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ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., FIFTH-DAY, DECEMBER 7, 1882.

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THE LIFE ABOVE.

Fill up each hour with what will last, Buy up the moments as they go; The life above when this is past Is the ripe fruit of life below. -Our Sabbath Visitor.

ANSWERS TO PRAYER.

The day I entered Union Theological Sem-

be happier in preparing for the gospel ministry. But the little fund that had been laid up grew daily less and less, and the sober question arose, How were my expenses to be met in the three years' course? I had expected to make my way reporting, but the fact was soon plain that a reporter's life would break up my studies, and I abandoned all hope of income in that direction. I sought many means of paying my way, and failing in all, put myself on the lowest rate, determined to continue the course while God should give me life and health. A loaf of graham bread cost only ten cents, and half he filled out a check on Jay Cooke & Co. for of that made a good breakfast to study on, and the other half an excellent dinner for the the afternoon, and Croton water was plenty. But even this cheap rate would use | day. Only a few days afterwards, the classup the money needed for books, and I sat mate who had refused money because of bedown deliberately to consider the matter. In | ing a Seventh-day Baptist spoke to me in the the first place, there was not the slightest chapel, and said he had referred the matter doubt of my call to the ministry. Called of | to those who had entrusted him the money, God, dedicated by my mother, and required by my own conscience to preach the gospel, all was clear on that point. Again, it would more to it. And from that time on, all be my duty to preach to others that they through my Seminary course, for mission must trust in God under all circumstances, and certainly I ought to learn to do so myself. So then and there the resolution was provided for all my wants, and when I gradformed to trust entirely to God for food and clothing and other expenses during the Seminary course. To carry out this resolution I than when I entered. But best of all, the also resolved to spend the hour from nine to precious spiritual lesson was learned, so I ten each morning in reading the Bible and could say I know that God hears and answers special prayer for this object. Oh, how much better the graham bread and Croton water seemed to taste after entering upon this life of trust. But this life of simple faith had not continued many days before a notice appeared on the bulletin board relooked at me with a changed and scornful and Catholicism. face, and said, "You a Seventh-day Baptist! and breaking down the Lord's day." He then asked me to step into the Junior lecture room, and for just one hour, from 4 to 5 o'clock, by the bell, he gave the Sabbatarians

faith and prayer. And when I would go to can murmur in this age of State schools; and as the old Whig party had to die and be and are answering with facts and figures inbed supperless and hungry, as I often did, as to the freedom of thought, there is surely buried out of sight, because it would not inary was the happiest day of my life. On precious, it seemed to me that no one could | ing joy I could only thank him for his kindness and my heavenly Father for his great same afternoon, a student from Beirut, Syria, asked me if it was really true that my classmate had refused to give me money placed in his hands for needy students because I was a Seventh-day Baptist. I told him it was true, but the Lord was helping me more than I deserved. He put his arm around me, and said, "Will you accept \$50, if I assure you it comes directly from the Lord?" I fairly broke down in trying to say that I had been praying to God alone to help me, while the amount. Oh, how gracious the Lord seemed to me in answering my prayers with \$130 worth of clothing and money in one and they specially requested him to give me \$15, and he asked the privilege of adding five work and teaching, and through the kindness of Sabbath-keepers, God graciously uated I had bought one hundred dollars worth of books, and had more money left

INGERSOLLISM.

We were shadowed in to hear Mr. Ingersoll. We never believed the music would questing all students desiring pecuniary help | pay the dollar to the gate-keeper, which the to meet the faculty in the library just before | fidler demanded. To know what Mr. In lectures. I read it over again and again, and gersoll does not believe is not worth while; (four years) which he had served as Governstopped to read it every time I went by, so but if any one could reason out what he did or. sure it seemed that God was in this way believe, we confess a dullness on our part going to provide me money for daily expenses | which is humiliating. His materialistic and the much-needed books. At the ap- | theory, for it can not be called philosophy, told him the Seventh-day Baptist. He then in- comes over him, in his struggles towards a were conditioned by the donors to Presbyte- fact in our mortal gropings. Mr. Ingersoll rian students, and they could not rightly ap- is a wit, which simple justice demands propriate them to any other denomination. | should be conceded as above the common This was a great disappointment, but I fully order. He is adroit in hurling his shafts at believed that God was providing in some ghosts; he has a keen perception of the other way to answer my prayers. Not many humorous, and, when under the exhibitantion in his hands for needy students, and asked if | this reverie, you find that you were believing I had received the Presbyterian fund. I told | there is no God, because the whale did not him that I was a Seventh-day Baptist, and swallow Jonah, and that Christianity is a they could not justly give it to me. He curse because there are errors in Calvinism

His negative theory is not better than to alchemist, or that there is no healing arts,

What Mr. Ingersoll would put in the

ing God for the privilege of studying for himself even recognizes as the highest excelhardly restrain my feelings, and when they would fit, and bring it to him. I followed and cheers, and he feels himself a conqueror prohibitionists. united in the song of praise, I was too him, very much as Peter did the angel, hard- and a hero. Poor man, he only frescoes the happy to sing, and could only sit and cry for ly knowing what I was doing, but we columns which Payne set up and Parker brought the suit, and the cards showed the chiseled, and says, "Behold the work of my ed, and the lectures on life and salvation so full price of all to be \$80 In my overflow- hands." It would interest us at least to in which we saw and felt the grandeur and inspiring spirit of the simplest gospel teachings in contrast with the shallow gospel of this Pagan sensualist, "Let us eat and drink, for to morrow we die."

TEMPERANCE IN KANSAS,

A. R. C.

The readers of the RECORDER are intensely interested in the prohibition question. Hence this article has been prepared. Kansas has really elected a Democratic Governor. How strange this seems. Kansas, born an one. It is not a revolution, but it is such a condition of affairs as to arouse and agitate every class of persons in the State. To unas it did, and to point out its bearing on the newspapers gave to me these reasons for the defeat of Mr. St. John:

1. The politicians of the State thought St. John was gaining too much fame, and should be put down. "Wrath is cruel, and anger is outrageous, but who is able to stand before envy?" Prov. 27: 4.

2. Personal feelings on the part of those who thought themselves not sufficiently fa-

3. The stay at homes. In Lyon county, alone, nearly 1,000 voters did not go to the pointed hour, many appeared in the library, proffers no solution for the awful reality of licans, did not furnish a single voter. So and good old Dr. Smith asked me, in his man's moral nature, and the greater mystery far as heard from, there were 33,000 less quiet way, to what church I belonged, and I of his divine impulses—the unrest which votes cast than two years before, while there formed, me in his loving way, that their funds better and higher life, which is the grandest than then. Mr. Glick's majority of 7,658 is not one-fourth the number of delinquent the most sanguine tiller of the soil. This is

But unquestionably, prohibition is the basis of this political confusion. The Demporia since his election, we find the following: "One of the questions was that of prohibition, and the people have decided that they want no more of it. This is certainly a mistake, as the Governor-elect will find out Why, they are doing so much harm spread- believe there is no science of chemistry, be- Democrats were against it, and had not the cause it originated in the errors of some rude campaign been loaded with personal piques and "third termism," the result would have

the spiritual enjoyment was so great, it much more freedom than thought, Mr. accept the anti-slavery issue, just so sure will seemed to me I had food to eat which others Ingersoll himself being speaker. He finds the Republican party die and be buried out knew not of, and I would go to sleep thank- no place in his systems for that which he of sight, if it will not take on the temperthe ministry. One Monday, after special lence and beauty of human nature in its best | The people were determined to have a party hour of prayer, I went down Broadway, and development, the religion of the conscience to defeat slavery, so now are the people destopped at the store of Devlin & Co., to see which binds the patriot to his country, the termined to have a party to defeat the a relative. While in his office, he extended philanthropist to his fellow-men, and makes demon of intemperance. The last election a cordial invitation to spend Thanksgiving the rugged path of duty the only road to is only an apparent defeat of the prohibition at his home on Brooklyn Hights, saying that heaven for any healthy soul. Whence comes movement. The result will embolden the they were in the habit of making presents on | this spirit in man—call it instinct, intellectu- lawless liquor dealer for a time, but it will that occasion; but glancing at my well-worn al or religious-which keeps man groping arouse and consolidate the temperance eleclothes, said he might as well make his to slowly and surely toward a higher and better ment, until it will force itself out in some entering the chapel with the throng of young me then. So he called a clerk, and told him life? Mr. Ingersoll does not seem to know well defined way, that will carry terror to to go with me and select the best suit that that he can not tell. His audience laughs the rum power, and joy to the hearts of the

Recorder,

JUST LIKE WHISKY.

After meeting at Shingle House, Pa notice Mr. Ingersoll's attempt to put the Nov. 26th, a stranger invited me to his home characters of the Bible under the feet of He said, "You lectured upon temperance in goodness in answering my prayers. That Shakespeare's characters, but I fear it would the tent here. Since then I have been off on not interest any one else. We would like to a big drunk and spent \$75. I found myself have heard his analysis of the book of Job, if in Buffalo, with a burning appetite for the spirit of that sublimest of all poems ever | whisky, and no money. I wrote my wife, written ever entered his soul. But his flippant | father, youngest brother, and my oldest son. and sarcastic methods were to us full of pain. I placed my revolver to my head to end my We thank Mr. Ingersoll for the clearer light | miserable life. The voice of my little boy seemed to ring in my ear, 'Pasy, is love ou. I felt I must see him again. Hungry and nearly crazy, I started for home on foot. guess God sent him. Conductor me to Olean. I went to my father's, and stayed a week. My brightest hope was my family after three years of sobriety. I did not believe the Bible, I scoffed at religion. I have tried substitutes for whisky; cider brought me down after a years abstinence. Will power and everything in the world failed me. You believed that nothing but the power of God could save a man from such an appetite. I went to the woods, and be side an old hemlock-tree, asked God to help anti-democratic State, has re-affirmed its me. I left with some hope. When I went birth-right at every election until the recent into the house, mother said, 'My boy you are feeling better.'" The enemy had persuaded him that he should make no public declaration of his wish and intention, until his life derstand how and why the election resulted should win confidence. I took another view of his case. After sermon last evening, temperance question, is the object of this he briefly stated his own case and requested article. A few days since, a man among the prayers. All praying persons present were requested to bow their heads a moment in silent prayer for him. Then an audible prayer was offered. At the close of the meeting all were requested to remain for a social visit. Matters in general were talked is with his family and has a family altar. Let all who read this pray for him. Then let us pray that our friends may see that so often as they vote for any man for any office that has to do with the enactment, or the enforcement of laws relating to the rum traffic, who is not for prohibition, they vote a continuation of this sad state of things.

H. P. BURDICK.

THE LATEST FROM THE NORTHWEST—DAKOTA

west have even surpassed the expectations of is unprecedented. This is well exemplified side. ocratic platform was clearly anti-prohibition. in Ransom, the banner county of Dakota, days afterwards, a classmate, whom I dearly of his humor, you are in danger of seeing ly against it, and in his speech made in Em- bushels to the acre. This fertile tract lies south of the main line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and is watered by the Sheyenne River. Although the warehouses and granaries throughout that region are filled to overflowing, still, on account of the lack of at no distant day. Had the Republicans a sufficient number of machines, much grain remains yet unthreshed. Seeing the great revenue to be acquired from that quarter the the Northern Pacific Railroad is devoting all because some disciple of Esculapius bled and shown the people in favor of prohibition. branch to Lisbon, the county seat of Ran-Kansas will not go back on her temperance som county, and before Dec. 1st, the scream such a scolding as I never heard before, and place of the religious belief he assumes to of prohibition, but a defeat of the Republi- town which has sprung up almost in a day, never expect to hear again, and ended by ridicule, he does not tell us. Let him be can party because it refused to accept the and is beautifully situated in the heavily saying that I should not have a dollar of the judged by his own mouth, as to his doctrine temperance issue in full heart. Some of wooded valley of the Sheyenne. The despeak to me at lectures nor at prayers, good fellowship, good cooking, good clothes, more to do with this fanatical temperance greatly aided by the opening lately of the To be where I can share all church privileges though his seat was next to mine. Denied and training of the intellect and freedom of question. But the good people are saying, Ransom County Bank, by a firm of enteron account of church connection, and thought." We fully agree with him in the if the Republican party will not unfurl the prising New York gentlemen, who, in con-

quiries from all parts of the Union.

LABORS OF REV. L. C. ROGERS.

AUBURN, N. Y., Nov. 24, 1882.

A few words from an "outsider" in regard to the labors of Rev. L. C. Rogers in this city may not come amiss to your readers. Numerically, the results are not such as many would desire, but the influenceof the man has been strong and must be lasting. Many who had never heard of Seventh-day Baptists have come to regard them with interest and respect. They have looked up to the man, and regarding him as a representative of a body behind him, their respect has certainly been raised for both. A conscientious man, wholly consecrated to his idea of duty, even if the "duty" be different from what people commonly consider such, must of necessity be felt. He has been welcomed at some of the leading families of the city, has been a frequent and welcome visitor at the high school, an efficient helper to the Young Men's Christian Association, and in every sphere of Christian activity has had a part and portion. His work has known no rest, his zeal no flagging. His influence over the younger men of his own denomination must be largely positive. There is no waving of the hand to his brethren, no shouting aloud from pleasant positions, "Do not leave us!" "Do not sacrifice principle!" (as if principle could be sacrificed) but he has himself given up more than most men ever owned, and his ringing cry has been "Come with us and labor." He has led, and leaders find followers. In his work here he was argumentative without using controversy, and above all was broad and generous. A goodly audience greeted him

broad Christian labors, and his thorough consecration to his work. E. T. TOMLINSON.

ANSWERS.

on the evening before his departure, in spite

of the many attractions of the same evening.

Auburn (I can affirm it honestly) has no

speaker among her clergymen the equal of

Mr. Rogers, not even if I include the Faculty

of the Theological Seminary. He will, how-

ever, be remembered chiefly for his earnest,

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder

Please permit me to reply to Eld. V. Hull's questions in the RECORDER of Nov. 16th, as I am the Inquirer. I feel utterly incompetent to answer. But what I give I give with all candor. I hope that where I up, and this man's case in particular. He fail to meet the questions, some who read may willingly espouse my cause.

To question 1, I say, yes. While I say yes, I desire it to be understood that I believe that any organization which has for its object the spread of the "gospel," the conversion of sinners, and the general welfare of mankind, is a church. With this explanation, I can say yes.

To number 2, I believe no one but a true follower of Christ, an ordained minister, is fit to administer the communion. Any one who really desires the help of Christ, the The crops this year throughout the North- love of God, and intends to walk in newness of life, is a fit candidate for communing with Christians. The place is in the church, dediespecially the case in Northern Dakota cated to God, unless the one who may desire where the immense yield of wheat and oats the sacriment is an invalid, then at the bed-

> To the question number 3, the wisdom in organization is of little worth to me, since I think that the object of organization is "to go into all the world and preach the gospel," etc. But I believe that there are church organizations which have for their object only selfishness, to get power to make for self a great name. Such organization is worse

than nothing to me. Question number 4, in my opinion, is hinge upon which many minds turn. I know mine does. I see but little difference in the mode after all. We are brought to Christ through the preaching of one denomination as well as that of another.

To number 5, I say yes, and the discipline must be from the church, by the church, and in the church.

Number 6, I have knowingly gone out of on account of church connection, and spurned for being a Seventh-day Baptist, I can not be supported to the spurned for being a Seventh-day Baptist, I can not contain the spurned for being a Seventh-day Baptist, I blessings of good cooking and good clothes.

As to the training of the intellect, no one could only cling the closer to my God in thought." We fully agree with him in the if the Republican party will not unfurl the prising New York gentlemen, who, in concern them a man niving. I truly prising New York gentlemen, who, in concern the man persuaded that my best way to please my party that will. And so will it be. As sure have established a real estate department;

A. W. Sullivan.

"Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature."

"TWO CENTS A WEEK AND A PRAYER."

- "Two cents a week and a prayer," A tiny gift may be.
- But it helps to do a wonderful work For our sisters across the sea.
- "Two cents a week and a prayer,"
- From our abundant store; It was never missed, for its place was filled By a Father's gift of more.
- "Two cents a week and a prayer:" Perhaps 'twas a sacrifice;
- But treasure came from the storehouse above, Outweighing by far the price.
- 'Two cents a week and a prayer," 'Twas the prayer, perhaps, after all, That the work has done, and a blessing brought, The gift was so very small.
- "Two cents a week and a prayer," Freely and heartily given; The treasures of earth will all melt away-
- This is treasure laid up in heaven. "Two cents a week and a prayer,"
- A tiny gift may be. But it helps to do such wonderful work For our sisters across the sea. -Heathen Woman's Friend.

THE CHICAGO MISSION.

The interest which our people have taken in es tablishing and maintaining a Seventh day Baptist mission in the city of Chicago, is indeed commendable. The following items from that mission, though sad will be read with interest by all:

Our hearts have been pained by sickness and death in the faimly of Brother N. O. Moore. His position as Superintendent of our Mission School, and his acquaintance with our people through the Chronicle, and other labors, will cause many to read with interest his letter to our school yesterday, Nov. 25th, which was read as follows:

Dear children of the Mission Sabbathschool,—Another Sabbath-day has come and still your superintendent can not be in his place, so I write to tell you I wish I could be with you to-day, to look into your happy faces and your bright eyes and to hear you sing again those glorious songs of Jesus and

not be with you because of sickness in our instruction whatever." family, and now little Alice Moore is dead. There never was a time when she wanted to stay away from Sabbath-school, but she can never meet with us again. She can not come to us but we can go to her. Do you remember we had in our school, not long ago, the lesson in which I talked to you about the resurrection? I told you about the seed of wheat that was planted in the ground. It dies and then it bursts out again and grows up a beautiful green plant. And in that way all dead people will burst out of their graves and come up again. In that great resurrection day we shall see our Alice again, all glorious and bright. What a happy meeting that will be! We know there will be a resurrection because Jesus came up out of the grave. To-day you will study about his death on the cross. I hope you will never forget the sufferings of Jesus. Our little Alice suffered while shee was sick. We are all suffering more or less because she is gone from us, but Jesus suffered more than we can ever know and all for us, to save us from sin, not to save us from suffering in this world but to save us from doing wrong in this world and from suffering in the world

to come. When I used to tell you to report any cases of sickness among our scholars to the officers of the school, I did not think it could be at my home. God had to speak pretty loud to me before I could turn away from my own selfish thoughts. And now dear children, try to learn the lessons taught you, think of Jesus and love him. And in that great resurrection day we will sing a new and better song than we can sing here.

God bless you all, teachers and scholars. ·From your friend, · N. O. Moore.

The following resolution was adopted, and requested for publication in the SABBATH

WHEREAS, God, in his infinite wisdom, has touched us with the hand of affliction in taking from our midst little Alice Moore, who by her bright loving missionaries to others.

Resolved, That we, her teacher, class-mates and members of the school, offer our earnest and most hearifelt sympathy to her sorrowing family. May our hearts be in submission to God's will, and may we feel that it is only one more to bind our hearts to

In behalf of the Seventh-day Baptist Mission M. ELLA COVEY,
MRS. O. U. WHITFORD, Com.

The attendance at our school yesterday was over seventy. Eld. Whitford being absent at Quarterly Meeting at Milton, Col. Geo. R. Clarke preached to us. Over thirty were present. The Milton Excel Band have sent a box of clothing to be distributed smong the poor children of our mission. We can use any amount of such articles in families that are really needy, and we believe that other societies in the Northwest can serve charity and the cause of truth by entrusting us with their gifts inthis direc-

THE following sensible words from Rev. Dr. Strong spoken at a recent Baptist mismionary meeting are worthy of careful reading. The principle involved is as applicable to home as to foreign missions. From the very beginning of a little church or society like an adder. in a new locality, the steady constant aim should be self-support, and thence, at the earliest practicable moment, work outside of, and beyond self:

"To do everything for converts is a vital error; they must do for themselves; and dependence must be discouraged. Native preaching must be encouraged; churches must be organized, and converts not permitted either to herd together in great numbers, or to be scattered widely apart without such church organization as shall teach them to think, to plan, and to carry burdens for themselves. The choicest men we have at home are the very men we ought to choose as missionary laborers. We need, also, a two-fold faith, first, to provide a solid foundation in the field we hold, and next faith in the ability of the heathen to take care of themselves when once started right. Not more fields and new, but better organization, and more thorough work in the old fields, is our greatest need."

MADAGASCAR. —A writer in the Illustrated Missionary News says: "We forget how large an island Madagascar is—that it is more than 1,000 miles in length and 360 in width—that it is four times the size of England and Wales; and we expect that a large island like that shall be Christianized by a few men in a few years. It takes a long time to Christianize an island like Madagascar, and it will need the greatest patience and the united exertions of our churches in England to consummate the work which has been begun there. We forget, too, that the larger part of Madagascar is still heathen; that all the coast region of Madagascar, the extensive maritime plains, peopled by large tribes of my dear sir, let us see if this hotel has not been a means of depreciating the value of work has been done on the table land of the real estate. interior, in the two central provinces of Imerina and Betsiler. We have there had wonderful results, the reports of which have been given. But outside of that district, with a few exceptions. Madagascar is still heathen, and in the 'General Review of the Madagascar Mission,' published in heaven. If I were there to-day I would ask herents as 300,000, which is rather a large you to sing, "There's a land that is fairer than day." O children, when you sing, the population of the provinces without think, think of the words and what they Christian instruction; and estimating the it; in fact, I would not want it at that price."

> India.—One gets a very good idea of the mental activity of the people of India from the use made of the press. From a recent report it appears that in Upper India alone there are 101 newspapers and periodicals. In Lucknow are 30, and in Cawnpore 15 publishing houses. One Mohammedan has given \$4,000 in aid of the circulation of Moslem literature in a single year; and 1,000,000 Hindoo tracts were published at the expense of a Hindoo prince. There are 3,000,000 pupils in the more than 80 colleges and 26,000 schools, and these books and tracts are peddled at the doors of these schools. Joseph Cook spoke quite within bounds, if all this is true, when he said: "There is not on the whole globe another field in which an aggressive Christian literature is more needed or likely to be more profoundly useful than in India." Surely this prodigious activity of native presses needs to be matched by a corresponding expenditure in the advocacy of the truth; and to some extent it is done.

"Go QUICKLY AND TELL."-To the women was the commission given to bear the joyful intelligence that Jesus had risen; they were able to testify by word of mouth they had seen him who, no longer dead, was soon to appear to them. And how the hearts of the disciples would have thrilled with delight had they believed the testimony of the women instead of regarding their words as "idle tales."

ITEMS.

Methodist missionary contributions last

Several of the mission churches in China not only support themselves, but send out

(Del.) Methodist Church, is trying to raise \$12,000 for a missionary home in Japan, he having decided to enter that field of labor.

The Baptist Home Mission has, during its fifty years of existence, spent \$1,700,000 for mission work, \$1,000,000 of which was expended among the Indians and freedmen.

The Foreign Missionary Society of the Canadian Baptists reports receipts for the last year, amounting to \$10,796 75, and expenditures of \$11,695, 16. They are supporting a

The will of the late E. Peshinet Smith, of Rochester, N. Y., formerly Minister to Japan, provides, among other things, for the erection of a Christian chapel, in Tokio, Japan, at a cost of \$5,000.

IRA J. ORDWAY. host of 30,000 helpers of all kinds.

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

THE WANDERER'S APPEAL.

RY MRS. L. M. BLINN.

Oh! who will stand beside me, So wav'ring and so weak, To stay my wand'ring footsteps, To teach my tongue to speak! To tell the strange, sweet story, O! how shall I begin? The Temperance door is opened, And I may enter in!

Yes; though in paths forbidden, My wayward feet have strayed; Though head, and heart, and conscience Be tempted and betrayed; I will not be discouraged, How shall I fail to stand? On this side, God's sweet mercy, On that a brother's hand!

Dear Friend of all the friendless, Reach down thy loving arm, To help me in my weakness— To shield my heart from harm. And brothers, stand beside me, Be patient if I fail; God and the Temperance army

Together will prevail! -Royal Road.

"I HAD NEVER LOOKED AT IT IN THAT LIGHT.

There are some people who have a great sympathy for hotel keepers when a town goes no license and the bars are closed.

We met a man a few days ago, who said, "You temperance people are depreciating but the drastic one: The still makes drunkthe value of property; our hotel keeper will lose \$2,000 on his property if this town remains no license. You will admit this, won't you?"

"Do you know how much Carton paid for his farm ten years ago?"

"Yes, he paid \$10,000 for it, and at that time it was a bargain."

"I was by there to-day, and I saw the barn doors were off the hinges, the fence down, the house needed painting; all along the tumble down fences I saw elders, briars, etc. How much would you give for it now; you are a good judge of property?"

Last Sabbath you were told that I could we have more than 3,000,000 without any it has? Why, you know, Carton spent all "How did this farm come to run down as his time at the hotel in the village, neglected his farm, has a heavy mortgage on it now, and it came from the hotel; am I overstat-

"No, his farm has run down in the way

you have mentioned." "How is it with John McLuny, Bill Allen, McCormic, and others I might mention? Has not this hotel you helped to keep running been the means of depreciating the real estate of this town? Look at the farms

"I guess you are right. I had never looked at it in that light before."

We then commenced to figure; and at the figures this man set himself, we found on seventeen farms a loss of \$27,000 coming direct from the hotel he had desired to keep open. He came to the conclusion it was better for the hotel to lose in value \$2,000, than taxable property to the amount of

THE PROHIBITION MOVEMENT ABROAD. -The prohibitionists in this country will feel encouraged when they learn that the wave which swept over certain portions of Amerito the vision of angels, and to the fact that | ca, not long ago, has reached the shores of the Old World, and is there creating more than a ripple of excitement. In England active measures are being taken in support of the total abstinence work, and the press has already predicted that the day is not far distant when Parliament will be called upon to pass a Sunday closing act, or something more stringent. But the good work does not stop with England, for quite recently there was formed at Frankfort-on-the-Main a National German Association for the prevention of drunkenness, and reports were read regarding the work accomplished in Sweden and Holland, where laws have been The Rev. Dr. Llein, of the Wilmington the consumption of ardent spirits. Following the example of a French temperance society organized ten years ago, the German reformers will next Spring pour out a flood of fact and eloquence over the entire Empire. The minute mustard seed planted in Ameri ca may become an immense tree in the com ing by-and-by. - Genesee Valley Post.

CHURCH, DISCIPLINE OBSTRUCTED.—A member of a large country Church "once upon a time" commenced to sell liquor, and the church appointed a committee of three to visit and remonstrate with the wayward brother. He objected to the committee because two of them had bought liquor of him, and he demanded a better committee before he would hear any remonstrance. Ninety years ago the first English mis- and thus the effort to exercise Church disci-The committee never was ready to report

should never be said of us that it is "the Only on this standard can a sufficient amount it from our churches. - Central Baptist.

Social Temperance Union, Boston, the Rev. Phillips Brooks spoke forcibly upon the subject of prohibitory legislation, than which cated and grow. Everything which makes it possible for a poor man to find some healthy stimulus outside the grog-shop will have an inestimable influence in bringing about total abstinence. We may close our grogshops just as completely as we can; but i we do not open places where the poor, hard working unfortunate people can resort, they will find places of their own in spite of all the laws that can be made."-National Bap-

BREVITIES.

I have four good reasons for being an ab stainer: my head is clearer, my health is better, my head is lighter, my purse is heavier.—Guthrie.

Even the New York Sun is constrained to say that "no man can be trusted to do work which requires good judgment if he is much addicted to drink."

The Waukon (Iowa) brewery has been sold for \$7,000, to be converted into a creamery. This is as it should be. It also indicates that "prohibition does prohibit."

Let the emotional side of the human mind be fully stirred on this subject (of temperance), and it will refuse to see any remedy ards—away with the still.

It is remarkable that all the diseases arising from drinking spirituous or fermented liquors are liable to become hereditary, even to the third generation, increasing, if the cause be continued, till the family becomes extinct.—Darwin.

Lord Lorne, Governor-General of Canada, said recently that "the absolute prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors throughout the whole of the Northwest Territories had secured the most perfect peace and or-der to those infant Territories."

Education.

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

In the Chemistry Class, in Alfred University, the students have been required, this term for the first time, to work one hour each day performing experiments pertaining to the subjects under consideration, which has added much to the interest and efficiency of the class in that study. A room especially fitted for chemical work, and a separate lecture room in close proximity to it with mortgaged because the owners spent their increased facilities for illustration, are among the things imperatively needed by the Uni-

LIGHT IN THE SCHOOL-ROOM

It is indispensable that the direct light of the sun should enter, some portion of the day, into all the study and recitation rooms of a school building; and whenever possible, How much longer will it be, before the into the vestibules, corridors, and wardrobes. people will see the wholesale ruin coming | The effect is not only cheerful and stimulating, but heathful in the highest degree. The air of the room is set in motion, and the exhalations which it receives from the bodies and clothing of the pupils are decomposed. This purifying power of the sun's rays is greatest in the middle of the day, and should be used when circumstances will permit. In securing this arrangement, the windows in the smaller school-houses are easily placed so as to admit the sunlight at noon, and certainly during some hours just before or after that time. But a serious difficulty is occasionally met in locating large buildings, so that the sun can be seen, for some time each day, from all the principal rooms. This on the establishment of 53,760 primary point should never be overlooked in such

The windows of a school-house should have their sills set at least three and a half or four feet above the floor, and their tops reach within one foot or six inches of the ceiling. This height of the windows enables a large share of the light admitted to fall at or near the angle of 45° upon the desks of the pupils; and more of it to come exactly in a horizontal direction, as the bottoms of the windows are above the pupils' heads when seated. The morning or evening sunshine can pass through the tops of the windows, and bathe the ceiling and portions of the walls. As the farthest desk from the windows should not be set at a distance over one and a half times their height above the floor, this plan provides for the construction of a wider and Prestwich and Bury. The Charity Com-

of light be supplied to the pupils. When too intense at times, it can be modified by the use of blinds or shades. The clearest PREVENTION.—At a late banquet of the and most comfortable light is admitted through several windows grouped together and separated from each other by mullions he urged, "there is one thing far more im- or very slender piers. The light is affected portant, namely, the preservation of that by broad shadows and is not so uniformly liberty in which self-control can live, be edu distributed throughout the room, when it comes from windows placed some feet apart. It is very desirable that light should enter the school-room on the left of the pupil, This arrangement, with that of supplying the light somewhat above him, fills the best conditions for illuminating the book or paper on his desk or in his hands. Rather than require the school to face the windows in any part of the room, it is far better to provide for the reception of the light wholly on the right side. In most of the country school buildings, the windows must be inserted on both the right and left of the pupils as seated, in order that the sunshine and the proper amount of light may be furnished for all portions of the school-room. Cross-lights from windows at right angles to each other are an inconvenience, and often hurtful to the eyes. Still they must be allowed when one set of the windows is in the rear of the school, so that a proper amount of light and its just distribution may be secured for the desks farthest from the side windows of the room. The disadvantages of the pupils sitting in their own shadows and adapting the focus of their eyes to light of different intensities in consequence of its approach from the rear and one side, are exceeded by those which this arrange-

ment prevents. It should always be considered that it is the highest economy to supply a school with light in the requisite quantity. When it is either too dim or too intense, it not only causes languor and headache, and hence loss of ability to do hard work, but often severe and permanent injury to the eyesight. The growing prevalence of near-sightedness among the pupils of our schools, has justly excited quite general alarm.

TEACHER.

CLIPPINGS.

The public schools of New York are estimated to cost next year \$4,000,000.

A good book is the precious life-blood of master-spirit, embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life.

The graduating exercises of the medical school of Dartmouth College occurred Nov. 14th. Diplomas were awarded to twenty-one

A theological school, called Wyckliffe College, has been opened at the University in Toronto, Canada. It is in charge of the Church of England.

It is stated that for the first time in the history of Yale College more than one-half of the members of the sophomore class are professing Christians.

Hon. George H. Corliss, of Providence, R. I., has given to Iowa College a complete set of Ward's great casts, the University Series, as the foundation of a new museum.

A teacher in Paris, Kentucky, was shot by a pupil who had been shaken for being tardy. A good illustration of "teaching the youthful mind to shoot" successfully.

It is said that the managers of the public schools in the District of Columbia have long been working in the direction of the substitution of teaching for cramming.

It is stated that Williams College will come into \$400,000 by the will of the late Edward Clark, of Cooperstown, N. Y., the president of the Singer Sewing Machine

D. Willis James, who recently gave the Union Theological Seminary \$100,000 toward the buildings now being erected in Park-ave., lately gave the students a practical talk in the chapel.

The Government of Japan has resolved schools. The whole empire is divided into eight collegiate departments, with one college to each department. Even children under six years of age will be compelled to

attend the primary school. An examination has been going on at Brasenose College, Oxford, which marks the abolition of one of the richest abuses in the university. In 1691 a Mr. Hulme founded four exhibitions, which were to be confined to members of Brasenose. The property, being situated in Manchester, has enormously increased in value, and latterly there have been seventeen exhibitions, each of the annual value of £135 in cash and £20 in books. They were held for four years and anymember of the college who had resided three years was cligible. There was no pretense of any examination and the authorities of the college had nothing to do with the elections which were vested absolutely in the sionary offered himself, and now the whole number of foreign evangelical missionaries is 5,000, and they are leaders of a native host of 30,000 helpers of all kinds.

and thus the effort to exercise Church discipline in this case went by default. We should so live that we can always rebuke sin and consistently vote it out of Christ's Church if at least one-sixth of the floor area; and when it should appear among his people. It practicable, as much as one-fourth of it.

"Remember the Sa Bix days shall thou lab the seventh day is the 8

THE SAI

What sound is this Upon the quiet at It is the Sabbath be Men to the house For there God prom All those who wo Yes, listen to that c

Sweeter than earl It tells us of that ho Where we shall pr For if we serve our.
With heavenly har

"CHBISTIAN LIBERTY OBSER A sermon preached at the

Westerly, R. I., Friday BY REV. W. C

Seventh-day Baptisi this a question which r that they have nothin larization of Sunday. they have nothing at have a great deal at st dency is but too plain! selves. There is great people will cease to ha because the distinction with reference to the S ly made as it used to b things which we do, a more and more, that br tion which makes six d to business and work, a We do not often enoug mand to work six days command to rest one much obedience to God on the seventh day wor ness as business ought superstitious regard for cause it is best for us t and therefore God con

Jesus said, "The Sab

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Speaking of Sunday

opened for the same r trains shall be run and S ed for its sake; that fact sometimes, &c. This is of us. Our business me day Baptist communities mail shall be opened, th their business letters papers. They do this settled the question that to do so, and I will not sa for them to do so. I have so, setting my opinion up matter. It is a question for every man to settle plainly a question of Chr this is true, I think: the down this distinction bet on which no business is t other days, which are days. It says to the comi these Christians do not st Sabbath as a day in which done, and it has the sub themselves of keeping business and themselves ness, and they get, not a spiritual influence which sake of their higher natu minds away from the th awhile, but a day of the se same influence in many other days of the week. ly say that while no Sund day trains and Sunday, pa repairs in manufacturin means loss in some respect a diminishing of wealth, it nite gain to the world as pecially that part of it whi class, who must work to business men the added miserably selfish. It pr principle that it is the mo

in the world; forgetting

things are eternal, while bu

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contaction file he evening

on this standard can a sufficient amount ght be supplied to the pupils. When intense at times, it can be modified by use of blinds or shades. The clearest most comfortable light is admitted ough several windows grouped together separated from each other by mullions tery slender piers. The light is affected oread shadows and is not so uniformly ributed throughout the room, when it ies from windows placed some feet apart. very desirable that light should enter achool-room on the left of the pupil. a arrangement, with that of supplying light somewhat above him, fills the best ditions for illuminating the book or paper is desk or in his hands. Rather than are the school to face the windows in part of the room, it is far better to profor the reception of the light wholly on right side. In most of the country ol buildings, the windows must be ind on both the right and left of the pu-

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test and the rectors of Dary The Charity Come of the Charity Come of the Charity Come of the Charity Come of the Charity Chari Charles Stell

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."

THE SABBATH BELL.

What sound is this that gently falls Upon the quiet air? It is the Sabbath bell, that calls Men to the house of prayer; For there God promises to meet All those who worship at his feet.

Yes, listen to that chime, my love! Sweeter than earthly song; It tells us of that home above, Where we shall praise ere long; For, if we serve our God below, With heavenly harps our songs shall flow. — Well Spring.

"CHRISTIAN LIBERTY AS RELATED TO SABBATH

A sermon preached at the Quarterly Meeting held a Westerly, R. I., Friday evening, Oct. 20, 1882.

BY REV. W. C. TITSWORTH.

Seventh-day Baptists are too apt to think this a question which does not concern them; that they have nothing at stake in the secularization of Sunday. In certain respects they have nothing at stake, but really they have a great deal at stake, for the same tendency is but too plainly visible among themselves. There is great danger that we as a people will cease to have an existence simply because the distinction which we have made with reference to the Sabbath is not so sharply made as it used to be. There are many things which we do, and are coming to do more and more, that break down the distinction which makes six days in the week sacred to business and work, and one sacred to rest. We do not often enough think that the command to work six days is as distinct as the command to rest one, and our work is as much obedience to God as is our rest. But on the seventh day work as work and business as business ought to stop, not from any superstitious regard for holy time, but because it is best for us that it should stop, and therefore God commanded it to stop. Jesus said, "The Sabbath was made for man." We are breaking down this distinct tion, I say, because the tendency is to do business seven days of the week.

Speaking of Sunday, because it is almost universally called the Sabbath, let us see what is true. Business demands that Sunday mails shall be carried in its interests, and opened for the same reason; that Sunday trains shall be run and Sunday papers printed for its sake; that factories shall be run sometimes, &c. This is coming to be true of us. Our business men in purely Seventh day Baptist communities demand that the mail shall be opened, that they may have their business letters and their morning papers. They do this presumably, having settled the question that it is right for them to do so, and I will not say that it is not right for them to do so. I have no business to say so, setting my opinion up as authority in the matter. It is a question which I must leave for every man to settle for himself. It is plainly a question of Christian liberty. But this is true, I think: the practice helps break down this distinction between the Sabbath, on which no business is to be done, and the other days, which are business and work days. It says to the community at large that these Christians do not strictly recognize the Sabbath as a day in which no work is to be done, and it has the subtle influence upon themselves of keeping their minds upon business and themselves planning for business, and they get, not a Sabbath of rest and spiritual influence which they need for the sake of their higher natures to take their minds away from the things of the world awhile, but a day of the same strain and the same influence in many respects with the other days of the week. And I unhesitatingly say that while no Sunday mails and Sunday trains and Sunday papers and Sunday repairs in manufacturing establishments means loss in some respects to business and a diminishing of wealth, it would be an infinite gain to the world as a whole, and especially that part of it which is the employed class, who must work to give business and business men the added gain. Business is miserably selfish. It proceeds upon the principle that it is the most important thing in the world, forgetting that the unseen things are eternal, while business is temporal. And I have no hesitation in saying that if the people of our Seventh-day Baptist communities were to leave their mails in the post-office till the evening after the sun has set on the Sabbath, and give themselves to a Sabbath of rest and spiritual influence in

worries and fumes and frets for the thing grace. denied, nor that which comes of a feeling lives, to bind us to this present world, and from them. If we were to stay here forever, there would be no harm in them; rather would it be wise to make the most of them; but very soon we go from here to another world, where these things have no part nor lot, but where what our immortal spirits have gained of heavenliness is the great concern. Are these things in the interest of growth in grace, and do they help build you up in the kingdom of God, or help build up the kingdom of God? Are they not rather against these things in that they are breaking down the Sabbath which was meant to interrupt our worldly tendencies and bring to our minds the things of another world? Are they not rather against the Sabbath which lies at the root of all true religion and righteousness? You may do all such things in all good conscience and in the use of your Christian freedom; but is their influence good in your own home, and among your own friends and neighbors? Does your example in the things you do in all good conscience prove advantageous and profitable in that it builds up the Church of God and the cause of righteousness in your midst? Are they not a most subtle foe to the truest spirituality in yourselves, and your best influence on others? Do your families not unconsciously learn that diligent in business is almost all you really mean to be whole family is kept at home by a wise rein this life; and do they not need to learn straint and a wise provision that shall make that with your diligence in business you hold | it a delightful place to stay in, and which is in high esteem the things of the kingdom | spent in fostering good influences that magof God; and that you are willing to lose in nify the spiritual side of life and the heavenly

tian men you are free to do these things, if | may be gotten from a sermon and a Sabbathyou decide that they are right, but I ask if freedom from them is not a higher and better kind of freedom? would you not consider | the Christian world not only a respect for it nobler not to be disposed that way?

be retarded by your example?

There are many other things of which I might speak. That of which I have spoken is representative. I will speak of another representative thing: the habit of going to the shore, for the Sabbath-day, either on Friday night, or Sabbath morning. In the case of those who are living there for the Summer, I have nothing to say, except per- following extract: haps, that it would seem better for them, if they have teams, to go to church somewhere for the sake of themselves and their families. If I may judge of what is done by Christian Seventh-day Baptists now, by what was done there six years ago, I should say that the beach is not the best place in the world for influences that are really spiritual, the influences which the Sabbath is supposed to foster. It is not my purpose to condemn going to the beach to spend the Sabbath; rather is it my duty to take it for granted that if you do so, you do so conscientiously, having decided that it is right, and therefore you are free to go. Neither is it my duty to lay down the law to you in the matter, and tell you what you may, and may not do, for you are as intelligent of conscience as I but I do have an opinion which is, that it does not on the whole profit you bodily or mentally, and does not at all. profit you spiritually, nor does it build up the cause of religion and righteousness and the Sabbathday. And I ask you whether if you were living on a high plane of Christian life you would do any such thing; whether if you were such a Christian as is in your minds, of the highest type, you would not rather find it grating to your feelings and contrary to your convictions to do such a thing? Then, if we grant that it builds up neither yourselves nor the cause of religion and righteousness, but rather helps to tear down both, is there not a new question of conscience for you to consider, viz., whether you can in good conscience do that which is detrimental to the Church, and the progress of the kingdom of God in the world? It is not bell. all respects, and would in all respects leave necessary to mention any other things of

business alone, even if it were at a loss now this class.

We do not need the daily paper on the of the Christian's life with reference to his acquirements. It is easy to say we can wor-Sabbath. If we have money enough to take freedom, you are able to apply it to your lives one, we have money enough to provide our- on the whole. What the American nation selves with some more profitable and inter- needs now is a quiet Sabbath of rest, spent much as do the daily glasses of beer or the | we may help bring this about, not by indaily cigars. The American people are in- dulging ourselves on the Sabbath in those temperate in the use of the daily paper. And | things we think perfectly lawful, but by I think that you, my brethren, would find a living according to the rule of the Apostle, willing self-denial of a great deal more ad- and finding our highest freedom to consist vantage to you than the indulgence on the in a life which helps on the cause of religion Sabbath. I do not mean that denial which | and righteousness and our own growth in

The Sabbath is essentially a family's day, that we have to do so and so, but that which | which the family ought to spend together is willing and cheerful and free. There are at home and at church. It ought to be a influences enough, my brethren, in our daily day of quiet and rest, and a day which helps counteract the tendency to worldliness which we need, at least once a week, to break away | is the danger of all who are so busy with the duties and cares of their callings, and so prepare us to go out of the world with some love for other things than such as are of this material world which we must leave behind us. It is a day to remember God as our Creator and Father, and we ought to set ourselves about such a discipline as shall make the Sabbath just such a day as helps us fasten our affections on the heavenly and the eternal. A Sabbath rightly spent is the best antidote to materialism and the best help to a true spiritual life.

My brethren, there is a great distance between the plane on which the apostle lived, the apostle who, while free to all things not essentially wrong, was so much freer than that, that he lived the Christian life by a free impulse, and the plane on which too many Christians live, who are careless of their influence and do not care whether their freedom is for the upbuilding or the destroying of the church. No nobler words ever were written than this apostle's: "If meat make my brother to stumble, I will eat no meat while the world standeth, lest I make my brother to stumble." I plead for no return of the severity of Sabbath observance which people imagine was characteristic of the Puritan time, but I do plead for a Sabbath quietly spent at home, in which the business rather than that the kingdom of side of life. I do plead for a Sabbath, a God and Jesus Christ should suffer loss or proper portion of which is spent in the house God, and which is sacred to religious in-As I said, I will not deny that as Chris- struction, at least to the extent of that which school lesson. And I wish Seventh-day Baptists would believe it their mission to teach the law of the Sabbath, but to show them in what a true Christian Sabbath consists, that it is a free and joyous day, and not a burden and a dread.

> JUST JUDGMENT.-A correspondent of the Pacific Methodist offers some good thoughts in an article entitled "The Sun day Law Reviewed." From it we take the

"The only redeeming principle in the law that I can see, is the closing of saloons and bars on Sunday, that is desirable; but it has failed to effect the desired end, and I think the principal reason is, the Sunday Law is too discriminating, and also proscriptive in character. All men engaged in any lawful business consider themselves entitled to equal rights and privileges before the law, and I can not see any valid reason why they should not. And there are many thousands of Jews and Christian Gentiles in this State, whose judgments and consciences tell them that the seventh day, the day the Lord finshed his works, rested, blessed and hallowed as the Sabbath day, is now the right Sabbath day for man to keep holy to the Lord and rest in, and they have, 'God spake all these words saying,' for it; and that is more than we have for our first-day-of-the-week-resurrection-Sabbath day. This undeniable truth ought to be sufficient to entitle them to at least a charitable consideration, by all Christian people. - Signs of the Times.

THE Word of God lies at the foundation of all moral improvement. In it no law is more clearly or forcibly defined than the one relating to the observance of the Sabbath. Under the old Mosaic economy, this law was rigidly enforced. Then it was that the people rested in a consciousness of God's favor, but when in their blindness and hardness of heart, they drifted from this sure anchorage, they lapsed into a state of idolatry, and soon as a nation lost their prestige. This law in its demands is as strong, is as binding to-day as it was then. Hence inasmuch as it aims to lift man generically to a higher plane of living, it is not only the privilege, but the duty, of all good citizens, and more especially of those to whom God has committed the administration of law, to see that this Sabbath law is observed, -Rev. James B. Camp-

PUBLIC WORSHIP NECESSARY. - Without action we grow stagnant, or retrograde in and then, they would be infinitely the gain- If I have rightly expounded the principle things pertaining to morals as in mental ship God by reading a good sermon at home.
The cares of the household often crowd out sacred, all make regular church-going a ne-

roundings, the inspiration to better living. the book we mean to read. The spirit of cessity to those who would keep their Chrisesting reading for the Sabbath. The daily at home and in the house of God. What that the house of God gives, the taking of be a joy to themselves, and an inspiration to the mind from every-day duties and sur- others. - Congregationalist.

TRACT SOCIETY-TREASURER'S REPORT.

(Continued.)

OUTLOOK ACCOUNT

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Mrs. A. K. Witter, Alfred Centre N V		
Mrs. A. K. Witter, Alfred Centre, N. Y. Peter Wooden, Plainfield, N. J. Mrs. M. G. Stillman, Rye, N. V.	••••••••	. \$ 5.00
Mrs. M. G. Stillman, Rye, N. Y. F. S. Wells, Plainfield, N. J.		·· 10 00 ·· 25 00
J. M. Titsworth	• • • • • • • • • • • • •	. 25 00
Mrs. M. I. Gowen, March 7	• • • • • • • • • • • • •	25 00
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C. Potter, Jr., Plainfield, N. J. Mrs. H. W. Randolph, Walworth, Wis. Geo. H. Babcock, Plainfield, N. J. C. D. Potter, Adam's Centre, N. Y. A. E. Main, Ashaway, R. I.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	. 900 00
Geo. H. Babcock, Plainfield N I	••••••••	. 2 00
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MILTON JUNCTION, Wis., Sept. 3, 1882.

J. D. SPICER, Aud. Com.

J. P. HUBBARD, Esq.,

Treasurer of the American Sabbath Tract Society:

Dear Brother, - In behalf of the Milton Junction Church and society, I report to you what they have done during the present Conference year for Sabbath reform work. &c. We have raised to aid Eld. Velthuysen in publishing his paper, \$168; to aid Eld. Rolf in Norway, \$80; for tent work in the North-Western Association, \$48 30; for Sabbath reform work in Southern Illinois, by the Ladies of Milton Junction, per M. S. Wardner, \$20; by N. Wardner, 3 70, making a total of \$320.

The above Report has been examined, and compared with the vouchers and

The above sum, besides church collections, was made up as follows:

FOR EUROPEAN MISSION. Photographs sold Woman's Mission Society, Farina Clark Bro.'s N. Wardner Lottie Baldwin O. V. Burdick Mrs. M. Forbes A Friend 50 00 Milton Junction Auxiliady Tract Society Orin Vincent and wife Sabbath reform work in Southern Illinois, by M. S. Wardner, from the ladies of Milton Junction.

The above entitles to sixteen life memberships, for which the following names are presented: By request of Milton Mission Band: Mrs. Dolly B. Maxson, Albert W. Maxson, Chas. B. Hull, Clara A. Maryott, Ross Davis, and Geo. W. Post. Auxiliary Tract Society: Nathan Wardner and Mrs. O. B. Wardner. Ladies of Milton Junction: Mrs. Sarah L. Wardner. The remainder as follows: W. L. V. Crandall, Mrs. A. C. Babcock, Zina Gilbert, Grove D. Clarke, Mrs Mary E. Post, Frank Wells, Orson C. Garthwaite. ave distributed, and furnished others to distribute, 20,794 pages of Sab-Respectfully yours

N. WARDINE bath literature within the year.

(Concluded on eighth page)

The Sabbath Recorden.

Alfred Centre, N. Y., Fifth-day, December 7, 1882. REV. L. A. PLATTS,

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

ATTENTION is again called to the fact that we have reduced the price of the Lesson Leaves from 75 cents to 60 cents per hundred per month. Orders for January should be in by the 15th of this month, that we may know how many to print, as we do not wish to print many more than will be wanted.

THE many friends of Bro. H. D. Clarke who have followed with interest the accounts of his labor in tent work and tract distribution, will be pleased to read the following from the Brookfield Courier, and will doubt less pray fervently that his labors as pastor may be abundantly blessed:

"H. D. Clarke, of Leonardsville, has accepted the pastorate of the Seventh-day Baptist Church at Verona, N. Y."

A LETTER just received from Bro. Velthuysen, dated Nov. 17th, announces the safe arrival, the day previous, of himself and daughter at their home in Holland, having had a stormy though safe voyage of fifteen days. They give devout thanks to God whose protecting care has been over them, and send Christian salutation to all the brotherhood in this country. We may hope to see something from Bro. Velthuysen's own pen soon.

A PASTOR writes to the Advance that on one occasion he found one of the meetings of the Church posted up as a "weakly physical development as to sap the strength prayer-meeting." This notice might have been worse worded if the usual term "regular" had been prefixed. To how many of our own Church prayer-meetings would such a notice be applicable? This question is not raised for the purpose of exciting a smile, but in the hope that many may be led to ask, "What is my duty to our prayer-meeting?"

LAST week we called attention to the opening for work by our people in Dakota Territory. This week we publish a short communication on the character of the Territory, and the rapidity with which it is being settled up, and improvements of various sorts are being introduced. With all these will come Church organizations and the settlement of society. That denomination which is quickest to see opportunities and most prompt to improve them, will, other things being equal, gain the surest foothold. There is little doubt that in the past many opportunities have been lost to us while we have been debating whether we should go in and occupy. Shall it be so

"A REAL blessing is the Stylographic Pen. It is the neatest writing instrument we have ever seen for the desk and the pocket, and uses any common ink, holding enough to write several days without refilling. It combines all the readiness of a lead pencil and the durability of any pen. For speed and legibility, it is marvelous. There is no stopping to dip for ink when a word is half written. The entire material of the pen is non-corrosive. When it is not in use it may be closed up and laid away, or carried in the pocket for weeks, it being perfectly air tight, and then in a moment put to work."

We have used one of these pens for some time, and would not be without it. The Stylographic Pen Company, at 290 Washington Street, Boston, Mass., is now offering them at prices ranging from \$2 to \$3, according to the style of finish and length of pen. They will send pen complete on receipt of price, by return mail.

No one, in a healthy state of mind and morals, wants to be forgotten. It is pleasant to fill some place in the thoughts of another. The poet sang well,

"Twould be joy beyond measure,
To know that they miss me at home."

Prompted by this universal desire to be remembered, men strive for fame, both for the pleasure that it now brings them, and for the satisfaction it affords them to know uments, build halls and found schools, public institutions, &c., and connect them with

particularly appropriate even if it were possible. Shall we then conclude that the deto be unsatisfied? Rather let us remember | ered, every one that shall be found written | that each one of us is remembered for what we in the book, and many of them that sleep are, as well as for what we do. The kindly in the dust of the earth shall awake, some manly bearing, the helpful disposition, the everlasting contempt." Daniel 12: 1, 2. brave, noble purpose of life, all that which endears us to our fellow-men while we live, will make our memory lasting and fragrant when we are gone.

THE following, taken from the New York Medical Times, should be carefully read by every young man who has any inclination, and who is exposed to any temptation to indulge in the use of the all too popular cigarette. Since it is shown on so good authority that the practice of smoking is so highly injurious to growing boys, who can tell why the same thing is not also injurious to grown up boys proportionate to their greater strength to resist the effects of active poison in the system:

"There can be no question that the use of tobacco in any form by boys and young men who have not yet completed the full term of physical development is always pernicious. It is among this class that the vice is increasing to an alarming extent. The boy, even before he enters his teens, takes a few whiffs of the cigarette, and as he grows older, thinks nothing of smoking them by the dozen. As a general thing there is more nicotine in the cigarette than in the cigar or pipe. One reason is, that a majority of cheap cigarettes are made from cigar stumps which are carefully collected for that purpose. These cigar stumps are saturated with nicotine distilled into them by the slow combustion of the cigar, and the effect upon the nervons system of the young is such as to derange digestion, impair the action of the heart, and so far interfere with healthy and manhood of the slave of this pernicious vice, opening wide the door to other vices.

INVITING FIELDS.

It has been so often said, in our public meetings, by preachers, and in the Annual Reports of our Executive Boards, that inviting fields of labor are opening to us on every employed to round out a sentence, or at best to produce a temporary enthusiasm. We could hardly be more mistaken. It is no figure of speech, nor is it any exaggeration of the simple truth to say that, especially from the South and West, eager hands are stretched out to us imploring us to preach to the hungry people the words of life, including the doctrine of the Sabbath. The following extracts from a letter of Prof. A. R. Crandall, of Lexington, Ky., not intended for publication, is only one of the many which point out the inviting and promising

"In Elliot county, where I have done considerable work, a good many people express a widespread interest in Sabbath troth. The condition of religious affairs everywhere, in the mountain region as in Northern Kentucky, is somewhat peculiar. A good faithful leader on the ground almost anywhere would gather around him followers in considerable numbers, but it would take time to lead them up to Christian vitality of a self-depending, self-supporting kind, simply because this sort of leadership has not been known. Children, to all intents and purposes, in religious affairs, need to be schooled all the way up from the elements in the practice of religion. But there is a good field right here if rightly occupied.

"I have boarded at Mr. T. B. Hutchinson's in Elliot county from time to time, spending Sabbath there when in that region. I find him well posted on the Sabbath question, a diligent reader, and an upright man of good habits. He has often expressed a wish that some of our ministers would come into that

Communications.

"But let your communication be, Yea, yea; Nay, nay: for whatsoever is more than these cometh of

THE GREAT TRIBULATION.

"For there shall be great tribulation, such as was not since the beginning of the world that they will be remembered and missed to this time, no nor ever shall be." Matt. after they have obeyed the last call of God 24: 21. "And they shall fall by the edge of the labors of the cultured of all ages, he of the Gentiles be fulfilled." Luke 21: 24. "Alas! for the day is great, so that none is noble men. "The stream can not rise high-

time of trouble, such as never was, since took him under his own training those forty there was a nation even to that same time:

Jeremiah, and Daniel 12: 1, refer to the tribulations of the Jews, and Daniel 12: 2, refer to their deliverence by a spiritual resurrection or conversion as expressed in Romans, "What shall the receiving of them be but life from the dead?" ch. 11: 15, "A glorious resurrection" and in Ezekiel 37, "by the vision of the resurrection of dry bones, God represents to the prophet the restoration of his people from their present depraved condition. ver. 1-14. By another symbol, he sets forth the reunion of Judah and Israel in one body. ver. 15-22. From this event he then passes immediately to the future enlargement of the spiritual Israel under the reign of the Messiah of which the restoration of literal Israel was an earnest and for which it prepared the way. (Family Bible.) "He will put his Spirit in them (v. 14) and cause them to walk in his stabutes." ch. 36: 27. "Blessed and holy are they that have a part in this resurrection; on such the second death hath no power." "Now if the fall of them be the riches of the world, and the diminishing of them the riches of the Gentiles, how much more their fullness?" Rom. 11: 12. "For I would not brethren, that ye should be ignorant of this mystery lest ye should be wise in your own conceits that blindness in part is happened to Israel until the fullness of the Gentiles be come in, and so all Israel shall be saved; as it is writ ten, There shall come out of Zion the Deliverer, and shall turn away ungodliness from Jacob. For this is my covenant unto them when I shall take away their sins." Rom. 11: 26, 27. As touching the election, they are beloved for the father's sake. v. 28. Is it not time that we as a people were making-an effort that through "our mercy they also may obtain mercy?" v. 31.

*End of the Turkish Empire, Daniel 11: 45, Rev.

FROM A LONE SABBATH-KEEPER.

NEW MADRID. Mo., Nov. 23, 1882. I am still standing out boldly for truth, hand, that we are in some danger of looking in defense of God's long neglected Sabbath, upon such expressions as mere platitudes and all Bible truths; but you must know I have a pretty severe time of it, situated as I am, confronted by the enemy on every side but the battle is not so tough now as it was, for I have broken into some of the enemy's ranks, and they are seeing the error of their way; and where I was looked upon with contempt at first for preaching this Sabbath truth, I am gladly welcomed now, but still there is a large battle to fight here yet, before the enemy is conquered, and I think the field is pretty well open for the work in this neighborhood now. Some acknowledge that the seventh day is the Sabsome are seriously considering the subject, I | Fatherhood of God. think. Some have had their attention called a belief in the Sabbath of the Bible, and that had never thought upon the subject besome say that they are going to observe it. fore. I think what we most need now is some preaching of the right kind, or, in other words, some pulpit preaching on the Sabbath as well as other subjects. I have distributed 192 Sabbath tracts. I think prejudice against the Sabbath is fast losing its ground here. Oh that everybody would learn to reverence God by keeping his commandments and obeying him in all things. May God hasten the day when all over this broad land of ours, and other climes, shall learn the gospel in its purity. Hasten the ly encourage the friends of temperance. At time when ignorance, error, and sin of every a county convention, held in Watertown, kind, shall be driven from the church of November 21st, arrangements were made to tianity. I delight in keeping the Sabbath.

The SABBATH RECORDER is a welcome visitor to me, and how I like to read its pages, and greet it from week to week, with a hearty welcome. We have had good other places, this year, and business is in a the conflict, indeed are inviting it. H. P. GRACE.

Dome News.

New York. ALFRED CENTRE.

Thanksgiving services were observed by

sire to be remembered was born in us only and at that time thy people shall be deliv- of Sinai. As Moses had his preparation for life's work through intellectual and spiritual culture, so all should seek to be prepared for spirit, the gentle life, the sweet charity, the to everlasting life, and some to shame and be leaders. It is necessary, for the welfare their work, especially they who are called to Mr. B. and wife, and thus pleasantly remind of this nation, that we have men for public Do not these passages in Matthew, Luke, places who have a spiritual culture as well as the culture of our schools.

Thanksgiving night, the Ladies' Auxiliary Sabbath Tract Society held its annual session. The house was well filled, and the programme, though short, was interesting and instructive.

Last Sabbath, E. P. Saunders, a member of the Theological Class, supplied the pulpit the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marhere. He gave a very good and interesting sermon; subject, "The two roads."

Quite a number of the citizens have been over to Elm Valley two nights within a week, to assist Elder Lewis in his meetings there.

WEST EDMESTON-REDEDICATION. The house of worship of the West Edmeston Seventh-day Baptist Church was rededicated on Sixth-day, Nov. 24th. The services were held at 11 o'clock A. M., in the following order: Reading of the Scriptures by J. M. Todd. Prayer, by Stephen Burdick. Sermon by J. M. Todd, from Haggai 2:9, "The glory of this latter house shall be greater than the former, saith the Lord of hosts." The Building Committee made a statement showing that about \$800 had been expended in making the house new inside, furnishing new pews, new windows, carpet, stove, etc., etc. To meet this outlay a committee of the Women's Tract Society had raised over \$500, leaving an indebtedness of about \$270. This was fully provided for by the generous offerings of those present, and the services were concluded with a dedicatory prayer by the pastor. It is highly creditable to the people that they have so thoroughly it so neat and attractive, and given it to the Lord free from debt. May he now grant their prayer for spiritual prosperity.

It will give joy to friends of the pastor who have prayed for the recovery of his son, to know that he is so far restored as to be able to sit up some every day, read, play the organ, etc. It is hoped that he will soon regain the use of his limbs so as walk again. The great improvement in his condition seems like raising one from the dead, for which God be praised.

J. B. CLARKE.

ADAMS CENTRE.

Eld. Campbell has returned to his home here after a few weeks missionary labor among some of the pastorless Churches of this Association.

The two First-day Baptist Churches, and the Seventh-day Baptist Church of this place have, for many years, held union services on Thanksgiving day. This year the service was in the Seventh-day church, the pastor preaching the sermon from Deut. 32. bath, but still treat the subject lightly and 6, "Is not he thy Father?" Subject: The

Our Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor which has a membership of over sixty, held their first social last Tuesday evening. The visiting was interspersed with music and declamations, and a collection for the cause. This Society also maintain a weekly prayer-meeting, which is well attended and full of interest.

The work of canvassing our county for Constitutional Prohibition was only partially done last Spring, owing to the lateness of the season. But enough was done to great-Christ, and we shall have primitive Chris- energetically push the canvass to completion. The result will unquestionably show a large majority of legal voters in the county in others expect something from us? For near favor of Prohibition. A great struggle over this question in this country is evidently impending. But the moral backbone and crops of both wheat and corn here, as well as sinew of the country are bracing to meet prosperous condition, for which we have struggle will be fierce and may be long, but in the end purity and right will triumph.

DEC, 1, 1882.

Rhode Island. ASHAWAY.

The social events most noticeable for a few days past have been a gathering of the employees of H. L. Crandall & Co., whom Mr. the First Alfred Church, President Allen, Crandall had invited to spend the evening preaching the sermon, Theme, "The nature at his house, Nov. 18th, and partake of an and relation of culture to National Govern- oyster supper. After the supper was over, ment." Text, Acts 7: 22. After speaking and the guests had been supplied with fruit, of the advantages we enjoy as the result of ice cream, and confectionery, Mr. Crandall which flow the streams of improvement and a black ebony cane with a gold head, worth civilization. He showed that no nation can \$15 and \$40 respectively. These were presented by those who had worked in the line mon, by Rev. L. E. Livermore, from the

ger was sent to her, saying, "You have a caller at your house." She made haste to go home, and found her parlor and sitting-room well filled with friends and neighbors, forty or more, who had thought it best to call on them of the flight of time, it being the fifteenth anniversary of their wedding. Quite a number of presents of glass, in its various forms, were left on a table in the dining-room. The evening was spent in a pleasant manner in greetings, music, refreshments, and social chat.

The next was a surprise visit to Mr. and Mrs. Edward G. Cundall, on the evening of riage, when their friends came in upon them suddenly, bringing with them several of those articles which help to make up a "silver wedding." After taking things in their own hands, the friends set up the table, and forty took supper. Gatherings of friends like these make the landmarks along life's pathway to appear bright, and keep up a pleasant and profitable social feeling in a community.

Thanksgiving-day was observed by a meeting in the church. The snow hindered some from coming, but those who went were glad to be there, and to enjoy the praise service arranged by our pastor, consisting of readings from the books of Job and Psalms, the singing of anthems by the choir, and hymns by congregation and choir. A. E. Main was present, and assisted in the service. The pastor gave a most interesting sermon on Christian duties as citizens in a country where each can participate in the law-making and in the election of its officers.

Sabbath eve, Dec. 1, the missionary concert took a very interesting turn, something being reported from each Association, as well as from the foreign fields. Mr. Main gave a very interesting account of his visit among the Scandinavians in Dakota, who keep the seventh day; also of the cause of their havrenovated their place of worship and made ing no church organization, and the prospects of soon seeing them in the North-Western Association.

HOPKINTON CITY. Death has made a sad inroad upon our little Church, removing our dear pastor, Rev. S. S. Griswold, and our highly esteemed Senior Deacon, Josiah Langworthy, which events have draped both our house of worship and the hearts of our people in deep mourning, and often caused the earnest, sad inquiry to arise how and by whom shall their places be filled? Yet there seems to be a united effort on the part of the Church to go on striving as best they can, to do so. On the 12th of November, the Church held a meeting for business which was well attended by both brethren and sisters. A committee was appointed to make arrangements for the temporary supply of the desk, and also take steps looking toward settling a pastor, at as early a date as practicable. In our season of sorrow and loneliness, Rev. J. R. Irish of Rockville, kindly offered to supply us with preaching for the month of November, and Rev. W. C. Titsworth on the first Sabbath in December (gratis), which service will ever be held in kind remembrance by the Church. Through an arrangement of the committee, Eld. Irish, together with others, will continue to supply the desk for an indefinite time. Our earnest prayer is that we may be able to settle a permanent pastor under whose labors the Church shall be prospered, at no very distant date. w.

New Jersey.

It has been some time since there have appeared in the SABBATH RECORDER Items from this place. We are always interested in reading the Home News from other places; then we are led to inquire, Why should not seven years, we were without a pastor; but the debt of the church has been paid off, and we again have a pastor. During those years, the services were generally conducted by the deacons, they occupying on alternate Sabbaths. Arrangements have been made with Rev. O. D. Williams, who entered upon his duties as pastor the first Sabbath in November. We trust that much good will result from this union.

The Yearly Meeting of the New Jersey and New York City Churches was held with us this year, during three days and evenings, commencing on Sixth-day, Nov. 17th. On Sixth-day morning the attendance was good for Sixth-day, and after that the house was and gone hence. It is under the stimulus of the sword, and shall be led away captive said, The church is the great source from made the recipient of a nice easy-chair and Plainfield, delivered three, and Rev. L. E. Livermore, of New Market, two. They were able and practical. The Introductory Serthe name, the honor, and memory of which but he shall be saved out of it." Jer. 30: 7. more noble than its citizens. Though by Mr. Isaac Cundall. Mr. Crandall prizes ent. And surely every one should have heard We seek to perpetuate. All this is well. "And at that time shall Michael stand up, "Moses was learned in all the wisdom of the his chair and cane far above their gold value. The sermon to young men on Sabbath even-But we can not all be thus honored. Such the great prince which standeth for the children of thy people; and there shall be a commemoration of our name would not be children of thy people; and there shall be a commemoration of our name would not be children of thy people; and there shall be a commemoration of our name would not be children of thy people; and there shall be a commemoration of our name would not be children of thy people; and there shall be a commemoration of our name would not be children of thy people; and there shall be a commemoration of our name would not be children of thy people; and there shall be a commemoration of our name would not be children of thy people; and there shall be a commemoration of our name would not be children of thy people; and there shall be a commemoration of our name would not be children of thy people; and there shall be a commemoration of our name would not be children of thy people; and there shall be a commemoration of our name would not be children of thy people; and there shall be a commemoration of our name would not be children of thy people; and there shall be a commemoration of our name would not be children of thy people; and there shall be a commemoration of our name would not be children of thy people; and there shall be a commemoration of our name would not be children of thy people; and there shall be a commemoration of our name would not be children of thy people; and there shall be a commemoration of our name would not be children of thy people; and there shall be a commemoration of our name would not be children of thy people; and there shall be a commemoration of our name would not be children of thy people; and there shall be a commemoration of our name would not be children of thy people; and there shall be a commemoration of our name would not be children of thy people; and there shall be a commemoration of our name would not be children of thy people; and there shall be a commemoration of our name would not be children of thy people; and there

Des. I. D. Titera this meeting, man bore testimony t Higher ground th taken by several. school exercises interesting and printerest of this Y

Bro. Geo. W. B

well sermon to the

bath. It was indee

pastor and people

connected with the twenty years. Was this Church when and has been a co ever since. Has bee bath-school a greate since uniting with f ten years has served as preacher, and for served as pastor. many tears were shed ple realized that it years at least, perhi would be permitted to together. The long nection in church re hearts with stronger until the parting time ing after the Sabbath ty, nearly every one br house of Bro. D. B. and his family a fare the evening was about conversation, Bro. B called together and m a few valuable present \$24. Among the pres somely-bound Oxford use. Bro. F. O. Bi "tokens of regards" and friends. The ren were responded to by Dea. W. B. West, Bro Bro. Geo. W. Buten Potter from Albion Cornet Band was pr music for the occasion. farewell reception for t ily was a pleasant sf friends separated, invo Almighty God to accom and his family to their and earnestly hoping Little Genesee will op their reception.

Our house of worship plastered. Everything and it is thought that w on hand, or at our call, all off except the seating

Nov. 24, 1882.

at Sabbath worship cont

The material for the p be on the ground. The weather is and ha

tumn delightful. The smooth and hard so that haul immense loads of New corn has been com three weeks. It is now s cents per bushel from directly into steam shelle lately have been runnin thence into cars for Chic

Several new buildings them a new Post Office. everywhere, especially in Business men are location towns. The demand for plied.

Occasionally there other Seventh-day societie of the West Hallock Chi bought a farm here, and

The interest in the me the time gradually wideni A good work has been do bath, the 25th inst., eight by the pastor. Next Sabl low. These are largely. hope of the Church. Tw of the Sabbath-school, wi who are of sufficient age life, identifying themselve in life and effort. On the Sabbath, such as were pre tized, were received into usual way. It gives us it hear so many young conve gladness and brightness to Enem lives as they follows Listing preaches ha last ing Kraje (il memor) (1816) ing Kraje (il memor) (1816)

next was a surprise visit to Mr. and dward G. Cundall, on the evening of enty-fifth anniversary of their marwhen their friends came in upon them ly, bringing with them several of rticles which help to make up a "sildding." After taking things in their inds, the friends set up the table, and cook supper. Gatherings of friends ese make the landmarks along life's y to appear bright, and keep up a sand profitable social feeling in a

ksgiving-day was observed by a meethe church. The snow hindered some oming, but those who went were glad iere, and to enjoy the praise service d by our pastor, consisting of readm the books of Job and Psalms, the of anthems by the choir, and hymns regation and choir. A. E. Main was and assisted in the service. The ave a most interesting sermon on duties as citizens in a country ch can participate in the law-making ie election of its officers.

th eve, Dec. 1, the missionary con-8 very interesting turn, something ported from each Association, as well the foreign fields. Mr. Main gave a eresting account of his visit among ndinavians in Dakota, who keep the day; also of the cause of their havnurch organization, and the prossoon seeing them in the North-Association.

HOPKINTON CITY.

has made a sad inroad upon our urch, removing our dear pastor, S. Griswold, and our highly esenior Deacon, Josiah Langworthy, ents have draped both our house of and the hearts of our people in rning, and often caused the earnest, ty to arise how and by whom shall es be filled? Yet there seems to effort on the part of the Church striving as best they can, to do so. th of November, the Church held a or business which was well attended rethren and sisters. A committee unted to make arrangements for prary supply of the desk, and also clooking toward settling a pastor, va date as practicable. In our sorrow and loneliness, Rev. J. R. ockville, kindly offered to supply caching for the month of Novemkev. W. C. Titsworth on the first December (gratis), which service e held in kind remembrance by Through an arrangement of ittee, Eld. Irish, together with continue to supply the desk for ite time. Our earnest prayer is y be able to settle a permanent er whose labors the Church shall d; at no very distant date. w.

New Jersey. MARLBORO,

Nov. 26, 1882. en some time since there have ape Sabbath Recorder items from We are always interested in Home News from other places; led to inquire, Why should not ct something from us? For near we were without a pastor; but he church has been paid off, and ve a pastor. During those years, were generally conducted by the Coccupying on alternate Sabtogements have been made with Williams, who entered upon his tor the first Sabbath in Novemist that much good will result

Meeting of the New Jersey City Churches was held with during three days and evenings, on Sixth-day, Nov. 17th. On orning the attendance was good wand after that the house was ich meeting, even carriage seats the available space. Of the peached, Rev. A. H. Lewis, of vered three, and Rev. L. E. New Market, two. They were The Introductory Ser-LE Livermore, from the on I stand at the door and aly impressed every one presevery one should have heard tig men on Sabbath even-Tie preparatory

Dea. I. D. Titsworth, of New Market. At | ist. During these few weeks, the work, interesting and profitable. Long will the interest of this Yearly Meeting be felt. J. C. Bowen.

Wisconsin

UTICA.

Bro. Geo. W. Burdick preached his farewell sermon to the Church at Utica last Sabbath. It was indeed a sad occasion to both pastor and people. Bro. Burdick has been connected with the Utica Church for about twenty years. Was baptized and united with this Church when about sixteen years of age, ever since. Has been a teacher in the Sabbath-school a greater portion of the time since uniting with the Church, and for about ten years has served the Church more or less as preacher, and for the past five years has served as pastor. It is no wonder then that many tears were shed when pastor and people realized that it was the last time for years at least, perhaps forever, that they would be permitted to meet to worship God nection in church relationship had bound or in part by Egypt. hearts with stronger ties than was realized until the parting time came. On the evening after the Sabbath, the Church and society, nearly every one being present, met at the the evening was about half spent in pleasant conversation, Bro. B. and his family were called together and made the receipients of use. Bro. F. O. Burdick presented the custody of the secretary of the navy. "tokens of regards" in behalf of the Church and friends. The remarks of presentation Bro. Geo. W. Buten; also by Dea. S. R. Potter from Albion Church. The Utica Cornet Band was present, and gave fine music for the occasion. All through, the Almighty God to accompany Bro. Burdick and his family to their new field of labor, their reception. Nov. 24, 1882.

Kansas.

Our house of worship is being lathed and plastered. Everything is paid for so far, and it is thought that we have money enough on hand, or at our call, to finish the house all off except the seating. The attendance at Sabbath worship continues good.

Illinois.

The material for the parsonage will soon be on the ground.

The weather is and has been all the Autumn delightful. The roads have been very smooth and hard so that farmers are able to haul immense loads of grain to market. New corn has been coming in for two or three weeks. It is now selling for forty-two cents per bushel from the field. It goes directly into steam shellers, some of which lately have been running night and day, thence into cars for Chicago.

Several new buildings are going up, among them a new Post Office. Thrift is apparent everywhere, especially in business quarters. Business men are locating here, from other towns. The demand for houses is not supplied.

Occasionally there are accessions from other Seventh-day societies. Dea. Crosley, of the West Hallock Church, has recently bought a farm here, and will soon be one of us.

The interest in the meetings has been all the time gradually widening and deepening. - A good work has been done. On last Sabbath, the 25th inst., eighteen were baptized by the pastor. Next Sabbath more will follow. These are largely young people—the hope of the Church. Two were adults. All of the Sabbath-school, with few exceptions, who are of sufficient age, have begun a new life, identifying themselves with Christians in life and effort. On the evening after the difficulty. Subbath, such as were present of those baptized, were received into the Church in the usual way. It gives us inexpressible joy to hear so many young converts tell of the new gladness and brightness that has come into their lives as they follow the Saviour. Eld. Huffman preaches his last sermon this even-

this meeting, many, both old and young, an important one, has pressed upon us. bore testimony to their love for the Saviour. | Much is accomplished, but a greater work is Higher ground than we have often seen was before us. Happy is the Church that recogtaken by several who spoke. The Sabbath- nizes this fact and bends itself to the duty school exercises on Sabbath afternoon were of culturing these new accessions, encouraging by example, assisting in many ways, being steadfast in all things.

Condensed Aews.

The meeting of the privy council of Dub lin, Nov. 28th, was the most protracted held since the Fenian scare of 1867. Spencer, the lord-lieutenant, presided. It was resolved to proclaim the city under the operation of the curfew section of the repression act, which authorizes the police to arrest all and has been a constant, faithful member hour after sunset, and an hour before sunsuspicious persons on the streets between an A proclamation was agreed to, offering a reward of \$5,000, for information leading to the apprehension and conviction of Field's assailants, with the usual provision of pardon and protection to informers.

Gladstone said that the cost of the war with Egypt is estimated at £3,000,000, including £1,000,000 for the expenses of the Indian contingent. The total cost, including the transportation of troops home, is estimated at £3,500,000. This cost, he said, was down to the 1st of October. From that together. The long and harmonious con- date the charge would be borne either wholly

The Rhine had fallen, Nov. 30th, a foot and a half. There was still six feet of water in the streets of Cologne, Coblentz and Bonn. At Bonn 490 houses were submerged and nearly all the provisions and fodder in the house of Bro. D. B. Coon to give the pastor town destroyed. There is much sickness in and his family a farewell reception. When | the flooded districts, especially among children and the poor.

It was supposed that all the scientific records of the Jeannette expedition were a few valuable presents, amounting to nearly complete copy of Chipp's auroral and mag-\$24. Among the presents given was a hand- netic observations were found among the somely-bound Oxford Bible for the pastor's official papers of DeLong, and is now in the

The railroad war in the West continues. The competing companies have cut the rates on lumber from Keokuk to the Missouri were responded to by the pastor, followed by river points to six cents. The Albert Lea Dea. W. B. West, Bro. W. H. H. Coon, and | route has made the rate five cents a hundred, | regardless of classification, on freight to a large number of places.

The British steamer Cedar Grove, Captain St. John, struck a ledge off White Head, livor; a Legend of the North Land. The legend farewell reception for the pastor and his fam- Guysboro, in the night of Nov. 29th, during runs that the people living where no Spring time a heavy gale, and sunk. At the latest ac- comes, lost their reckoning, and so were unable to friends separated, invoking the blessing of counts one life-boat and nineteen persons tell when Christmas came. After various endeavors

Newspapers show increased bitterness toand earnestly hoping that the brethren at statement that the British government have This legend is told in verse by Miss Josephine Polordered a gunboat to Madgascar. Great indignation is expressed at this action.

The Chicago and Northwestern railroad has declared a quarterly dividend two per cent. on preferred, and a half yearly dividend of three and one half per cent. on common stock, payable December 27th.

It is stated that Hiscock, after congress assembles, will hold daily sessions of his committee, and the appropriation bills will be pushed to an early passage as rapidly as reported from the committee.

The Omaha and Southwestern company has organized with \$3,600,000 capital, to build a road from Washington county. Kansas, to connect with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road, eighty miles.

The monument to the confederate dead was unveiled at Mongolia cemetery, Charleston, S. C., Nov. 30th, in the presence of an immense gathering. Senator Butler delivered the oration.

A fire originating from a cigar stump, destroyed the business portion of the town of Petersburg, Ind., Dec. 3d, with all its records. The loss is estimated at \$40,000.

The Baltimore and Ohio company have been making extensive improvements at Sandusky, Ohio, including the erection of a 300,000 bushel elevator, and docks.

A rebate of fourteen cents from the schedule rate on first-class freight between. Chicago and New York is reported as being made by one of the trunk lines.

The Lackawanna Iron and Coal Co.'s steel mills, located at Scranton, Pa., has shut down indefinitely. Over 1000 men are thrown out of employment.

Mr. Vanderbilt is authority for the statement that the New York Central road for the first time in its history has every availa ble engine and car in use.

DeLesseps, receiving delegates from the English trades union now in France, declared that he was confident that the Panama canal will be finished by 1888.

The French cabinet decided, Nov. 28th, to send a pacific expedition to survey the ceded territory on the Congo and report its

The associated powers have definitely agreed to appoint a commission to meet next Spring, to arrange the Montenegrin frontier

Six hundred Quakers celebrated the two hundredth anniversary of the first meeting of the society of Friends near Jenkintown It is believed that a French company is

secretly organizing at Paris, Bordeaux and

The two receipts of grain at New York for the past season, via Erie canal and Hudson river, was 31,126,000 bushels.

At the New York custom house \$2,159, 231 02 was received for custom duties for the week ending November 25th.

Captain May, of Louisville, Hardin Co., Ky., aged 101 years, has procured a license to marry a lady aged nineteen.

There are extensive inundations in Holland. A large tract of country is submerged. The rivers are still rising.

Transfer books, four per cents. of 1907 and currency sixes closed at Washington on the evening of Nov. 29th.

The Pennsylvania company is reported to have secured the Indianapolis and Evans ville straight line road.

Five hundred employees in the department of public works were discharged during the past two weeks.

The yearly statement of the Reading railroad and coal and iron company, shows a surplus of \$875,000.

Arabi will be amenable to the sentence of death if he re-enters Egypt or its dependen-

An annual dividend of six per cent. has been declared upon Erie preferred stock. The estimated reduction of the public

debt during November is \$5,500,000. The business portion of Bunker Hill, Ill., burned Dec. 3d. Loss \$30,000.

Admiral Seymour and General Wolseley have been gazetied peers.

It is reported that Arabi will be sent to the Cape of Good Hope. Thurlow Weed's will was probated last

For the Holidays.

WE have received from the publishers, Funk & Wagnalls, 10 and 12 Dey St., N. Y., advanced notive of Heroes and Holidays. Talks and stories about Heroes and Holidays, or Ten-minute Sermons to Boys and Girls on the Holidays, and on the International Sunday School Lessons of 1883. The book is edited by Rev. W. F. Crafts, and includes sermons by such well known preachers as Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Rev. Richard Newton, Rev. R. S. Storrs, Rev. B. T. Vincent, Rev. J. L. Hurlbut, &c. Be sides the subjects indicated in the title, there are to be sermons on Missions and Temperance. The book is to be illustrated with forty new cuts and many incidents and object illustrations, which will make it a beautiful holiday gift book. Price, cloth, \$1 25: paper, two parts, 30 cents each.

Anson D. F. RANDOLPH, 900 Broadway, N. Y. Fritz, from London, bound for Halifax and has put out a neat little book under the title of Gelthe lost date was recovered, and ever after

With thoughts of love and gratitude,

lard, with illustrations by Walter Satterlee. 40 cents by mail, pastpaid.

THE Prize Christmas Cards of L. Prang & Co., of Boston, are, as usual, models in excellence of execution, and more than ever before, they embody earnest, true Christian sentiment. In the two series of prizes, one awarded by the best artists in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, and the other by the popular verdict of those visiting the exhibition, the first choice fell upon the same picture. The design is that of a poverty-stricken mother with her two chil dren clinging to her tattered garments, standing beneath a leafless, snow-laden tree, gazing with an intensity born of both fear and delight, at a vision of the Christ child in the arms of its mother, surrounded by a halo of light and warmth. The conception is both tender and strong, suggesting much more than the ordinary Christmas festivity. In the remaining three of each set, we have the angel of peace, groups of cherubs, bonnie children singing Christmas praises, gathering Christmas greens, &c., all beautiful in design and execution. Mr. Prang deserves the gratitude of the public for the direction of such true, artistic talent into this popular channel by his generous prizes.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE. - None of the many cataogues sent out annually by our Seedsmen are more beautiful than Vick's Floral Guide. We notice that Mr. Vick's sons, one of whom was with him when he carried the whole mail in a market basket, are now continuing the business, and we should judge there is the same enterprise and determination to lead as was always exhibited by Mr. Vick. The Floral Guide, with its lithographed cover and three colored plates of Flowers and Vegetables, printed on the best of paper, with elegant illustrations, is furnished for 10 cents, and if you afterwards order it away. The old firm name, James Vick, Rochester, N. Y., will be continued.

WE would call the attention of those desiring a reliable watch for personal use, or as a holiday present to a friend, or of those wanting any article of silverware or jewelry, to the advertisement of John C. Burdick in another column. Mr. Burdick, a lifelong resident of this town, has made a reputation for superior judgment in his line of goods, and for upright dealing, which should commend him to all desiring the class of goods in which he deals.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE regular quarterly meeting of the Executive Board of the Seventh-day Baptist Education Society will be held in the vestry of the church at Alfred Centre N. Y., on the evening after the Sabbath, December 9, 1882.

A. C. LEWIS, Recording 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. For sale by Chester B. Stillman, Alfred Centre.

New York -A Sabbath-school and preaching. His services here will always be held in grateful memory. Eld: Ernst has won the hearts of his charge by his faithful, snx- Utah have been discharged. They found the hearts of his charge by his faithful, snx- Utah have been discharged. They found no indictment under the Edmunds law.

Cal Society 8 rooms, corner 11sh 51. and 24 avenue. Sabbath school at 10.30 A. M., preaching at 11.15. All friends and Sabbath keepers, in the city over the Sabbath, are cordially invited to attend.

Chickens. 16 @— 14@15 Fowls. 14 @— 13@14 Sabbath, are cordially invited to attend.

Chickens. 16 @— 14@15 Fowls. 14 @— 13@14 Sabbath, are cordially invited to attend. ing service every Sabbath at the New York Histori-

THOMAS H. GREEN having removed from Little Genesee to Alfred Centre, N. Y., requests his correspondents to address him at the latter place.

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

MARRIED.

In Berlin, N. Y., Nov. 29, 1882, by Rev. B. F. Rogers, Mr. HERMAS L. TIFT and Miss ETTIE M. SATTERLEE, all of Berlin,

In Westerly, R. I., at the residence of the bride's father, Nov. 22, 1882, by the Rev. Dr. Langworthy of Boston, assisted by Rev. W. C. Titsworth, Mr. JOHN G. LYON, of Pittsburg. Pa., and Miss ADELINA C. LANGWORTHY, daughter of N. H. Langworthy.

At the residence of Ira J. Ordway, 360 W. Ran dolph Street, Nov. 30, 1882, by Rev. O. U. Whitford, Mr. Geobge B. Pierce and Miss Carrie E. CLARKE, both of Chicago.

At the residence of the bride's parents, e near Dodge Centre, Minn., Thanksgiving evening, Nov. 30, 1882, by Rev. G. M. Cottrell, Miss Nellie M A. LANGWORTHY and Mr. GEORGE W. McKean, all of Dodge county.

DIED.

In Wellsville, N. Y., Nov. 23, 1882, of quick consumption, Johnny, son of B. C. and Betsey Trask aged 11 years, 2 months, and 13 days.

In Broadalbin, N. Y., Nov. 24, 1882, Mrs. ELIZA C. HAWLEY, aged 78 years. She had been sick since last Christmas, most of the time confined to her room, and for the past three months, to her bed.

In Walworth, Wis., Nov. 7, 1882, of liver and kidney complaint, ENOCH K. CRANDALL, in his 70th He was born in Brookfield, N. Y., and in early life gave his heart to Jesus, and joined the South Brookfield Seventh-day Baptist Church. When this Church was merged into West Edmeston Church he became a member of it. He came West in 1858, and had lived in Walworth since 1869. He expressed himself as trusting in Jesus, and his death was quiet and peaceful. He leaves the companion of her youth and two children to mourn his

In Chicago, Ill., Nov. 22, 1882, of scarlet fever, ALICE MOORE, second child of N. O. and M. H. Moore, in her 8th year. "Suffer little children, and forbid them not, to come unto me, for of such s the kingdom of heaven.

LETTERS

O. Stillman, F. F. Randolph, A. Vanhorn, Darwin Lippincott, B. W. Millard, Mrs. E. S. Davis, L. E. Livermore 2, S. E. Rogers Clinton R. Lewis, L. C. Rogers, T. A. Petty, Lois Townsend, A. E. Main C. D. Bjersegaard, Daniel Davis, O. U. Whitford, P. P. Richardson, Alva Fitz Randolph, Barton Edwards, G. D. Clarke, A. H. Lewis 2, E. R. Clarke, . Clarke, W. N. McKendrick, J. G. Babcock, Geo. H. Babcock, B. H. Babcock. George Heider, F. S. Hawley, R G. Wilder, G. Velthuysen.

BECEIPTS.

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

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Man Dat D and	Pa	rs to	Vol	No.	1
Mrs. Peter Burdick, Alfred Centre,		00		52	ŀ
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Daniel Davis, Lowville,		00		52	ŀ
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P. P. Richardson, Pulaski III	O.	00		52	1
Mrs. A. A. Gunter, St. Francis, Ark.	á		40	14	
Sarah Root, St. Catharines, Ont.,		00	39	52	
Peter Ring, Big Spring, Dak.,		00	39	52	
T A Patty Edinham Dak.,	4	00	39	52	
T. A. Petty, Edinboro, Pa.,	1	00	39	26	
T. S. Alberti, New Market, N. J.,	4	50	38	52	
A. A. Titsworth, Plainfield,	1	30	38	52	
D. Lipponcott. Bloom Centre, O.,	_	00	39	42	2
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WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Review of the New York market for butter, cheese, etc., for the week ending Dec. 2d, reported for the RECORDER, by David W. Lewis & Co., Produce Commission Merchants, No. 85 and 87 Broad Street, New York. Marking plates furnished

BUTTER. → Receipts for the week were 25,008 packages; exports, none. This has been a holiday week without new features of interest. The market has kept about steady with excellent demand for tip end fancy fresh butter, either creamery or dairy packed, and with a solid firm feeling in well-kept, clean-flavored June firkins. In some instances Elgin creamery brought 39 cents and even 40 cents, but these prices were not general enough to quote. Second and lower grades of butter come in competition with all the make up varieties of lard, tallow, cotton-seed seeds, you deduct the 10 cents, which is really giving oil, etc., etc., and prices are irregular and low. We

	Fancy.	Fine.	Faulty.
Creamery, sour, fresh	37@38	30@35	<u> </u>
". sweet "	32@34	25@30	
'' early make	30@32	25@30	
Imitation creamery. Factory butter.	3 9 @33	25@28	18@20
Dairy, fresh make	@35	15@18 30@33	90,000
" early "	280030	25@28	20@25 16@24
Entire dairies	30@32	25@28	18@24
CHEESE.—Receipts for	the weel	were 39	145 hov.

es: exports, 10,360 boxes. This market continues slow and easy with large receipts, and the main de pendence upon home demand. It is estimated that the English crop is 15 per cent. greater than in the preceding year, and with a slow, foreign consumption the export is light. There is a good distributive domestic trade, and fine September and October cheese are firmly held. We quote:

Fancy.

Fine. Faulty.

10@13 8@10 11@18 6@ 8

	Footen Faulty.	- 1
	Factory 121@13 11@121 8@ 10	in
•	7@10 20 6	ра
	Eggs.—Receipts for the week were 9,857 bbls. and 2,427 boxes. There is good demand for fine	fr \$7
	fresh eggs. We quote:	wi
	Pennsylvania and State freeh	W
:	Canada and Western	Oı
	Limed eggs, prime marks	Vi
	POULTRY.—We quote:	ou
	Fancy. Fins. Faulty.	_

BEANS are in light supply and prices firm. We Marrows, per bushel. 62 lbs. DRIED FRUITS.—We quote: Evaporated apples, ring cut, choice......15 @16 fair to good..........13 @14 Peeled peeches 11 @14 Unpeeled peaches, halves and quarters 5 @ 54 Blackberries.... BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, BEANS, ETC.

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

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

BOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

MAGNIFICENT FAMILY BIBLES.

The Treasury of Song; Mother, Home, and Heaven; Gems for the Fireside; Complete Home; Ridpath s Garfield; The books of Mrs. Holmes, Charles Reade, Augusta J. Evans,

Mary Agnes Flemming, E. P. Roe, and Georgie Sheldon. Twenty-five per cent. below the usual price. WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY, bound in very durable leather, at cost to all our

JOHN SHELDON, Alfred Centre, N. Y.

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DOWN TO THE BOTTOM.

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LOW AS THE LOWEST

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For 1883 is an Elegant Book of 150 pages, 3 Colored Plates of Flowers and Vegetables, and more than 1000 Illustrations of the choicest Flowers, Plants and Vegetables, and Directions for growing. It is handsome enough for the Center Table or a Holiday Present. Send on your name and Post Office address, with 10 cents, and I will send you a copy, postage paid. This is not a quarter of its cost. It is printed in both English and German. If you aft erwards order seeds deduct the 10 cents.

Vick's Seeds are the Best in the World! The Floral Guide will tell you how to get and

Vick's Floral and Vegetable Garden, 175 Pages, Colored Plates, 500 Engravings. For 50 cents in paper covers; \$1, in elegant cloth. In German or

Vick's Illustrated Monthly Magazine-32 Pages, Colored Plate in every number and many fine En gravings. Price, \$1 25 a year; Five Copies for \$5. Specimen Numbers sent for 10 cents; 3 trial copies for 25 cents. JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

1883. HARPER'S WEEKLY.

Harper's Weekly stands at the head of American illustrated weekly journals. By its unpartisan position in politics, its admirable illustrations, its care fully chosen serials, short stories, sketches, and poems, contributed by the foremost artists and authors of the day, it carries instruction and entertainment to thousands of American homes.

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Selected Miscellany.

WHERE DO THE WRINKLES COME FROM?

BY MRS. M. F. BUTTS.

"Where do the wrinkles come from?" And joyous little Grace Looked gravely in the mirror At her rose-tinted face.

Where do the wrinkles come from?" 'Why first, dear, I suppose The heart lets in a sorrow, And then a wrinkle grows.

"Then anger comes a tapping. And the heart's door open's wide; Then hasten naughty envy And discontent and pride.

And the wrinkles follow slowly; For the face has for its part To tell just what is doing Down in the secret heart.

"And the red lips lose their sweetness," "And draw down so," said Grace, And the lovely, youthful angel Goes slowly from the face.

Watch the gate of the heart, my darling, For the heart is the dwelling-place Of the magical angel of beauty, Whose smile is seen in the face."

MURRAY KENT'S VICTORY.

BY KATE SUMNER.

It was on the first day of the term at Dr. Dale's school, and the boys that were back again were gathered in the playground. Suddenly one exclaimed:

-there's no fun or anything else if Murray Kent isn't here."

"Precious little fun he'll bring with him this term," answered Tom Ladd. "Why?" came from all lips, "has any-

thing happened to him?"

A hush fell upon the noisy group. Mur-

ray Kent, bright, merry Murray, Dr. Dale's especial pride, first in his classes and every I don't want the book. Now go in and win." outdoor sport, too; this boy, their hero and pride, was now a Christian—had "turned beamed with joy when he heard the decision.

Ed. Baker broke the stillness. "See here, boys, I don't believe Murray will be altered very much; he's always been the best of us all. At any rate, he's not changed beyond you've wasted flesh enough for it, for your recognition, for there he comes. Let's give own self," said Ed. him a good hearty welcome!"

Little did they guess, as they ran to meet day, and Murray lent me his."

him—each with a wonder in his heart if "Oh!" said Ed. That night he went to Murray was changed, which showed in his Murray's room. greeting-how the boy saw it in all of them, and earnestly prayed he might not bring dis-honor to his Master sname.

But as they watched him the first day or two, they could see no tangible change; he was different, just how they could not tell. "Qar saint," Tom Ladd called him one

time. Ed. Baker turned upon him. "Just | by a "poor boy." you hold up your sneers about Murray; if he's a Christian, he'll be a true one. For crowded out the thoughts of loss.—Examiner my part, I like him better for it, though none of us needed a change for the better so little as he."

There were no more sneers after that, and soon they had forgotten it, all but Ed. He kept close watch of his friend to see if he held out in the way he, too, was "almost persuaded" to tread.

Nearly all of Mr. Dale's boys were sons of well to-do fathers, though a few were helped, or were struggling along themselves. One of the latter class, Joe Hosmer, belonged with our friends to the graduating class. He was a peculiar boy, and not very well liked by the others; but Ed. noticed that this term Murray took more notice of him—seemed try ing to win him from his moroseness to a more genial state of mind. At first, Ed. was inclined to look upon Murray's kindness to Joè as intruding upon his own rights; but his

better nature conquered, and he, too, befriended Joe. "Just for variety's sake, boys," he said "I should have been eager as any to bow before him if he were 'flush.' I'm only varying the monotony of life by bowing because he's empty handed."

At the beginning of the course, a prize of \$100 had been offered to the one who stood highest at the close. It had been offered by an old friend of Dr. Dale's, who, having no relatives, had left his property to schools and poor boys working their way. Thus far, Murray and Joe stood side by side, and Ed. "just ready to jump in if they fell out," he

With Joe it was a serious matter; if he won, he could go on uninterruptedly with his studies; if not, he must work for a year or two anyway, perhaps longer. At that thought he would bend to his studies with redoubled energy. In fact, Ed. told him that should he and Murray continue losing flesh till examinations, there would not be enough left of either to obtain the prize—in that case it would be his.

It had been Murray's ambition to graduate with highest honors. Often had he pictured to himself the day when he would take home to his invalid mother the glad news of his victory. Then, too, had not Uncle Murray promised him a trip to Europe, if successful he would need it to "recuperate," he told

As for Ed., he said if Murray got it he should want to forget Joe entirely; shouldn't you can grow larger than you are, can't the other hand, if Joe was the victor, the thought of poor Murray would make him "Well, that is all that we need to do—ji keep on growing as much as we can, s never mind the rest."

The time passed along till the last week low," grumbled the first one, despairingly, had come; the very last day came finally. It while the other said nothing, but went on was Monday morning; Tuesday the examination began. Every boy was busy, and wore an anxious look-Joe, Murray and Ed. particularly. From the first, a few of the boys had kept in a book the most difficult prob-lems in mathematics, that when reviewing the two young pumpkins.

"Last week," said one man, "they were Murray had promised himself this day to orous one looks, while the other is small and review that branch, but was busy a short | sickly." time in the morning otherwise. He had not commenced when Joe came into his room, his face the very picture of despair. "I've given it up, Murray. I've lost my problem book-there's no hope for it now. I'll give you my congratulations, and go off to hunt up work. You will be the one 'the king delighteth to hopor' without fail." And, overcome by his feelings, Joe turned and left the room, too proud to show more how great the trial was.

For just one moment a thrill of joy went through Murray's heart; then it left, and his face was almost a counterpart of poor Joe's. For weeks the question had haunted him-Ought he, to whom the prize was only a gratification of his pride and ambitionought he to strive against Joe, to whom it meant so much? Very well Murray knew his proud uncle would hold to the termsnone but his mother, perhaps not even she, would forgive or forget he was beaten by a "poor boy." None but Murray knew how

An hour later there was a knock at Joe's door.

"See here, old fellow-why, didn't I tell **Mhere's Murray! isn't he coming back? finished using my 'problem book?' You can have it as well as not. I shall congratulate you after all, Joe."

It almost paid him then when he saw Joe's face light up.

"God bless you, Murray. You don't know what a trial it was. But I'll not touch the "Expect you'll think so, when you see book if you are not through with it yourself. him. Murray's turned 'pious' this vacation; If it were so much to me, I would not even try to go ahead of you. You have been so try to go ahead of you. You have been so

"Nonsense, Joe; I've done nothing, and And Joe did win. How his whole face "I owe it to you, Murray," he said afterwards. "I can never bless you enough for your help."

"How do you owe it to him? Strikes me Oh, but I lost my 'problem book' Mon-

"I know it all, Murray; if you haven't won the prize, you've won me to your Master. Is that any compensation?"

"It is joy worth ten thousand prizes, Ed." Murray did not go to Europe, but I do not think he felt it very seriously, nor any of the cutting remarks about being beaten

The joy he found in his victory over self and Chronicle.

THE LIME-KILN CLUB.

"It am my painful dooty," said the President, as he opened the meetin', "to inform you dat death has again invaded our circle. Brudder Slipback Burbanks, of Syracuse, N. ., am no mo' on airth. He breathed his last three days ago, after an illness of sixteen days. What axshun will de club take in de matter?"

"I move dat we send de widder a resolution of sympathy," announced Judge Ca-

"I reckon dat we had better resolve dat de club has lost a shining light," timidly added Pickles Smith.

"De club will neither resolve nor for'd any resolushuns of ,sympathy," remarked the President. "De widder an' chil'en can't eat a resolushun, eben if written in blue ink. De Seckretary will mail her a ten-dollar greenback from de club funds, an' express de hope dat she am' dooin' well under de cir- GOODS for the HOLIDAYS,

"Dis club hasn't lost no shinin' light by de death of Brudder Burbanks. He was no shiner. Fact am, he was a werry common sort of a hump-backed cull'd pusson, an' it took him as long to add seven an' eight togeder as it would some odder men to airn two dollars. He was accomplished in nothing; he excelled only in killin' time when at work by de day. He would be no better off if we pronounced forty lyin' eulogies on his character. He can be no worse off if we tell de honest truth. De usual emblem of sorrow will be hung to de knob of de inner doah fur de space of two weeks, an' we will remember Brudder Burbanks as extremely good-natured, eben if extremely lazy."

WHICH PUMPKIN ARE YOU?

When the two little pumpkins which grew beside the fence became large enough to see above the vine around them, they saw a great pumpkin of perhaps a foot in diameter growing only a few rods away.

"Oh dear me!" sighed one of them, "I can never grow so large as that. I don't be-

"Well, that is all that we need to do-just "But we will never be as big as that felgrowing.

As the days went by, persons passing on the roadway, just outside the fence, began

"Yes," came the answer, "the little fellow is not half trying." And before a month had gone by the little fellow was dead, while his neighbor was the

largest pumpkin in the field. "I AM with thee!" He hath said it, In his truth and tender grace; Sealed the promise, grandly spoken,

With how many a mighty token Of his love and faithfulness. "I am with thee!" With thee always, All the nights and all the days; Never failing, never frowning, With his loving kindness crowning, Turning all thy life to praise.

SOMETHING ABOUT BOYS.

A wide-awake boy is always a fruitful subject for newspaper talk. The Hawkeye man has this to say on the subject, and we must hard the struggle was—it was hard to give it admit that there is much of the real boy about it:

"An exchange says a boy will tramp two hundred and forty-seven miles in one day on a rabbit hunt, and be limber in the evening, when, if you ask him to go across the street and borrow Jones's two-inch auger, he will be as stiff as a meatblock. Of course he will. And he will go swimming all day, and stay in the water three hours at a time, and splash and dive and paddle and puff, and next morning he will feel that an unmeasured insult has been offered him when he is told by his mother to wash his face carefully, so as not to leave the score of the ebb and flow so plain as to be seen under the gills. And he'll wander around a dry creek bed all the afternoon piling up a pebble fort, and nearly die off when his big sister wants him to please pick up a basket of chips for the par-lor stove; and he'll spend the biggest part of the day trying to corner a stray mule or a bald-back horse for a ride, and feel that all bald-back horse for a ride, and feel that all life's charms have fled when it comes time to number. Subscriptions should begin with the Nodrive the cows home; and he'll turn a tenacre lot upside-down for ten inches of angleworms, and wish for the voiceless tomb when the garden demands his attention. But all the same, when you want a friend who will stand by you and sympathize with you, and be true to you in all kinds of weather, enlist one of the small boys.

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140,000 Copies.

The following are the leading features: A NEW NOVEL BY W. D. HOWELLS, to succeed this author's "Modern Instance." It will be an international story, entitled "A Sea Change."

LIFE IN THE THIRTEEN COLONIES BY EDWARD EGGLESTON—the leading historical feature of the year; to consist of a number of papers, on such topics as, "The Beginning of a Nation," Social Life in the Colonies," etc., the whole form ing a complete history of early life in the United States. Especial attention will be paid to accuracy of

A NOVELETTE OF MINING LIFE BY MARY HALLOCK FOOTE, entitled "The Led-Horse Claim," to be illustrated by the author. THE POINT OF VIEW, BY HENRY JAMES,

Jr., a series of eight letters from imaginary persons of various nationalities, criticising America, its people, society, manners, railroads, etc.
THE CHRISTIAN LEAGUE OF CONNECTI-CUT, by the Rev. Washington Gladden. An account of practical co-operation in Christian work,

showing how a league was formed in a small town in Connecticut, what kinds of work it attempted, and how it spread throughout the whole State.

"RUDDER GRANGE ABROAD." by Frank
R. Stockton, a continuation of the droll "Rudder

Grange "stories, the scene being now in Europe.

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Miscellaneous.

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A test for vine A solution of called Hoffman's one per cent. will of the vinegar to are present it will rine blue, but if no

COTTON SEED O use for salads and olive oil. Since upon it, that it ca used to mix with c of the latter from which shows that ing for "olive?" of ly from cotton se that the annual cri bales, and that the as much as the co mous quantity of therefrom. It is would be not less t

CHROME-TANNEL demonstrated by ex chrome-leather—th ning process by bic ceeds in tensile st article; also, that a necessary stress, it nary amount of clas for tightening mach As illustrating this shown that a piece of a ultimate stress of 3 inch, while a piece of an ultimate stress of inci—this example p chrome-tanned leath the bark-tanned by

IT is not improbab J. Faraday, that the of the usual quantity germs otherwise harn produce consumption thinks, is supported by consumptive patie air of pine woods, an bolic acid.

THE Pennsylvania taken the lead in eithe adoption of electr cars. The electric st by the use of secondarthe floor of the cars, furnishing current for seventeen hours. The have proved very sati

THE acme of enjoys will be reached when on his tricycle with "working his passage seems to have been tion of a tricycle prope few days ago such a v London by Professor by an electro-motor pit the rider, while the Fa which energy was st driving, were on the f cle. There were no tre so that there could be r tricity being the sole p

Dr. Neuberg, a Ger introduced in the climarch, at Kiel, a new wounds, which was disc A laborer who had sur fracture of the forearm fore, came to the clinic up in a thick paste of p had been considerably found to be in excellent ing finely, without a department of the Dr. Neuberg was led by investigate the propert and his conclusion is the valuable for dressing wo count of its great power products of decomposition

At the meeting of the of Science, last week D ton College, read a papar the present comet. He us is a hydro-carbon, as the tail agrees with that o to be formed of hydro-car tailed comets are know principally of hydrogen, curved tail to be of hydro with the short-curved to opinion, the statement to been divided vas Poges Observations showed has materially from others, a to be the nucleus was 8 of light, about 109 secon caroline study, however, as a true notionary less, as a color of the c

seed to know that an account of his LESERVICES," and the memorial acre ed on that occasion by President 1 fred University, have been published in ase form by the American Sabbath, y, and is furnished by mail at 10 cents a ress, SABBATH RECORDER, Alfred

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Mopular Science.

According to the report of the British Association Committee, the average rate of increase of temperature as we descend into the earth, is not constant, but varies in different places from 34 ft. to 130 ft. for each degree Fah.

A TEST for vinegar is proposed as follows: A solution of Methyl-aniline violet, (also called Hoffman's purple, and Paris violet,) one per cent. will answer, is mixed with some of the vinegar to be tested. If mineral acids are present it will be changed to an ultramarine blue, but if not it will remain unchanged.

COTTON SEED OIL is rapidly coming into use for salads and cooking in the place of olive oil. Since Italy placed so high a duty upon it, that it can no longer be profitably used to mix with olive oil, the exportation of the latter from Italy has nearly ceased, which shows that what we have been buying for "olive" oil has for years been main: ly from cotton seed. When we consider that the annual crop of cotton is 6,000,000, bales, and that the seed weighs three times as much as the cotton, we can see the enormous quantity of oil which may be made therefrom. It is estimated that its value would be not less than \$100,000,000 per an-

CHROME-TANNED LEATHER.—It has been demonstrated by experiment that the new chrome-leather—the result of the new tanning process by bichromate of potash-exceeds in tensile strength the bark-tanned article; also, that after it has set under the necessary stress, it still retains an extraordinary amount of elasticity, which is available for tightening machinery belting on pulleys. As illustrating this statement, the fact is shown that a piece of chrome-leather bore an ultimate stress of 3,297 pounds per square inch, while spiece of bark-leather only bore an ultimate stress of 2,672 pounds per square inc'i—this example proving the samples of chrome-tanned leather to be stronger than the bark-tanned by some fifteen per cent.

It is not improbable, according to Mr. F. J. Faraday, that the breathing of air devoid of the usual quantity of oxygen may develop germs otherwise harmless into those which produce consumption. This theory, he thinks, is supported by the relief obtained by consumptive patients by sea voyages, the air of pine woods, and the inhalation of car-

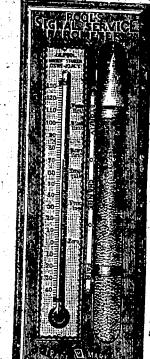
THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company have taken the lead in experiments looking to the adoption of electric lamps for passenger cars. The electric storage is accomplished by the use of secondary batteries underneath the floor of the cars, thirty cells of battery furnishing current for six Edison lamps for · seventeen hours. The experiments thus far have proved very satisfactory.

THE acme of enjoyment in country riding will be reached when one can travel about on his tricycle without the necessity of "working his passage." That desideratum seems to have been attained by the invention of a tricycle propelled by electricity. A few days ago such a vehicle was ridden in tor. "Bright's Disease bothers the medical men al-London by Professor Ayrton. It was driven by an electro-motor placed under the seat of the rider, while the Faure accumulators, in which energy was stored for lighting and driving, were on the foot-board of the tricycle. There were no treadles on this machine, so that there could be no question as to electricity being the sole propelling agency.

Dr. Neuberg, a German physician, has introduced in the clinic of Professor Esmarch, at Kiel, a new method of dressing wounds, which was discovered by accident. A laborer who had sustained a compound fracture of the forearm eight or ten days before, came to the clinic with his arm done up in a thick paste of peat mould. The arm had been considerably lacerated, but was found to be in excellent condition, and healing finely, without a sign of suppuration. Dr. Neuberg was led by this discovery to investigate the properties of peat mould, and his conclusion is that it is peculiarly valuable for dressing wounds, chiefly on account of its great power of absorbing the products of decomposition. - Examiner.

AT the meeting of the National Academy of Science, last week, Dr. Peters, of Hamilton College, read a paper on the structure of the present comet. He holds that its nucleus is a hydro-carbon, and the curvature of the tail agrees with that of comets ascertained to be formed of hydro-carbon. The straighttailed comets are known to be composed principally of hydrogen, those with the longcurved tail to be of hydro-carbon, and those with the short-curved tail of iron. In his opinion, the statement that the nucleus had been divided was altogether erroncous. His observations showed that this comet differed materially from others, in that what seemed to be the nucleus was a long, bar-like band of light, about 109 seconds in length. A careful study, however, revealed the presence of a true nucleus of about four seconds in width, and of a yellowish red color, instead of a flery red, such as usually characterized

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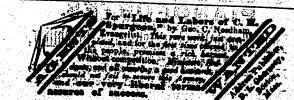
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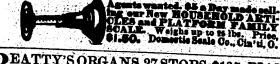
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Abstract of Time Table, adopted Oct. 16, 1882. EASTWARD.

DIATIONS.	THO. S.	No. 12*	No at	No. 6
Leave Dunkirk Little Valley		1.05 PM 2.52 "		7.15Am 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 " 10:06 " 10:31 " 11:25 " 11:48 " 12:00 m
Leave Hornellsville Arrive at Elmira Binghamton Port Jervis	1.25 PM	8.57 "	1.58 "	1.50 PM 4.30 ** 7.30 **
New York	10.00 рм	7.25 AM	11.25 ам	

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS EASTWARD.

5.30 A. M., except Sundays, from Salamanca stopping at Great Valley 5.38, Carrollton 6.05, Van dalia 6.28, Allegany 7.02, Olean 8.00, Hinsdale 8.28. Cuba 9.27, Friendship 10.53, Belvidere 11.24, Belmont 11.45, Scio 12.10, Wellsville 1.45, Andover 2.40, Alfred 3.43, Almond 4.20, and arriving at Hornellsville at 4.45 P. M.

9.06 A. M., daily, from Dunkirk, stopping at Sheridan 9.15, Forestville 9.22, Smith's Mills 9.31, Perrysburg 9.46, Dayton 9.55, Cattaraugus 10.15, Little Valley, 10.31, Salamanca 10.48, Great Valley 11.26, Carrollton 11.45 A. M., Vandalia 12.01, Allegany 12.20, Olean 12.40, Hinsdale 1.15, Cuba 1.42; Friendship 2.25, Belvidere 2.50, Belmont 3.05, Scio 8.21, 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, sto all stations, arriving at Hornellsville at 12:10 A R WESTWARD.

	",	· 17 411617,		1 200
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 ам	•••••	8.55 PM
Wellsville Cuba Olean Carrollton Great Valley Arrive at	9.13 AM 10.01 " 10.29 " 11.09 "			9.57 Pm 10.49 ** 11.15 ** 11.39 **
Salamanca	11.20 "	• • • • •		11.50 📲
Leave Little Valley Arrive at	11.52 ам	•••••		12.35 AM

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS WESTWARD.

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

BRADFORD BRANCH

		DI.M.	AKD.		2000	
STATIONS.	15.	31,	9.	3.	21.	87.
Leave Carrollton Arrive at	A. M. 9.20	Р. м. 8.30	Р. м. 4.10	Р' м. 11.50	Р. м . 8.22	P. M. 11.80
Bradford Leave	10.03	9.30	4.51	12.85	9.00	1.20
Bradford Custer City Arrive at Buttsville	10.45 11.10 12.25	••••	4.55 5.07 5.45	1.05 1.20		
OFF A DE					9 9 9 9 9	* • • • • ·

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 are rives at Bradford 11.85 A. M.

EASTWARD

PAGI WARD.						
STATIONS.	6.	20.*	32.	12.	16.	88.
Leave Buttsville Custer City Arrive at Bradford	A. M. 6.30 7.18 7.35		8.40 9.35		P. M. 1.10 8.14 8.25	
Leave Bradford Arrive at Carrollton			10.03	2.40	4.15	7.20

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

7.80 P. M., except Sundays, from Buttaville, stopping at all stations, arriving at Bradford 8.80 P. M. Train 12 runs Sundays from Bradford to Carroll-

Passengers can leave Titusville at 8.00 A. M. arrive at Bradford 11.85 A. M. Leave Bradford 8.30 P. M., and arrive at Titusville 7.30 P. M.

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

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

LESSON XII.—AFTER HIS RESURRECTION.

BY REY. G. J. CRANDALL.

en themselves as they sat

at meat; and he upbraided them with their unbelief and hardness of

heart, because they be

lieved not them which had

world, and preach the gos-pel to the whole creation.

He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved

but he that disbelieveth 7 shall be condemned. And

these signs shall follow them that believe: in my name shall they east out devils; they shall speak

For Sabbath day, December 16.

SCRIPTURE LESSON-MARK 16: 9-20. (Old Version.) (New Version.) 9. Now when Jesus was ris Now when he was risen early on the first day of the week, he appeared first to Mary Magdalene, week, he appeared first to Mary Magdalene, out of whom he had cast seven devfrom whom he had cast 10 out seven devils. She went and told them that 10. And she went and told them that had been with him, as they mourned and wept. had been with him, as they mourned and wept.

11 And they, when they heard that he was alive.

11. And they, when they had heard that he was alive, and had been seen of her, beand had been seen of her, 12. After that, he appeared And after these things n another form unto two of he was manifested in unthem, as they walked, and went into the country.

13. And they went and told it unto the residue: neither believed they them. other form unto two of them, as they walked, on their way into the coun-try. And they went away believed they them. and told it unto the rest; neither believed they them. And afterward he was

14. Afterward he appeared unto the eleven, as they sat at meat, and upbraided them with their unbelief, and hardness of heart, because they believed not them which had seen him after he was 15. And he said unto them, Go ye into all the world, and

preach the gospel to every 16. He that believeth and is baptized, shall be saved; but he that believeth not, shall 17. And these signs shall follow them that be lieve: in my name shall they cast out devils; they shall speak with new tongues; 18. They shall take up serpents; and if they drink any deadly thing, it shall not hurt them; they shall lay hands on the sick, and they

19. So then, after the Lord had spoken unto them, he was received up into heaven, and sat on the right hand of God.

20. And they went forth, and preached every where, the Lord working with them, and confirming the word with signs following. Amen. CENTRAL TRUTH. - Every one who be-lieves in Christ is commanded to proclaim the

Luke 24: 14-31.

of the first watch on Sunday evening.

way to Emmaus.

the evening.

DAILY READINGS.

GOLDEN TEXT.—" And he said unto them. Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospe to every creature."—Mark 16: 15.

Time.—Between the "end of the Sabbath" and the close

PLACE.—Jesus appeared to Mary Magdalene near the sep-

nicher, to the two disciples on the way to Emmaus, and to

RULERS.—Tiberias Cæsar, Emperor of Rome; Pontius Pi-

OUTLINE.

II. His appearance to the two disciples on the

III. His appearance to the eleven disciples in

NOTES.

The exact time of the resurrection is not stated in Script

ure. Devils. Demons, i. s., evil spirits. Seven denotes com-

plete possession. She becomes the first messenger of the

glad tidings. Disbelieved. Active opposition to the truth.

ceive the testimony of the others. Go ye into all the world.

tism as an evidence that he does believe. Shall be saved.

mony of the servants of God who proclaim his truth. Shall

these words. Fulfilled in the history of the apostles as re-

corded in the Acts. Then Jesus ascended to heaven, re-

and began immediately to exert his power in extending his

LESSON NOTES.

In our lesson, we have a brief and incomplete sum-

More fully in John 20: 1-18. It would seem that

when Mary saw that the stone was rolled away

Mark 16: 4; John 20: 1), she did not go on with her

companions, but ran back to tell Peter and John.

John 20: 2. Had cast out seven devils. See

Lake 8: 2. There is no ground for the supposition

this Mary Magdalene had been a profligate.

kingdom through the preaching of the apostles,

Acts and 1 Cor. 15: 1-8.

I. His appearance to Mary Magdalene.

the eleven disciples in the evening after they returned to

4. Luke 24: 32-53. 5. John 20: 1-23. 6. John 20: 24-31 7. John 21: 1-25.

V. 10. Them that had been with him. The disciples. As they mourned and wept. Therefore, not in the least expecting to hear of Jesus'

V. 12. Was manifested. Was made visible. The particulars of this manifestation are fully given in Luke 24: 13-36. In another form. Luke: "But their eyes were holden that they should not know him." Perhaps their eyes were "holden" because of the unfamiliar form assumed by the Saviour. Unto two of them. Cleopas and another disciple. Into the country. To the village called

V. 13. Neither believed they them. Not even though they had come to believe that Jesus had appeared to Peter. Luke 24: 34.

V. 14. Afterward. While, in fact, the two were telling their story. Luke 25: 36. Sat at meat. Reclined at table. Upbraided them with their unbelief. But note the pains that he took to prove to them that they saw not a spirit but himself. Luke 24: 37-43; John 20: 20, 27.

V. 15. Preach the gospel. Proclaim the good tidings. To the whole creation, Matthew: "Make disciples of all the nations."

V. 16. He that believeth. In the gospel message; and, so, upon him who sends it. How simple are the conditions of salvation!

V. 17. Signs, Marks of truth. New tongues. See Acts 2: 4; 10: 46.

V. 18. Take up serpents. See Acts 28: 3-6. Shall recover. This was fulfilled in numerous instances recorded in the book of Acts.

V. 20. Preached everywhere. So that Paul in his day could say that the gospel "was preached in all creation under heaven." Col. 1: 23. -Scholars' Quarterly.

BIBLE SCHOOL INSTITUTE.

A Bible-School Institute was held at the Seventh-day Baptist church of West Edmeston, N.Y., First-day, Nov. 26, 1882, conducted by Edwin Whitford.

seen him after he was ris-en. And he said un to them, Go ye into all the Evening after the Sabbath, the exercises were opened with a praise service, conducted by H. D. Clarke. This was followed by a sermon by Stephen Burdick: subject, "Go Teach; sand remarks by J. B. Clarke, H. D. Clarke, and E. Whitford; then came a recitation, "The Single Head of Wheat," by Hattie E. Babcock, and an essay, "The Denial," by Miss L. E. Clarke.

with new tongues; they shall take up serpents, and if they drink any deadly thing, it shall in no wise hurt them: they shall lay hands on the sick, and The First-day morning session was opened they shall recover.
So then the Lord
Jesus, after he had spoken at ten o'clock, with devotional exercises. J. M. Todd spoke upon "The Bible School a unto them, was received up into heaven, and sat down at the right hand of 20 God. And they went forth, and H. D. Clarke. "Home Influence and Sundries. Corrections and preached everywhere, the Lord working with them, and confirming the the Bible School," was the subject of an adword by the signs that fol-lowed. Amen. dress by J. B. Clarke, and remarks by J. M. Todd, H. D. Clarke, S. Burdick and Mrs. Morell Coon. -Mrs. Hattie Burdick, presented a paper on Faithfulness, a Condition of Reward." Questions and answers, with singing and benediction, closed this session.

At the afternoon session, after devotional exercises, Stephen Burdick opened the discussion of "Preparation and Work of Teachers," and was followed by E. Whitford, J. B. Clarke, and J. M. Todd. Hattie M. Stillman recited "Elijah." H. D. Clarke read an essay, "Watching for Souls." Questions were answered, and the session was closed with singing and the bendiction.

late, Governor of Judea; and Herod Antipas, Governor of The evening session was opened with a vesper service by the conductor; J. M. Todd gave an address on "The Demands of Our Times upon the Young;" a solo was sung by Myra Clarke, followed by a recitation, "Absalom," by Allie A. Whitford, and a song, "Consider the Lilies," by the Unadilla Valley Glee Club; "Parting Words" were spoken by the conductor, S. Burdick, and J. B. Clarke, and the meeting was closed with the benediction.

In another form. Not confined longer to the same mode of manifestation. These disciples became witnesses yet the The exercises throughout were enlivened others disbelieved. Manifested again to the eleven. Upwith appropriate music. The attendance braided. Rebuked, chided them because they would not rewas good, and the exercises entertaining and The duty of every Christian to proclaim Christ in words instructive. The leadership of Bro. Whitand deeds. He that believeth. He that receives these words that you proclaim as true. And is baptized. Receives bapford gave much satisfaction, especially in the line of music, as he made this feature one of His sing shall be forgiven, and he shall finally be accepted in heaven. But he that disbelieves. He that rejects the testiunusual variety and excellence. The recitations and essays were very acceptable, while be condemned, in his own heart, in the judgments of the great day, eternally. These signs. Those mentioned after the discussions of themes and questions relating to Sabbath-school work were inspiring. In a word it was one of the best gatherings seived the position of honor at the Father's right hand, of the kind ever held in this vicinity. And we trust it will be followed with a new interest among us in the study of the Holy J. B. CLARKE, Sec.

mary of the appearances of Christ after his resurrection and before his ascension, and of the instructions WHEREAS, it has pleased our dear heavenly Father given to his disciples during that time. Jesus his inscrutable wisdom to remove from our midst showed himself alive after his passion by many by death, a beloved member and co-worker in our proofs, appearing unto them by the space of forty Sabbath school, Mrs. Lelia Hamilton Burdick, and days." Acts 1: 3. To get a fuller knowledge of whereas we recognize in her the dutiful and obedient daughter, the loving and faithful wife, what the Saviour did during this period, you must the true and noble woman; the efore, consult the other evangelists, the first chapter of

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved husband and parents our heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved, That as a Sabbath-school we deeply feel V. 9. Early. Near the time stated in our last her loss; but trust our loss is her great gain and bow lesson (v. 2)—after the sun had risen. Appeared in submission to the will of God who doeth all things Brot to Mary Magdalene, Jesus' appearance well, and take to heart the admonition "Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not, the Son to her and the circumstances preceding it, are related

Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the husband and parents of the deceased, and their publication be requested in the SABBATH RECORDER and Sabbath Visitor.

O. M. WITTER, M. J. JORDAN. MARY BABCOCK, Com. ELLA CLARKE, L. H. KENYON.

TRACT SOCIETY-TREASURER'S REPORT.

(Concluded.)

Publishing Department—Business of the Year. EARNINGS.

Recorder, 2,185 subscribers at \$2......\$4,370 00 Lesson Leaves 251 31
Book and Job Work 1,075 50 Advertising, (net). 555 71
Outlook. 2,280 27

Salary of Publishing Agent.... Salaries of Editors, (unknown, say). 250 00 Office labor. 3,663 33 Stock..... 2,126 18 New Material 248 36 Transportation.
Postage Fuel Insurance. Binding Rollers Exchange Benzine Oil Traveling expenses.

Earnings over expenses...... \$8,240 52

Summary for the Year Ending August 31, 1882. Balance from previous year \$ 67 37 From Recorder. 4,358 20 Lesson Leaves. 235 34 | Book and Job Work | 235 34 |
Advertising	1,104 30
Our Sabbath Visitor	247 69
Outlook	218 46
Stock sold	1,989 21
35 64	

Material sold.

For salaries. \$908 00 Office labor. 3,663 33
 Stock
 2,126
 18

 New materials and tools
 248
 36
 Fúel. Rollers Binding Repairs Insurance. Traveling expenses. Cotton waste.... Benzine... Money order on New York sent to Treas...

Balance to Sept. 1, 1882.... \$3204.12 Present Condition. Due on Recorder from discontinued subscribers, at estimated value......\$1,103 93

From present subscribers to close of vol. 38. 1,033 62 On Lesson Leaves to close of year..... Book and job work. 347 03 Advertising Outlook.... \$3,270 59 Due on Agent's salary to close of quarter. \$150 00 Fuel....

Balance of Assets over Liabilities..... 2,379 94

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VOL. XXXX

PERISERD BY

The Sul

ffice at Alfred Cent THE LIT

> I have a little cor That climbs ur And makes the When things g She never is the c 'If you had or More careful and This thing had Careses And whisp To-morre

All will !

My papa, g To give me wise I have of friend But then the troub I knew it all bef And when one's he One's plans all i The wisest reasoning Can't make the My Mamie Is just to a

All will be And then we Some think I have Some say, "I tol And others sigh, Must be endured Of course, if trouble Then crying is in But when a wrong Why should I not In Mamie's I'm always

She never this

It's underst

I'm always Good as the d All day I've kept a c All day been on th Now I may rest, or I Or, if I like, comp ter thinks And in her-loving I am a clever, prude Who has done all t Faith so con O, it is sweet When neither

But love star The better te Of sorrow and Then come, my little And climb upon m You make the world When things go wr For you've the wisdon The reach of any surface The loving, tender, he That best can stren

Say, "Papa Now don't ye Before to-morre The cares you Will all have And every thin

THE PRESIDEN

Congress assembled at which time the Pre presented. It treats of tioned in similar paper mary of the history of national life for the outline of procedure fo We have only space for be likely to be of gree

A full and interesting tions of the Tressury D by the report of the Se that the ordinary rever for the fiscal year endin

From internal revenue.
From sales of public lands. From tax on circulation and its of national banks. From repayment of interest cific Railway companies. From sinking fund for Paci way companies..... From customs, fees, fines, From fees, consular letters. From proceeds of sales of

ment property.... From profits on coinage, bul posits, and assays..... From Indian trust funds. From deposits by individu surveying public lands. From revenues of the Dist Columbia..... From miscellaneous sources. Total ordinary receipts. The ordinary expendi

period were: For pensions
For the military establishme cluding river and harbor in ments and arsenal.

For the naval establishment ing vessels a machine of patroment at any years.

For miscelianeous at years chiding sprude and collecting and co