	52
B. W. Millard, Milton, Wis.	25	39	52
B. W. Millard, Milton, Wis., Mrs. D. C. Babcock, ".	50	39	13
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C. L. Swan, Cartwright,	2 00	39	- 19
V. A. Baggs, Ashaway, R. I.,	2 00	39	52
FOR LESSON LEAVES.			
L. R. Swinney, Lost Creek, W. Va.,		4	, PA
, The contract of the co		ć.∯Ω	. 50

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Review of the New York market for butter, cheese etc., for the week ending Nov. 11th, reported for the RECORDER, by David W. Lewis & Co., Pro-duce Commission Merchants, No. 85 and 87 Broad Street, New York. Marking plates furnished

BUTTER.—Receipts for the week were 27,876 packages; exports, 562 packages. Fine last week's make, either Eastern or Western creamery, sells at 38c., but must have bouquet flavor. Crisp high flavored private dairy fall make goes at 33@35c., with 80@32c. as a more general price for the range of good to choice. June creamery firkins are quite firmly held at 30@32c., dairy firkins at a range say 25@30c. as in quality. Entire dairies are scarcely offered, the fresh make and early butter being sold the day advanced, the excitement subsided to some extent, but the market continued uncertain and feverish.

The whole time belonging properly to the Quarterly butter being sold separately. Sweet cream creameries are offered at full attendance and a spirit of earnest work are very desirable.

The whole time belonging properly to the Quarterly butter being sold separately. Sweet cream creameries are offered at full attendance and a spirit of earnest work are very desirable.

W. F. Place, Church Clerk.

The whole time belonging properly to the Quarterly butter being sold separately. Sweet cream creameries are offered at succeeding issue, "The Wonderful Christmas Number," will have, also, a colored frontispicce and many desirable.

W. F. Place, Church Clerk.

The CENTURY CO., New York, N. Y.

list sells at 13@15c. Market closes well supplied and with perhaps not quite as much vivacity, as last

Creamery, sour, fresh. -@38 * 33@37 early make.... 30@32 25@28 mitation creamery..... 28@30 24@27 17@18 Dairy, fresh make..... early " 29@30

CHEESE.—Receipts for the week were 51,945 boxes; exports, 10,786 boxes. The market is most too quiet for the time of year. Exports have fallen of materially, and the home trade doesn't catch on as was expected. Fine September cheese are firmly held. Earlier stock and seconds easier bought. The English home make has been exceptionally good and is freely offered, which with the Canadian supply keeps English markets about steady. Cable, 59s

Fancy. Fine. Faulty.

Eggs.—Receipts for the week were 12,845 packages. Fine fresh laid eggs are very scarce here. That description would' bring 32c., and 30c for choice Western in barrels. Limed eggs sell at 25@ 26c. for choice brands.

Poultry.—The legislation of the country now extends from River and Harbor bills to the regulation of pullets' gullets, the question as to whether; a man has sense enough to buy his own chickens being ruled out as not debatable. It is not now allowed to feed chickens before they are killed, that is, not long before, under penalty of making some inspector a chicken thief and thereby damaging the morals of the community; however, it is believed that a few grains thrown to catch the fowls will still be allowable under sufferance. Thanksgiving two weeks from next Thursday—stock should be here for or before Tuesday, 28th inst. : We quote:

Faney. Fine. Faulty.

Chickens16 @1	
Fowler Contract of the Contrac	
Fowls15 @1	6 14@15 12@18
Ducks	0 14@17 19@14
Geese121@1	13 10@12 - 8@10
BEANS We quote:	
Marrows, per bushel, 62 lbs	
Mediums	2 40 @ 2 65
DRIED FRUITS.—We quot	e:
Evaporated apples, ring cut.	choice15 @(151
)00 19 @14
Apples, North Carolina, slice	d 7120
Peeled peeches	
Unpeeled peaches, halves and	quertors 1 2 st
Raspberries, dried	4 day con
Blackberries	71.0 72
Cherries	······

Furkeys......18 @20 16@18

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, BEANS, ETC. Exclusively and Entirely on Commission. Cash advances will be made on receipt of property where needed, and account of s for the same sent promptly as soon as goods ire 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.

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ST, NICHOLAS

YOUNG FOLKS.

PARENTS who desire entertaining and wholesome reading for their children, and young folks who enjoy accounts of travel and adventure, historical incidents, stories, pictures, household amusement, and harmless fun, will find these in Sr. Nica-OLAS, which is recognized by the press and public, of both England and America, as THE BEST AND FINEST MAGAZINE for children ever printed. The new volume, which begins with the November number, and opens with a colored frontispiece, will be much the finest ever issued, and the attention of all parents and all reading young folks is invited to the following partial list of attractions:

"The Tinkham Brothers' Tide-Mill." A new serial story by J. T. Trowbridge, formerly editor of "Our Young Folks," and author of "The Jack Hazard Stories," etc.

" The Story of Viteau." An historical novelette of girl and boy life in the 13th Century. By Frank R. Stockton, formerly assistant editor of St. Nicholas, author of "Rudder Grange," etc.

"The Story of Robin Hood." An account of the famous yeoman. By Maurice Thompson, author of "The Witchery of Archery."

" The Story of the Field of the Cloth-of-Gold." By E. S. Brooks. To be illustrated with many remarkable pictures. " A Brand New Netion,"

A capital and novel play. By William M. Baker, author of "His Majesty, Myself," etc. "Swept Away." A serial story of the Mississippi floods of 1882, By E. S. Ellis, formerly editor of "Golden Days."

" Elizabeth Thompson." A biographical paper regarding this celebrated painter of battle-scenes. Illustrated with pictures prepared for St. Nicholas by Miss Thompson.

"Where was Villiers?" A thrilling story of the Russo Turkish war. By Archibald Forbes, War-Correspondent.

" The Boy at the White House." An account of the life of "Tad" Lincoln: By Noah Brooks, author of "The Boy Emigrants."

"Comedies for Children." A fine series of juvenile plays. By E. S. Brooks, author of "The Land of Nod," etc., and including A Christmas Masque: "The False Sir Santa Claus" Prepared expressly for holiday times.

There will be short stories by Louisa M. Alcott. and many other well known writers for young foll s papers on home duties and recreations, out-door sports, occupation and instruction for boys and girls. with popular features and departments.

Price, \$3 a year; 25 cents a number. Subscriptions should begin with the November number. The

THE CENTURY CO., NEW YORK, N. Y.

Selected Miscellany.

ON THE SAME FOOTING.

How much a man is like old shoes! For instance, both a sole may lose; Both have been tanned, both are made tight By cobblers; both get left and right, Both need a mate to be complete. And both are made to go on feet. They both need healing; oft are sold; And both in time all turn to mold. With shoes, the last is first; with men, The first shall be the last; and, when he shoes wear out, they're mended new When men wear out, they're men dead, too, They both are trod upon and both Will tread on others, nothing loath. Both have their ties, and both incline, When polished, in the world to shine: And both peg out. And would you choose To be a man, or be his shoes?

-Traveler's Record.

AFTER MANY DAYS.

BY W. M. F. ROUND.

He was a German boy-you would have known that in a minute. You had only to look at his round, ruddy face, his big, frank, blue eyes, his yellow hair to know that he belonged to the Teutonic type, and you'd say that he was a good specimen. If you had any doubt as to his nationality you'd have it removed in an instant if he spoke, for when he spoke German he spoke the intensest kind of German, and when he spoke English he broke the language into fragments, and mixed it up with bits of German idiom and accent.

His name was Johann, and they called him Hans for short. He had always been called Hans, so that it might better be said his name was Hans, and they called him Johann for long.

Hans came over here with his mother, a widow, who had heard great stories about America; how a woman need only work half time to get a good living, and that even a boy might earn what would be a man's income in Germany. She came, and was disappointed. She was all alone, except that she had Hans, and she and the lad had at first a very hard time to get along at all. They had nobody to help them to employment, and they found that if wages were a little higher than they were in Germany, it cost a great deal more to live. Indeed more than once, after they spent the little hoard they had brought with them, they had heard the wolf of hunger growling at their door; and though they managed somehow to keep him outside, they often felt that they would have been better off in the Fatherland.

But they were brave hearted, and trusted at work; Hans' mother making men's caps at forty cents a dozen, and Hans working in a grocery store, where, if the man was hard and cruel, a grasping, griping Hollander, he at least paid Hans promptly his two dollars a week, which rather more than paid for the two rooms that he and his moth-

There is no doubt about it; Hans worked for a hard master. He was one of those fretful men that go nagging everybody from morning to night. Nothing that Hans did could suit him; and one day when Hans accidentally broke a cracked egg, you'd have thought, to have heard the talk about it,

that it was the last and only egg in the world. And now, having introduced Hans, I'll go on with the story. It was a day of blinding, driving, fine rain, with a high wind, that made umbrellas impossible. Hans came in from a long errand, pretty wet, and very cold, for it was January; and he hoped to have a few minutes to warm and dry himself. But he was hardly inside the shop door when Mr. Dumbkopf-that was the grocer's name—said to him:

"Hans, you are a strong boy; here is fifteen pounds of coffee, you must carry it to Mrs. Bildad's boarding house. It is only a little way off-about half a mile. No matter for the rain; you ain't sugar nor salt and you won't melt. You do too much loafing round the store. Come, don't stand there like a post, there's the coffee; don't you get it wet."

Hans wondered how he could help getting the coffee wet, but he knew he would have to carry it wet or dry. It was done up in a paper bag, and was a pretty large and pretty heavy bundle. He tried to stretch his jacket around it, but that didn't do much good. So, he took the bag by its strong, twisted up manilla paper neck, and started off, tugging it along, and feeling after the first hundred yards as if it would pull his arms out of their

Fifteen pounds at the end of your arm weighs about fifty pounds after carrying it five minutes; but Hans was a brave boy, and though his job was a hard one, he hummed, "Die Wacht am die Rheim," to keep his courage up, and struggled on through the

The paper was now getting damp. Now manilla paper is strong as long as it is dry, but wet takes all the strength out of it. Hans didn't remember that, and was just

"The German youth devoted stand," the body of the bag, with the coffee in it, schpeak German sometimes, when I forget. was standing upright on the wet sidewalk. You vas a better business man dan I, Mr. Now the bottom of the bag was wet, and if my twenty tousand dollars dan I can. You he tried to pick it up, out would go the cof- shall make me your note, I shall give you fee, which he felt would be equivalent to de money."

in the middle of the sidewalk. It surely stranger, raised up to help him. It was

go back to Dumbkopf's, tell him all, let him take the coffee out of his wages, and then

"You are in trouble, my boy."
"Yes, I vas in trouble; I have de coffee spilt, and I could not get him up again he vas so vet."

leave him, when he heard a voice say:

"That's bad, but I guess I can help you out of the difficulty. You stand here by the coffee, and I'll go to the grocer's and get you a flour-bag.

So saying the speaker walked away. He was a man rather under the middle age, with stranger, ven I vas a boy, about fifteen years I am obliged for his liberal offer of two for kindest expression in them.

" Presently he came back, bringing a large paper flour-bag with him, and in a twinkling they had the coffee in a dry parcel, and Hans felt as if a ton weight had been lifted off his

"Tank you, tank you a thousand time!" exclaimed the boy. "If dere vas someting I could do for you."

"There's nothing, my boy," said the stranger, "except when you see anybody in trouble remember to give them a helping hand out of it."

"I vill do dat always," said Hans fervent-

his way thinking about the other, and wondering if they would ever meet again.

CHAPTER II. Mr. Paul Brown, jobber in groceries, was in a bad way financially. The new year coming on, bills to pay, notes to meet, wages to pay, and three of his most trusted customers just failed. It looked pretty dark. Mr. Brown had struggled long and faithfully to build up a good business; he was now getting along in years; was three score years respected by all who had dealings with him; he had gone on in his success with the love and fear of God in his heart, and now he must go under. His heaviest creditor was a man who never "accommodated "anybody. He could not hope for any extension of time from that quarter, and even if he had obtained such a favor, it was only putting off

Never in his life had Paul Brown been so in God, so that in a few months both were nearly discouraged. He had been a man always ready to help others, and now in the time of his extremity he could think of no one who would help him. He had prayed in some way his prayers would be answered, he could see no signs of an immediate rescue. He had come to the office with a determination to make an assignment and go into bankruptcy. It seemed a sad ending to an honest and faithful business life.

It rained—a cold, fine, wintry rain—and Mr. Brown's mind was in harmony with the weather. The world seemed chilly to him. He sat by his desk and gazed into the office grate, where the fire was burning low, and

"I'm like that fire. I've burned up all my best years and there is nothing but ashes -nothing but ashes."

He was so wrapped in thought that he did not notice that some one had entered the office until he heard a voice saying:

"Mr. Brown, you seem to be in trouble." He looked up and saw one of his customers, a German grocer, John Gottleib, one who had been faithfullness itself in paying

"Yes, I am in trouble," said Mr. Brown. How did you hear of it, Mr. Gottleib?" "Oh, efery one is shpeaking of it, and efery one is sorry. I t'ought, Mr. Brown, I might help you mit it."

Mr. Brown looked up in amazement. He had no special acquaintance with John Gottleib; they certainly could not be reckoned friends, as the world counts friendship. Mr. Brown looked into the honest round face of the German grocer, and said smil-

ingly:
"I'm afraid not, Mr. Gottlieb, I owe a good deal of money, and I haven't much to pay with; I've had a good deal against me in the way of failures lately."

"Yes, I know it. How much money do you need, Mr. Brown? I haf a leedle in the bank, I might lend it to you."

"But you might want better security than I can give, or more interest than I could undertake to pay.

"I would take your note, Mr. Brown, a de usual rate. How much do you want?" "Oh, it is a good large sum. I do not think anything less than \$20,000 would help

"So-oh!" exclaimed Mr. Gottlieb, "dat is a lot of money; but I vas prosperous, an' I haf known'you all along, und I haf heard only good tings about you, und if twenty thousand dollars is all dat you want, and if when the paper bag parted in twain, and let you go on, I could let you haf it, say for you gif me your word dat de amount vill Hans looked at it in hopeless amazement. Brown; I tink you make more money mit

wouldn't be there when he came back. Hans strange, but the ways of the Lord are past was fifteen years old but he had a good mind finding out. He grasped the sturdy Ger-

After a little while Paul Brown regained But what should he do? He did not his composure, the details of the loan were know what way to turn, so he simply stood arranged, and that very day his creditors and looked at the bag at his feet. He was knew that Mr. Brown had tided over his just making up his mind to leave the coffee, difficulties, and would go on as usual. There were plenty of congratulations, and many of friend. Great was his chagrin on finding the their backs the day before.

"tell me how you came to help me. You only knew me by reputation."

You see somebody helpin' me out of trouble arch himself. was vat gave me a start in life. It was a und it vas a day just like this, and I vent to two in the bush." out wid fifteen pounds of grinded coffee, und de bag broke, and de-

"Was you that boy?" "Yes, I vas dat boy."

"And I am that man," exclaimed Mr.

"You vas! you vas! Oh, dat vas a great time for me; you vas my best friend. If had not met you, and you had not helped me, I should have left Dumbkopf's; and if I had left dere, den I shouldn't have gone on wid him; und if I had not gone on wid him, den I should not haf learned de bizness, den he would not have taken me into So the two parted in the rain. Each went de bizness, und if he had not taken me into de bizness, den I should not hef bought it out when de old man died. Und now have de bizness ten years, und I make much money; and I always remember dat day, ven it rained just like to-day, und I vas in trouble, and you came along like an angel out of de vedder und got me out of trouble, and I promise mit my whole heart dat when I see anybody in trouble dat I would help dem out, und I always kep my word. Und so ven I heard you vas in trouble, I old at his last birth day; he was honored and said, 'Hans Gottleib, dere is a man in trouble; he is a good man and an honest man, und why don't you keep your promise? Und you vas dat man; you hef made my fortune; I vas prosperous efry day since dat

ing, und I vas in trouble like everyting." Well, that's all of it except the moral, and that you'll find in the book of Ecclesiastes, the catastrophe, and he saw no hope of averting it entirely. words of the moral are as true to-day as they were when they were first written.

morning when it rained just like dis morn-

There is a little more—but it would hardly belong to the story, after all-if you want to know it you'll have to inquire of Gotteleib & Brown, the great wholesale grocers: it's over the matter, and though he knew that only the history of their prosperous partnership.—The Lever.

"WHY DON'T THE PASTOR COME?"

The more faithful a pastor is, and the more fit by his very sensitiveness to be a good pastor, the more he is pained by the unnecessary complaints of his people. One form of this annoyance is the complaint of ized that where 3,000 feet can be taken from ents," which is sent free to any address, and contains sick people that the pastor does not visit them. | an acre of ground for an indefinite number The invalid who is a member of a church of years, the process which enables such a ought to know that he has no friend in the result to be accomplished, and which will world more ready to come to see him than | yield a really valuable lumber, is one of vast the pastor. He ought to be the parishioner importance. We look for valuable results of a pastor of such a character as to be the in the future in the manufacture of lumber most desirable man for the sick man to see; from what is practically a waste material, and yet, through all the large churches peo- but which will be produced in endless quanple sicken, and sometimes recover, and then tities so long as the United States maintains go sulking through the church six months, its character as a grain producing country. until at last it is discovered that the ground of their grumbling is that the pastor had not visited them when they were sick. It is this senseless demand of omniscience which is so intolerable.

This naturally brings up the question, whether the pastor ought to go to see sick people until he is sent for. What right has a whole congregation to suppose that the pastor knows of sickness when no human being ever presumed upon the physician's having that knowledge? It would be less unreasonable to make this latter supposition. A physician passing among the families in which he has patients might begin to suspect from some bodily appearance that sickness would shortly ensue, and might therefore be expected to go around in due time to see if the suspected person were really sick. Instead of that, it is the pastor, a man engaged in different studies, who is supposed to be able, from looking over his congregation on Sabbath to believe that Mr. A. will be sick on Monday, Mrs. B. will be ill on Tuesday, Mr. C. will sprain his ankle on Wednesday, Mrs. D.'s child will have the measles on Thursday, and so on through the week. The physician, whose business it is especially to look after sick folk, never goes till he is sent for, even if he knows there is sickness; but the minister is expected to come without being sent for, and to be able to tell that there is sickness without any information.—Dr. Deems.

do to leave fifteen pounds of ground coffee to his rescue. Here was a man, almost a of wits, I will give it to you."

Will skipped about with delight, and ligence office. But if you want a wife, marmet that his friend Surrey had just presented him with it.

Now, it so happened that my Lord Northampton, who had seen this bird the day previous, arrived at my Lord Surrey's just as Will Somers had left, with the intention of asking it of Surrey for a present to a lady them came from men who had coldly turned | bird gone. Surrey, however, consoled him heir backs the day before.

"And now," said Mr. Brown to Gottleib, restore it to him if he (Surrey) promised him two another day."

Away went a messenger to the prince of "But I knew you vas in trouble, und I wits, whom he found in raptures with his know you by reputation; and ven I vas a bird, and to whom he delivered his lord's boy I promised never to see anybody troub- message. Great was Will's surprise; but he led without trying to get dem out of it. was not to be bamboozled by even the mon-

old, and I vas vorking for old Dumbkopf, one, but that I prefer one bird in the hand

Hence originated this oft-repeated saying.

STRAW LUMBER.

There can be no question that straw lumber is admirably adapted to many kinds of finishing work-barrels, table and countertops, fine doors, and ornamental work; and we are assured that it can be produced and sold in competition with wide walnut, at about one-half the price of the latter. The standard manufacture is in widths of thirtytwo inches, a length of twelve feet, and a thickness corresponding to that of surfaced boards. These dimensions may be varied to suit such orders as may be given, and embrace any width, length or thickness. Unlike lumber, however, narrower widths are the most costly. The straw lumber may be ripped with the hand-saw or the buzz-saw; may be run through the sticker for the manufacture of mouldings, and takes a nail or screw about as well as oak. It may be finished with varnish or with paint, and is sus-ceptible to a high polish. It is practically water and fire-proof, being manufactured under 500 degrees of heat, and we are assured has been boiled for some hours without any apparent change of structure. Its tensile strength is greater than that of walnut or oak, and its weight about one-fifth greater than the former when dry. It is made from any kind of straw, including hemp and flax fibre-in fact from any material that will make pulp-and a ton of straw will produce 1,000 feet of boards. The pulp is rolled into thin sheets, a number of which, corresponding with the thickness of the lumber desired, are placed together with a peculiar cement, which is claimed to be waterproof, and are then rolled under a pressure sufficient to amalgamate them into a solid mass, which may be worked with a plane if

When it is remembered that it takes one hundred years to grow a tree to maturity, suiting it to commercial purposes-and a tree producing 32-inch lumber will require fully twice that time - while 20,000 feet per acre is a large yield under the most favorable circumstances, it will at once be real--American Architect.

THE HIGHEST TYPES.

Burdett's Advice to Boys who talk about "Mere Butterflies of Fashion."

"You say you demand the noblest type of womanhood in your wife. If that is the sort of woman you want, marry Nora Mulligan, your laundress' daughter. She wears cowhide shoes, is guiltless of corsets, never had a sick day in her life, takes in washing, goes out house-cleaning, and cooks for a family of seven children, her mother and three section men, who board with her. I don't think she would marry you, because Con Regan, the track-walker, is her style of a man. Let us just examine into your qualifications as a model husband after your own matrimonial ideas, my boy. Can you shoulder a barrel of flour and carry it down to the cellar? Can you saw and split ten cords of hickory wood in the Fall so as to have leady fuel all Winter? Can you spade up half an acre of ground for a kitchen garden? Do you know what will take the limy taste out of the new cistern, and can you patch the little leak in the kitchen roof? Can you bring home a pane of glass and a wad of putty to repair damages in the sitting-room window? Can you hang some cheap paper on the kitchen? Can you fix the front gate so it will not sag? Can you do anything "A BIRD IN HAND."—This saying orig- dear boy, you see why Nora Mulligan will about the house that Con Regan can? My inated from the following circumstance: have none of you; she wants a higher type Will Somers, the celebrated jester to Henry of true manhood. You expect to hire men VIII., happening to call at my Lord Surrey's, to do all man's work about the house, but whom he had often, by a well-timed jest, you want your wife to do everything that any saved from the displeasure of his royal mas- woman can do. Believe me, my dear son, ter, and who consequently was always glad nine-tenths of the girls who play the piano to see him, was on this occasion ushered in- and sing so charmingly, whom you in your his going out of Herr Dumbkopf's shop for Tears began to come into Mr. Brown's ing himself with his birds. Somers hap-flies of fashion, are better fitted for wives good and all. He might go to a neighbor- eyes. He was a manly man, but he couldn't pened to admire the plumage of a kingfisher. than you are for a husband. If you want to ing grocer's and get a bag, but it wouldn't keep them back. Surely the Lord had come "By my lady," said Surrey, "my prince marry a first-class cook and experienced of with I will give it to you." housekeeper, do your courting in the intel-

swore by the great Harry he was a most noble ry the girl you love, with dimpled hands and to cry. Tears came into his eyes, but he man's hand, and tried to thank him, but fisher, telling all his acquaintances whom he teach her all these things, my boy, long before you have learned one-half of your own lesson."-Burlington Hawkeye.

IN 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.

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SIFTED THEM OUT. Winnowing the Wheat from the Tares-A Problem

"My friend," said the druggist, "you have a lame back, you say, and want a plaster to put on it. Once I could have shown a large assortment to choose from. Now I keep only a few, and sell most of BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER. Why? Because they are the best. I have Allcock's, the Capsicum and some others. They are harmless and slow. Business is business, and I gradually ceased to deal in them to any great extent.

"All right, do me up a Capcine, without any more talk, for my back aches as though I had been work-

ing my passage in a baggage car."

"Here you are," said the druggist, "with the word CAPCINE cut in the middle of the plaster, proving it to be genuine.' "And here's your twenty five cents," said the lame backed man, walking slowly away.



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THE LARGEST el ment in the world is capacity at present tons of pure copper is, it is soon to be cover steel telegraph copper, which it is electrical resistance San Francisco mey b cally nearer New Yor When the works are horse-power engines machines to supply cr ing thirty miles of 500 pounds of copp process is continuous. slowly through the val solution.

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

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MED THEM OUT. ing the Wheat from the Tares—A Problem easily Simplified.

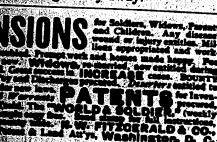
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ysicians and the Public prefer Capcine Porous Plaster to all Secondider them one of the very view are superior to all

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Hopular Science.

STRAW may be bleached by soaking it in a solution of soda, and then moving it about in a bath containing two ounces of permanganate of potassa too a gallon of water. When it has attained a light brown color, it is washed in water, and then in a solution of bisulphide of soda.

THE SOOT in the pall of smoke hanging over London on a Winter's day, has been calculated by Prof. Roberts, to weigh fifty tons, while he estimates the carbonic oxide, a poisonous product of imperfect combustion, as five times that amount. This may be an excessive estimate, but it is a good argument for the introduction of steam and gas for domestic purposes.

Hoisting-Engines in English Colli-ERIES.—At the Bestwood collieries, near Nottingham, a pair of direct-acting hoistingengines, with cylinders thirty-six inches in diameter and six-foot stroke, are employed in raising coal from a depth of 1,300 feet. One complete run, including charging, is made in fifty-five seconds, the weight of coal raised being two tons two hundred weight. Therefore this engine is capable of hoisting 1,150 tons in eight and one-half hours. The mum about thirty-five miles per hour. s.

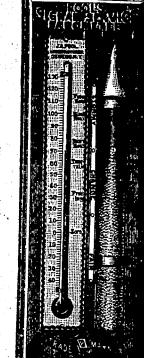
THE LARGEST electro-plating establishment in the world is at Ansonia, Conn. Its capacity at present is the deposit of two tons of pure copper per day, and large as it cent stamp is, it is soon to be trebbled. It is used to cover steel telegraph wire with a coating of copper, which it is claimed reduces the electrical resistance to such a degree that San Francisco may be brought telegraphically nearer New York than Chicago is now. When the works are completed, three 300 horse-power engines will drive dynamo machines to supply current for electro-plating thirty miles of wire per day, carrying 500 pounds of copper to the mile. The process is continuous, the wire being drawn slowly through the vats containing copper in solution.

Forecasting the weather may yet become a science, and be subject to instruments of precision. According to a letter of the Astronomer-Royal for Scotland, recently published in the London Times, a spectroscope may be used to foretell dry or wet weather with certainty. The "rain-band" or chief band of watery vapor, lies between the orange and yellow of the solar spectrum, and may be distinctly seen in a pocket spectroscope by looking at the brightest part of the sky, at a low, rather than a high altitude. When the band is 0 or 1, the weather is dry; but with an intensity of 2, rain fall begins, and with 3 it may be very heavy. begins, and with 3 it may be very neavy.

The Astronomer-Royal has been able to fore
ORGANS are certainly best, having been so declared at every World's Industrial cast the weather with marked success, by means of a large instrument which greatly magnifies this rain-band.

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Abstract of Time Table, adopted Oct. 16, 1882. EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	No. 8*	No. 12*	No .*	No. 6
Leave Dunkirk Little Valley		1.05 PM 2.52 "		7.15 AM 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 "		9.11 Am 9.25 " 10.00 " 10.81 " 11.25 " 11.48 " 12.00 m
Leave Hornellsville Arrive at Elmira Binghamton Port Jervis	11.40 AM 1.25 PM 2 59 " 7.08 "	7.00 PM 8.57 " 10.58 " 8.38 AM	12.15 AM 1.58 " 3.44 " 8.15 "	.1 50 PM 4:80 " 7:80 "
New York	10.00 рм	7.25 AM	11.25 AM	

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS EASTWARD. 5.30 A. M., except Sundays, from Salamanca, stopping at Great Valley 5.38, Carrollton 6.05, Vandalia 6.28, Allegany 7.02, Olean 8.00, Hinsdale 8.28, mont 11.45, Scio 12.10, Wellsville 1.45, Andover 2.40, Alfred 3.43, Almond 4.20, and arriving at Hor-

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

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

	W EO1	WARD.		
STATIONS.	No. 3*	No. 5		No. 1
Leave New York Port Jervis	7.00 PM 10.55 "	6.00 PM 9.07 ("	• • • • • • •	9.00 AM 12.13 PM
Hornellsville	8.10 AM	5.10 AM	• • • • • • •	8.55 PM
Wellsvilla Cuba Olean Carrollton Great Valley Arrive at Salamanca	9.13 AM 10.01 " 10.29 " 11.09 "	• • • • • • •	•••••	9.57 PM 10.49 "
Leave Little Valley Arrice at Dunkirk	11.52 AM 1.30 PM	•••••		12.35 AM

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS WESTWARD. 12.25 P. M., daily, except Sunday, from Hornellsville, stopping at Almond 12.36, Alfred 12.46, Andover 1.05, Wellsville 1.24, Cuba 2.22, Olean 2.50, Carrollton 3.30, Great Valley 3.40, and all stations, arriving at Salamanca at 3.45 P. M. 4.30 A. M., except Sundays, from Hornellsville, stopping at Almond 4.56, Alfred 5.20, Andover 6.05,

Wellsville 7.25, arriving at Dunkirk at 7.35 P. M. 4.00 P. M., daily, from Hornellsville, stops at all stations, arriving at Salamanca 10.50 P. M. Sundays, Train 1 will run between Salamanca and

BRADFORD BRANCH WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	15.	31.	9.	8.	21.	37.
Leave Carrollton Arrive at	A. M. 9.20	Р. м. 8.30	P. M. 4.10	P. M. 11.50	P. M. 8.22	P. M. 11. 30
Bradford Leave	10.03	0.00				
Bradford Custer City	10.45 11.10	••••	4.55	1.05		
Arrive at Buttsville	12.25		5.07 5.45	,1.20		

6.55 A. M., and 6.00 P. M., daily, except Sundays, from Bradford, stopping at all stations, and arriving at Buttsville 8.20 A. M., and 6.45 P. M. 11.04 A. M., daily, except Sundays, from Carrollton, stops at Limestone 11.20, Kendall 11.81, and arrives at Bradford 11.35 A. M.

EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	6.	20.*	32.	12.	16.	38.
Leave Buttsville Custer City Arrive at	A. M. 6.30 7.18		8.40	P. M.	1 10	
Bradford Leave	7.35	A. M.	9.50	1 A S	2 30	SWARE SOL
Bradford Arrive at Carrollton					A	6.00 7.90

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

7.30 P. M., except Sundays, from Buttaville, stop ping at all stations, arriving at Bradford 8.30 P. M. Train 12 runs Sundays from Bradford to Carroll-

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INTERNATIONAL LESSONS, 1882.

FOURTH QUARTER. Sept. 30. The Anointing at Bethany. Mark 14: 1-11. Oct. 7. The Passover. Mark 14: 12-21. Oct. 14. The Lord's Supper. Mark 14: 22-31. Oct. 21.- The Agony in the Garden. Mark 14: 32-42. Oct. 28. Jesus Betrayed and Taken. Mark 14: 43-54. Nov. 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. 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.

LESSON IX.—HIS DEATH ON THE CROSS.

For Sabbath-day, November 25.

SCRIPTURE LESSON-MARK 15: 27-37. (Old Version.) (New Version.) And with him they cru And with him they cru-

cify two thieves, the one on his right hand, and the other cify two robbers; one or his right hand, and one or on his left.
28. And the scripture was fulfilled, which saith, And he was numbered with the trans-29 his left. And they that passed by railed on him wagging their heads, and saying, Ha! thou that de gressors.

29. And they that passed by, railed on him, wagging their heads, and saying, Ah, stroyest the temple, and buildest it in three days save thyself, and come 31 down from the cross. I like manner also the chie thou that destroyest the tem-ple, and buildest it in three

0. Save thyself, and come down from the cross.
81. Likewise also the chief priests mocking, said among themselves with the scribes, He saved others; himself he

32. Let Christ the King of Israel descend now from the cross, that we may see and believe. And they that were grucified with him, reviled

33. And when the sixth hour was come, there was darkness over the whole land, darkness over the whole land, until the ninth hour.

34. And at the ninth hour Jesus cried with a loud voice, saying, Eloi, Eloi, lama sabachthani? which is, being interpreted, My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me? 83. And some of them that

stood by, when they heard it, said, Behold, he calleth Elias. 36. And one ran and filled a sponge full of vinegar, and pubit on a reed, and gave him to drink, saying. Let alone; let us see whether Elias will come to take him down.

37. And Jesus cried with a loud voice, and gave up the

33 And when the sixth hour was come, there was darkness over the whole land until the ninth hour. And at the ninth hour Jesu cried with a loud voice Eloi, Eloi, lama, sabach thani? which is, being in terpreted, My God, my God, why hast thou for me? And some of them that stood by, when they heard it, said, Behold he calleth Elijah. And one ran, and filling a sponge full of vinegar, put it on a reed, and gave him to drink, saying, Let be cometh to take him down.
37 And Jesus uttered a loud voice, and gave up the

priests mocking him

among themselves with the seribes said, He saved

others; himself he can not save. Let the Christ, the

King of Israel, now come down from the cross, that we may see and believe. And they that were crucified with him reproached

CENTRAL TRUTH .- Christ died for sinners.

I. The cross.

DAILY READINGS. 4. Acts 8: 32-38. 7. John 19:18-30.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Who his own self bare our sins in his own body on the tree."—1 Pet.

TIME.—Preparation day for the Sabbath. John 19: 31. PLACE.—Outside of the gate, and, most likely, a small knoll northwest of the city.

OUTLINE.

II. His companions in death. III. The mocking crowd.

IV. The closing scenes.

I. The cross. The death punishment for deserters, outlaws, and the vilest criminals. The old Romans knew how to get the greatest amount of torture out of the human body. So they drove the nails through the nerve centers of the hands and feet, and left the victim to die by the slow dripping of blood, delirium and exhaustion. Hence the agony, mental and physical, was extreme, and the dis grace, beyond our conception.

II. His companions in death. With him they crucify two thieves. These had been led to Golgotha with him. Luke 23: 32. Selected, doubtless, by Pilate in mockery, and placed on crosses on each side of the Savior as subjects of his kingdom. Thieves. Robbers, highwaymen. The pun ishment for these was crucifixion. -5 iddle. Numbered with the transgressors. Counted as an outlaw, both from his death upon the cross and for his companions in his death,

III. The mocking crowd. The place wasnigh Jerusalem, and the mighty throngs (according to Josephus, from two to three millions,) filled all the city and the surrounding country, so that they were constantly coming and going. God ordained that assembled Israel together with the Gentiles should see the dying Savior. Railed at him. Hardly possible to mock a dying man, but they did so with Satanic earnestness. Wagging their heads. As if words were not sharp enough. Ah-ha. The shout of applause in the theatre and circus. The Jews soon learned to use the devil's own idiom. Chief priests, scribes. Had left the temple and passover to lead the rabble in taunts and jeers at the crucified Jesus. The crucified revile him. This completes ual. It has long been an admitted fact, thieves cast the same in his teeth.

darkness, universal, and for three long, dread hours. Winth hour. Three o'clock, the time for offering the evening sacrifice. Jesus cried. Now the deeper darkness of the soul clines." Then the affections and powers. comes on, when the Father forsakes him. Eloi, Eloi. Aramaic words, the language of his Galilean childhood. Vinegar. Sour wine of the soldiers. Let alone. Offering and then refusing, in mockery. Loud cry. Strange for the crucifled just before dying, but Christ gaye up his life.

COMMENTS.

I. The Cross. The mock trial, with its insult to law and justice, is closed; the first act in the crucifixion—the Roman scourging—is finished in bloody cruelty, and the Centurion, heading the procession on horseback, leads the way to Golgotha. Here the preparations for the death penalty are made with Roman precision, the hollow square is formed, and the four soldiers detailed for the bloody work of nailing the body to the tree, one to hold the feet, one for each hand, and the fourth to drive the nails. As they stretch that blessed body on the cross, and drive the iron into the blood, the Savior looks up at those who nail him to the tree, and then to heaven, and cries, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." The great beam is then uplifted by thus received have apparently been lost sight to the post-hole, while every nerve and fiber of the body is strained by the awful shock. Stripped and exposed to sun and wind, and ever-increasing fever from loss of blood, the awful reality of the death on | that was sung at the old fireside, how often the cross forms the climax of human suffering.

II. His companions in death. The crafty Pilate, when foiled in rescuing the Savior, wrote a title that stung every Jewish heart, and then, to complete the picture, chose two robber outlaws, to be crucified with him, one on his right hand and the suspended, and then must hang and bleed and moan and die. But between them is the adorable Savior. No moan escapes his lips, only a prayer for those who nailed him. No bitter answer to those who mock him, only the silence and serenity of his blessed presence. And yet these dying companions, with hearts grown hard in sin and crime, at first join heartily in the rude scorn hurled at the dying Jesus. But one of them, as the tremors of on coming death came over him, repents, cries for mercy, and receives the most comforting answer, "To-day thou shalt be with me in paradise. In the morning, his hands are stained with crime and blood, and in the evening cleansed and made white, his companion on the cross and his companion in paradise.

III. The mocking crowd. The news spread through the city that the prophet of Galilee is to be crucified, and the crowd, always ready for scenes of death and blood, surges towards the spot. Even in the days of peace, vast throngs are eager to witness an execution, but in ancient times when war was the only honorable calling, it was the common custom at great gatherings to amuse the people with scenes of cruelty and blood, and Pilate, when Christ was condemned to the cross, was only too ready to satisfy this well-known thirst for blood, by making the crucifixion public, and near the city where all could behold it. Thither the scribes and priests promptly repair to lead in the mockery, for now they have their hated rival completely in their power. Some one raises the shout, "Ah, thou that destroyest the temple, and buildest it in three days, save thyself and come down from the cross," and the priests join in the chorus of scorn, "He saved others; himself he can not save." Then looking above his head and beholding Pilate's title, they cried with malignant bitterness, "Let Christ the king of Israel descend now from the cross, that we may see and believe." Alone in his divine compassion, he bears it all, for when he was reviled he reviled not again, and yet those blessed eyes saw not alone the scornful lip and wagging head he heard not alone those mocking words, but he looked above and beyond when many of them should be redeemed and made white in his blood, and presented as the trophies of his victory on the cross. Blessed be God, he endured the cross, despising the shame, and why? For the joy that was set before him; and is now set down at the right hand of the throne of God.

IV. Closing scenes. From now till three o'clock, darkness over all the land. How long those hours to the suffering Savior, the waiting women, and the loving disciples. In these hours of mortal agony, he cried, "I thirst," as the rich man plead for a drop of water in torment, and later still he cried, "My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken when he felt in his soul the withdrawal of the smile and favor of God, which the lost shall feel forever. Alone in the darkness, he treads the winepress of God's wrath that he may atone for the sins of men, and be the Savior of the world; and then uttering a loud cry which startled every one that heard—a cry which many dying ones have since uttered, when the heart's blood is reached, the bles: ed Redeemer said, "It is finished," and gave up

PRACTICAL THOUGHTS.

1. Christ died for you and me.

2. He was wounded for our transgressions, he was bruised for our iniquities. 3. He is despised and rejected of men; a man of

sorrows and acquainted with grief.

4. Only one instance in the Bible, of death-bed repentance—the thief upon the cross—but who will put it off till the death agony and take the risk of one in a million?

CHILD TRAINING.

"As the twig is bent, the tree inclines."

An essay presented at the Sabbath-School Institute in Verona, Oct. 24, 1882, by Mrs Flora Palmiter, and published by request.

"The seeds of mind are sown in every human breast," elements which in their organic tendencies and affections impart to the outer world their own life-power, and reciprocally receive from others impressions which tell on the gathering life-forces in determining the true character of the individthat impressions received in early life are IV. The closing scenes. Sixth hour. At midday, much longer retained than those of maturer years. "As the twig is bent, the tree inare more easily disciplined and directed as the tender shoots of the vine may be trained to the trellis while young and pliant, but in age would break beneath the pressure. If this be true, how important the training of the children, and how much depends upon the early instruction received at home, and the influences that are brought to bear upon the young and susceptible mind. A mother's teaching, a father's example, who can measure the power by which they mold the tender mind of childhood and help to form the characters of the future men and women of our land! It was said by one of old, "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." At times the early impressions of, hidden far down in the human heart, by the darkness of sin and neglect, yet, at the memory of, a mother's prayers, or, a hymn has the heart of adamant softened, and be-

Alexander and the

come flesh. We are told by missionaries in foreign lands, that the hope of accomplishing good, and building up religious character among the heathen, lies largely in the culother on his left, as fit subjects for the King of the ture of the children. And is not our hope Jews. These had to be stretched and nailed and also, the careful training of the young? The world needs earnest efficient workers, for its evangelization; the church, reinforcements to strengthen and increase her ranks, that she may send forth more laborers into the harvest field. And shall we not look to the Sabbath-school the nursery of the church, for recruits? In this department of Christian effort, faithful labor is needed on the part of both officers and scholars. Let parents and guardians give their hearty cooperation, by promptly and punctually attending with their children, leading the way both by precept and example. Let the primary class be filled with the little ones, whose minds have become sufficiently mature to be interested in Bible stories, and in this way they may learn much of Scripture teaching before they can commit the lesson to memory. With the great facilities of the present day to make the study of the Bible pleasant and attractive to young and old, why should not the Sabbath-school be a place of great interest to all? Truly the little germ planted by Robert Raikes and nourished by subsequent workers, has indeed become a tree of strength, in which the fowls of the air may lodge. Could he, with prophetic vision, have scanned the record of his centennial year, would he not have been lost in wonder at the grandeur of the work? As we behold the great results of those early days of seed-sowing, shall we not be encouraged to labor on with increased faith and earnestness, sowing beside all waters with unwearied hand, that we also may be sharers in the gathered harvest?



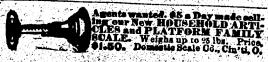
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They let a chap do And don't worry I'm sure I can't see What a poor fello For apples, and pen Without a grands

Grandmothers speak To let a boy have Sometimes they will T'other way, whe Grandmothers have

And pies, a whole And they're apt (if t To make chicken) And if he is bad not And makes a great They only look over And say, "Ah, th

Life is only so short Let the children be Then look for awhile And the hills that Quite often, as twill Grandmothers sing To themselves, as the

And then, a boy stop Will find a hot tead To know what will co For grandmothers I wish they could sta For a boy needs the

Some boys more than

About heaven, and

Such as I need a w OPENING Before the Seventh-day

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(Continued fro There is need, as a l fulness of the Conferen the matter under cons the habit of carrying faithfully, in the com

such suggestions and r consideration, -are de progress. The respon falls largely upon our ers; and therefore the promotion of the cause practical phases as seen of special importance. volved are not so cles responsibility is not so secure anything like And the fact that from solve to do many good tically forgotten, or good impulses of a ver for a more particular c posed to be done and h about. The difficulty. of churches are all lax

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