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

ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., FIFTH-DAY, DECEMBER 14, 1882.

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The Sabbath Recorden.

VOL. XXXVIII.—NO. 50.

For expenditures on account of the District of Columbia. Entered as second-class mail matter at the post office at Alfred Centre, N. Y.

THE LITTLE COMFORTER.

I have a little comforter That climbs upon my knee, And makes the world seem possible When things go wrong with me. She never is the one to say, 'If you had only been More careful and more sensible, This thing had been foreseen. She blesses me, And whispers, "Never mind: To-morrow night All will be right, My papa, good and kind."

To give me wise and good advice I have of friends a score; But then the trouble ever is, I knew it all before. And when one's heart is full of care, One's plans all in a mess. The wisest reasoning, I think, Can't make the trouble less. My Mamie's way

Is just to say, "O papa, don't be sad; To-morrow night, All will be right, And then we shall be glad."

Some think I have been much to blame: Some say, "I told you so;" And others sigh, "What can't be helped Must be endured. you know. Of course, if trouble can be helped, Then crying is in vain; But when a wrong will not come right, Why should I not complain? In Mamie's eves I'm always wise; She never thinks me wrong. It's understood

I'm always good—Good as the day is long. All day I've kept a cheerful face, All day been on the strain; Now I may rest, or I may sigh, Or, if I like, complain. My daughter thinks as papa thinks, And in her-loving sight I am a clever, prudent man, Who has done all things right. Faith so comple O, it is sweet, When neither wise nor strong; But love stands best

The better test

Of sorrow and of wrong Then come, my little comforter. And climb upon my knee; You make the world seem possible When things go wrong with me. For you've the wisdom far beyond The reach of any sage, The loving, tender, hopeful trust That best can strengthen age. Say, "Papa, dear, Now don't you fear; Before to-morrow night The cares you dread Will all have fled. And every thing be right."

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

-Harper's 'Weekly.

Congress assembled on Monday, Dec. 4th, at which time the President's Message was presented. It treats of the usual topics mentioned in similar papers, and is rather a summary of the history of the principal events of national life for the year, than a clear cut outline of procedure for the present session. We have only space for such extracts as will be likely to be of greatest interest to our readers:

A full and interesting exhibit of the operations of the Treasury Department is afforded by the report of the Secretary. It appears that the ordinary revenues from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, were as follows:

rom customs	\$220,410,730 2
rom internal revenue	146,497,595
rom sales of public lands.	4,753,150
rom tax on circulation and depos-	2,100,100 €
its of national banks	8,956,794 4
rom repayment of interest by Pa-	0,000,101
cific Railway companies	- 840,554 3
rom sinking fund for Pacific Rail-	010,001
way companies	796,271 4
rom customs, fees, fines, penal-	,00,811 3
ties, etc	1 9/9 950 0
rom fees, consular letters, patent	4,010,000 0
and lands	2,638,990 9
om proceeds of sales of govern-	,,
ment property	314,959 8
com profits on coinage, bullion de-	012,000 0
posits, and assays	4,116,693 7
om Indian trust funds	5,705,243 2
om, deposits by individuals for	3,333,323
surveying public lands	2,052,306 3
om revenues of the District of	
Columbia	1,715,176 4
om miscellaneous sources	3,383,445 4
Potal and the contract of the	A 160

Total ordinary receipts.....\$403,525,250 28 The ordinary expenditures for the same period were:

For foreign intercourse..... For the military establishment, including river and harbor improvements and arsenal..... For the naval establishment, includ-

For miscellaneous expenditures, including public buildings, light-

For interest on the public debt....

the cash balance in the Treasury of \$20,737, 694 84—making \$166,281,505 55—was applied to the redemption of bonds for the sinking fund, \$60,079,150; of fractional currency for the sinking fund, \$58,705 55; of loan of July and August, 1861, \$62,572,-050; of loan of March, 1863, \$4,472,900; of funded loan of 1881, \$37,194,450; of loan of 1858, \$1,000; of loan of February, 1861, \$303,000; of five-twenties of 1862, \$2,100; of ties of 1865, \$6,500; of ten-forties of 1864, \$254,550; of consols of 1865, \$86,450; of consols of 1867, \$408,250; of consols of 1868, notes, \$18,350. Total, \$166,281,505 55.

Total ordinary expenditures.....\$257,981,439 57

Leaving a surplus revenue of \$145,543,-

810 71, which, with an amount drawn from

THE SURPLUS REVENUE.

The message, after noting the large surplus revenue in the Treasury, points out three possible courses to be pursued with respect to it. First, it might be applied to a more rapid reduction of the public debt, which would, however, make it necessary to buy up large numbers of bonds not yet due at a very larger or additional appropriation bills, by all these changes, and where are those who or, third, the accumulations of this fund might be checked by reducing the internal revenue tax. The President recommends this latter course, suggesting that the list of manufactured articles to be exempt from taxation be considerably extended, continuing the tax on distilled and spirituous liquors.

THE REDUCTION OF LETTER POSTAGE. At the last session of Congress several bills were introduced into the House of Repreto the rate of two cents per half ounce. have given much study and reflection to this subject, and am thoroughly persuaded that such a reduction would be for the best interests of the public. It has been the policy of the government from its foundation to defray, as far as possible, the expenses of carrying the mails by a direct tax in the form of postage. It has never been claimed, however, that this service ought to be productive of a net revenue. As has been stated already, the report of the Postmaster general-shows that there is now a very considerable surplus in his department, and that henceforth the receipts are likely to increase at a much greater ratio than the necessary expenditures. Unless some change is made in the existing laws, the profits of the postal service will, in a very few years, swell the revenues of the government many millions of dollars. The time seems auspicious, therefore, for some

reduction in the rates of postage. POLYGAMY.

The results which have thus far attended the enforcement of the present statute for the suppression of polygamy in the Territories, are reported by the Secretary of the Interior. It is not probable that any additional legislation in this regard will be deemed desirable until the effect of existing laws shall be more closely observed and studied. I congratulate you that the commissioners under whose supervision those laws have been put in operation, are encouraged to believe that the evil at which they are aimed may be suppressed without resort to such radical measures as in some quarters have been thought indispensable for success.

POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

I declare my approval of such legislation as may be found necessary for supplementing the existing provisions of law in relation to political assessments. In July last I authortions, and that their action in that regard would in no manner affect their official status. In this announcement I acted upon the view which I had always maintained, and still maintain, that a public officer should be as absolutely free as any other citizen to give or withhold a contribution for the aid of the political party of his choice. It has, howev- engaged in a great work, the foundation has er, been urged, and doubtless not without been laid, the building must and will go up; foundation in fact, that by solicitation of superiors, and by other modes, such contributions have at times been obtained from persons whose only motive for giving has they refused. It goes without saying that such contributions are not voluntary, and in my judgment the collections should be 61,345,193 95 | approval.

THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

ing Executive functions upon the Vice Pres-3.330,543 87 ident, when the President suffers from ina-7,1077,206 79 bility to discharge the powers and duties of his office. I trust that no embarrassment may result from a failure to determine these questions before another national election.

NATIONAL BLESSINGS.

blessings, for which we owe to the Giver of succeed in the calling in which I had enall good, our reverent acknowledgment. For the uninterrupted harmony of our foreign relations; for the decay of sectional animosities; for the exuberance of our harvests and the triumphs of our mining and manu- entire business; and my heavenly Father facturing industries; for the prevalence of has been faithful to his promises. He has health, the spread of intelligence and the five-twenties of 1864, \$7,400; of five-twen- conservation of the public credit, for the growth of the country in all elements of national greatness—for these and countless other blessings we should rejoice and be glad. brethren, trust in him, and be faithful in \$141,400; of Oregon war debt, \$675,250; of I trust that, under the inspiration of this your calling; be not too careful of the old demand, compound interest, and other great prosperity, our councils may be harmonious, and that the dictates of prudence, patriotism, justice and economy may lead to the adoption of measures in which the Con-

OF OLDEN TIMES.

Time as it passes brings with it its changes, yet so gradually does it pass away that at the time it is hardly perceptible until we sit high premium; second, there might be made down and consider, and inquire from whence means of which the surplus could be reduced; once were with us, but are not now to be seen.

In looking out this pleasant December morning upon the beautiful landscape around our Shiloh, including the place of the sanctuary where our fathers worshiped, and thinking of those who now occupy that sacred place, we naturally inquire, why these changes. I remember a meeting of the General Conference that was held here, I think in the month of June, 1823. With much pleasure I often think of those venerasentatives for the reduction of letter postage | ble men who were the fathers' and the leaders of the few churches that then composed the entire denomination in America. There was Elders Matthew Stillman and Varnum Wells of Rhode Island; Elder Lester Rogers of Connecticut, then a very young man in the ministry (father of Eld. L. C. Rogers), Brookfield, N. Y.; and Joel Greene of Scott, N. Y., a young man in the ministry. There were also others that I do not remember. I heard one gentleman say, "That Bailey is a smart fellow and he knows it." I sat in the gallery, and as the ministers came in J noticed a large wart on the head of Elder Maxson. I wondered if it hurt him; he afterwards had it removed. I believe that Stillman Coon, from Berlin, N. Y:, who preached, but who had not yet been ordained, was one of the number. Several of those young ministers visited my uncle's after the close of the meeting. I felt a growing interest in them. I supposed that they were happier and enjoyed life better than I did. They had engaged in a life work that would receive the divine sanction.

My own life's history was then to me a great mystery. I little thought that I should ever be a Seventh-day Baptist minister; I had no such desire, and certainly there was no human probability that it ever could be. During the last fifty years, however, though unworthy, I have been honored in bearing the title of a minister of the gospel, a name of which I am not ashamed, and a work to which I trust God called me. I regret that I have done so little, but am ized a public announcement that employees | truly thankful for the abundant mercies | laid aside from the active public labors in which I have in the past been comforted, I am still as much interested in the labor and the completest edition you can afford. as though I was engaged with them. Brethren, your responsibilities are great, you are shoutings for which give God the glory. An aged minister, who was urging me to

been the fear of what might befall them if engage in the ministry, said as an encouragement, to me "It will not always be with us as it now is, the time is coming when our prohibited by law. A bill which will effect- churches will pay salaries to their minis-9,736,747 40 ually suppress them will receive my cordial ters." It was not so then. I had no expectation when I first began to preach, of ever depending upon the church for my Among the questions which have been the living. I considered that I was able to attend and refresh your memory.

years, one of God's poor; she came to me and handed me a small piece of money. I dared not refuse lest she would feel that she was slighted, and I said in my thoughts, knew what he was saying. At any rate, as Has it come to this, that I must receive Mr. Ruskin says, "Be sure that you go to The closing year has been replete with gifts? But I soon learned that in order to the author to get at his meaning, not to gaged that I must be released from the embarrassments of worldly business. I therefore gave it all up, and have made the ministry my led me on through life's journey until now, and yet I will say with Job, "Though he | themselves worthy. It is the pure in heart slay me, yet will I trust in him." My young | who see God, and it is only they who ever things that perish. "Walk by faith, preach as of the Bible, that the reader gets but litthe word, be instant in season." You have the from them because he brings but little have many things to help you and encourage power of true discernment to them. To gress and the Executive may heartily unite. you, that those ancient fathers knew not, yet your path will be strewed with tears of sorrow, disappointment, and many cares. You must have trials. The enemy is yet in the land, go not down to the plain, but stand firm upon Christ the Rock, "and no weapon formed against you shall prosper."

W. B. GILLETTE.

SOME RULES FOR READING.

1. Put your whole mind into the business of reading. The counsel to do with our might what our hands or our minds find to do applies with full force to reading. Dawdling with a book is an enervating process. Better read an hour with close attention and vigorous thinking than to read half a day with desultory glances and wandering thoughts. Read while you read; then you wish to drowse or indulge in reverie, resign yourself to that intelligently. It is existing and of those prepared by the comeasy for lazy minds to cheat themselves with the pretense of reading when they are simp ly idling. President Porter is entirely right when he says: "Read with attention. This is the rule that takes precedence of all others. It stands instead of a score of minor directions. Indeed, it comprehends them all and is the golden rule. To gain the power Elds. Wm. B. Maxson and Eli S. Bailey, of and habit of attention, is the great difficulty to be overcome by young readers when they begin. The one reason why reading is so dull to multitudes of active and eager minds he will submit his views on the subject and is that they have not acquired the habit of attending to books."

I have known persons who had been much employed in reading aloud for the entertainment of others, and who had formed the habit of reading without attending at all to what they read, who could pass over page after page, pronouncing the words properly, and even conveying the sense to others, while they were wholly oblivious of the words they were reading. And there are many who, while reading silently, are addicted to the same vice; the eye passes over paragraph after paragraph while the thoughts are at the ends of the earth. It is a mischievous habit. The power of mental concentration is one of the chief things to be gained in education; and our reading must strengthen, and not weaken this power.

2. When there are others who will join you let every mispronounced word be noted with pencil by those who listen (to be reported your sources of information.

of the government should regard themselves that I have received, hoping that I have not think of going to sea without a compass, as from and after the first day of July, 1883. of reading without a dictionary. The Springfield rule, and I think it a good one, success of those who have the work in charge | good atlas is also indispensable. An encyedition of Chambers published by the American Book Exchange, is very cheap. The Folks' Cyclopædia of Persons and Places. Use these books of reference freely.

4. Read with pencil in hand; make notes The note-book is an important part of your

after my ordination, an old lady over seventy on all that you read. - If any statement seems to you doubtful, weigh it well and see if it can not be verified. It is not, however, necessary that you should cultivate only the skeptical habit. Presumably your author find yours. Judge it afterwards, if you think yourself qualified to do so; but ascertain it first."

6. Remember, finally, that of all the best books-those which DeQuincey ranks in 'the literature of power" rather than of knowledge, the books that stir the heart and invigorate the moral nature—the true worth can not be found out by any who are not clearly perceive the truth of God, whether in words that are written or in things that are made. It is as true of many other books him that hath shall be given."-Washington

WASHINGTON LETTER. (Regular Correspondence.) WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 9, 1882.

Congress has now been in session for one week, and there are indications of an intention to work and make up for the lost time of the previous session. One appropriation bill, the Indian, has been already passed, it being \$274,200 less than the appropriations for the current year, and \$1,516,776 less than the estimates. The ways and means committee, at its meeting yesterday morning, unanimously adopted a resolution to proceed at once to the consideration of the tariff commission report, and to frame a tariff bill. The clerk of the committee was directed to prepare schedules of the rates now

Mr. Bingham, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the House committee on post-offices and post-roads, is engaged in the preparation of a report urging the importance of the passage at this session of Congress of a bill reducing letter postage to two cents per half ounce. Mr. Bingham has called a meeting of his committee for this morning, at which time endeavor to obtain authority to report a bill to the House.

Mr. Flower, of New York, has made an argument before the judiciary committee in favor of his proposed amendment of the Constitution, so as to give the President the power to veto specific items in bills appropriating money, while approving of other portions of the measure. The first bill of the session, in the Senate,

looking to the abolition of the internal revenue system, was introduced yesterday by Mr. Brown, of Georgia. It is the intention of Mr. Brown to force his measure to an issue at the earliest practicable time. The bill recites in preamble that it has been the policy of the United States from the earliest in reading, it is well to read aloud. Then times, to support the Government by a tax on imports; that the internal revenue tax was a war exigency; that the exigency has and settled afterward,) and every unintel- long ceased to exist; that a tax on imports, ligible statement or allusion be looked up affords incidental protection to American on the spot. Whether reading alone or in | industry, and it concludes by enactingcompany, pass over nothing that you do not | First, that the act entitled an act to understand until you have exhausted all | provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt 3. Read, therefore, with the constant aid and for other purposes, passed the thirtieth of as good a supply as you can command of of June, 1864, and all acts adding to, enbooks of reference. Some such books you larging or amending the same, and all laws must have. A good dictionary, for one authorizing the collection of internal revthing, is indispensable. You might as well enue be, and the same are hereby repealed,

It is evident from talks with members, that those who are in favor of tariff revision s to "get the best" dictionary. If you can | are generally well pleased with the report of not afford the "unabridged pictorial," get the tariff commission. The Northwestern members, particularly the Minnesota delega tion, who did not favor the appointment of clopædia, too, is greatly to be desired. Some the commission in the first place, and who of the abridgments are not expensive; the maintained that the object was to defeat tariff reform, are now disposed to accept in the main the result of its labors. The preencyclopædia answers the purpose at once vailing feeling among this class, on both and the topmost stone will be laid with of a gazetteer and a geographical dictionary; sides, is, that the recommendations of the but if you can not obtain the larger encyclo- commission, while, perhaps, not meeting all pædia, get if possible, Champlin's "Young | their wishes, are the best they can expect, and they say if a bill was brought into the House, embodying them, they would vote for it without hesitation. These members freely of what you read, putting the author's generally oppose the repeal of the tobacco thought, if you can, into your own words. | tax, as they think its passage would interfere with the accomplishment of all they desire outfit. Look over your notes when you have with respect to the tariff. Southern memfinished the book, and if the thought be not bers, as well as Western and Northwestern wholly familiar to you, turn back to the page | members, seem to desire tariff revision in

Missions.

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

WE cheerfully give place to the following from Rev. A. E. Main, hoping it will meet with a very hearty response from individuals and churches throughout the denomination, and that, in consequence, Bro. Main will have a lively time in the envelope business:

"That some form of systematic benevolence greatly increases the amount of contributions, has been fully demonstrated by the results in many churches of different denominations, the increase being, in some cases, fifty and sixty per cent. I wish therefore to give notice that all churches that will take monthly collections for missions by the use of envelopes, and all individuals who do not have church privileges, or who do not believe in public collections on the Sabbath, and who will each month lay by a certain sum for missions, will be furnished, free of cost, with the requisite number of envelopes, appropriately printed, every twelve having the names of the month of the year, by addressing A. E. Main, Publishing Agent of the Missionary Reporter, Ashaway, R. I."

THE AMERICAN BOARD IN INDIA.

The fiftieth anniversary of the American Board's Mission in Ahmednuggur; Western India, was held last year. Interesting papers were read, in which were given full accounts of the establishment and progress of the work to the date of the anniversary. Our count of them. We bespeak for these paragraphs a careful reading, feeling sure they well deserve, and will amply repay it:

THE BEGINNING.

The first mission of the American Board, whose stations now encircle the earth, was begun at Bombay, in 1813. It was not only the first mission of our oldest missionary society, it was also the first Protestant mission in Western India. Progress for many years was well nigh imperceptible. The first convert was a Mohammedan, baptized in 1819. The first Hindu convert, a man of high caste, was not received until 1830. The first Brahman was baptized in 1831. At the end of church, just struggling into being, with the twenty years one of the missionaries wrote score of churches that now dot the district, home that "the number of true converts most of them under the efficient leadership from idolatry has been less than the number of godly pastors, themselves children of the

miles from Bombay, was occupied by the chapel, capable of holding a thousand (if mission. This was the first inland station, well packed), a capacity reached only by two and in a short time was found to be a far enlargements. Yonder is the lecture hall more hopeful field of labor than Bombay. and unpretending dormitories of a theologi In due time converts multiplied, churches cal school; here is the new building just and congregations were organized, teachers erected to accommodate the Ahmednuggur and evangelists were educated, native pastors were trained and ordained.

METHODS OF PREACHING. It is interesting to notice in these papers in what a variety of ways preaching has been done, how new methods of preaching have sprung up, and how this agency has developed into strange and novel lines. At first the missionaries seem to have been hampered by their early education and prejudices. There could be no preaching without observing, at least, in part, some of the usual forms of preaching at home. But by degrees their methods became more limber; the missionaries began to adapt themselves to their environment—to preach in informal ways, sometimes even in ways which to a Christian audience would seem grossly out of place. Instead of invariably opening his Bible and expounding to a native audience, who do not acknowledge the authority of the Scriptures, some Biblical passage, the missionary now, while carefully adhering to Biblical truth, often makes no direct mention of the Bible in the whole course of an evangelistic address. He will, perhaps, cause a portion of a tract to be read, both to draw listeners and to introduce what he wishes to say himself; or he will have some hymn sung to a native air, with a ringing chorus, and use that to suggest the subject of his talk; or he will exhibit a few pictures, with a magic lantern, from which he can derive lessons of Christian truth; thus in every way he studies to suit his methods to the intellectual state, to the customs, and even to the prejudices of his listeners, in order to win their attention, their interest, and their hearts.

AMOUNT OF LABOR.

The following statistical statements will give a good idea of the immense amount of labor performed on this field during the fifty years:

There have been connected with the Ah mednuggur station during the half century twenty-six missionaries and twenty-seven women from this country. Their length of residence in the aggregate is 200 years for the men and 208 years for the women. Deducting time necessarily spent in studying the language and in attention to other details of misssionary work than that of preaching, it is estimated that these fifty-three laborers have spent in all 150 years in direct on handkerchief or wardrobe and in a short from under her vail the thin gray hairs, sayevangelistic effort since 1831. There have time the odor will entirely disappear. It ing: "These hairs have grown white, waitalso been large number of native was not produced in the growth of the fiber ing for such words as these!"

later there were eight native preachers and istry of growth the perfume is made an intwo teachers. In 1856 the number of preach- destructible part of the flower. There is an been a steadily increasing development of perience and observance, which may attract the native agency; and the force now em- attention for awhile. But only where there other preachers, 16 Bible women, 67 school does the fragrance of piety perfume the whole teachers, of both sexes—in all 131 persons. life. As depravity has touched the springs During the half century it is estimated that of conduct and defiled the heart, regenerathe native preachers and Bible-women have tion must radically change the motives and performed, in the aggregate, 1,292 years of evangelistic labor, making with the mission-must be a hidden and vital source of peraries total above reached, 1,442 years of fume. work put into that Ahmednuggur district, with its population of near a million souls.

DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED.

Were not this people bound and held by the fetters of caste, we should see them coming in multitudes to profess Christianity.

Hundreds of my acquaintances among the higher castes have told me that they would be baptized to-day and unite with the Christian Church, if there were no Mahars and Rice, our first missionaries already trans-Mangs (persons of very low caste) in it. Many, without manifesting any religious scruples, come to us and eat with us secretly, and they preserve friendly relations with our high-caste Christians. I believe that, if there had been no special caste difficulties, the number of high-caste Christians would to-day have exceeded the number of Mahars and Mangs that have been received into the

I do not say they would have been Christians of deep heart-experience, like the few of high caste that have now come into the church purified, as it were, by fire. But, as it was in the Roman Empire in the time of Constantine the Great, when it became advantageous to become Christians, many of the Romans became merely nominal Christians, so it would have been in this land; but selections for this week are almost entirely I do not believe that it would have resulted from these papers, and the Independent's ac- in the real extension of the kingdom of Christ or that it would have promoted the real welfare of this country. I believe that it is far better for converts from the higher caste to come into the church through difficulties, as true coin, purified by fire. By this means the true growth of the Christian Church, the welfare of the land and the glory of God, are promoted.

Look at the story of results enumerated in these memorial essays. Compare the two native preachers of 1831 with the sixty-four preachers and sixty-seven teachers of 1881; the three Christians (paupers, at that) then with the 1,400 now; the one little weak of valuable lives that have been sacrified in the rescue." Truly a discouraging review and a no less discouraging outlook; but a passed without a single accession and the net change was impending.

In 1831 the city of Ahmednuggur, 160

gain of 23 years was only 172. Walk about the little Zion. See the Ahmednuggur boarding school for girls, the largest of its kind connected with any of the missions of the American Board, where 150 girls are getting a Christian education. In another part of the city is the High School for boys, just started, but already crying out for lar ger quarters. The pupils are mainly Hindus of high caste; but many of them come to church and Sunday-school for all that. Not far off are two schools of a lower grade for Christian boys; and a Normal School for training teachers, supported by an English society, which works in harmony with the American Board, though the school is filled with youth from the churches of the latter and takes the place of one formerly conducted by its mission for a similar purpose. Away in the villages are 53 common schools. each under a Christian teacher, with 780 pupils, mostly heathen. Twenty-nine Sunday-schools moreover, in Ahmednuggur and the districts, give instruction to 1,100 scholars, of whom less than half are Christians. It is needless to say that all this was represented in 1833 by absolutely nothing.

FORWARD-LOOKING.

It is true that this historical review of the half century presents us with no startling incidents, no sensational passages, no sudden uprisings of the people, no vast and rapid ingatherings of converts. It is a record of hard, unromantic work. There is but little that can be paraded in glowing colors on the pages of home reports. If the writers of these papers allude, incidentally, to the difficulties they have encountered, they also show us how unflinchingly those difficulties have been met, and how, one by one, they have grown or are growing less potent to hinder the progress of the advancing truth. May we not believe that the day of consummation and of triumph is drawing near, and that, when the centennial celebra- are full of hope. The work in Japan is tion occurs, in 1931, the story to be told will pushed steadily forward. Obstacles are be more of reaping than of sowing; that the yielding to the irresistible force of the gospel. little one will have become a thousand; that | Converts are coming to Christ, and yet we the tone of the writers who shall then re- must not suppose that Satan is chained or count the story of a century will be one of that the power and wiles of the adversary exultant praise; that the spirit of calm trust | are paralyzed. -Standard. amid great obstacles which pervades the modest papers of 1881 shall be changed into the spirit of triumph over foes defeated and of joy at vast achievements?

ers had risen to 43. Since then there has aroma of sanctity in superficial religious exployed consists of 12 ordained pastors, 36 has been a change of temper by regeneration

> THERE is something in figures which may be stimulating even though in some respects humiliating. For genuine gospel zeal, in evangelizing the world, our Congregational brethren are worthy of emulation. The American Board was organized four years previous to our foreign missionary society, and from them we received Judson and ported to Burma. At the end of seventytwo years, having completed their work in the Sandwich Islands, they report 20 missions; 84 stations; 708 out-stations; 164 ordained missionaries; and a total of 2,368 laborers connected with their foreign missions. They have 291 churches, with 19,-755 communicants, of whom 1,701 were added last year. Their total receipts for the year amount to \$651,976 84. When these figures are placed beside ours, we are humiliated that the Baptists of the North contributed directly to the Missionary Union only \$157,989 57; and the total income of our Foreign Mission Society for the year ending March, 1882, including income of funds, legacies and gifts to the woman's societies amounted to \$302,584 99, less than half that of the American Board! Then, when we compare workers, we have not half so many ordained missionaries on the field, but five times as many were baptized during the year; and we have five times as many communicants in our mission churches; the imperative need of the hour, is more prayer, more consecration, and more money. God has given us wonderful opportunities, marvelous openings, and unparalleled success How do we appreciate them? - Standard, Baptist.

THE Christian at Work wants missionary societies not to spend their receipts, but to invest them and use simply the income. says: "The result in the end would be permanent income, with an avoidance of starved missionaries and the debt-lifting process which every missionary society in good health resorts to every year." Of this plan the Independent says: "And the loss to Christian benevolence would be greater. Each generation must do its own work with all its energy, instead of relieving the next generation of its duty. The proposal would dry up the fountain of beneficence. Imagine Paul investing the benevolence of Achaia in Roman bonds, to feed the next generation of Jewish poor instead of his, or to convert the next generation of Galatian pagans, instead of doing with his might what his hands find to do for bodies and souls now perishing." There is truth in this. Christianity would have died out entirely in less than a hundred years after the apostles died, if each generation had not been obliged to carry it forward by the greatest sacrifices. The missionary society that receives \$10,000 a year for ten years, is much better off than one that receives \$100,000, and no more for ten years. "If we rest, we rust."-Signs of the Times.

GROWING EVIL. — Dr. Cuyler says: "Probably most of my brethren will agree with me that there is a growing tendency to roll all manner of humane enterprises (as well as the distinctly religious ones) upon the churches. There is also a growing feeling that ministers are very convenient people to 'grind axes'-material as well as spirit ual—and that churches are chiefly to be used as reservoirs from which to draw contributions of money. Looking back over my own experiences during the past month, I find that nine tenths of all the calls I have received have been in reference to some pecuniary lift, either to individuals, or to organized societies for benevolence."

A curious instance of heathen gratitude s given by a missionary in China, who found a poor man left half dead at his gate, stripped of all clothing and abandoned by his relatives. The missionary tenderly ministered to all his needs, and naturally expected that the man would come to hear him preach. Instead of this he spends his time in praying Buddha to turn him into an ass at death, that his benefactor may have one to ride in the future world.

THE most cheerful tidings come to us from

A HINDOO mother, after listening hour after hour to the lady missionary as she explained the way of free salvation, exclaimed: "Tell me more!" At last, when the long

Lemperance.

"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

COME AWAY!

BY GEORGE S. BURLEIGH.

Out of Sodom and Gomorrah, Up from all the darkened plain, Where the Wine god sheds the horror Of his burning sulphur rain, Come away! come away! Speed you! speed you! God shall lead you While you hurry to obey!

Lurid gleams the clouds illumine From their own electric bars: Under foot the hot bitumen With volcanic thunder jars! Oh! we bid you, etc.

Ha! the beauty of the flashes Hides the double sting of death, And a swirling of black ashes Chokes the last expiring breath. Ha! we bid you, etc.

See the fiame burst lap to cinders Reeling squadrons just below, And the black soil sinks and renders Your own downfall swifter, so! Ah! we bid you Come away! come away! Speed you! speed you! God shall lead you While you hurry to obey! -National Temperance Advocate.

SOMETHING TO HARDEN THE HEART.

"Give me something to harden my heart," so said a middle-aged man, as he entered the bar-room of a tavern, and walked up to the bar-keeper. "Here L., give me something to harden my heart."

It was uttered in part, evidently, as witticism; for, as he spoke, he looked about the room for the smile of approbation. And yet there was a sneer in the tone of the request, like the jeer of some fiend from the pit, for the speaker and all his associates well knew that the bar-keeper was a professor of religion; and they knew, too, that he had not the apology that he was only the bar-keeper, hired to perform a service about which, personally, he might have had scruples, for he was the owner of the hotel as well as the bar keeper in it, and a man that situation? The status of the "official vote" they knew was not wanting in sense, nor ig | shows that we have great encouragement norant of the great truths and rousing ap. to push the work. Out of 430,000 votes,

To this man was addressed the call, "Give me something to harden my heart!" And he knew what was meant, and took down the decanter of brandy, and handed it to the speaker, that he might help himself. And as he did so, a cold shudder passed over me, Saviour: "Woe unto the world because of offenses! It must needs be that offenses

Something to harden the heart! Alas, too true a description of what the one asked and the other gave him! Beyond question, it. hardened the hearts of both-of the one, the sake of party, and party issues, as again to drink and again to sneer at religion, and again to make light of the fact that his there were 13,000 Greenback votes, all of own heart was hardened, and fearfully hardening for ruin; and of the other, to smile upon the one who insulted alike himself and his profession of religion, and to sell his principles. and his self respect, and his conscience, all for the paltry price of his glass that was purchased.

Something to harden the heart! Remember it, young man, and touch not the social glass. Remember it, parent, and do not permit your child, and invite not your friends, to partake of it. Remember it, ye dealers, who, for filthy lucre, are pouring out the tide of death, and hardening your own hearts and those of your victims for the easily secure twenty names to the voters Judgment. Remember it, ye friends of roll. Send them up by the yard. - W. W. temperance, and see in the light of it how blessed is your work, by which you may keep the hearts of thousands tender, and perhaps save souls from death.

Something to harden the heart! Tremble at the thought of anything that shall do so fearful a work, and rather seek for that which may soften, and subdue, and melt your heart in penitence at the cross, and prepare it for duty and for heaven.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS IN NEW YORK.

A meeting of the State Committee of the Prohibition party was held recently in Albany, for the purpose of making preliminary arrangements for a general organization in all the counties of the State. Mr. Frederick Gates of Herkimer county, acted the recent Prohibition campaign in New York State, cost a little over \$1,100, and the party is entirely out of debt. In order to advance the interests of the cause a fund of \$25,000 is to be raised, \$1,000 of which was subscribed at the meeting. The intention is ment next year. In 1881 there were 4,445 ing cast in Kings county. An Advisory or my companions in a railway carriage.

there was considerable speculation as to what the result might have been had the State been properly organized.

DRUNKENNESS AMONG WOMEN.

President Elmendorf, of the Chicago Citizens' League, in a temperance speech recently delivered at Youngstown, Ohio, gave it as his opinion that in Chicago one woman in every twenty-five is a drunkard. And this degrading vice is not confined to the lower classes, but invades all ranks of society. Neither is it peculiar to Chicago. Drunk. enness is as prevalent in other cities, and the speaker said he has reason to believe that women and boys are becoming victims of strong drink.

Mr. Elmendorf gave the following startling chapter of personal experience, the scene being laid in Chicago:

"I took a ride one Sunday night between eleven and one o'clock, visiting the chief police stations. My eyes were opened as to female inebriety. In the Desplaines Street station alone I saw thirty-five girls reeling into their cells, singing, 'O how I love Jesus,' and other Moody and Sankey songs. They had just been arrested in one State Street dive-one of the infamous number well named by the Inter-Ocean 'the hell hole.' At all the stations without exception, I found drunken women, and generally they were noisy. In one case I arrived just as a batch of five young women were being locked up, and so beastly besotted were they that they had to be carried into the lockup. All were rickly dressed."

"Among the non-criminal classes do you

hold that your indictment holds good?" "Very measurably, though I doubt if the average is so high. Of late years the custom has been to send liquors home; and I know there is a great deal of drinking among women on account of this increased-facility offered in bottled liquors. This is the opinion of several eminent Chicago physicians. A proof of the increased intemperance of the sex is the now admitted need, and effort to supply it, of an inebriate woman's home—a Washingtonian Home for the sex."-Review and Herald.

TEMPERANCE IN INDIANA.

Now that the election is over, what is the peals that have been poured forth on the 210,000 were cast for the party committed to the submission of the prohibitory amendment to a vote of the people at a "special election;" 220,000 were cast for the other party, committed also to submission at a "general election," and in many localities clearly understood to be sincerely and earnestly in favor of submission, and thus as I thought of that expression of the secured a large support from those who desire submission. Could the issue of submission have been voted upon without in come; but woe to that man by whom the of- anyway involving the support of party, there can be no reasonable doubt but a large majority would have voted for submission.

It is safe to count a large number of Democrats, who voted with their party for heartily in favor of submission. Besides which, so far as we have heard are for submission.

With this showing who can doubt that a large majority of the voters of Indiana are in favor of submission. Could these voters all be reached with petitions we would be a tremendous factor in the legislative halls this Winter. The thing for us to do is to push the circulation of petitions "for submission at a special election." The liquor league, in their circular, unwittingly say, "Submission means prohibition." So we believe, and for that we must earnestly work. Every minister of the gospel might Snyder, in the Western Christian Advocate.

A FEW days ago, Judge Woodruff, in sentencing a young man for theft, said:

"It is in evidence that when you are sober you are a peaceable, law-abiding citizen; you have repeatedly tried to overcome that appetite for strong drink, which is your greatest enemy. The sentence of the court is that you be confined in the State Prison at Trenton, for two years. In fixing the term, we have been guided by the belief that, in that time, under the prohibition of prison discipline, you can master your appetite and come out a reformed man."

Think of the State licensing rum-shops, and then having to send her ruined citizens to State Prison, that being the only place where prohibition prevails, and consequently as chairman, and Mr. Thomas W. Organ of the only place where her drunken sons may New York, as secretary. It was stated that be safe. "It conduces to the public good." -Paterson Journal.

INEXCUSABLE RUDENESS.—A great number of smokers seem to have lost sight of politeness! Their smoking makes them rude. also to thoroughly canvas the State so as to face, or allow the dust of his weed to get in my eyes. Why should he think it not invotes cast, and now, so far as heard from, ence? I have as much right to scatter fine strong pepper and half-blind the passers-by Committee, consisting of one member from might answer it pleased me, and they must each county, was appointed to co-operate put up with it. Men have no more right to also been large number of native evangelists at work. Two native preachers were with the little band that first carried the war into Ahmednuggur. Fifteen years last leaf falls from the stalk. By the chem
The Methodist Church Extension Fund amounts to \$500,000.

The Methodist Church Extension Fund amounts to \$500,000. with the State Committee in organizing the smoke in public than I have to scatter pepisdom; and with

The patien?
Tis be who wi Tis he who clim Who finds the Spells out the

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Few people who n

of Webster or Worce in the pictorial illust The number of perso know that this meth meanings of certain Rev. H. H. Baker, p field, N. J. Over 10 connected with an en out a book, entitled Living Words of the It was an 8mo., with published by the Lin phia. Fully 2,000 trated by drawings, were engraved in woo that time he was accu public schools of East York; and there conc he so well wrought ou trating all the nowns means of such small p tered through the sta

Dr. Oliver Wendell

of reflection and of life

to his opinions on re

His answer to the que read?" is brief. He b large proportion by si authors—and certainly curate culture, there While such a method g ful stores of fact and ar bly leads it to arrange flection and discussion cludes much trash wh ing ignorantly admits. · "Some books," say be read, tasting, as it But once become fami as to know what you and you can read a pa ning reads it. Learn and his son's practice window and rememb Learn to read a page in time, and to stand a the its contents." There junction in regard to tained in this last sen of books that are devo wreck behind," is almo to five persons in fifty volume is something m excitement and amuser the matter of reading i schools of any country. small patience with the ing, and of those yo most persistently pursu are they doing but pour whose bottoms are as in ander, and which woi show if Niagara had been Our principal teacher books, and we can not tastes we form. We hi

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BLE RUDENESS.—A great numers seem to have lost sight of Meir smoking makes them rude. semoker blow his smoke in my the dust of his weed to get in by should he think it not inquently expectorate in my pressas much right to scatter fine and half-blind the passers-by One in & railway carriage. pleased me, and they must Men have no more right to than I have to scatter pep-mres ought not to be st the other; all public emokers in haw, and give great of the public who hats the

Education.

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

STRIVING.

There is no rest without the toil. The patient, strong endeavor; 'Tis he who wins divides the spoil, The coward takes it never.

'Tis he who climbs the rugged height, Who finds the clouds below him: And he who reads the stars by night Spells out the deep Elohim.

'Tis not the idle, humming drones That store the hive with honey; Men must be kings who sit on thrones, And manhood's more than money.

We can not all the prizes take,
We can not all be thriving; We can our evil self forsake. We always can be striving.

To dare is better than to doubt. For doubt is always grieving; 'Tis faith that finds the riddles out, The prize is for believing.

To do is better than to dream-Life has enough of sleepers; To be is better than to seem-The sowers are the reapers.

And when the Master calls us in. Our deeds, and not our feeling, Will tell the heaven that each shall win, The endless glory sealing.

Few people who use the large dictionaries of Webster or Worcester fail to be interested in the pictorial illustrations of those works. The number of persons is very small, who place, and each agrees exactly with the othknow that this method of representing the meanings of certain words, originated with Rev. H. H. Baker, now residing in Plainfield, N. J. Over forty years ago he was connected with an enterprise which brought | doctrines, and no one can tell where he will out a book, entitled, "Dictionary of the Living Words of the English Language." It was an 8mo., with 120 pages, and was published by the Lippincotts, of Philadelphia. Fully 2,000 words in it were illuswere engraved in wood by Mr. Baker. At | years: that time he was accustomed to teach in the public schools of Eastern and Central New York; and there conceived the idea, which he so well wrought out afterwards, of illustrating all the nowns of the language by the means of such small pictures as we see scattered through the standard dictionaries of

HOW TO READ.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes's life of study, of reflection and of literary production, gives to his opinions on reading peculiar value. His answer to the question, "How shall we read?" is brief. He believes in reading in a large proportion by subjects, rather than by authors—and certainly, for systematic, accurate culture, there can be no better plan. While such a method gives to the mind plentiful stores of fact and argument, it also insensi bly leads it to arrangement, combination, reflection and discussion; and it doubtless ex- nois, Iowa, Kansas, Virginia, Massachusetts, cludes much trash which unsystematic reading ignorantly admits.

"Some books," says the doctor, "must be read, tasting, as it were, every word . . But once become familiar with a subject so as to know what you wish to learn about it. and you can read a page as a flash of light ning reads it. Learn a lesson of Houdin and his son's practice of looking into a shop window and remembering all they saw. Learn to read a page in the shortest possible time, and to stand a thorough examination of its contents." There could be no wiser injunction in regard to reading than is contained in this last sentence. The number of books that are devoured, leaving "not_a wreck behind," is almost incredible; perhaps to five persons in fifty the reading of a fresh volume is something more than a temporary excitement and amusement. Assimilation in the matter of reading is not taught in the schools of any country. Dr. Holmes has but small patience with the habit of novel reading, and of those young women who do most persistently pursue it. He says: "What are they doing but pouring water into buckets whose bottoms are as full of holes as a colander, and which would have nothing to show if Niagara had been emptied into them?

Our principal teachers must now be good books, and we can not be too careful of the tastes we form. We have continued temptations in the shape of newspapers with their exciting serials; brilliant books that amuse while we read, but leave only an impression of pleasure. - Exchange.

A Source of Skepticism.—At a recent meeting of the Baptist Education Society, Prof. E. H. Johnson, D. D., of Crozer Seminary, said:

"Religious feeling is a fruitful source of skeptical opinion. Experience is necessarily The number of teachers has increased from a standard of belief. The testimony of 2,674 to 3,413 and the number of schools Scripture is clearly resisted by those who from 2,483 to 3,183. think themselves only assured of new truth. The ignorant negro finds a Bible in his own breast; but, at the opposite extreme, the rationalist, while claiming reason as the criterion of his beliefs, actually accepts the doctrines that correspond to his religious feel pose of founding a Robert Morris scholarship, the Church of Christ, needs the Sabbath to "How now, neighbor Brown?" said the in God.

"As to so-called scientific skepticism, nothing is so certain as that, instead of undermining belief in a God, it furnishes new reasons for believing in him. The Bible may welcome the most searching criticism. Its truth is the better assured after every test."

ESSENTIALS TO ORDINATION.

There three doctrines which, in the present state of the churches, we should insist upon as esentials to ordination. There may be exceptions, but no man should be ordained when he denies or qualifies these doctrines unless it is explicitly stated that he is ordained under such exceptional circumstances; and for special reasons. These are: First, that the Bible is trustworthy as a religious guide in all its religious teachings. Second, that the doctrine of the atonement is a sacrificial act as consisting in the sufferings and death of the God-man which sufferings and death are representative of the eternal punishment of sinners, that those sufferings and that death were designed to, and in fact do, honor God's justice and love and holiness as much as the law and the holiness and justice of God would be honored by the eternal perdition of sinners. Third, that this world is the only world of probation; that the future world is the world of punishment, if a man dies impenitent, and that such a man will suffer the punishment of the law, which is eternal. We ought to be more careful not to ordain a man who has departed from the truth than a man who is coming up higher toward the truth. Here is the mountain of truth. One man is at the very bottom of it and is going up; another man is at the top of it coming down. They meet at a certain er. They are both equal then, but the man who is going up is far superior to the man who is coming down. The one going up has his face toward the heavens; the man who is coming down is shaking off the old go.—Professor Park.

SIGNIFICANT FIGURES. — The statistics given below are furnished by General Eaton, United States Commissioner of Education, to show the amounts given by private benevotrated by drawings, of which about 1,500 lence for education during a period of ten

	EDUCATIONAL]	BENEFACTIONS,	1871—1880
1871	* * · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
1872			\$ 8,435,99
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1878	••••••	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	\dots 3,015,25
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	Total	*	GC1 074 00

Add to this sum the recent gifts of Messrs. Tulane, Slater, Seney, Amasa Stone, Governor Brown, and others, and it is evident that during the last twelve years the gifts of private individuals in the United States to education amount to at least \$70,000,000.

YEAR by year prejudice against the occu pation of public place by women is steadily decreasing. This is especially noticeable in connection with educational matters. Women are now eligible as school officers in Illi Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Pennsyl tendent. In Mississippi the law requires that at least one woman shall be a member of the State Board of Education. Other States are moving in the same direction, and before ten years those that fail-to follow the same wise example of those mentioned will be the exception.—Inter-Ocean.

CLIPPINGS.

The trustees of the University of Pennsylvania refuse to admit women to the department of arts.

Geikie's "Text Book of Geology," just issued, gives great attention to American geology, and The Athenaum thinks it will be as highly appreciated here as in England.

The late Mrs. Sarah E. Atkinson, of Memphis, Tennessee, made the theological department of Vanderbilt University her residuary legatee. The institution will probably receive more than \$125,000 from her estate.

A Hong Kong dispatch states that the Chinese Government is about to ask that some of the best students of those recently from this country be permitted to return and enter our military and naval school.

the neatest, most elegant, and attractive rooms, and it is said that various competitors have begun their decorations and that many of the rooms exhibit an exceedingly novel

The attendance of white pupils in the pubic schools of South Carolina has increased from 46,444 in 1877 to 65,399 in 1882. In the same period the attendance of colored pupils has increased from 55,952 to 80,575.

The will of Dr. Robert D. Morris, of Oxford, O., gives to the trustees of the Princeton (N. J.) Theological Seminary the Woodrow Society collection of books. Also to the same trustees the sum of \$2,500, for the pur-

Howard University, at Washington, D. C., fessorships in the Liberia College, Africaviz., Rev. Hugh M. Browne and Rev. Thomas McC. Stewart.

Dr. Young J. Allen, an American missionary residing in Shanghai, China, has the management of two high schools, with some 400 pupils, who study Chinese half the day and English the other half. Though the schools have been in operation but a few months, there are now 600 candidates for admission who can not be accommodated. The project has, therefore, been undertaken by Dr. Allen of establishing a university, where instruction in every department of learning may be enjoyed. A site for the erection of the university has deen selected in Shanghai and about \$30,000 are needed for the purchase of the lot.

tion of Women," known as the "Harvard | risen Lord." Annex," has now entered upon its third year. The object of the Society is not to create or stimulate, but to satisfy the demand for the education of women. During the past year 55 courses were offered to the students, of which 28 only were given, the most popular of these being English, Greek, and mathematics. The health of the students, 38 in number, has generally been good, due perhaps to the efforts made to restrain those too ambitious in study. The Society has received considerable support from private &c.; it can nowhere be shown from Script many complaints, for example, about the for four-years. They cease, therefore, after next year. Effort will then be made to secure a permanent endowment fund.

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 ALBANY PULPIT ON THE SABBATH.

On a recent Sunday the pastors of Albany N. Y., preached upon the subject of "Saba page or two to extracts from these sermons. bath Reform Department this week, remarking upon some of them, and presenting others without comment. Some of them are worthy to be printed as tracts and scattered the arch of public morals. Take it away broadcast over the land. Some lay down premises which, logically followed, mut lead who begins life breaking the Sabbath and Total..... \$61,374,028 straight to the observance of the Lord's Sabbath, the seventh day of the week. Others mix with the soundest thaths on the subject, the baldest assertions about the Sunday and "Lord's day," using Sabbath and Sunday as interchangeable terms, until one can hardly help raising the question whether it can be true that men of such clearness of vision and force of utterance can be satisfied with the makeshifts which are employed to justify the substitution of the Sunday for the Sabbath of the Bible. It is presumable that these sermons were preached with a view to a prepvania, Vermont, Wyoming, and to any office | aration of the people for the operation of the in Wisconsin except that of State Superin- new law which came into effect the first of the present month, for the better observance of Sunday. Whatever the preachers and those who listen to them may think of the strength or weakness of the Sunday arguments, the people whom it is proposed by means of the new law to force into an observance of Sunday, know full well that there is no divine command or authority for its observance, and they will be likely to resist to the last any and all attempts of the State to force upon them a religious observance the strongest argument for which is the

THE SABBATH A DIVINE INSTITUTION.

With the following sentiment the most loyal Seventh-day Baptist could certainly have no controversy:

"In asmuch as the Sabbath is an institution of divine origin and authority, the proper observance of it is not to be determined by human opinions. The command, 'Remem ber the Sabbath day to keep it holy,' is as much in force in this age as in any preceding age. He who appropriates the day to him-President Potter, of Union College, has self either for secular profit or sensuous offered three prizes to the students keeping pleasure violates laws both of sanitary and religious character, and exhibits no true knowledge of his relation to God or of his relation to his fellow-men. And let us not be unmindful of this fact of sacred history, that the desecration of this holy day was attended with most terrible consequences to the transgressor. We do well to most earnestly deprecate the disregard of its authority, and the desecration of its sanctity in all the many ways which custom and a loose conscience attempt to justify."

THE SABBATH AND THE FAMILY.

"The Sabbath stands as the guardian and protector of the family, with its hallowed associations and its blessed trusts, the faithful watchman who returns upon his regular beat to insure the safety of the home and to cry, 'All is well.' The family, no less than trines that correspond to his religious feeling, rejecting all others. The vulgar skepticism led by Ingersoll is due simply to disrelish of Biblical doctrine.

pose of founding a moder morris scholarship,
that young men may yearly be assisted for
the gospel ministry in the Presbyterian
Church:

pose of founding a moder morris scholarship,
that young men may yearly be assisted for
to cultivate and strengthen those domestic
friend; "you kept the Sabbath, and what
and beware of counterfeit creeds and quack
virtues and graces without which the home
have you gained? An empty barn. I have

is but an empty name, and to give time for worked on each day of the week alike, and late Francis P. Schoals, of New York, which er religious duties and obligations in the ab- ward his large and well-filled barn. has been set apart as "The Schools's Stu- sence of which the home fails to accomplish dents' Aid Fund." Two graduates of this its divine mission as an educator and heavinstitution have just been appointed to pro- enly type. He who attempts to undermine the Sabbath as a holy day to be religiously observed, lays his hand sacrilegiously upon the altar of home. He who cries, Down with the Sabbath,' cries with the same blasphemous breath, Down with the family."

THE FIRST-DAY HOLY? The following is given as a specimen of what men sometimes say on this subject when they get away from the foundations of the Word of God:

"The first day of the week is holy for rest, because on it God rested from creative work, that he might begin his. continuous work of Providence; for worship, because on it 'the morning stars sang together and the sons of to them, it will be the brightest, happiest God shouted for joy; and holier still to day of the whole seven. What we want to Christian men, since the Sabbath is done do is to put religious truths before our chil-

To this paragraph we have these strictures to offer. The first day of the week is not holy for rest by any divine appointment; in it God did not rest from his creative work, but rested on the seventh day "from all his work which God created and made;" only by a long stretch of the imagination can it be made to appear that on the first day of the week did the "morning stars sing together," ure that the Sabbath is done away; and final- dullness of these meetings. But men who ly, there is no authority in the Scriptures for the assertion that the first day of the week "bears the image of the risen Lord." With means in love with long prayers, but this is a secondary matter after all. The depth "bears the image of the risen Lord." With jections to the paragraph.

THE SABBATH A NECESSITY.

to the physical, intellectual, and moral welfare of the individual; to the purity and per-manence of the home, and to the stability of will soon disappear before the quickening our republican form of government. Every influence of the Holy Ghost. We are not in interest that we hold dear, binds us to a love with many of the methods which are united, determined, uncompromising antag- recommended for giving variety to the onism to its lawless profanation, and to the prayer-meeting. They would but tend to bath Desecration," and the Criterion devotes prompt and vigorous use of every means materialize it still more. The American whereby we may secure its proper observ- custom of taking brief testimonies and re-We select from these extracts for our Sab- ance. A quiet Sabbath is the natural, remarks between the prayers may, if done ju-

THE KEYSTONE OF MORALITY.

and the whole fabric falls. The young man yielding to the intoxicating cup enters the gate of the city of destruction. He leaves behind him all the fair fields of Christian virtue, all the paths that lead to honor, usefulness, and enduring happiness. He enters a city whose atmosphere is filled with pestilential odors and the seeds of death."

THE DANGER OF PROFANING IT.

"He who wiped Jerusalem as a man wip eth a dish, wiping it and turning it upside down, has taught us in past history that the observance of his Sabbaths is the bulwark of a nation's safety; while their non-observance, especially in the perpetration of that which he has pronounced a crime upon all days, will certainly provoke him to wrath."

How the Sabbath Looks to a Hea-THEN.—An English admiral, Sir W. K. Hall, recently told this impressive little story to illustrate how the Christian idea of the Sabbath impresses the mind of the heathen. To the heathen laborer it appears in the light of an inestimable blessing:

"In the English Navy the Sabbath is invariably observed. Even the Chinese pilots get the benefit of the day of rest. 'On this occasion, while in command at Hong Kong, divine service had been performed, and the crew, several hundred, were of course undisturbed on the Sabbath-day. On shore, close to us, were houses being built, sawyers and masons and others in quarries hard at work, when a pilot, touching me, said very seriously, 'Your Joss (God) is better and kinder than our Joss, for he gives you holiday and rest one day in seven, and we've only one day in all the year, on New Year's day. And such is the case!

The blessings attendant on Christianity in addition to the blessing of Christianity itself, must appeal to unprejudiced minds as a strong reason for propagating it. What benevolence, or what philanthropy, or philosophy offers such help and comfort to weary humanity?

Two Ways of Keeping the Sabbath.-There were two farmers. One loved his Bible, reverenced the Sabbath, loved his Creator, and believed that he was a prayerhearing and answering Father.

The other was an infidel, regarding all days alike; he plowed, sowed, reaped, and labored on the seventh the same as on the other six days.

When the harvesting was over, and the grain had all been gathered into barns, the infidel's crop was found to be by far the largest, a hail-storm having visited his friend's farm, destroying the greater part of Root your habits in industry. Root your

has received \$5,000 from the estate of the the recognition and fulfillment of those high- see the result!" and he waved his hand to-

His neighbor quietly replied, "Friend Gray, God does not settle all his accounts in October."-Advocate and Guardian.

EARNESTNESS.

Oh! let all the soul within you For the truth's sake go abroad; Strike! Let every nerve and sinew Tell on ages—tell for God.

We are living, we are dwelling In a grand and awful time; In an age on ages telling; To be living is sublime

Ir we teach our children as we ought to do, instead of the Sabbath-day being the dreariest, dullest, tiresomest day of the week The "Society for the Collegiate Instruc- away, and this day bears the image of the dren in such an attractive form that the Bible will be the most attractive of books to them. Children want the same kind of food and truth that we do, only they want it served up a little finer, so that they can di-

THE PRAYER-MEETING.

The first essential of a live prayer-

meeting is that it should be deeply and intensely spiritual. This condition fulfilled, are charged with spiritual vitality can not offer dull prayers, even though they should sometimes offer long ones. We are by no and spiritual energy of the prayer are the es-sential things. Christian people do not soon THE SABBATH A NECESSITY.

"The sanctity of the Sabbath is essential tire of listening to a man who really knows the secret of true fellowship with God; whilst unspiritual people do not relish such ligious, and legal right of every citizen of diciously, be helpful; but otherwise it is liable to become a hindrance. Of speeches liable to become a hindrance. Of speeches we have more than enough; of prayers we The law of the Sabbath is the keystone of have all too few; therefore let us keep down the former. Anything which is to improve the prayer-meeting must add to, and not take from, its spirituality. Vagueness of petition is another grave defect in these gatherings. But it arises from the same cause. A spiritual man, a man in sympathy with God, can not pray at random. Want of specificness is simply want of intensity. Excess of petition is another fault. We keep too much on the lower plane in our prayers. Most people have the same idea of prayer as the Yorkshireman, who, reproving a brother. whose prayer seemed to be aimless, said, "Ax him for summat, mon, ax him for summat." To ask God for something is considered the be-all and end-all of prayer. But this is the most ignoble idea of prayer. We never pray so truly as when our hearts turn to God from the constraint of love, when we seek him because he is the chief good, and when we commune with him for the sake of such communion. We may ask God for what we need; but we may pray when no special sense of need is felt. In either case spirituality of mind is the secret of the joy and efficacy of prayer. We believe that one of the most urgent necessities of the church is spiritualized and vitalized prayer-meetings. How are we to get them? The first essential is live hearts; the second essential is live hearts; the third essential is live hearts. Hence the work must be of God, and not of man. - Christian Commonwealth.

> THE BEAUTY OF HOLINESS.—The grandest sight on this earth is not the march of the all-conquering storm whose cloudy battalions go rushing through the sounding heavens; the most beautiful thing on earth is not the garden which opens and sends forth from its censers fragrance; it is not the stateliness of the tree which you sit under through the long Summer's day; those are not the most beautiful things on earth that are carved out of stone; the beauty of the soul lies in its secret chambers; and the rich, deep, just and loving natures these are the beautiful things of this world. There is nothing so beautiful as Christ in men; and when one has the nature of Christ in him, and begins to reflect it in his life, religion needs no apology, and there is no call for argument. "Christ in you the hope of glory," is the Christ that convicts men, and converts them, and builds them up into eternal life. -Beecher.

-SAFE MEDIOINES.—A reader of the Hebrew Leader proposes the following remedy for the ills of the flesh and spirit, composed of leaves, plants and roots, which, if taken without a wry face, will make any man respectable and happy:

Leave off drinking. Leave off smoking. Leave off swearing. Leave off lying. Plant your pleasure in the home circle. Plant your faith in truth.

The Sabbath Becorden.

Alfred Centre, N. Y., Fifth-day, December 14, 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."

READ the notice about Lesson Leaves in Sabbath School Department.

SABBATH-KEEPERS at Honeoye, Bell's Run, and Shingle House will please read the Spe cial Notice in this week's RECORDER by Bro. H. P. Burdick.

In another column, Rev. Thomas Barber of Westerly, R. I., has something of interest to say to the Babcocks. We commend his card to their notice.

SEE Bro. Main's offer, in the Missionary Department, to churches and individuals who desire to make systematic contributions to missions for another year.

A POSTAL card to Dr. Coon, from Bro. T. R. Williams, at Milton, Wis., speaks hopefully of Mrs. Williams's recovery, though she is still in a very critical condition.

THE - Narragansett Weekly announces that the Pawcatuck Seventh-day Baptist Church of Westerly, R. I., has engaged Rev. J. W. Morton to serve as pastor for six months, beginning with December. That this relation may be profitable as well as pleasant to both pastor and people will be the prayer of many hearts.

SINCE the November elections, the Prohibitionists of New York have organized for thorough work throughout the State. The plan is to organize each county, and through these county organizations canvass the entire State before another election. It is to be hoped that our own people residing in this State will be found among the most efficient promoters of this good cause.

THE Examiner quotes the following from Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, which, as a rule for benevolent contributions, is good enough for Seventh-day Baptists. If it could only be adopted in all our churches, and put into practice, how it would increase the funds in our several treasuries:

"Now, what we want is that there should be some just, if you please, some generous, scale upon which everybody is to adjust his share, and the best rule that I can find out is for every one to think what his neighbor ought to give, and then give it himself."

Two of our churches, a long time pastorless, have recently settled pastors. Bro. W. H. Ernst, from West Hallock, Ill., has gone his obedience for the future is pledged, and titute of pastoral labor for about a year and nine months. It is gratifying to learn that already Bro. Ernst, assisted by Bro. J. L. Huffman, has received into that church by baptism between twenty-five and thirty persons. Also the First Church of Genesee, N. Y., which has had no pastor for more than a year, has just settled Bro. Geo. W. Burdick, from Utica, Wis. While we remember these churches, and rejoice with them, praying God to bless them in their labors with their new pastors, let us not forget the churches which are left destitute of pastoral labor by these changes; and, looking over the needy fields, churches, new societies, and the hungry, waiting regions beyond, let us pray the "Lord of the harvest to send forth laborers into his harvest;" and praying in simple faith, let us address ourselves to our work with all our might, expecting God to keep his promises and answer our prayers.

It is reported from Boston, Mass., that the "Liberal Branch" of Congregationalists have determined to issue a paper for the promulgation of their anvanced views of theology and life, and that for this purpose anything like a successful rival of the Conthodox faiths as being still the best forms of the heart man believeth unto righteousness."

of the people, and who can blame them for quirements, not of constraint, but willingly. light should say, "I have no light worth it? it will be the most natural thing in the True repentance will bring forth fruits meet shining." "If I could only shine as the paper from curiosity or perhaps to, "know aside and take up the Congregationalist with a feeling akin to those he feels who has been off on a phantom chase, and has come home to rest, repose and safety.

WATER BAPTISM AND ITS RELATION TO RE-GENERATION.

In the SABBATH RECORDER for Sept. 21st and 28th was published a sermon by Eld. which, by S. D. Davis, was published Nov. 16th; and several letters, not intended for been written us, and finally a letter from a member of the Tract Board has been re ceived, inquiring about the doctrine of the sermon, and suggesting that some editorial statement be made concerning it. Under these circumstances, it seems proper that something be said. And it may as well be premised here as anywhere, that in a denomination like ours, in which there is no accepted standard of doctrine except the Bible, and each member interprets that for himself, no one man, whatever his position or relation to the denomination, can speak with authority for others. The Editor, therefore, holds only himself responsible for the following statements on the subject in

1. Eld. Campbell distinctly declares that his views are quite different from those which he supposes the majority of his brethren hold. This ought to allay any fears that the doctrine of the sermon will be mistaken for the teaching of the denomination.

2. Without reviewing his arguments, it may be briefly stated that Eld. Campbell holds that baptism, like repentance and faith, is a prerequisite to the forgiveness of sins. Or, to put the statement in his own language, "A man must be baptized with water before he can have a good Scriptural hope that his sins are forgiven, and that he is born of the Spirit." This is doubtless the teaching to which so many have taken exception. Even this teaching seems very much modified, if not entirely given up, when Bro. Campbell speaks of the candidate for baptism at a penitent believer. Can it be that a penitent believer is unforgiven? Also when speaking of the ignorance of some respecting the duty of baptism, he says, "I believe that when a sinner truly repents of all his sins and believes on the Lord Jesus Christ, and is fully willing to submit to all God's requirements, in a sense is accepted on the part of God as obedience in the way of anticipation," &c. fully obey him, and then lets the willing,

soul necessarily include the sincere purpose to yield loving obedience to all God's requirements. But the whole matter is subknows the depth of the penitence, the purity of the faith, the measure of the love, and a fund of \$100,000 has already been raised. in outward acts, and he accepts the heart-We venture to predict that it will need all offering. If this state of heart be wanting, no amount of outward semblance of obedigregationalist which is one of the most ably can supply it. If it exists, God knows it, We are also of the opinion that, while some it, he instantly accepts the penitent, believ- people at once, yet there was scarcely a monew paper, and one that has the boldness to soul need not wait an hour, or a moment, them to learn the way. Just as along the the majority of the Congregationalists of the placed, receive at once the assurance of sins its own to cast, by which the mariner knows country will prefer to stand by the old or- forgiven and acceptance with God. "With where he is, and how he ought to go, so

for repentance. Faith, because it is not a electric light does I'd shine." what this new doctrine is," they will lay it lowed, as speedily as possible, with good works. The sincere purpose of obedience will find, will make, the opportunity to obey. The loving heart will seek and find a great It is even so with reference to each child of variety of ways in which to give expression to its inward fires. This constitutes the objective state of the Christian life—a state always possible, and only possible when the inner or subjective state exists. This outward life of obedience and service the believer lives, not in the hope of thereby attaining Campbell on "Water baptism and its con- to salvation, but because he has received the nection with regeneration." Several articles gift of God. 3d. Baptism, by divine aphave been received in reply to it, one of pointment, is the public profession of this subjective state, the symbol of the inward washing of regeneration. It is, symbolically, publication, but expressing regret on account | the all-comprehensive act of obedience. In of the positions taken in the sermon, have it the believer declares his death to self, the world, and sin, and his life in Christ, "Buried with him by baptism into death, that like as Christ was raised up from the dead by the glory of the Father, even so we also should walk in newness of life." It is the witness, not to God, but to men of God's power in the individual heart and life. As such act of obedience, and as such a witness delay. 4th. This view of the subject puts repentance, faith, and baptism just as closely together as, in the nature of the several acts, they can be placed. Even an apostle, it is said reverently, could not join them closer. Holding and teaching these doctrines on the general subject of regeneration, one could in all consistency exhort an anxious inquirer to "repent, believe, and be baptized." Consistently also with these teachings, the seeker after God may be told not to wait a day or an hour or a moment, but to accept God's offer of mercy at once. "Now is the accepted time, behold now is the day of salvation."

Communications.

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

WE NEED THE LOWER LIGHTS.

We were nearing the city of Cleveland, last Summer, just as the gathering shades of evening reminded the passengers of the necessity of securing berths in the "sleeper," when it occurred to me that a lodging and meals in town, would be less expensive, and much more restful, than on board the car; and having time to spare, I let the iron horse plunge away into the night, and sought and rest in the "Forest City." Strolling through the broad and beautiful

streets, under the brilliant rays of many an electric light, and yet with the flickering If God accepts the purpose of the heart to and beside many a door, I read a lesson, so little gas jets, also burning on each corner, richly fraught with good to me, that I would penitent believer wait for more light or bet- fain tell it to others. The electric lights ter instruction before he performs the out- stood high above the buildings, on poles ward act of obedience, why will he not accept reaching up more than one hundred and the same willing purpose on the part of him fifty feet, and shed a great light far and whose purpose it is to seek the earliest op- wide, and clearer than the brightest moonportunity to obey in the outward act of sub- light. For many blocks around I could see 3. Our own teaching on this subject is, noticed also the little lights, low down, and my way, and enjoy all the surroundings. briefly: 1st. Regeneration is a subjective in gas lamps, still shining, just as though state, a state of heart forgiven of God and all depended on them. The contrast was renewed by divine grace. The conditions indeed great, they were so low, and so yelprecedent to and attendant upon this state low, while the others were so high and so of heart are genuine repentance for sin, and brilliant. It did make the little ones seem simple faith in the Lord Jesus Christ as the almost useless at first thought. Indeed, I Saviour of sinners. These exercises of the could almost fancy that they were seeking some excuse to hide their light, they were so inferior. By and by I began to think, jective, it is between the soul and God. He very near, but how could I know for certain? that the street I desired to find must be And if I am so fortunate as to find the street, after all, depended upon the lower lights. By their shining alone, I was enabled to German, French and Italian. The Italian numbers upon the doors. It was the little lights, after all, that guided me safely in the and, needing for himself no outward proof of though they could not reach so many the students of Heidelberg, one of the oldest

"My influence is of no account, it is no use for me to gashes. They take pride in these scars and do anything down here in this corner." You see somebody would lose their way. Some one would seek in vain for the door. God. "Let the lower lights be burning." T. L. G.

PARIS LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Paris, Nov. 29, 1882. A very interesting debate took place in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, on the Public Worship Estimates, which were as usual made the object of a determined attack by the advocates of the separation of Church and State. M. Jules Roche delivered a adoption of the estimates. He did not, indeed, propose to abolish the church subsidies altogether, but to reduce them. He pointed out that the first estimates, voted eighty years ago, amounted to only 1,200,000 francs, from which time they had gradually swelled up to a total of 53,000,000. Of this sum, only 6,000,000 were really due to the church to men of the saving power of God, baptism the subsidies, however, which formed only of the apostle and built over it a church costan insignificant portion of the revenues of the church, there were other sources of income, amounting to no less than 400,000,000, derived principally from property "usurped and occupied" by the clericals. Monseigneur Freppel, in reply, entered into a long explanation tending to prove that the obligations of the Church toward the State dated in fact from the confiscation of clerical property by the Government of the Revolution. The common objection to church subsidies on the ground that non-churchmen ought not to be obliged to pay for the exercise of a religion in which they do not believe, would apply with equal force to public instruction and justice. Persons having no children and never indulging in litigation might object to the charges for keeping up these departments of State, but they would promptly be told that all members of a community must take their share of the common expense. Memorial Hall is being put in. M. Guichard contested the original right of he church to the property confiscated on the ground that it had been acquired by extortion and terrorism. At this point of the discussion, an extraordinary and unexpected incident occurred. M. Andrieux, ex-Prefect of Police, rose to make a statement, of conversion from strong anti-clerical to more tol erant views. The announcement was the more calculated to astonish the Chamber as M. Andrieux it was on whom, as Chief of the Paris Police, devolved the task of driving the religious orders from their establishments, in execution of the March decrees. straightforward, outspoken terms. in defiance of storm of interrup tions from his old allies, M. Andrieux declared that if union among Repub licans was possible it would not be ef fected on questions which "divide Republicans the most." No union of ideas could be brought about so long as the convictions of a large class of the population were ignored. "Whatever progress anti-religious ideas may have made during the past few years it is undeniable that the country, taken as a whole, is strongly attached to religion." In answer to an outburst of protestation against this candid avowal, M. Andrieux declared that if his convictions had undergone some change, it was not given to him to be born with the experience and knowledge which age alone can acquire. Social life was not made for men alone, but also for women, and the speaker was convinced that the women of France were firmly devoted to

Dome News.

New York. ALFRED CENTRE. The Fall Term of Alfred University closed Wednesday, the 6th inst. For a pleasant good-by, President Allen occupied an the sincerity of the purpose of obedience the door is on the side that is shaded from of study as a preparation for travel in hour in chapel, in some review of his visit abroad. First, noted the importance the great lights. I soon found how much, distant lands. Every student who hopes to go abroad should be able to speak language is especially full of life and vigor. In several instances they were happily surinstitutions of Germany. These students are divided into clans, perhaps a hundred in a club. Each club has its own society with a place to shine, and a peculiar light of a voluptuous life, duels are frequently fought. Young Men's Christian Association of the and code of honor. In the heat and folly of ginning Nov. 12th, was observed by the stating or conceiving the truths of the Bible 2d. Starting at this subjective state of cused. It reminded me so much of the eyes, they grasp the sword and hew and Main preached a good sermon from 1st Having accepted the challenge, they are College, with a full attendance at the meetcently pronounced a most thoroughly orthomade at one with God—there must, there
the light of the world. Oh, that men would that one of them is disabled by a wound, or things; hold fast that which is good; abstain heart—at the heart renewed by grace and teachings of Christ who called his disciples hack each other, until the physician decides

Thessalonians 5: 21, 22, "Prove all things

who had eight of these marks on his face. A young lady was talking with a young gentleman, whose face showed five of these aggravate the wounds as they are healing. In a walk on the "Philosopher's Road," he met a professor, and when the gentleman learned that President Allen was a teacher in an American college, his enthusiasm was unbounded. They listened to his broken English for two hours with great pleasure. He expressed the thought that there was a bond of union between the rich and the poor in their mode of civilization that does not obtain in this country.

Venice was anciently a commercial center; but much that has been written about this old city is merely poetic fancy. The exhibitions of gondola life was awkward and unsatisfactory. Their amusements and even. lengthy and powerful speech against the ing parades were tame. The masterly enterprise of some Italians in climbing a mountain nine miles, by a corkscrew effort, going up five hundred feet at a time, and down the same way, he regarded as the grandest piece of engineering in the world. By a good fee they visited a church which was formerly called the tomb of St. Theodore, but is now known as the tomb of St. ing six million dollars. The guide expressed a grave doubt about the bones. The habit of worshiping relics of the dead past is one of the great drawbacks to Christian civilization. The institutions of learning have in them the vigor and life of patriotism and reformation. Large numbers of young men wish for a more free and liberal form of government. Many wish that this review of travels abroad might be continued.

What has become of the "Cram Club?" We would like to hear more from them. Tell us, if you please, about the habits of society among the common people.

Miss Perie Randolph, a member of the Theological Class, preached in the First Alfred church last Sabbath. Text, Mark 10:41.

The boiler and apparatus for heating the ALFRED.

New Jersey. PLAINFIELD.

The matter of absorbing interest for the past few weeks has been the charter election, which came off Dec. 5th. There were two prominent issues-license er no license, and opposition to "machines" and "bosses"—but the latter so overshadowed all others, as to carry everything before it. Wm. B. Maxson, son of our venerated minister of happy memory, was the successful candidate for Mayor. Out of the 1,392 votes cast, J. F. Hubbard received 1,365 for Chosen Freeholder, Geo. H. Babcock 1,362 for Board of Education in place of the late Dr. C. H. Stillman, and Jos. A. Hubbard 1,317 for Assessor, an office which he has satisfactorily filled for fifteen years. The votes for the latter two would have been still larger but for a "Taxpayers ticket," in which these two offices were not included. One other Seventh-day Baptist, F. Adelbert Dunham, received nearly a unanimous vote for Judge of Election in the Second Ward. Unfortunately, the no-license candidates for Council were mostly swamped with the objectionable candidate for the Mayoralty, and we are to have another year of license.

Sleighing on Thanksgiving-day was an unusual thing for Plainfield. "The oldest inhabitant" has not yet recalled a similar

Mr. Martin Giles, a well-known citizen and business man in Plainfield, fell dead from apoplexy on Monday, Dec 4th.

Two libel suits have grown out of the "late unpleasantness" in election matters. Mr. E. R. Pope has sued the Central (N. J.) Times for \$10,000 damages for calling him an "embezeller," and Mayor Randolph has sued the Bulletin for \$20,000 damages for intimating that he was treasurer of a corruption fund. The course of both these papers has been a disgrace to journalism, and it will be a benefit to the cause of decency if these suits should cause a suspension of both.

Wisconsin. MILTON.

The items of the past month can best be arranged under topics.

What if the gas- loss of blood. One student was observed from every form of evil."

Monday evenin Birger of the State the Young Men Christian progre prayer and inquir Friday morning the Ministerial Co Wisconsin Church presented by Rev Babcock, Rev. V Whitford, on aubi the RECORDER. gan the same even Friday evening Babcock; Sabbath mon by Rev. O. U. collection of \$20 fo Sabbath afternoon McLearn, late of H bath evening, con Rev. Geo. Burdick mon by Rev. Dr. N afternoon, sermon ? Thursday, Nov. services were held

W. Hullinger of th preached the sermo Rev. B. T. White three small men, by 2. Literary. We 22a, Rev. Perry Mill College, gave a lectu on "The land of th

Subbath evening, cal Contest, under t Philomathean Socie were eight contest pieces. Miss Jessie the first prize of beck, the second pri Millar the third priz on the whole, was ve 3, Musical. Th

23d, a ballad concert ton Choral Union Prof. N. Wardner highly appreciated by Monday evening,

nesseean Jubilee Si which was very popu all avenues leading to The next morning tended chapel and fa few selections. Dec. Musical Convention direction of Dr. J. M vention, for various n attended than Dr. here usually are, and this evening, owing t not as fully attended

4. School. The Co in the midst of a furi in very severe cold. night being from 1 thermometer and lo rolled the first day, portion of enrollmen look for nearly 250 sti

5. Personal. Mrs. 1 to be gaining, but the slow and leaves group though all hope for We welcome another of educating his child dick and family, of M

The post-office was evening, Nov. 20th, open with gunpowder. taken, of which J. dealer, loses \$800. an master, and W. W. Ol lose the rest.

The friends of tobac ment is being put und house, and greater fac handling the weed. A telephone, in pr from Janesville, deligh as well as the busin easier communication other cities now united

FARE

This is such a day in October. It is in make the air bracing as ful for farmers who are and hauling their Win The grass in the pastui succulent; cattle are no feed, and likely will no come. The union thankagi

to be held at the Metho poned till next year, held in the Seventhelay After the morning en more were bankized be formally easived as Ckook W. dreftime of el Albertains to the

had eight of these marks on his face. coung lady was talking with a young leman, whose face showed five of these Es. They take pride in these scars and avate the wounds as they are healing. walk on the "Philosopher's Road," he Professor, and when the gentleman ied that President Allen was a ier in an American college, his enthusiwas unbounded. They listened to his en English for two hours with great ure. He expressed the thought that was a bond of union between the rich the poor in their mode of civilization does not obtain in this country.

nice was anciently a commercial center: auch that has been written about this ty is merely poetic fancy. The exhibiof gondola life was awkward and unctory. Their amusements and even. radés were tame. The masterly ense of some Italians in climbing a ain nine miles, by a corkscrew going up five hundred feet at a time, wn the same way, he regarded as the st piece of engineering in the world. god fee they visited a church which imerly called the tomb of St. Theont is now known as the tomb of St. It was said that they found the bones postle and built over it a church costmillion dollars. The guide expressed doubt about the bones. The habit hiping relics of the dead past is one of at drawbacks to Christian civilization. stitutions of learning have in them or and life of patriotism and reforma-Large numbers of young men wish ore free and liberal form of govern-Many wish that this review of travels might be continued.....

has become of the "Cram Club?" ald like to hear more from them. if you please, about the habits of mong the common people.

Perie Randolph, a member of the ical Class, preached in the First hurch last Sabbath. Text, Mark

piler and apparatus for heating the Hall is being put in. ALFRED.

New Jersey. PLAINFIELD

atter of absorbing interest for the weeks has been the charter election, ne off Dec. 5th. There were two Cissues-license or no license, and nto "machines" and "bosses"—but so overshadowed all others, as to ything before it. Wm. B. Maxson, venerated minister of happy memhe successful candidate for Mayor. 1,392 votes cast, J. F. Hubbard 365 for Chosen Freeholder, Geo. 1,362 for Board of Education in e late Dr. C. H. Stillman, and ibbard 1,317 for Assessor, an ofhe has satisfactorily filled for fif-The votes for the latter two been still larger but for a "Taxcet," in which these two offices cluded. One other Seventh-day Adelbert Dunham, received animous vote for Judge of Elec-Second Ward. Unfortunately, se candidates for Council were aped with the objectionable canthe Mayoralty, and we are to

year of license. on Thanksgiving-day was an g for Plainfield. "The oldest has not yet recalled a similar

i Giles, a well-known citizen man in Plainfield, fell dead ron Monday, Dec 4th.

its have grown out of the "late in election matters. Mr. 18 Sued the Central (N. J.) 000 damages for calling him and Mayor Randolph has in for \$20,000 damages for he was tressurer of a cor-The course of both these wadisgrace to journalism, and iefit to the cause of decency if Id cause a suspension of both.

Visconsia.

MILTON.

the past month can best be

Phe week of prayer, be-2th, was observed by the Bristian Association of the fall attendance at the meetsegree of interest. Nev. 18th, Rev. A. E.

good sermon from let Prove all things Distribich is good; abstain

Monday evening, Nov. 20th, Prof. E. A. Birge, of the State University, spoke before | not averaging more than ten or twelve in atthe Young Men's Christian Association on Christian progress and afterwards led a prayer and inquiry meeting.

Wisconsin Churches began. Papers were presented by Rev. Dr. Wardner, Rev. S. H. the RECORDER. The Quarterly Meeting began the same evening. The exercises were:

Friday evening, sermon by Rev. S. H. Babcock; Sabbath morning, missionary sermon by Rev. O. U. Whitford, followed by a collection of \$20 for the Missionary Society; Sabbath afternoon, sermon by Rev. Dr. McLearn, late of Battle Creek, Mich.; Sabbath evening, conference meeting, led by Rev. Geo. Burdick; Sunday morning, sermon by Rev. Dr. N. Wardner, and Sunday afternoon, sermon by Rev. V. Hull.

Thursday, Nov. 30th, union Thaksgiving services were held in the chapel. Rev. F. W. Hullinger of the Congregational church, preached the sermon, Rev. E. M. Dunn and Rev. B. T. White assisting. The trio are three small men, but not small ministers.

2. Literary. Wednesday evening, Nov. 22d, Rev. Perry Millar, an old student of the College, gave a lecture in the College chapel on "The land of the midnight Sun."

Subbath evening, Nov. 25th, the Rhetorical Contest, under the management of the Philomathean Society, took place. There were eight contestants speaking selected pieces. Miss Jessie Palmer, aged 10, took the first prize of \$10; Miss Ella M. Groesbeck, the second prize of \$6; and Willie B. risen." Matt. 28: 6. He moved the very Millar the third prize of \$4. The speaking, on the whole, was very good.

3. Musical. Thursday evening, Nov. 23d, a ballad concert was given by the Milton Choral Union under the direction of Prof. N. Wardner Williams, which was ers and sisters, remember us, and the scathighly appreciated by the audience.

Monday evening, Nov. 27th, the Tennesseean Jubilee Singers gave a concert which was very popular, for the chapel, and all avenues leading to it were densely packed. The next morning most of the troupe at- not realize how lonely we are. tended chapel and favored the school with a few selections. Dec. 4th-7th, inclusive, a Musical Convention was held under the direction of Dr. J. M. Stillman. The convention, for various reasons, was more slimly bath, because they love God, and love to self regarded in every court of Europe, even attended than Dr. Stillman's conventions obey him. Don't be discouraged; but look in that of Russia, where he futilely offered here usually are, and the excellent concert, up and trust the Saviour, and obey him in this evening, owing to the severe cold, was all his requirements, for he has gone to prenot as fully attended as usual.

in the midst of a furious snow storm ending keep the commandments of God, and the He becomes frantic, wails and shrieks at imin very severe cold, the temperature last faith of Jesus." night being from 14° to 20°, according to thermometer and location. 120 were enrolled the first day, and if the usual proportion of enrollments holds good we can look for nearly 250 students in all.

5. Personal. Mrs. Dr. Williams is thought to be gaining, but the progress is extremely slow and leaves ground for some anxiety, though all hope for her final recovery. We welcome another new comer for the sake liquors, nor with bootblacks. News dealers of educating his children, Mr. Dighton Burdick and family, of Minnesota.

The post-office was burglarized Monday evening, Nov. 20th, the safe being blown meat, fish, bread and milk until 9 o'clock in open with gunpowder. About \$1,600 were taken, of which J. B. Anderson, grain dealer, loses \$800, and W. P. Clarke, postmaster, and W. W. Clarke, bookseller, etc., lose the rest.

The friends of tobacco rejoice that a basement is being put under the tobacco warehouse, and greater facilities are afforded for handling the weed.

from Janesville, delights the hearers of news as well as the business men who desire easier communication with Janesville and other cities now united by telephone.

Illinois.

FARINA.

DEC. 3, 1882. This is such a day as we could expect in October. It is just cool enough to make the air bracing and enjoyable, delightful for farmers who are yet gathering corn and hauling their Winter supply of wood. The grass in the pastures is yet green and succulent; cattle are not in need of any other feed, and likely will not be in some time to

The union thanksgiving service that was to be held at the Methodist church was postponed till next year, when it will likely be held in the Seventh-day Baptist church.

After the morning service yesterday, eleven more were baptized by the pastor and will be formally received into membership next Sabbath, the time of our communion service.

The regular Friday night prayer-meeting loss will reach \$40,000.

of the Church has been languishing for years, tendance out of a membership of one hundred and sixty to two hundred. Great loss has come to us of religious interest that is Friday morning, Nov. 24th, at 10 A. M., | directly traceable to the neglect of this plain | the Ministerial Conference of the Southern | duty and privilege. Our pastors have also been greatly discouraged in their work among us on this particular account. On last Sixth-Babcock, Rev. V. Hull, and Pres. W. C. | day evening, about one hundred members Whitford, on subjects already announced in were present, and a large proportion of that number contributed personally to make the meeting what it was, one of the most enjoyable we ever attended.

Kentucky. SHEPHERDSVILLE.

Bro. C. W. Threlkeld has closed a very interesting meeting at the school-house, and the little Church has been greatly revived. The First-day people were more friendly, and took greater interest in the meeting, and there were more invitations for visiting than he could fill. Bro. Threlkeld is a good preacher. He is very impressive, and has a good influence over the people, and as far as I know, won the love of all who heard him. He proved in his last sermon, that Christ was crucified in the middle of the week (Dan. 9: 26, 27), and that he was to lie in the grave three days' and three nights in order to prove that he was the Messiah, (Matt. 12: 39, 40), and that Christ did not rise on the first day of the week, for Matthew says, "In the end of the Sabbath, as it began to dawn toward the first day of the week, came Mary Magdalene, and the other Mary to see the sepulchre. And the angel answered, and said, He is not here, for he is foundation for the observance of the first day of the week in memory of Christ's resurrection. As a brother expressed it, "he moved the foundation of my Sabbath, and I've got nothing to stand on." Dear brothtered Sabbath-keepers, in your prayers. Some of you who worship in your large and commodious houses of worship, with your large and influential congregations, and your good preachers to preach for you, may

I want to say a few words through the The events of the past few months the de-RECORDER to the scattered Sabbath-keepers who have forsaken popularity, the observance of Sunday, and keep God's holy Sab- ed, the contempt with which he finds himpare a place for us, and has promised to family, and he shows symptoms of it. He is 4. School. The College has just opened, | come again, and gather all his people "who H. H. C. Q. JAMES. DEC. 4, 1882.

Condensed Mews.

Domestic.

The police commissioners of Brooklyn, N. Y., have instructed the police captains when enforcing the penal code on Sunday not to interfere with barbers, except in the sale of are not to be interfered with, except that they hawk newspapers through, the streets. No manual labor must be performed, and stores can be open for the sale of butter, the morning. Druggists can sell drugs, but not cigars; confectioners must close. Public travel is not to be interfered with, and the Jews must close their stores the same as the

Dispatches to Bradstreets, New York. Dec. 8th, from the principal trade centers of the United States, reveal a more active state in the general trade, consequent upon the prevailing cold weather. There were 247 failures, an increase of 61 over last week. A telephone, in process of construction They were as follows: Middle States, 72. an increase of 29; New England, 44, an increase of 13; Southern States, 55, an increase of 18; Western States, 59, a decrease of 3; California and the Territories, 17, an increase of 4; Canada, 23, an increase of 9.

It is authoritatively stated that the conditions imposed by the Omaha road will prevent any compromise in the North-Western road war. The sub-committee reported on Dec. 11th, that it is unable to agree on a settlement of the troubles. It is expected that the full question must go to arbitration.

Last Sunday, Dec. 3d, Fletcher Wilcox, pastor of the Christian Church in Chicago. preached a sermon denying the immortality of the soul, and claiming that eternal life was to be the reward of virtue. The church dismissed Wilcox the next Sunday, Dec. 10th.

Captain Williams, of the lighter Sarah Elizabeth, lying at Brooklyn, and Mrs. Jane Connors, of No. 111 Canal street, Albany, while attempting to board the lighter on Sat. urday night, fell overboard and the woman was drowned. Both were intoxicated.

Fire broke out in the Habernigg clothing

By the provisions of the diplomatic bill. reported to the House, the Paraguayan and Brazilian missions will be consolidated, and also the Uraguayan and Argentine. A minister resident will be appointed at Siam, the consulate at Algiers will be restored, and a new consulate will be established at Malta.

A number of Israelite merchants in New York have obtained a temporary injunction, restraining the police commissioners from inferfering with them in their Sunday trade. The court held that sacred concerts are not forbidden by the penal code.

Two ninety-foot lathes, said to be the largest in the world, have been made by the South Boston iron works. Each lathe contains 600,000 pounds of iron. They are to be used to bore out cannon.

A Shenandoah (Pa.) dispatch states that on Monday all the colliers employed by the Reading Coal Company in that county, will be put on three-quarter time.

Professor Kovacs, of the Royal Hungarian university, who is now traveling in the West, expresses himself as being "amazed and deighted with America."

At New York but few arrests were made last Sunday for violation of the penal code. A number of Hebrew merchants kept their stores open.

At Buckingham, Ohio, eleven rioting ANTHEM TREASURES. A copy for examination miners have been arrested and fined. It is will be sent on receipt of 12 cents to pay postage, thought that this will end the trouble. the book (or pay) to be returned in two weeks. Price \$12 per doz. Single copies \$1 25. For sale

The Buffalo Young Men's Christian Association has received \$3,000 for its building fund from some anonymous friend.

At Philadelphia, on Saturday night, Dec. 9th, the store of Samuel Lees and Sons was

robbed of silks valued at \$4,000. President Eliot, of Harvard College, is one of the Vice-Presidents of the Massachusetts Civil Service Reform League.

The Missouri Pacific Railroad has declared a quarterly dividend of one and three-fourths per cent., payable Jan. 2d.

At Amesburg, Mass., an old Catholic church was burned Dec. 10th. Loss \$20,000. A chimney was defective. At San Francisco the Marquis of Lorne

and wife arrived Dec. 10th. Salutes were fired in their honor. South Carolinians say the crops of their State are worth over \$8,000,000 more this year than last.

John G. Whittier will celebrate his seventy-fifth birth-day on the 17th instant.

Foreign.

A London dispatch says that the Sultan is B. TANNER, both of Milton, Wis. the most abjectly wretched of all monarchs. feat of his projects in Egypt, the sword which England holds suspended over his head, the intrigues by which he is surround-Constantinople for the Russian garrison, if Russia would interfere in Egypt, have weakened his intellect. There is insanity in his a prey to the most fearful fits of depression. aginary foes, makes and unmakes ministers in twenty-four hours, and altogether presents a pitiable spectacle. His drend of assassination haunts him like a nightmare.

The recent massacre in Casa Grande, Mexico, by Indians, proves to have been horrible. Five hundred Apaches crossed the border, descended upon the little town, and began an indiscriminate massacre, seventy-five persons falling victims and several girls and women being carried off. A large quantity of property was stolen and several houses burned. The dead bodies were stripped. The murdered persons were among the wealthiest class, several of the most prominent families being among the victims. Troops have been dispatched to the scene. The Indians have a long start and their capture is unlikely.

A peaceful demonstration of several thousand of the poorer members of the foreign colony, was made Dec. 10th, before the consulates of the great powers at Alexandria to protest against the delay in the payment of the indemnity for losses during the bombardment. Nearly all the consuls promised to send telegrams to their governments, representing the demands of the people. The French agent warmly sympathized with the applicants, and expressed apprehension that long delay in the payment of the indemnity would cause serious disorders among the lower clases. The English consuls are

A dispatch dated Paris, Dec. 8th, states that the water has reached the heart of the city. The drains in the low quarters are unable to find an ontlet, and the water has risn on a level with the roads. The cellars of the foreign offices are flooded. The Notre Dame quarter is swarming with rats, driven out of the sewers, and the people are suffer ing from their depredations.

Hereafter the Hamburg line of steamers are not to pass within 100 miles of Cape Race. The coast in that neighborhood is very dangerous. If any captain violates this rule, he will be suspended if not dismissed.

The British Government has given £1,250 reward to the three Joyces, who were witnesses for the prosecution in the trial of Maamtrasna murderers. At St. John, N. B., the diphtheria is rag-

ing to a frightful extent, and in the settlements of Little Sands and Pleasant Valley,

Alfred, N. Y., now in Harvard Observatory, Cambridge, Mass. The daughter, wife of Mr. George Powers, of New London, at whose house Bro, Rogers died, assisted by kind friends, did all that human hands could do for him, until God said "Come up higher." The attendance at the funeral was unusually large, composed of relatives and friends in this vicinity, and also from Rhode Island. Sermon

During the late gales, several casualties

happened on the Black Sea. There are fears

concerning the safety of the Russian war ship

Spain demands that the United States

should not enjoy the exclusive right of inter-

vention in connection with the Panama ca-

Eight hundred persons are thrown out of

At Alexandria, Egypt, thirty six slaves of

both sexes, have been emancipated, and many

A Lima telegram from Pierola has been

published, announcing his inability to accept

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REV. A. E. MAIN, Ashaway, R. I., Corre-

sponding Secretary of the Seventh day Baptist Mis

sionary Society, and Editor and Publishing Agent

THE best collection of Anthems published is

by W. W. Clark, Milton, Wis.; C. B. Stillman, Al-

fred Centre, N. Y.; J. M. Stillman, Potter Hill, R. I.

NEW YORK.—A Sabbath-school and preach-

ing service every Sabbath at the New York Histori-

cal Society's rooms, corner 11th St. and 2d Avenue.

Sabbath school at 10.30 A. M., preaching at 11.15.

All friends and Sabbath-keepers, in the city over the

CHICAGO MISSION.—Mission Bible-school at

the Pacific Garden Mission Rooms, corner of Van

Buren St. and 4th Avenue, every Sabbath afternoon,

at 2 o'clock. Preaching at 3 o'clock. All Sabbath

keepers in the city, over the Sabbath, are cordially

MARRIED

In Oxford, N. Y., Dec. 4, 1882, by Rev. A. W.

Coon, Mr. GEO. H. ROGERS, of Preston, and Miss

At Milton Junction, Wis., Nov. 20, 1882, by Eld.

N. Wardner, Mr. Horace W. HITCHCOCK, of Mil-

waukee, Wis., and Miss Saidee Gibbens, of Davis,

his late residence, by the writer, from 1 Sam. 3: 18,

"It is the Lord; let him do what seemeth him good.

In New London, Conn., Nov. 22, 1882, DAVID P

watched over and instructed by godly parents, h

Waterford, where he continued a consistent mem-

ber, and an able counselor for about sixty years.

At the age of twenty two, he married Mary A.

daughter of Eld. Lester Rogers, Sen. Their golden

wedding was pleasantly celebrated in its season, by a

large company of relatives and friends. In this

death a widow, a son, a daughter, and a large circle

of relatives and friends are left to mourn, but not

without hope. The son is Prof. Wm, A. Rogers.

for several years connected with the Institution at

Sabbath, are cordially invited to attend.

invited to attend.

Stephenson Co., Ill.

EMMA J. WHITING, of Oxford.

prisoners have been released at Dantah.

the unreasonable proposals of Chili.

of the Missionary Reporter.

employment in London, in consequence of

the conflagration on the night of Dec. 7th.

was preached by Eld. J. W. Morton. Text, Psa. 90:12, assisted in the services by W. C. Titsworth, of Ashaway, R. I, and E. Darrow, of Waterford, after which, he was laid by the side of his father, who, in connection with Dea. O. Maxson, gave the ground for a cemetery, Brother D. P. Rogers doing more than any other person, with his own hands, to enclose it with a beautiful and substatial granite wall, a lasting monument, to his memory. Brother Rogers will be greatly missed by the little band of brethren in Waterford, where for more than half a century his counsel has been reliable, his honesty never doubted. His efficiency and benevolence have left their indellible record to his memory.

In Hutchinson, Minn., at the residence of he

daughter, Miss Millard Tucker, PHEBE A. CRAN-DALL Coon, aged 53 years. Sister Coon was born in Rhode Island. At the age of thirteen she experienced a change of heart, and united with the First Hopkinton Church; in 1849 was married to Archibald G, Coon, and subsequently moved to Independence, N. Y. Brother and Sister Coon transfered their membership to the Seventh-day Baptist Church of that place. Moving to Minnesota, they united with the Transit Seventh day Baptist Church (now known as the New Auburn Church) of which Sister Coon was a worthy member at her death. She was respected by all who knew her, as a consistent Christian. She bore her sufferings with Christian resignation. When near her departure she said, "Fo we know that if our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved, we have a building of Ged, a house not made with hands eternal in the heavens." 2 Cor. 5: 1. Her remains were brought to New Auburn for interment. Funeral services were held in the Seventh-day Baptist church, which was filled with a sympathizing congregation. Funeral services were conducted by Eld. Z. Campbell. Text, 2

LETTERS. E. R. Green, R. D. Burdick, Miss Jennie Maston,

Babcock, H. H. C. Q. James, W. B. Dada, Mrs. Fred Stillman, J. B. Babcock, Mrs. A. M. Prescott, W. L. Teel, Mrs. P. A. Wheeler, L. C. Rogers, E. M. Gates, C. A. Burdick, B. C. Miller, C. Potter, Jr. Fire broke out in the Habernigg clothing store at Bradford, Pa., early Friday morning, Dec. 8th. A terrible gale was blowing. Thirteen buildings were consumed. The loss will reach \$40,000.

Prince Edwards Island.

Ismail Eyoub has been appointed minister of the interior. It is stated that four more buttallions of English troops will soon be loss will reach \$40,000.

Prince Edwards Island.

Ismail Eyoub has been appointed minister of the interior. It is stated that four more buttallions of English troops will soon be loss will reach \$40,000.

Take notice that a panel of Grand and Trial June Swartout, B. G. Stillman, Robert D. Harper, Wm. A. Fortuer, Shelden Jackson, C. M. Emory, W. J. Warner, N. W. Irish, W. H. Brewster, Eva H. Coon, Wm. Hall, C. O. Taylor, C. J. Swank, J. C. Gentry, Katie A. Davis, C. J. Budlong, W. C. Roberts, C. H. Hone, A. L. Maxson, John Van Horn, GEO, H. BLACKMAN, GEO, H. BLACKMAN, GEO, H. BLACKMAN, GEO, H. BLACKMAN, GEO, White and Court of Open and Trial June Swartout, B. G. Stillman, Robert D. Harper, Wm. A. Fortuer, Shelden Jackson, C. M. Emory, W. J. Warner, N. W. Irish, W. H. Brewster, Eva H. Coon, Wm. Hall, C. O. Taylor, C. J. Swank, J. C. Gentry, Katie A. Davis, C. J. Budlong, W. C. Roberts, C. H. Hone, A. L. Maxson, John Van Horn, GEO, H. BLACKMAN, GEO, H. B

The funeral of the Archbishop of Canter-E. Main 3, Geo. H. Babcock, Thomas Barber bury Dec. 8th, was attended by a large as-A. H. Lewis, B. H. Babcock, G. H. Lyon, W. C. semblage, including many prominent clergy-Titsworth, L. E. Livermore. men. A deputation of non-conformists was

BECEIPTS.

Ill payments for the SABBATH RECORDER are soknowledged 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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H. C. Coon, Alfred Centre,
                                     $2 00 39 52
 E. D. Cartwright, Richburg,
                                      2 00 89 52
    W. Irish, Wellsville,
                                     2 00
L. R. Green, DeRuyter,
 A. M. Hull, Berlin Centre.
H. B. Green, Berlin,
 John Van Horn, New Hampshire, O.
J. M. Babcock.
Katie A. Davis, Rockville, R. I.
 Wm. Saunders, Little Rock, Ark.,
Mrs. P. A. Wheeler, Kasota, Minn.,
W. L. V. Crandall, Milton Junction, Wis2 00
R. D. Burdick, Milton,
H. H. C. Q. James, Shepherdsville, Ky. 8 50 39
John James.
Luther Brissey, Berea, W. Va.,
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FOR LESSON LEAVES. Eva H. Coon. Walworth, Wis., J. B. Babcock, Humboldt, Neb. H. E. Babcock, Orleans,

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET

Review of the New York market for butter, cheese etc., for the week ending Dec. 9th, 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 22,174 packages; exports, 657. The periodical Winter scarcity of fancy high flavored Winter butter is upon us. This market will take the product of grain fed, Winter kept new milch cows and pay liberally enough to get it. Creameries might be kept open and more cows bred to come in through the Fall and Winter to supply this high priced demand for new milch butter, which is all the time likely to increase faster than the supply. This fancy Eastern or Western last week's new milch creamery make is bid up to 40c. here and looks to go higher. Ordinary Fall butter and sound firkins and entire dairies are quite firmly held but quiet. Low grade Western butter selling here at 15 @ 16 @ 17c., has had a movement

Fancy. Fine. Faulty. Creamery, sour, fresh... 37@38 early make.... 30@32 Imitation creamery..... 30@33 Factory butter...... 17@20 Dairy, fresh make.....—@35 Entire dairies...... 30@32 CHEESE.—Receipts for the week were 45,535 box-

this week. We quote:

At Milton Junction, Wis., Nov. 23, 1882, by Eld. N. Wardner, Mr. Ormanzo Cottrell and Miss Ida es: exports, 15,073 boxes. Special fancies ordered by name have been sold for export at 181c., and fancy September colored cheese sell to home trade at same price. White cheese are selling at 121@127@13c. In the town of Verona, N. Y., Dec. 2, 1882, JACOB and not as active. The situation seems to be re-VAN DEN BERG, aged 73 years, 9 months, and 23 days. He was born in Coxsackie, and came to Cengarded as strong for holders and the stock is firmly tral New York twenty-eight years ago. His body held, with more confidence in light supplies and was interred by the side of that of his wife, in the liberal home consumption than in an active foreign Bernhard's Bay cemetery, on the banks of Oneida demand at current rates. We quote: Lake. A sermon for the occasion was delivered at

Fine. Faulty. Factory..... 124@13 8@ 10 2**@** 6 11@121 Creamery..... 101@111 Eggs.—Receipts for the week were 6,994 bblr.

Rogers, aged 74 years. He was the oldest son of and 2,004 boxes. Like new milch Winter butter, Deacon David Rogers of precious memory. Being fresh laid Winter eggs are scarce—it was forgotten made a public profession of religion in boyhood, to be put in the new code to make hens lay in Winand united with the Seventh day Baptist Church in ter-and prices are 1 @ 2c. higher. We quote: Pennsylvania and State, fresh......32 @33 Canada and Western,

Limed eggs, prime marks..... POULTRY.—We quote: Fancy. Fine. Turkeys...... @15 13@14 Chickens.....14 @—

11@18 Marrows, per bushel, 62 lbs.....\$2 75 @\$3 00 Mediums 2 25 @ 2 55 DRIED FRUITS.—We quote: Evaporated apples, ring cut, choice......15 @16 Peeled peeches
Unpeeled peaches, halves and quarters.
5 @ 54 Blackberries 6 6 6 6 Cherries 22 @28

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Selected Miscellany.

THE SECRET OF A HAPPY DAY.

Just to let thy Father do What he will; Just to know that He is true, And be still: Just to follow hour by hour As he leadeth: Just to draw the moment's power As it needeth: Just to trust Him, this is all! Then the day will surely be Peaceful, whatso'er befall, Bright and blessed, calm and free.

Just to ask Him what to do All the day; And to make you quick and true

Just to know the needed grace He bestoweth, Every bar of time and place Overfloweth:

Just to take thy orders straight From the Master's own command, Blessed day! when thus we wait Always at our Sovereign's hand.

GRETCHEN'S WONDERFUL DAY.

She never knew that it was wonderful. life. She thought it exactly like other days. It began by her getting up even a little earlier skeptics are not representatives of humanity. than usual, so that she had time to arrange American lady, meeting her on the stairs, said to herself, "The child has very pretty But of course Gretchen did not hear

Gertrude was up early too, and out of the house, with bare feet, and into mischief. Gretchen was sent for her in haste, and coaxed her in. What do you suppose she had in her hand? A half-frozen bird!

"It is a wonder she doesn't explain," said Mrs. Dunlap, who had been looking on, and knew all about it. This thought interested her so much that later in the day she asked Gretchen about it.

place to work; when she thought it over, she possible absurdities only to my decided faith.

this she said to herself. That half-frozen morrow, and be off to Varzin to grow my little bird received much care that day; yet oats." I have never heard that Gretchen neglected | There speaks a representative man! That any of her work; and she had much to do. is a sentiment to which the hearts of good Up-stairs and down, chambermaid, house- men naturally respond. maid, errandmaid, where did not her busy feet have to run? She sang much of the time, bursting into little snatches of happy song when she thought she was out of hearing, keeping quiet as a mouse when anybody

"Gretchen is a cheerful little thing," Mrs. Dunlap said to the house-mother.

"Yes," the woman answered; "she was good natured always; and why shouldn't she be? She had plenty to eat, and good clothes to wear, while many another, whose father and mother were dead, went hungry to bed." All this she said in queer-sounding German she meant to do well by her, and teach her to work, and earn her own living. By and by she could go across the seas, maybe, and get good wages doing housework.

Putting all the little bits of that day together, watching Gretchen, tender to the wasted no tender words on her, industrious, patient, faithful all that busy day, Mrs. Dunlap settled something in her own mind.

candles, and answered her cheery German "yes ma'am," to a loud call, and hastened away with as quick a step and as pleasant a face as though she had not been called a hundred

"I mean to do it." And Minnie said,

"Aunt Katie, I'm so glad!"

her always. Would Gretchen like to go?

they were on the great ship, "do you know forgets himself in seeking the good of others. it was that Thursday, when the first snow He that would save his life shall lose it; he came, and the little bird was almost frozen, that is willing to lose it shall save it.—Indeand Gertrude ran away barefoot and found pendent. it, that I, watching you, made up my mind fully to take you home with me? You decided it, my dear."

"Me, ma'am!" said Gretchen with sweet, wide-open eyes. "I did not do anything

SOMETHING TO HOLD ON TO.

"Your friends all beg you to hold on,"

The grasp which infidelity takes upon the bulk of human thought, and especially upon the active habits of mankind, is much less than one would think possible who listens merely to its loud talk, and to the momentary sensation it appears to create.

At the death of Carlyle, it was hoped by

most persons that it would be possible to associate with his name the precious hopes of religion. We do not see that the hope was clearly justified. But we do see that for want of the pervading influence of Christianity upon the character, his life was sordid and unlovely, and the world has lost interest in his fame.

When Darwin died, many of his admirers tried hard to make believe that he had been some sort of a Christian. For if a man don't die as a Christian, his heart sustained and uplifted by the hope of immortality, he fails to represent the highest form of manhoodthe manhood that survives and carries its consciousness and individuality into another

Here is something which shows that the her hair neatly, and Mrs. Dunlap, the are the exceptions, and can never be other-So far as they reject a revealed religion, they wise. They at first attract attention, as those always do who attack existing institutions. But the gospel can not captivate nor console their hearts. The world soon gets tired of it, either as a theory to die by, or as ceed. Eventually, there comes a day of a thing to live by. Infidels are not representative men.

. "How," exclaimed Bismarck, "without "Poor little thing!" said Gretchen, mean- wills what is good, in a Supreme Judge and faith in a revealed religion, in a God who ing the bird, and she took it tenderly in her a future life, men can live together harmohands, and fed it, and petted it back into niously—each doing his duty, and letting taken the place of health and merriment. life, and bore silently the rather sharp scold every one else do his—I do not understand. ing of the house-mother for letting the nain at my post an hour. If I could not path. Sooner or later his placeures will turn.

Always this prospect of pain, regret, and miscry lies before the sinner in his downward to be path. Sooner or later his placeures will turn.

Always this prospect of pain, regret, and miscry lies before the sinner in his downward to be path. Sooner or later his placeures will turn. naughty little four-year-old out in the cold. main at my post an hour. If I could not path. Sooner or later his pleasures will turn cago. She did not even explain that she was in count upon God, assuredly I could not do so to pain, and he will curse the day in which the outer kitchen at work on something on earthly masters. Of course, I should have he yielded to their charms. How much betwhich the house-mother had sent her to do, to live. But why should I disturb myself ter to turn while it is day, and escape the and work unceasingly, exposing myself to all grief which clouds the sinner's journey, and sorts of vexations, if I had not the feeling the perdition that awaits him at the end. Wisdom's ways are pleasantness. Even if I did not believe in a divine order which has the road seems thorny, yet it leads us home; destined this German nation for something and we can bear to tread a weary road if it good and great, I would at once give up the only brings us to the goodly land.—Am. What's the use?" said Gretchen, smil- have undertaken it. I owe the firmness business of a diplomatist, or I would not ing, "She knew she sent me to another which I have shown for ten years against all knew all about it; but just then she was Take from me this faith, and you take from tried; and what use for me to try her some me my Fatherland. When I say this, I don't want to make proselytes, but I must confess "She is a thoughtful little girl, and good tempered withal," said Mrs. Dunlap. But God, and I am the man who will pack up to-

THE PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE.

What is the ideal of life is quite as much a question of Christianity as of philosophy, and we are interested to see how Mr. Spencer's answer corresponds with that of Jesus Christ. Mr. Spencer's answer seems to be that the chief end of man is complete life; that working is for living, labor for relaxation; that "living completely," with an "adjustment of labor and enjoyment," and with Words, but Mrs. Dunlap understood. The honest faced German woman, seeing that she had a good listener, explained that while she completely," that this is the true ideal of completely," that this is the true ideal of life. In short, if we understand his not very clear statement, man's chief end is to right to the spot. If you can be helped, the Capcine will do it. Look out for freude. Is the word CAP.

Christ's ideal, Paul's ideal, the universal Christian ideal, absolutely contradicts this definition. What Jesus gives as the chief little bird, tender to the mischievous little commandment has passed into the conscience girl, respectful to the house-mother who of Christendom. It is supreme love and service to God, and love and service to fellow-men as hearty as we give to ourselves.
That is not Spencerism. Paul says: "None It was when Gretchen came to bring her of us liveth to himself and no man dieth to himself;" but Spencer says the contrary. For our part, give us the old Christain philosophy, which recognizes selfishness, no matter how refined, as the condition of our times before that day, that Mrs. Dunlap said | sinful nature, which needs to be renewed by conversion. And that conversion is the rejection by the will of this principle that we are our own chief end, that labor is for relaxation, that working is for living, and the The next morning the story came out. hearty acceptance of the great and holy principle of consecration, that we are not the principle of consecration. ed to take Gretchen the orphan girl "across our own, and therefore, we will glorify God, the seas" with her this very Fall. She liked her in work or patience, with our bodies and our face, liked her voice, liked her gentleness, spirits, which are his. Living is for work; liked her ways with little children, liked not selfish work, but helpful work, in imitaeverything about her, and would send her to tion of Him who "pleased not himself," but "went about doing good," and who has the piano, and be a friend and companion to taught the world the unwilling lesson, which philosophers also may well learn of the Ah, wouldn't she! I can not begin to tell Peasant who walked among the lilies of Galyou how dearly she loved the American lady. | ilee, that the sweetest bliss comes not to him "Gretchen," she said to her one day when who seeks it for himself, but to him who

A SCRAP OF PAPER.—A friend of mine once said to me: All the money you ever that day, only just my bits of duties."

Ah, if each day, we only did our bits of letters. the two words, "Dear Papa." He handled couldn't buy that little piece of

had discovered it in the playhouse of his little daughter, who died only a few days ago. said some one to a dying infidel. "Ah! my her little heart had turned toward him, she Sometime when, in the midst of her play, dear sir," was the reply, "I would be glad, had scrawled these two words—and then, having borne testimony of her love, threw the paper away.

CHARITY.

Give me sweet charity, my God, That suffereth so long, And still is kind and pitiful To those who do the wrong. The charity that envieth not The better things I see; The charity that vaunteth not What God doth give to me.

The charity to bear a grief As if I walked alone; The pure, unselfish charity That seeketh not her own. The charity that would not joy To see another's doom, Would rather bear. believe and hope, Or else endure the gloom.

The charity that will not fail When other things shall cease-And all will then be well with me When comes that perfect peace. Till then the Faith and Hope I need Could ne'er abide with me, If I should lose that loving grace The "greatest of the three.

SIN AND SORROW.

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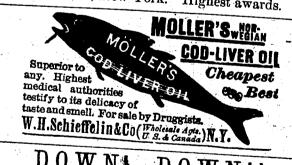
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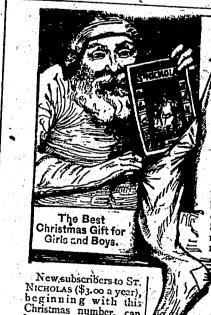
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ers was discussed bef Academy of Natural the important princip takes less heat to bring or the male parts of the case of the female. being found the key to posed to be among the fore. In Europe, or portion of it, where the is low till the Spring male flowers, or organs active till the weather. bring forward the fema ceive the necessary poll fruitfulness. In other are occasionally warm o the male flowers in mo while the females, desi temperature, linger be some trees, like haze which produce regular some countries become our country it was show have been already given or filbert often fails in reason. It now appear operates on the produ California. Mr. Gillett

recently written an ex showing that the climat vances the male flowers remain quiescent. The overblown and have fall male flowers have been and hence they are and, hence, they are order to secure successi California, they have a called the Juglans prose quires, both for the mal A Ligher temperation pass in other vorsi film: Will this lay REV. N. V. HULL, D. D.,

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Popular Science.

An old salt mine has been found in a mountain near Salzburg, Austria, containing miners' implements and utensils, which indicate that it was occupied in pre-Roman

Molasses Distilleries.—The improved processes for the extraction of sugar from molasses have had the effect to cause the molasses distilleries in Austria to consider the advisability of turning into grain distilleries. This will be an inevitable step for them, as refineries can now afford to pay more for molasses than the distilleries, and it will be only a question of time before the molasses distilleries of this continent will be forced to adopt a similar course.

A MINE owned by Wm. Utter at Campo Seco, Cal., is paying its owner in a novel way. It was drowned out, and left for a year, when it was found that the iron implements in it were changed to copper. Its ore water has the property of dissolving iron and depositing copper in its place, and quite an industry is now carried on by placing bundles of scrap iron in the mine to be changed to pure copper. A similar mine is in regular use at Amlwch, Wales, where both the copper and oxide of iron are saved.

SIEMON'S THEORY OF SOLAR HEAT.-C. W. Siemons, who has had considerable experience with phenomena of heat, has developed a new theory of solar heat. This theory is based upon the assumption that the planetary space is filled with vapors of water and carbonic acid gas in a dissociated state. These elements are supposed to be drawn toward and within the photosphere of the sun, where in being again caused to combine, are returned to the universe as products of combustion, having refurnished a part of solar heat. Siemons himself attaches no more importance to this theory than should be accorded to any untested hypothesis, but the course taken by the savants of the Royal Society, to whom he had submitted his theory for criticism, is interesting and characteristic. The mathematicians and physicists of the Society confined themselves to criticising the chemical aspects of the theory, while the chemists approved of the chemical propositions of the theory, but expressed their doubts as to the mathematical correctness of

FRENCH chemists have succeeded in solidifying kerosene so that it burns like tallow. This achievement will be a great boon to servant girls who have to build kitchen fires.

A LAMP which will give notice of attempts at burglarious entrance, or the outbreak of fire by showing a red light in place of the regular light when such attempts are made, has been exhibited in London. It consists of a small battery with wires leading to the attachments on doors and windows, and other wires communicating with the lamp, which may be placed either inside or outside the premises, as preferred. For fire purposes a special thermometer is used, and when the raised temperature causes the mercury to rise, metallic contact is made, and the lamp at once shows the danger signal.

THE relation of heat to the sexes of flowers was discussed before the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences last year, and the important principle developed that it takes less heat to bring forth a male flower, or the male parts of a flower, than it does in the case of the female. This explanation is being found the key to much that was supposed to be among the "unknowables" before. In Europe, or at least the northern portion of it, where the Winter temperature is low till the Spring actually arrives, the male flowers, or organs of plants, remain inactive till the weather is warm enough to bring forward the females also, when they receive the necessary pollination requisite for fruitfulness. In other countries, where there are occasionally warm days or warm periods, the male flowers in monœcious or diæcious plants are brought forward to maturity, while the females, desiring a still warmer temperature, linger behind. As a result, some trees, like hazelnuts and walnuts, which produce regularly crops of nuts in some countries become barren in others. In our country it was shown, in the items which have been already given, that the hazelnut or filbert often fails in this country, for this reason. It now appears that the same law operates on the production of walnuts in California. Mr. Gillett, of Nevada City, has recently written an essay on this subject, showing that the climate of that State advances the male flowers, while the females remain quiescent. The male catkins are all overblown and have fallen long before the female flowers have been brought forward; and, hence, they are usually barren. In order to secure successful walnut culture in California, they have introduced a variety called the Juglans praparturiens, which requires, both for the male and female flowers, a nigher temperature before the flowers push. In other words, the variety blooms

later. With this they have great success.

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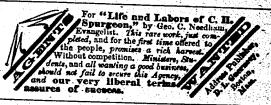
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Abstract of Time Table, adopted Oct. 16, 1882. EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	No. 3*	No. 12*	No it	No. 6
Leave Dunkirk Little Valley	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1.05 PM 2.52 "	•••••	7.15 AM 8.54
Salamanca Carrollton Olean Cuba Wellsville Andover Alfred	8.25 AM 8.35 " 9.00 " 9.25 " 10.22 "	8.50 PM 4.06 " 4.33 " 4.58 " 5.50 "	••••••	9.11 AM 9.25 " 10.00 " 10.31 " 11.25 " 11.43 " 12.00 M
Leave Hornellsville Arrive at Elmira Binghamton Port Jervis New York	1.25 рм	10.58 " 3.38 ам	1.58 " 3.44 " 8.15 "	4.30 °° 7.30 °°

DDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS EASTWARD. 5.30 A. M., except Sundays, from Salamanca, stopping at Great Valley 5.38, Carrollton 6.05, Vandalia 6.28, Allegany 7.02, Olean 8.00, Hinsdale 8.28, 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 Sherdan 9.15, Forestville 9.22, Smith's Mills 9.31, Perdan 9.15, Forestville 9.25, Forestv rysburg 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, Friend-Wellsville 3.39, Andover 4.14, Alfred 4.47, Almond 5.04, arriving at Hornellsville at 5.25 P. M.

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

WESTWARD. No. 3* | No. 5 STATIONS. No. 1. Leave New York 7.00 PM 6.00 PM 9.00 AM Port Jervis 10.55 " 9.07 " . 12.13 PM Hornellsville 8.10 AM 5.10 AM 8.55 PM Wellsville 9.13 AM Cuba . 10.49 " Olean 10.29 " 11.15 " Carrollton 11.09 11.39 Great Valley Arrive at Salamanca 11.20' 11.50 😘 Leave ! Little Valley

1.30 PM 3.00 °C 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,

11.52 АМ

Arrive at

Dunkirk

12.35 AM

arriving at Salamanca at 3.45 P. M.

4.30 A. M., except Sundays, from Hornellsville, stopping at Almond 4.56, Alfred 5.20, Andover 6.05 Wellsville 7.25, arriving at Dunkirk at 7.35 P. M. 4.00 P. M., daily, from Hornellsville, stops at all stations, arriving at Salamanca 10.50 P. M. Sundays, Train 1 will run between Salamanca and

BRADFORD BRANCH

STATIONS.	15.	31.	9.	8.	21.	37.
Leave Carrollton Arrive at	A. M. 9.20	Р. м. 8.30	P. M. 4.10	Р. м. 11.50	P. M. 8.22	P. M. 11.80
Bradford Leave						1.20
Bradford Custer City Arrive at	10.45 11.10		4.55 5.07	1.05 1.20		
Buttsville	12.25		5.45			

6.55 A. M., and 6.00 P. M., daily, except Sundays, from Bradford, stopping at all stations, and arriving at Buttsville 8.20 A. M., and 6.45 P. M. 11.04 A. M., daily, except Sundays, from Carrollton, stops at Limestone 11.20, Kendall 11.31, and arrives at Bradford 11.85 A. M.

EASTWARD. STATIONS. 20.* 32. 12. 16. 88. Leave A. M. 6.30 ... A. M. P. M. P. M. Buttsville 8.40 Custer City 7.18 9.35 1.30 3.14 Arrive at Bradford * 9.50 1.45 8.25

Carrollton 8.30 8.55 10.45 8.20 4.55 7.20 3.30 P. M., daily, except Sundays, from Bradford, stops at Kendall 3.34, Limestone 3.44, and arrives at Carrollton 4.01 P. M.

7.45 6.20 10.03 2.40 4.15 6.00

Leave Bradford

Arrive at

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

Passengers can leave Titusville at 8.00 A. M., and arrive at Bradford 11.35 A. M. Leave Bradford 8:30 P. M., and arrive at Titusville 7.80 P. M.

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FOURTH QUARTER

Sept. 30. The Anointing at Bethany. Mark 14: 1-11. Oct. 7. The Passover. Mark 14: 12-21. Oct. 14. The Lord's Supper. Mark 14: 22-31. Oct. 21. The Agony in the Garden. Mark 14: 82-42. Oct.-28. Jesus Betrayed and Taken. Mark 14: 43-54. Jesus before the Council. Mark 14: 55-72. Nov. 11. Jesus before Pilate. Mark 15: 1-15. Nov. 18. Jesus Mocked and Crucified. Mark 15: 16-26. Nov. 25. His Death on the Cross. Mark 15: 27-37. Dec. 2. After his Death. Mark 15: 38-47. Dec. 9. His Resurrection. Mark 16: 1-8. Dec. 16. After his Resurrection. Mark 16: 9-20. Dec. 23. Special Lesson; to be supplied by the Superintendent of each School. Dec. 30. Review.

BEFORE we greet our readers again with the regular series of lessons, they will have had their Holiday festivals of one kind or another. We wish them all a "Merry Christmas" and a "Happy New Year." Short items from the schools concerning these festivals, and all other matters of interest, will find a welcome place in this Department, if forwarded promptly to this

THE International Lesson Committee has left the Sabbath before the last one in the quarter open for some special lesson. As our our own Sabbath School Board has decided to leave the choice of this special lesson to each individual school, we have no lesson for this week. It is hoped that the selections we have put in this column will be carefully read and reduced to practice, especially the meeting, children and young people "rise article by Dr. Vincent from the Sunday School Times.

NEXT week we will give a plan for the review of the quarter. We have now had a whole year on the book of Mark In it we have gone over the "Life of Christ," from the Manger to the Cross and the Ascension. What new beauties have we found in Jesus? How many have found him precious? How many, by rejecting him as he has been presented in these lessons, have been hardened church is one. Believers dwell together in in heart? These are some of the earnest love, and labor together for souls, questions we ought to ask ourselves before we enter upon another course of lessons.

LESSON LEAVES .- Very few orders for Lesson Leaves for 1883 have been received; but to prevent disappointment, Sabbathschools which have not ordered them to be discontinued with the December number, will be supplied with the same number of January Leaves as formerly taken. The price of the Leaves has been reduced to 60 cents a hundred per month, with a view to securing their more general use in our Sabbath-schools, and it is hoped that the action will be appreciated and that those wishing them will send in their orders at once, as a failure to do so will be understood as an order to discontinue. Address, THE SABBATH RECORD-

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intended to make more clear. 3. It must not be so absorbing as to at-

4. It must not be long drawn out. 5. It should be suggestive always, by association, of the thing to be illustrated .-Morning Star.

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He feels an interest in his class, and in the prays for wisdom to properly instruct his did before, and yet never did they need help pupils in the Holy Scriptures, and bring them so much as now. The revival for one season

He carefully studies, not only the lesson itself, but also the best method of teaching and enforcing it, and then so conducts himself that his class may have him as an example of good works. He is prompt and punctual, is never absent and never late without the best of excuses

When the time for beginning arrives, he spends no time in idle gossip, nor in foolish questionings, but at once addresses himself

His class register is neatly kept; he can tell at a glance the name, age, residence, and standing of each pupil, and the length of MAN, Alfred Centre, N. Y. time he has been in the class.

His class is noted in the school for its

Messes. Griswold Bros., of Hornellsville, who Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss. promptness. No member is absent without have a notice in this number of the Recorder, pro-

THE WORN-OUT REVIVAL.

BY J. H. VINCENT, D. D.

As Winter comes on and the evenings grow long, as people have more leisure to think beyond the limits of business and to attend places of public convocation, the church wisely turns such leisure into religious opportunity. Her doors are opened for evening services. Special meetings are held. The evangelist is employed, or, better still, the assistance of a brother pastor secured for earnest" gospel meetings," seasons of prayer, visitation from house to house, and from shop to shop. The attention of the people is directed to the plan of salvation, its nature, Author, necessity, and modes of application. Exhortations from the pulpit, afternoon Bible readings, day of fasting and prayer, inquiry meetings, tract distribution, children's prayer-meetings just after the Sabbath-school session, all these and other special methods are introduced for the purpose of exciting interest in the great truths forwarded as soon as published, free of any further of salvation. These sometimes anticipate and sometimes accompany and follow "the week of prayer" by which appointment the whole Protestant world unites in fervent supplication for the presence and blessing of the "Master of Assemblies." "Protracted meetings," "special seasons of prayer," extra meetings," "revivals," are announced through the religious press, and the wisdom that makes this opportunity is generally rewarded by the awakening and "conversion" and edification of souls in and out of the

The Sabbath-school is usually the first of all the departments to feel the effect of these special efforts. The children are there. They have susceptible and impressible and teachable hearts. The church has large and increasing faith in the possibilities of childhood on the side of religious experience and character. In the Sabbath-school prayerfor prayers." They go to the "inqury meetings," or are found "at the altar." They give in their names to the church, tell their experiences, sing the songs of Zion with real feeling, promise themselves and their teachers and the church that they will serve the Lord.

In the meantime the church, "warmed up" by revival influence, gives these young people cordial welcome. The fires burn. Faces are aglow with gladness because of this turning unto the Lord. Religious themes find place in casual conversation without

There is another picture in which one finds less comfort. And I present it now at the beginning of the season for special effort, that Sabbath-school teachers and other church laborers may in advance guard against the evils I indicate and deprecate. There is something almost pitiable in the group of young disciples-"fruits of the recent revival"-which one sees towards the early Spring, standing at the close of a service in the church, about the altar, aisles, and doorway. They wait for the cordial greeting, the serious inquiry as to the soul's health, the congratulatory look, the word of exhortation, with which, during the progress of the revival, they had become familiar. Indeed, this recognition and encouragement (there has been so much of it) have magnified into painful prominence their sense of self-importance as "seekers," "converts," and 'young church-members.' Smiling eyes an eager look betray longing for the approbat ing salutations on which the older saints, all through the revival, had feasted them at the

close of every service. But a change has taken place. It came on gradually. The revival is over. It is "worn out." The freshet has gone down. The waters creep along in the old channels. The "brethren" and "sisters" are at the water's edge again. The converts, dear souls, still linger along the high water marks -dry though the shores are now, and few the friends that stay on the high places. They look for the old roll and rush of wave along the old lines. But they look in vain. The river is down there. And, as compared with the flood tide it is not much of a river, not broad, not deep, not swift, not noisy tract from the main subject it would illustrate. now. And so, left alone, the young sailors who started out recently for the voyage to the heavenly harbor, either drop down among the now steady and easy-going church people, or climb up the deserted banks and go away slowly, but with increasing satisfaction, into the dry and dusty and busy world again. They go back to the river-side occasionally, but their hearts and companions are up over the hill, and the church does school at large, and faithfully labors and not seem to care half as much for them as it

The church will, however, care again for young converts-next Winter-those who are caught at the next flood-tide.

The hint that I would thus offer need not be presented in further detail. Shall we make a good application of it this Winter and next Spring?-S. S. Times.

COAT OF ARMS.—The subscriber having a copy of to the lesson; and he usually finds the time graved and printed, if sufficient encouragement can the receipt of the order. the Stillman Coat of Arms, proposes to have it enbe obtained to warrant the expense, which will not exceed fifty cents each, if twenty-five copies are ordered. All persons desiring a copy at that price, are requested to forward their address to A. S. STILL- \$7 per volume.

cause. and no one comes in late to disturb pose to visit this section regularly, and as they come out the express order of Harper & Brothers.

History of the Babcock Family.

The writer, Rev. Thomas Barber, of Westerly, R. I., would inform all interested that he hopes soon to complete this history, for publication. There are a few family records not yet received, which he would like to consult before finishing his work. If persons who have in their possession such records, will forward them to him, they will confer a great

The author has spent ten years upon this work, and believes that he is offering the only complete history ever offered to the public. Others have given genealogies of different branches of the family, but no one, so far as he knows, has ever before un dertaken to give a history of the family from its beginning in this country in 1623 to the present time, in all its branches.

The book will be sold at \$5 per copy, which, con sidering the time and labor bestowed upon it, is as low as it can be furnished. The author desires that all who wish a copy shall send to him their names and address at once, as he does not wish to publish charge, on receipt of the price.

THOMAS BARBER. WESTERLY, R. I., Dec. 1, 1882.

THERE is to be a meeting of the members of the Bell's Run and Honeoye churches, and Seventh-day Baptist families interested, at the house of Truman Rogers, in the village of Shingle House, Pa., upon Fifth day, at 2 o'clock P. M., Dec. 14, 1882. The object of the meeting is to talk over the propriety of all uniting in one organization, and building a church at Shingle House. H. P. BURDICK.

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The Sal office at Alfred Cen

A poem written for

Nov., 80, 1882. Lost in the wood A little merry child With their red torche Hastened the seeki A little stranger-lad

Nor knew if dark But many whispered And wept that nig She would not let her But set a taper at if He might be passing a Be guided by its glo Down in the valley— Men called aloud, a Far on the hill the sti

Bright as the noon d And so, the hateful ni The first warm flush When from a tangled Rang out a joyous c O every heart the F And tearful faces press At last found time f Wad not slept, for the And her sweet child.

And can we deem the l Less pitiful than our Lo, where, on many a And on the lowly isli Out-cast, despairing in His poor lost children They call and cry in de Oh Christians! send Light in dim ages prom That on all lands sho

We faint and die, the c

Like wild beasts, wat We cry to rock and rive They never heed our The noon-day smites u And, like the leaf the We flutter at the door a And flee—where—nor Life's morning brings to We sow with painful We toil, but ere reward We sleep the endless a

Come tell us—Oh we lor The story of year Ca.
Tell us about the home Beyond the sea of time Dear Sisters look! The Oh call them to the re-Open your hearts and les o guide them to the fe Behold the whole earth is His tender mercies reac He saith unto all burden To captive souls. "Be "Lo from the North,"

My daughters from the From East and West my The day I bring them

CURISTN "What shall I give the all-absorbing ques hold. And a puzzlin for a Christmas gift is the life of a child. ent spirit from that w the things which come nary course of life. T

in whose life it is the

receive a special gift,

the greater regard.

ought to be carefully o

to consider the princip

should be made. The first purpose is. and in too many cases ciple that is consider however, to go farther we seek to give pleasur shall be done by appeal of one's nature, and, if companied by some y that, while it pleases, c love for "the good, the ful," that gives him be purposes, or, indeed, m look with greater inter objects of nature aroun better than one of which that it pleases him.

Another element the the gift is that it show should not be such as t for a brief time; and th ought to be something keep as one of his pers the family contains mo choice will be still bette while it is bought for only, it will interest and Such are, a few of a should guide one in the

munit Albania