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ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., FIFTH-DAY, DECEMBER 28, 1882.

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AN ANSWER

M. E. H. EVERETT

A face was lifted up to me; One swift question-mine alone-In those eyes my soul could see; Then the crowd between us pressed And my answer was not guessed.

Lips with fever parched so long, For one drop of water plead: (Else, I read their anguish wrong,) Then uncheered the pilgrim pressed Toward the city of the Blest,

Take my answer, late but true, Comrade on life's battle plain, To the end, I share with you All the dangers of the way As a faithful comrade may!

In your joys I seek no part, But with watchful love I feel Every grief that rends your heart: And the cross I must not share Brings me still the heaviest care.

Though I speak no tender word When we meet nor when we part, Night by night, the Lord hath heard Prayers ascend through burning tears For your sake, these many years.

OF OLDEN TIMES.

There have been, in the past, a number of men whose names ought to stand out conspicuously in the Seventh-day Baptist denomination, who are not known by the generation now living, only by a very few at most. Among that number was the venerable Enoch David of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Mr. David was a Welchman, his parents having emigrated from Wales in a colony that settled in Newcastle county, Deleware, in 1701. They were organized a church in Wales before leaving. In early life he entered the ministry, and settled in Philadelphia, where he followed for a livelihood the business of tailoring. We do not know that he was ever pastor of any church, but preached as opportunity offered in supplying the destitute, both in the city and in the country, especially in New Jersey. He traveled and labored as an itinerant, in company with Mr. Whitefield, in his journeyings in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. During the journeyings of Mr. Whitefield, he became a Seventh-day Baptist. It is said that the news having been taken to Mr. Whitefield that his old friend, Enoch David, had turned to be a Seventh-day Baptist, he replied, "Well, Bro. David will turn into heaven soon." His family having grown up to manhood and womanhood, and married, and his wife having been taken away by death, he spent more time in traveling than when he had the care of his numerous fami-Shiloh, N. J. Some of her descendants are otherwise the same as before. The Blue now living in that vicinity. A number of his children moved to the western part of Pennsylvania. His son Ebenezer was one of the early graduates from Brown University, at Providence, R. I., and was ordained to the work of the ministry in the First Hopkinton Church, and immediately accepted the appointment of chaplain in the colonial army, in the times that tried the faith of our fathers; but his labor was soon closed, for he was taken sick and died, while yet in the army. This was a severe trial to his father who was looking for a life of usefulness from the son in whom he had strong | ing to the conservatory. The hall approachhopes for the future. How uncertain are all | ing the Blue Room is finished in gold and earthly prospects. "The fashion of this olive, with brilliant gold alcoves and colossal world passes away." Mr. David very often visited Shiloh, Piscataway, and Squam, N. J., besides going occasionly to see his children in Pennsylvania, and sometimes he went to visit the churches in New England; December 22d, to January 3d, but declined on all these journeyings he invariably traveled on foot. I have been told that he al- House had voted to itself. Mr. Garland pline should be in his own household. ways dressed in the old style, with short breeches, long stockings, low sharp-toed it could afford to adjourn it should be alshoes; with large siver buckels on his knees, and on his shoes; with round-flap coat, and straight collar, and long-flap waistcoat, and older heads of the Upper House have com-

preach and work. He would go into the Capitol have. The first business taken up say, "It is a horrible case of malpractice, family circle, when wanted, and make up after the virtuous voting here mentioned, but we must defend the profession." Protheir year's clothing. It was not then as was the civil-service bill. now. The farmers made their own cloth,

establish this as correct: Elder Nathan Rog- opposition to the measure also, but probably to see this life-destroying and death-dealing two ministers to occupy the same bed. After this can not carry. The sugar men were al-In the midst of the night, David come down of the report relative to sugar was under the stairs saying, "Brother Dunham, what consideration, and many of them were not did you put me in bed with that fellow for, I will not sleep with him—he is a heritic, a heritic, yes a heritic, I will not sleep with him." Mr. David was a writer on dif- millions of soldiers, who enlisted during the ferent subjects, more especially on the subject of the Sabbath. His writings were or on account of, only twenty-six per cent. mostly poetry. Some years since I was fur- There are one million of these soldiers livnished with a bundle of his manuscripts ing now. Looking over the wide expanse of which are deposited among the historical country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, it collections of Alfred University. He wrote must seem to the thoughtful observer that the a poem on the death of Mr. Whitefield, one of the verses of which I recollect:

"Dead, did I say? he doth but sleep, And every dust his Lord will keep Until the happy rising day, When he shall quit this house of clay." Some of his poetry is quite preculiar, but

it shows the man.

On one of his excursions in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, he preached to a large congregation in the open air, took cold, and, after a short sickness died, and was buried in a burying place connected with a meetinghouse in Woodbridgetown, where others of his family are buried. In 1832, I stood by the grave of that good man. Though dead he was yet speaking. There was a log meeting-house there at that time, which has since

W. B. GILLETTE.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

passed away, but the marble slabs yet re-

main to tell us of the past.

(Regular Correspondence.) Washington, D. C., Dec. 23, 1882.

The parlors and corridors of the White House which have been recently decorated and refurnished by Louis C. Tiffany & Co., of New York, were opened to-day for inspection, by members of the press. The designs of blending colors present a right royal appearance, and all of the failing features of the old rooms have been entirely obliterated by beautiful and changing effects. The East Room is covered by an Axminster English of pale blue, with changeable silk curtains, mosaic trimmings about the mantel, sevenburner mosaic scences about the wall and raised metal designs and coats of arms encircling the ceiling. The Red Room is replete with gold trimmed mirrors in mosaic designs, red garnet velvet furniture, gold and copper star-designed ceiling and terra-cotta walls, with piano of the same hue. The State dining-room adjoining is finished in olive green, and a door has been added leadpots of palms. The changing effects are numerous and beyond description.

The Senate yesterday, not only declined, by a vote of 36 to 25, to take a recess from also to give its consent to the holiday the took the position that if the House thought lowed to do so, though the Senate, in his broad brimmed hat, and often when preaching | prehended the meaning of the rebuke uttered

would get either a man or a woman tailor to sage of the bill extending the time in which declares that he should feel it a duty to decome and dress up the family. In this way | whisky can remain in bond. The tobacco | Mr. David made himself useful both in the people want a rebate equal in amount to any family and in the pulpit. Mr. David was reduction which may be made in the tax on evidently a minister of the old orthodox that article, and to-day both the Senate fikind, in religious views of the New England | nance committee and the ways and means and the Baptist Philadelphia Association committee of the House made favorable reconfession of faith. One circumstance will ports on the subject. There is considerable ers was for eleven years pastor of the Church | not enough to defeat it. There is a strong | monster, in nine cases out of ten, you in Piscataway, and Elders David and Rogers | pressure from all the tobacco producing met at the house of Deacon Abraham Dun- | States in favor of the absolute repeal of the ham, and the Deacon's wife arranged for the | tobacco tax, but it is pretty well assured that retiring they were discussing some knotty so thick around the room of the ways and point in theology, on which they disagreed. | means committee to-day, while that portion satisfied with the action of the committee.

In his annual report, Pension Commissioner Dudley states that of more than two late war, pensions have been applied for by, greatest mortality during and since the war was among the privates. As a private is rarely seen now, the conviction is forced upon the mind that all the privates are sleeping under mossy mounds and in unknown graves. The million of veterans who survive are officers, each and all, from captain to general. A lieutenant even is a great rarity.

The United States Supreme Court have affirmed the constitutionality of the law under which. General N. M. Curtis was convicted, and denied the petition for a writ of habeas corpus. The Jeanette inquiry progressed but little, and with the exception of documentary evidence, no more witnesses can be examined until the return of the rest of the crew. The jury in the Star Route trial has been completed, and Mr. Bliss closed his argument for the prosecution to-day.

There is more or less consternation among the clerks in the Departments at Washington. The discovery has been made that a law of nearly fifty years ago will prevent the closing of the departments at noon during the Christmas holidays, as has been customary for a number of years. It is remarkable how everything seems to conspire against | To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder: the happiness of the government clerk.

AUGUST.

"OUR RASCAL."

We once heard that most eloquent of American statesmen, Matt. H. Carpenter, narrate a conversation with Ben. Butler. He said were more like him; but our duty is to pray ly. One daughter married and lived near carpet of simple design and effect, and is that Butler came to him asking that he would that the Lord will send laborers into his harprepare some papers for a man in New Or-Room presents an oriental appearance; leans. When they were finished, he delivthe walls, ceiling, furniture and carpet are ered them to Butler, saying: "Do you know that man is a rascal?" "Oh yes, I know that, but he is our rascal;" said Ben. There was more human nature and instruction in the two words of Butlers' than we ever got from a sermon. It is the key to more difficulties among men and in society than "the love of money."

The willingness to trouble ourselves over others, and not discern the same things in ourselves, gives society its chief troubles.

We heard a brother say, "We shall have some peas for dinner Sabbath day; we have not had time to pick them any other day." On that very Sabbath referred to, we heard the same brother chastise his neighbor in grave tones for hewing kindlings from s board, Sabbath day.

We have heard a brother year after year clamor for discipline in the church, when every one knew that the beginning of disci-

It can not be that it is our proximity to heaven which makes us always confessing other people's sins, and the sins of society. opinion, could not. It is evident that the It is our willingness to forgive the sins of our rascal. Doubtless the best field for illustrations for our text, may be found in the he wore the minister's band around his neck. by the people on the 7th of November better political world, yet the Christian field is On his annual excursions, he would both than the statesmen in the other wing of the broad enough. We once heard a physician

fend a relative, in any wrong whatever.

We are not talking after Lime-kiln order, but we have noticed that some of the most troublesome and mischievous people on God's gray earth are apt to be troubled with an oppressive sense of duty. If it seems to you, my brother, that you would never like

"Must stay at home And bolt your door, And break your looking glass."

The Scotch poet prayed for power that would enable us to see ourselves as others see us. The Apostle has taught this same lesson in about as many different expressions as our mortal language can be framed into, and still "our rascal" is everywhere, perverting justice and sending mildew over the sweet fields of our pilgrimage.

What application has our text?

Be a Christian de facto, or lay down your profession. Life is too short to spend one hour in explaining away what never should ıave been.

NIGHT.

Steal o'er us gently; softly lay Thy mantle o'er departing day, Sweet, pensive Night! We cast the daily care aside, And hail the precious eventide. In home delight.

From workshop and the throng-pressed mart, We fain would haste, with happy heart, At thy approach, Nor let the bustle of the day, With all its strife and busy sway, On thee encroach.

At eve's still hour we con our deeds, While love prevails, and conscience pleads The cause of right: We would a worthy laurel win Untouched by fraud, unstained by sin. In Heaven's sight.

lest hour of meditation sweet, Thine is the inspiration meet To move my pen. Beneath the reign of night's pale queen, Her shaded dome and silver sheen I long to ken.

With high resolve, and purpose strong, And soul aglow with thoughts that throng To swell my theme. Some substance that shall grandly sway The unformed purpose of the day-Man's aimless dream,

FROM A NEW SABBATH-KEEPER.

FLORENCE, Marion Co., Kan., Dec. 17, 1882.

I desire, through your paper, to inform those who love God and keep his command- posts of the piazza, when from the crowd of ments, for their encouragement, that I too, through the labors of Bro. S. R. Wheeler, have become a Sabbath-keeper. May God bless him as he labors hard for the salvation of the souls of the people. Would there vest. Let us see to it that we do not falter in our obedience to this great command, for God is not slack in his promises to his children. Instead of its being a burden, I find it a delight to walk in the law of the Lord after the inward man, to have these precious Sabbath-keeper, you are not alone; God has promised to never leave you nor forsake you. Think of this as you go journeying on, and take courage. May God bless us all.

Yours for the truth, MRS. L. B. HISLE.

BIRDS OF THE COAST BANGE.

It is hard to realize myself in California.

Looking one way, I might easily think a

cypress swamp in Louisiania my hospice; looking another, any Eastern mountain scene is duplicated, from North Carolina to the Adirondacks. Of course a minute glance detects differences at once, but the general impression is about the same one would gather from a wild bit of wet woodland in the hills of any Atlantic State. Al ways on the lookout for my friends the birds, and chatter of a blazing, bee-like hummer, would excite his question; but one hears here the same kind of melody, and recognizes the songs of old friends in a new brogue,

The black-birds, nestling in the willows so well moated by the sluggish creek, carol above their treasures in just the happy-golucky strain one hears in an Ohio "swale," but, improving on it, have converted the old cheery roulade into the sharp jingling of an armful of small sleigh-bells. Chickadees and wrens squeak and chatter at you, the solemn wail of the dove comes from the dark cliff, the coarse scream of the jay (here bluer and with more swagger than at home); and the pretty prattle of many a warbler, all suggest, if they do not precisely tally with, the familiar bird-notes of Eastern woods and swamps. I have heard it said that the birds in California do not sing. It is a wicked libel. They are more musical, on the whole

NOT. TO BE TAKEN.

I believe, than those of the Atlantic coast,

and richer melody was never heard than

drops from their happy throats during all

these sunshiny May days .- Ernest Ingersoll,

in Harper's Magazine for January.

The Joss-house where they had the irreligious services, was a chamber in one of their best houses. An intelligent Chinese man, who could speak a little English, was in charge of this room. I asked him why they put the tea-cups of wine and tea and rice before their god; if they believed that the god would eat and drink.

"Oh, no." he said. "That not what for. What you like self, you give God. He see. He like see."

I asked him if I might have a photograph taken of the Joss shrine and house, to be printed in a magazine, to show American boys and girls how the Chinese boys and girls kept New Year's day. At first he hesitated; but finally he said yes, if I would come very early in the morning, before the Chinese people wanted to come in. So, very early the next morning. I went with a photographer, and he took the picture. As soon as the Chinese people in the street saw us coming, they began to gather in a crowd to look on. But Ah Linn would not let one of them come into the room till the picture was done. Then we took a picture of the outside of the There were gay lanterns and bright red and yellow mottoes on each side of the door, which I thought would show in the picture, but they did not. The light was

not strong enough to bring them out. As we were arranging the instrument, I caught sight of three Chinese children in the door of one of the houses, the youngest not more than two years old, and the oldest not over six. They were dressed exactly like the grown-up ones, and looked so droll, toddling along in their baggy trowsers and bigsleeved shirts, that I wanted to have them in the picture. Their father said they might go with me, and be taken; they looked a little afraid, but I coaxed them along, and was just placing them in good positions by the Chinese men and boys who were looking on, there suddenly went up shouts, exclamations, and outcries—angry voices calling to the

"They will never let them have their pictures taken," said the photographer. "It is the hardest thing in the world to get the Chinese to sit for their pictures. They have a superstition that, if a man has his picture taken, he will fall ill and die before the year is out. I expect that is what they are telling. their children now."

I do not know whether this was the case or not; but at any rate they frightened the children away, and I could not coax them back. The oldest one dragged the other two truths written in the heart so that we can away with him as fast as he could, and when not forget them. I would say to the lone I overtook them on the threshold of their house, and began to ask their father if he would not come with them, and make them stand still, he shut the door hastily in my face, saying in Chinese something that sound ed as if it might be very unpleasant indeed.

Afterward I tried to get one of the big boys from the Chinese Mission. a boy who called himself a "Christian Chinese boy," to stand in the doorway and be photographed; but even he was afraid to do it.

"It is no use," said the photographer. "You haven't the least idea how afraid they are of it. They've got to be pretty thoroughly enlightened before they will have their photographs taken; and even then they won't let their queue be seen in the picture. If it shows the least bit, they'll make me print it out. I used to have great fun with some of them who had a laundry near my room. They'd be out, hanging their clothes on the line right under our windows; and all I had to do was to open the window and I see that a stranger would scarcely notice point a stereoscope at them, and they'd drop the difference between California and the everything, clothes and all, right on the Catskills in this respect. The scream of ground, and run into their house, and never woodpeckers, the short whistle of the show their heads till we had gone away from plumed quail-knightly bird!-the loud click the window."-From "A Chinese New Year's Day in Santa Barbara," by "H: H.," in St. Nicholas for January.

LIKE most garments, everything in life as is to be expected of cousins living on this has a right and a wrong side. You can take fessional pride may seem an excuse for side of the big continent. Among these any joy, and by turning it around, find The whisky and tobacco interests have throwing a gossimer veil over guilt, in order low bushes, for instance, a finch is bobbing troubles on the other side; or you may take now. The farmers made their own cloth, and in the Fall when the cloth for their been largely represented here ever since the beginning of this session of Congress. The the mill where it had been dressed, they the mill where it had been dressed, they the whisky people clamor with vigor for the pas-

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

THE FIRST MISSIONARY.

JOHN 4:29.

She left her pitcher at the well, And to her home returned, The welcome words of life to bear, That in her full heart burned; Her kindred and the stranger's ear Alike the news receive, Of water from a hidden spring That Jesus waits to give.

With joyful haste and zealous love She turns to seek her home The ceaseless burden of her theme, "Behold, the Christ is come! He waits, Messiah waits to bless, As none e'er blessed before; Come, drink ye of the living stream! Believe, and thirst no more.'

Come thou where streams of love abound, And near the fount remain; For he who drinks when Jesus draws Shall never thirst again. Linger no more by Meribah, Of bitter memories rife, Drink of the well that springeth up To everlasting life.

Hast thou, like her of Sychar, drank Of that blessed fount? Then go— Let others learn the health and life That from the waters flow: Go forth, and in Jehovah's might Thy voice shall yet be heard, And wondering hearts shall turn and bless A feeble woman's word."

-Anna Shipton.

TESTED

It is a homely adage, but true, "The proof of the pudding is in the eating." The theories and philosophies of men are to be judged, not by their high-sounding phrases, but by the convictions they produce, and the results they bring forth in the lives of men. The religion of Christ is to be valued not for its philosophical pretentions, but for the purity, the comfort, the charity and the nobleness which it brings into the hearts of those who possess it. The claims of the Bible to a divine origin are to be established, both by the results produced in those who accept its teachings, and by the convictions of its superiority wrought in the minds of unprejudiced men as they read it. Dr.

showed a copy of Matthew's Gospel to a high So Christian work is being so much reduced mandarin, asking his judgment of its literary to a sort of ecclesiastical science, and done merits, and if he thought the language by conventions and great wholesale masses, clearly conveyed the sense the author intend- that we are in danger of forgetting that ed? It was the only way to get him to read all the real power lies in personal work. Men it. He did not stop till he had finished the are saved one by one, by gleaners and reapbook. Returning it he said, 'We have really ers, not by mowing machines. But the nothing equal to it in our classics. We make faithful reaper has a glorious recompense: our books. Yours, who wrote this book, must have been a god before."

EVANGELISTIC WORK.

There is so much of truth and timeliness in the following suggestions on evangelistic are his own very crown and joy forever and work, written by Rev. Mr. Aitken, the English evangelist, and published in The Word, Work and World, that we give them entire, and bespeak for them a prayerful reading:

1. I would earnestly express my profound conviction that the permanence of the results of evangelizing work usually proves to be in O, this inexorable test! O, this inevitable inverse proportion to the amount of mere separation! Are we preparing for it? animal and factitious excitement accompanying the work. There is some subtle psychic or nervous influence, which for want of a better name we will call animal-magnetism, and which may easily be mistaken for the motions of the Holy Ghost. But the mistake is a disastrous one, and must lead to the great disparagement of evangelizing work. Excitement may accompany real spiritual work; but alas for the laborer who lays himself out to induce it!

2. Our strength must lie in the truth. Interesting stories and apt illustrations are all very well in their way, and we can't do without them; but is there not a danger, in these days of anecdotes, lest the truth should be rather concealed than set forth by the garments with which it is clothed, till people listen to enjoy racy or pathetic tales rather than to hear words whereby they may be

3. We need to break up the fallow ground, and not to sow among thorns. Strong, incisive teaching about sin and repentance must not be overlooked in our eagerness to get at the pleasanter part of our work. To skim over the surface is to insure as large a crop as possible of stony-ground hearers and professors.

4. I lay stress on the importance of what Lwould call definition. We too frequently use familiar theological terms without explaining what we mean by them, which, however, are not equally familiar to our audience. Prejudices are excited, or ignorance increased, because they think we mean one thing while we mean another. Just think what different ideas may be conveyed to

ful field, because we can not get our brother clergy to see the importance of extending the mission, if God gives his blessing, to a sufficient length of time. It seems to me, as my late dear friend Richard Twigg said, that man may say when a mission is to begin; only the Holy Ghost can indicate when it is to end. Again and again have I had to turn my back on work that was only beginning to be great and extensive, just because the fortnight had expired. My idea is that in most towns three weeks should be regarded as the probable minimum; and when God gives great blessing, we ought to go on "smiting the Syrians till we have consumed

6. It might greatly conduce towards this end if consecutive missions were held in churches or other places of worship in the same neighborhood, where possible, by the

7. God is teaching us one great lesson certainly (amongst many others, no doubt) by the Salvation Army—that is, that the Church of Christ is an army engaged in aggressive warfare; and our endeavor should be to infuse this spirit of aggression into all our of the community. The Times then says: Philip for Nathaniel; thus it is that the work will best spread.

8. But the great need of all is the power of Pentecost, the mighty rushing wind sweeping through the souls of us evangelists, and sweeping all the chaff of vain glory and selfseeking away. This I daresay we all feel. God grant that we may learn more how this "fullness of blessing" is to be obtained.

THE HARVEST.

The Master was looking on the fields of Samaria when he said: "Say not ye there are yet four months, and then cometh harvest; look on the fields-they are white al-

The word that he had just spoken to that Samaritan woman had already wrought its mighty fruition, for here she was coming with hundreds of her countrymen. So were their words to spring up, often even as they fell, and produce in one day a harvest of three thousand souls. And still it is not always waiting, but often yet may we expect to follow the plowman with the reaper, and to see the orange blossoms and the golden fruit on the same tree. Such is true, especially to-day, in this dispensation of the Spirit and this Harvest Age. While we must know how to sow in hope, we must also know how to reap in faith. Then, too, we Bainbridge, missionary in China, recently must not forget that it is reaping. Our modern agriculture has got so used to do everything by machinery and by wholesale "The Bible is arresting attention. I forth alone to gather the grain by handfuls. "He that reapeth receiveth wages and gathereth fruit unto life eternal." He receives a two-fold reward: first, wages as he goes

along-for God is a good pay-master; and then, at last, after he has been paid for all his work, he finds that the fruit is all his er 1 P. M. The manner in which the law own, for he "gathereth fruit unto life eter-

There is yet another harvest lesson: It is a time of separation. The wheat and chaff must be taken apart. The true work and the true souls must be discriminated, and the chaff and the fruitless tree must be burned with fire unquenchable. O, this awful assize!

"The harvest is the end of the world, the reapers are the angels; they shall sever the wicked from among the just and shall cast them into the furnace of fire; there shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth." "O, what shall the harvest be?" - The Word, Work and

THE BEST.—Somebody went to see a man in the central part of New York, who is celebrated for his manufacture of hammers. The visitor said to him: "Well, I suppose that, by this time, you make a pretty good hammer?" "No," was the reply; "I do not make a pretty good hammer; I make the best hammer that is made in the world." And the hammer-maker told the story of his success, the whole secret of which lay in the remark: "I make the best hammer that is When he was just beginning business as a blacksmith, a carpenter employed him to make a hammer. The blacksmith laid himself out, used the best iron, the best hickory for the handle, and spared no pains or labor. When it was done, the work showed; the hammer was its own advertisement. Every carpenter who saw it wanted just such a one for himself; and so the demand grew, and success followed. There is a great lesson here; the man who does everything as well as it can be done, will always be in demand, will always command the best wages, will be employed while the man who does "pretty well" is unemployed, and only gets work when nobody else is to be had.

differently instructed persons by the phrase sionary publications—weekly, monthly or quarterly—issued in the United States, and church, people in moderate circumstances

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 PENAL CODE.

Already much trouble is being experienced by the authorities in New York with respect to the enforcement of the revised code. The New York Times, in a somewhat lengthy article, points out some of the sources from whence the difficulty arises. They all cluster about the clause which limits the prohibitions -"which are serious interruptions of the repose and religious liberty of the community." On the principle that "when the reason ceases the law ceases" the burden is thrown back upon the magistrates and officers of the law to say what are serious interruptions of the repose and religious liberty

"Thus understood, the code may be harmonized with the progress of American law.
Throughout the land former traces of a relig ious purpose in these laws have disappeared. The first day of the week is named as the legal-rest-day because it is generally observed, not because law undertakes to enforce any supposed divine command. The purpose of such laws is the protection of the liberty of the masses for rest and worship. And protecting church service is not a chief element; the theory is not that some favored persons wish to attend church, but that the community has a need that the masses should have a day of rest; a stated day during which needless demands of business, attractions of demoralizing or doubtful amusements, and the noise and tumult of every-day life shall not be suffered to hinder those from resting who need repose, those from worshiping who wish to worship. All tastes having been considered, the State declares that, for the general comfort, 'six days shall be free for the pursuit of labor, business, and pleasure, and the quiet people must bear with the excitement and activity. One day shall be protected for quiet and repose, and the active classes must submit to moderate restrictions.' The Judges need not find it difficult to administer the penal code in this spirit."

OFFICIAL OPINIONS ON THE SUNDAY CODE.

What some of the chief officers of New York City think of the interpretation and enforcement of the revised code in its application to Sunday, may be learned from the following extracts from the New York Tribune. The Mayor said, in reply to a re-

"I favor a due and proper observance of Sabbath (Sunday), and by this I mean a medium between the Puritanical idea and the manner in which it is kept in many parts of continental Europe. I am opposed to keep ing open liquor stores and to giving theatrical entertainments. But I see no objection to a man going into the country with his family or driving in the park, and I like to see museums and public libraries opened aftwas enforced shows there should be some clear opinion delivered by the courts. The elevated road, street cars and ferries are necessities, and should be declared as such. The sale and delivery of newspapers is of almost as much necessity as street car and

Mr. Andrews, Counsel for the City, also

"I believe the law should be construed as liberally as possible. The loophole for the police is the saving clause of works of art and charity.' This can be given a very broad and liberal construction. I feel very clear in my own mind that travel on the elevated road, street cars and ferries is a work of necessity in this great city. Daily papers are great educators of the people. The community will not consent that the Sunday papers be suppressed. The papers are a moral necessity to the community. An advisable decision will be obtained from the Court of Appeals as soon as possible, that we may know what can be done, and what can not. Otherwise the sentiment of the people aire. will be so strong that the Legislature is liable to sweep the more obnoxious laws from the statute books."

Thus it will be seen that, so far as official opinion goes, the tendency already is to make sented himself. the revised code, what the old Sunday laws have long been, practically a dead letter, and will strengthen the conviction already strong in many minds, that when legislators undertake to legislate in detail as to religious observances, they have gone far out of their way. The constitutional law of our land guarantees to all its citizens the exercise of religious liberty. More than this we can not have. Less, we do not want. Why not let it rest there?

REASONS FOR DRESSING PLAINLY ON THE SABBATH.-1. It would lesson the burden of

4. It would enable all classes of people to attend church in the most unfavorable

5. It would lesson, on the part of the rich, the temptation to vanity. 6. It would relieve our means of serious pressure, and thus enable us to do more for

good enterprises.

THE SUNDAY LAW.

A New York correspondent of the Jewish Record has sent the following item to that paper, under the above heading:

New York City was in a fever-heat of exand was rigidly enforced. All stores were compelled to close after 9 A. M. Several co-religionists were arrested, and the magistrates, however, constrning the law liberally, discharged the defendants in almost every instance. There is a section in the Penal Code, as it is called, which is presumed by many to exempt Hebrews observing Saturday from its operations, but prominent lawyers, among them several co-religionists, claim that a proper construction of the law simply permits these people to do servile labor on Sunday, which is generally prohibited, but that their places of business will not be permitted to remain open. The decision of an appellate tribunal will be required to properly construe its several sections. The enforcement of the section, acts very harshly with some, and the newly-elected legislators have nearly all promised to vote for its repeal. The only persons who did not suffer were newsdealers, ice cream venders and liquor saloons, the latter having side doors. One Hebrew tailor was arrested by an ignorant policeman for carrying a bundle of coats through the street on the ground that it was "servile." The tailor was discharged. Numerous cases, some extremely ludicrous, happened. The act is a valuable thing for fanatical leagues, which are organized for the purpose of pestering people in general, and advertising a few cranks.

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

The way to do we know quite well: But hereby pledge perpetual hate ake, nor buy, nor sell, To all that can intoxicate.

A LOUISVILLE (Ky.) cigar dealer is quoted by the Retailer of New York as saying: The most regular and profitable customers I have are the members of a club of young ladies occupying the very pinnacle of social eminence here." He adds: "These fastidious, genteel smokers require the very finest quality of tobacco, flavored with the faintest and most delicate perfumes known to the trade." It was some time before he could obtain a cigar which satisfied them, but at last he obtained a brand with which "they were all delighted." It appears that the members of the club meet at each other's houses to smoke, and, "locking the doors," proceed to "enjoy themselves." Then by cleansing their hands and mouths they "remove all traces of the habit," or if any are left which might give rise to suspicion they "can be easily accounted for" on the ground that all their "young gentlemen friends smoke, and association with them has left: reminder of their tastes behind." One of these young ladies is mentioned as saying: "I don't see anyhow why a pleasure which is partaken of by the grand dames of Spain should be denied to an American girl;" adding: "For my part, although, of course, being under the submission of fashion, I would rather not have it known, still if it was and objections were made I would snap my fingers in the objector's face."

STARTING A YOUNG MAN.—It is related of a wealthy Philadelphian who has been dead these many years that a young man came to him one day and asked for help to start in business.

"Do you drink?" inquired the million-

"Occasionally."

"Stop it! stop it for a year, and then come and see me. The young man broke off the habit at once, and at the end of a year again pre-

"Do you smoke?" asked the great man.

"Yes, now and then." "Stop it! stop it for a year, and then come

The young man went away and cut loose

"Stop it! stop it for a year, and then come and see me.'

But the young man never called again. When some one asked him why he didn't make one more effort he replied:

"Didn't I know what he was driving at? He'd have told me that as I had stopped chewing, drinking, and smoking, I must

as well as of intoxicating liquors, among their students, as Oberlin does?" We are happy to inform him and all other friends that this is the rule in all of our schools, and that they would be delighted to observe the freedom of all our school-buildings from the pollution of tobacco. It is a fine element in the formation of character, as well as a matter of health and economy. - American Mis-

DESTROYED THROUGH TOBACCO. — An agent of an insurance company says: "One" half our losses come from the spark of the pipe and the cigar.". One young man threw away his cigar in one of the cities, and with citement on Sunday. A new codification of ancient laws went into effect on that day, that spark. Harper's splendid printing establishment years ago was destroyed by a plumber, who, having lighted his pipe, threw the match away and it fell into a pot of camphene. The whole building was in flames. Five blocks went down. Two thousand employees thrown out of work, and more than a million of dollars' worth of property destroyed. But I am speaking of higher values to day. Better destroy a whole city of stores than destroy one man. O my young friends! if you will excuse the idiom, I will say, Stop before you begin. Here is a serfdom which has a shackle that it is almost impossible to break. Gigantic intellects that could overcome every other bad habit have been flung of this and kept down. - Talmage.

A CHICAGO paper says that it is getting to be quite common for ladies in that city to smoke, not cigarettes merely, but real cigars. It says: "Cigarette smoking is very common, and not alone among the fashionables.
Women and school-girls, book-keepers, amanuenses, and shop-girls indulge in it. And they smoke not alone at home, but in private rooms of restaurants, where in threes and fours they regularly take their dinners." Well, why should they not smoke as well as men? If smoking is beneficial, an aid to digestion, soothing to the nerves, and generally indispensable, why should women be deprived of its benefits? They certainly are as liable to dyspepsia as men are, and are commonly supposed to almost monopolize nervousness. If there is any good to be got out of it, we say let them have it by all means. The paper, however, says further: "There is nothing unladylike in the conduct or demeanor of these girls." Opinions differ.-Signs of the Times.

An engineer employed on some of the public works at Szegedin, Hungary, bought fonr eigars one day not long ago, and began to smoke. He had finished one and laid another, half-smoked, upon his writing-table, when suddenly it exploded, throwing him from his chair and wounding his cheek, ears, lips, and left hand. Investigation showed that the cigar had contained a glass tube filled with nitro-glycerine. The fact that tobacco is a monopoly, manufactured and sold only by dealers licensed by the Government, makes the mystery deeper. If the officer's cigar had been in his mouth when it exploded he would doubtless have been killed-a circumstance which does not add to the pleasure of smoking in Szegedin.-

ONE of the signs of progress in Philadelphia is the forbidding cigar-smoking on the cars of one of the prominent lines of street railway. Some of the smoke-inclined passengers moan over this as an infringement of their personal liberty. They even go so far as to say that their wives and mothers won't let them smoke at home, and their employers and customers won't allow it in their places of business; and now they are shut off from being a nuisance on the streetcars. That does have a look of hardship; but civilization is an expensive luxury. There is no securing it without some voluntary self-denial, and some enforced constraint of the individual for the public good.—S. S.

A FAMOUS Paris caterer has recently died from the effects of smoking. He was be-lieved to be the greatest smoker in the world. His daily allowance for the past thirty years was twenty cigars of the largest size. It is estimated that he thus actually smoked through from \$40.000 to \$50,000. The disease that killed him was smoker's cancer. Delmonico, the noted New York caterer, who died the last year, was also a victim of the smoking habit; nicotine poisoning was the name of his disease. It can not be said that these men were killed through the use of poor or adulterated tobacco, for they always chose the best to be had. - Northern Christian Advocate.

AT the annual conference of the Anti-Tobacco Society, held at Manchester, Eng., from the habit, and after worrying through as careful investigation has shown that teeanother twelve months once more faced the totalars who smoke are five times more liable to fall away than those who do not, this meeting would earnestly appeal to Blue Ribbon, Band of Hope, and all other temperance organizations who pledge their followers to discountenance the causes and practices of intemperance, to offer them an additional safeguard of a pledge against tobacco.—Cyn-

shalt be saved."

So we every crippled in our work, and often of Europe, and eight or more in missionary cobliged to turn our back upon many a hope-lands.

ONE of our old friends writes: "Do the of many wandering thoughts."

ONE of our old friends writes: "Do the letters from fathers and mothers all over colleges and literary institutions supported by the A. M. A. prohibit the use of tobacco, young man." A YOUNG man was found in the Mersey

visdom; and with

DEDICATION OF

ADDRESS BY HO

But now college

hind the young What will he do won through the din of the anvil? him is now refin The indefinable. great soul has awa The world lies befo that will surely ga compeers be mercl ciers, or sagacious turers. In after ye affairs of Alfred Ac in a time of severe o the steward, and for the struggling Inst and quicksands of until quiet waters ar Will the hopeful you what men in his day fessions—legal, med first is the open door as well as to forensic The man has qualiti endurance, vigor, fic have never failed to an honorable name; a willed, borne him t statesmanship. Tho fessor Kenyon, and h of the value of such a acumen and integrity and contention of t ready to averthat had legal learning and pr have been abreast o profession. His love

runs, I do not recall, i or lay sermons that I during my four years for rhetorical affinent neither in them did weave their weird an Poetry in his discour speak only of what I pleasing figure and the turned sentence were a when I read Ars Po ments on Horace were gestive, but evinced th of the poet's theories speak, he had a point sharp in his own mind as Jehu swept over the He did not think it wor flowers by the way or gorgeous landscape, l through he had made a upon his hearers, even was still debatable in th the possibilities of a res as his genius was fitted or less degree passed glance, there is little doi him for a dozen or mor with the exclamation. man; aim at the stars, a hit the moon," must ha out of his own heart. I Kenyon seems to have

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"He that aims at the moo Shoots higher much that His final decision was that spirit which, amid has wrought out the m noble results; a-spirit t sessor so that henceforth and not by sight, seren bright light shining upo and tempest; a spirit be have bowed in obeisance in the bosom of the chos ed and made glorious th apostle to the Gentiles career of ignative lovela toil and work of Morava ed the explorer of the spirit that came down

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wee found in the Mersey wned. On a paper found etten: "A wasted-life. ing about me; drink was die; let me rot. ' With oner received over 200 and mothers all over ker a description of the

Education.

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

DEDICATION OF KENYON MEMORIAL HALL.

October 25, 1882,

ADDRESS BY HON. S. O. THACHER, LAW-RENCE, KAN.

(Concluded.

But now college halls and studies lie be hind the young mechanic and fireman. What will he do with the education he has won through the smoke of the forge and the din of the anvil? The regal mind God gave him is now refined, unified, and exalted. The indefinable, inborn majesty of every great soul has awakened within his breast. The world lies before him. He has genius that will surely gain success, whether his compeers be merchant princes, able financiers, or sagacious speculators, or manufacturers. In after years, when the monetary affairs of Alfred Academy fell into disorder in a time of severe depression, he dismissed the steward, and for a year and more guided the struggling Institution over the shoals and quicksands of impending bankruptcy, until quiet waters and a fair sea lay before it Will the hopeful youth turn his attention to what men in his day called the learned professions—legal, medical, theological? The first is the open door to political prominence, as well as to forensic reputation and reward The man has qualities of penetration, will, endurance, vigor, fidelity, industry, which have never failed to gain for their possessor an honorable name, and have ever, if he so willed, borne him to the highest seat of statesmanship. Those of us who knew Professor Kenyon, and have also seen something of the value of such vast energy, intellectual acumen and integrity as were his in the push and contention of the juridical arena, are ready to averthat had he devoted himself to legal learning and practice, his rank would have been abreast of the foremost of the profession. His love of the truth, his lofty and intense scorn of the base and unworthy, his earnest advocacy of that which he believed, would have made every cause espoused by him almost invincible before court or

Whether in the pulpit he would have reached the highest point depends very much on our idea of what constitutes the best ministerial success. So far as my memory runs, I do not recall, in any of the lectures or lay sermons that I heard from his lips during my four years at Alfred, an outreach for rhetorical affluence or embellishment neither in them did fancy or imagination weave their weird and captivating spells. Poetry in his discourses was eschewed-I speak only of what I can recall-and the pleasing figure and the surprise of a happilyturned sentence were alien to his style. Ye when I read Ars Poetica to him, his comments on Horace were not only most suggestive, but evinced the keenest appreciation of the poet's theories. When he rose to speak, he had a point to make-clear and sharp in his own mind-and he drove for i as Jehu swept over the plain toward Jezreel He did not think it worth while to notice the flowers by the way or stop to admire the gorgeous landscape, but when he was through he had made a profound impression upon his hearers, even though his conclusion was still debatable in their minds. That all the possibilities of a resplendent future, such as his genius was fitted to carve out, in more or less degree passed before his onward glance, there is little doubt. Whoever heard him for a dozen or more lectures open each with the exclamation, "Aim high, young man; aim at the stars, and possibly you may hit the moon," must have felt he was talking out of his own heart. This text of Professor Kenyon seems to have been borrowed from quaint George Herbert:

"He that aims at the moon

Shoots higher much than he that means a tree. His final decision was guided and fixed b that spirit which, amid all the affairs of men has wrought out the most stupendors and noble results; a spirit transforming its possessor so that henceforth he walks by faith and not by sight, serene among storms, a bright light shining upon him through cloud and tempest; a spirit before which all men have bowed in obeisance, whether it burned in the bosom of the chosen twelve, illuminated and made glorious the wanderings of the apostle to the Gentiles, shed a lustre on the career of ignatius loyola, exalted the homely | did this young man, filled with promethean toil and work of Moravian teachers, or guid- fire, deem it "worthy of a true and noble a higher evolution of mind than custom per-

by a policy of isolation, but by filling itself | quality of the deed. with a humane and genial warmth in close. sympathy with every true instinct and need of men, regardful of the just titles of every faculty of their nature, apt to associate with and make its own all, under whatever name, which goes to enrich and enlarge the patrimony of the race." With the true spirit of Christianity, this

any, in the wilds of Southwestern New York, amid a people whose religious tenet touching the Sabbath, for a time secluded them alike from fellowship or much association with other Christian bodies, he began to lay the should be so broad and catholic in its aims as to disarm sectarian distrust and rancor, so democrátic, so near the hearts and surroundings of the masses, that no man could say, "I am too poor to send my child to your school," no young man or woman coming from a primitive home and clad in farmwoven fabric should feel "the door of yonder academy will not open to my knock." The undertaking was worthy of the architect, but it measured and tested all the resources of a gifted and well-endowed man. The theater of his labor was a hilly region covered with vast forests, broken here and there by small farms, the abodes of men of frugal habits and narrow incomes. The economies practiced through all this country in those early days would seem pitiful to us now, were it not that through this enforced prudence, this severe daily conflict with the problems of comfort and thrift, there grew up a people careful, saving, mindful of small things, yet withal sober, industrious, and desirous of bestowing upon their children the advantages of education. The little red school-houses were found at many of the crossroads, and they comprised in themselves all there was of academy or college for less, and who departed hence to work out stitution of learning, aspiring to anything above the common school, was the Methodist Seminary at Lima. An old student, now of Kansas, tells me that when he began at Alfred, long after it was a great school, he had to go by stage the entire distance from Corning, and much of the way through forests. A few men, busy merchants, at various points, as Almond, Baker's Bridge, Andover, and elsewhere, were counted wealthy, but the new school neither relied upon their aid, nor received it, though it is easy to understand that the riches of these men were largely overestimated. Dansville, at the head of the Genesee Valley Canal, after it was built, became the principal point in the country; to it went the surplus products. which were generally very small, being mostly lumber in some of its forms. journey from Alfred to New York City then took more time than it would now to go from the Metropolis of the Nation to the Golden Gate on the Pacific coast. Money was very scarce, labor very low, the fruits of the farms, whether in grain or kine or flocks, were far from market, and realized for the tillers of the fields scarcely one-half their present value, while the commodities indispensable for clothing, food, and homes, with the implements of husbandry, were retailed at prices double those of to-day. Yet out of all this privation and self-denial there came pure and sturdy men and women, whose cheeks were flushed with health, and in whose hearts were aspirations and virtues fitted to a race of kings. They were proprietors of their fields and woods. In debt for these possessions, it may be, yet the sense of ownership of the soil over which they plodded gave them dignity and self-respect. Of them, and such as they, hath Longfellow

O, what a glory doth this world put on For him who, with fervent heart, goes forth, Under the bright and glorious sky, and looks On duties well performed, and days well spent! For him the wind, aye, and the yellow leaves. Shall have a voice and give him eloquent teachings. Among this people, with such surroundings,

tinkling cymbal, and with which men have upon the profession fully conscious of its im- ideal. Undoubtedly he did not overlook done all things and suffered all things, re- portant possibilities. Teaching has always. Macaulay's belief that the first object of edjoicing that they were counted worthy to been the chief resort of those who, with narendure—the spirit that thrilled through and row means, thereby found a speedy way to plitude and intrepidity "—the will to dare through the last command of the risen Lord | eke out a fund sufficient to bear them | and the power to do great things; but it | as he faded from his followers' sight in the through college, or defray the earlier ex- also seemed to him worthy of the most uncloudy depths of a Syrian sky—the spirit of penses of professional life. No such brief ceasing effort to so exalt and enkindle the true religion—the missionary spirit. It is temporizing view entered the mind of Pro-student's spiritual aspirations that they this impulse that led Mr. Gladstone to aver fessor Kenyon. His motive was far other-should overarch and illumine all the intellect that Christianity "could alone flourish, not | wise, and it is that which determines the | gloried in; theorem and paradigm, disquisi-

The historian of John of Barneveldt tells

us that Rudolph the Second welcomed at his court on the Prague the eminent astronomers, Kepler and Tycho de Brahe, and that he passed his nights in "star gazing" with and treasures of the world." "But it was not to study the laws of planetary motion, young man resolved to spend his life in donor to fathom the mysteries of divine haring good to men. After some oscillation, mony, that the monarch stood with Kepler the form of his life-work became clear to his in the observatory," but rather to solve mind. Reverently trusting and believing through the revelations of the telescope the that he was called to a teacher's mission in a enigmas of his own life, and to ascertain sense and with a grasp rarely vouchsafed to what the spheres could tell him of the outcome of his own ignoble and worthless career. The light of the constellations brought to one the secrets of the starry hosts and the law that holds them in due obedience, while it filled the mind of Rufoundations of an institution of learning that | dolph with chimeras and senseless conjectures. As Kepler and Brahe observed the stars, so did Professor Kenyon enter the sacred portals of a teacher's life. It was a solemn, lofty consecration, thenceforth to concentrate his energies and hold steady all his best powers, through which he was to realize that ideal which goes before every transcendent soul and lures it forward. From the first he knew.

The heights by great men reached and kept, Were not attained by sudden flight; But they, while their companions slept, Were toiling upward in the night."

He entered upon his work with a zeal that knew no dismay, a love that no rebuff could chill, and an energy that defied weariness, and out of this devotion came Alfred University. He built an altar on these hills, and inscribed upon it, "To religion and education." The fire he kindled upon that hamlet and farm, from lowly log houses in valleys and on hill-sides, from plain, yet better, homes, young men and women who destinies more resplendent and beneficent hold the keys of this Institution to day may life, may suffer the walls to fall into ruin, quench the "thirst immortal," yet so long as the thousands who passed through these halls, filled these recitation rooms, and womanhood the priceless value of his words, the strange energy he felt, and, in some degree, impressed upon them, so long will name of Alfred. But no untimely fate awaits an institution hallowed by such heroic toil, and consecrated by such self-denying labors as baptized this. The students who came hither, drawn by a love of learning, have gone out into all the multiplied duties of life, with feelings of love and hope for this Institution. Its onward march, its progress with the forward step of the day, its fidelity to the pious thought that built it, these are subjects of concern and rejoicing to those who seldom revisit these scenes.

We may well inquire what were the 'guiding ideas of Professor Kenyon and those who associated with him, and came after him in the founding and enlargement of Alfred University, and which to-day so entrench it in the hearts, not only of those whose schoollife ended here, but of those who, leaving here, went to other and more pretentious colleges; for I have never met with any Alfred student who did not hold her in a deeper love than any other Alma Mater.

First of all, I think Professor Kenyon embraced in all its fullness, the theory of Thomas Arnold of Rugby, that "Life is a religion, and religion a life, and hence in the best system of instruction, there must be a co-operation of man's spiritual, intellectual, moral and practical powers." He clearly saw the limited field which teaching usually occupied, but he also felt the need of a wider culture, toil and work of Moravian teachers, or guided the explorer of the dark continent; a spirit that came down from God out of heaven, without which ceremony, ritual, faiths and prophecies are sounding brass and faith and prophecies are sou

ucation is to bestow upon the intellect "amtion and rule, fact and inference—all the memorabilia of learning, he would have subordinated to firm convictions of duty and right. He admired the intellectual achievements of his pupils; their rapid and facile mastery of recondite truths he highly apprethese men, whose names are "great lights ciated; but if there was no pure and generous flame shining through all this acquisition, it was to him as the statue of Parian

"So coldly sweet so deadly fair, We start, for soul is wanting there" an education hallowed by religion, a learning crystallizing its forces for gracious ends he thought was a benediction in the world, To impress this thought upon the youth falling under his care, he labored in lectures oft, in exhortations both public and private. There was much in his views of education to remind one of the panegyric bestowed by Bancroft upon the Puritans. Among them he says: "Every child as it was born into the world was lifted from the earth by the genius of the country, and in the statutes of the land received as its birthright, a pledge of the public care for its morals and its mind," and "they founded national grandeur on universal education."

In realizing his conception of what a complete education should be, Professor Kenyon tenaciously to them. This was very marked in his strenuous advocacy of the classics. survive at this day." "This effect is debecause of their worship here. They who the vast difference in temper and spirit bebenedictions and thanksgivings rest upon the | belief with him that a thorough classical | memory. drill made its master a better mechanic, farmer, business or professional man, than was right, I think so still.

to carry on the work, has always been less true is it of the builder of Alfred University. With no keener insight did the men he selected as his marshals, than did Professor Kenyon choose coadjutors to accomplish his mission. While I was a stusation with resolute hearts, they found in the throngs of students in their classes, in imparting instruction to eager yet unskilled minds, in implanting brave resolves in true, susceptible hearts, rewards not to be estimated in gold or silver. They each had in his sphere of labor, that gift which the apostle we admire in Cromwell or Mahomet.

ent, of his young associates. Their names should be indissolubly linked to his, in any memorial erected to his worth and services. They helped him plant, they helped him water, and the rich increase was the answer to their blended petitions. They stood around him as in the vision of old, the prophet saw the olive trees standing on either side of the candle-stick, having the mystic seven lamps whose flames burned ever, since they were fed with golden oil flowing through golden pipes from the living olive branches. If the three fold cord is not easily broken, what power must there be in one wherein seven strands are entwisted?

It was the happy faculty of Professor Kenyon to draw the young towards himself. Others have been as erudite, as devoted, as high aimed as he. But he had the gift, said to belong to the German scholars, of so impressing his students that through after years they speak of their school life as having been passed under him, rather than in the institution over which he presided. There is a passage in Virgil that he often dwelt upon: "Non ignara mali miseris succere disco." Though I never heard him mention the privations of his early life, yet the cloud that shadowed those years never faded entirely from the horizon. For the young man or woman environed by poverty, yet hopeful and aspiring, he had unlimited sympathy and encouragement. Uniformly kind, courteous, dignified, he moved among his pupils a model of all that pertains to the true gentleman. However dull the earnest plodding student might be, he was sure of genial words from his teacher; but for the wayward and incorrigible, there came swift

The class room, and the morning lecture, were his chosen opportunities for moulding character and instilling right thoughts. During nearly, if not quite, one entire term I heard him each study-day open his fifteen minutes discourse with "Young ladies and gentlemen, time is of infinite value." The accepted many of the old theories, and clung very great. Thirty years ago I heard them, impression these morning talks made was and they still ring in my ears. In them he swept over the achievements of the race-His devotion to the dead languages, his faith | what man had done, and what he could do; in their disciplinary qualities, as well as the and eyer and anon the discourse would recur elevation of thought and style they gave to the text, the value of the flying moments. their possessor, was unshaken through long | Much that he said was trite, but as it came and animated discussion of the subject both hot and swift from the breast of the most in educational circles and elsewhere. Hor- earnest, strongest willed man I had ever ace Greeley, with his great reputation, came seen, it burned deep in my memory. Like to Alfred bringing with him his anti-classi- | Chalmers and John Quincy Adams, he was cal vagary. The outcome of the attention | not exceptionally learned in any one directhe subject then received, deepened Profess- | tion, and in his own department I suppos altar flamed high and warm, and shone so or Kenyon's ardor for the Latin and Greek. each member of the faculty had advanced brightly that there gathered about it, from He held with De Quincey, who in turn beyond him. But whatever he undertook claimed support from the great name of to teach, his heart went into the work, and Edmund Burke, "that familiarity with the his own enthusiasm gave a glow to the axclassics and the noble direction which they ioms of mathematics, imparted rhythm and are fitted to impress upon the thoughts and beauty to the lines of Homer and Horace, have received lasting impulses for good, and aspirations, do eminently fall in with the and made the mysterious forces of nature, caught glimpses of attainments, besides few other chivalric sources of feeling that magnetism, electricity, chemical affinity and repulsion and the laws that hold obedient to rived from the ennobling tone which pre- their rule, "stormy wind, hail and vapor"vails throughout the great orators, histori- to disport before our eyes. He taught, as ans and literateurs of antiquity and from few teachers ever have or can, since his own character stood sponsor for his doctrine, tween the modern-Christian-style of think- the vast, almost supernal possibilities open let the fires die out which he fanned into ing, and that which prevailed under a pagan to the man of noble aim and unshaken will. religion, connected in its brightest periods | However paltry and ignoble the student's and the name of Alfred to perish as a spot words, the classics made the man a cosmop- force, ere long, unless he was unutterably with republican institutions." In other ambition when first he fell under his magnetic where the young of humble birth and means olite, and wrought out the effects produced lost, he caught visions of pure and celestial can come to the fountains of learning, and on an observant man by much travel in for- heights to which he might rise, as one sees eign lands. The contention between the the silvered peaks of the continental divide advocates of the scientific and the classical | -massive Elbert and Tole, when the wind theories is not yet over, though the result of has chased away an untimely fog. His conthe recent tests in the Prussian schools ception of a true education led him to inlistened to his voice in yonder chapel, move wherein the Professors of the sciences de- sist on an accurate knowledge, a trained and among men, feeling in their manhood and clare that they found the classical scholars efficient memory, a skilled and harmonious even in their own departments more profi- unity of intellectual forces. To achieve cient and apt than the others, tends some this result, he was zealous and patient, and what to establish the correctness of Profess- they who attained these great gifts through or Kenyon's theories, for it was a favorite his counsel, will never cease to bless his

But there was something far beyond this. his students bore away from his presence and any other course of study. When he insisted | influence. They had heard one speak of so earnestly upon this theory, I thought he purity, of nobility, of generous deeds, of scorn of the mercenary and venal, of love In the biographies of remarkable men, for the sweet and priceless verities of life, the discrimination in selecting fit associates | faith, truth, fidelity, patience and endurance, who himself embodied these qualities. They claimed as one element of their greatness. had seen one who, amid depression, disaster Of renowned commanders, statesmen and and surprise, could maintain the integrity of founders of religions, this is true. None the his chosen mission, and in some degree imitate the spirit and example of Him whose love was as wide as the race, the great Teach-Corsican penetrate into the capacities of the er of us all. We bless his memory for what he did, we revere him for what he was. This unconscious power, the air that followed him as the breath of flowers comes with the footdent here, these half dozen men were, with steps of Spring, the puissant influence which their chief (for I believe he never grew old), | filled him to the hem of his garments, and in the full and hopeful flush of the opening | insensibly flashed out as sparks of light are of their life work. Facing meagre compen- drawn from one insulator, the mien, the bearing, the spell of his presence, these carried his life, his manhood, his nobility, into the heart where entreaty and advice could not enter. This hall of learning is fitly dedicated with his name whose life was freely given to plant here an institution within whose retreats should be imparted to young to the Gentiles calls "didoktikon" and | minds not alone all that science, philosophy which we translate "apt to teach." In di- or culture can bestow, but inspirations tovining the untried powers of these colleagues | wards pure and manly lives. The rolling and drawing them into a confederacy for tide will soon carry beyond "this shore of the lifting of the still struggling institution | time" all those who listened to his voice, into its destined place among the potent ed- and whose hearts are filled with grateful ucational factors of the land, and evoking thoughts of his ministry. In the perspecfor so many years, their unrequited yet in- tive of the coming years, we behold annually cessant and hearty labors, Professor Kenyon | fresh ranks of hopeful, eager young men and evinced the same high order of genius that women hastening to this seat of learning.

The Sabbath Becorder.

Alfred Centre, N. Y., Fifth-day, December 28, 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."

WITH this number, the thirty-eighth volume of the Sabbath Recorder is completed. In many homes it has been a welcome visitor; in all it has sought to do good, carrying instruction, comfort and inspiration to its readers. There are still some unpaid subscriptions on the closing volume, which, for the good of the office, should be paid as soon as practicable.

MRS. SARAH WILLIAMS, wife of Rev. Thomas R. Williams, died at Milton, Wis., on Wednesday, the 20th inst. Her remains were brought to Alfred for burial. Funeral services were held in the church on Sunday at 2 P. M., conducted by President J. Allen, assisted by Brethren L. A. Platts and D. E. Maxson. A fuller obituary notice will doubtless be furnished soon.

A CELEBRATED American horticulturist once said, "If I were to preach a sermon on horticulture, I would take as my text, 'Stir the soil." It is a good text not only to preach from, but to practice, in other things than horticulture. In soul culture, it is absolutely necessary to stir the soil often and deep, that the sunshine of God's truth and love may find its way down to the roots.

bath question. We who have been reared in things, let us remember that it is written, the observance of the Sabbath, can have but little conception of the struggles through sus was accustomed to say when performing which they pass who, in the face of the his works of mercy, "According to your world, embrace so unpopular a truth. Let us remember them in earnest prayers.

Persons desiring us to change the address of their RECORDER, must, in all cases give the old address as well as the new. It is as necessary for us to know where the paper is now sent, as to know where it is desired to have it sent. Give your own name, the post office (name and state) to which your paper is now sent, and the post-office (name and state) to which you want it sent, and you will get your paper without delay. Otherwise, we may be able to make the desired change, and we may not.

In another column of this paper will be found a prospectus, issued by the Board of the American Sabbath Tract Society, of The Seventh-day Baptist Quarterly, which it is proposed to publish provided a sufficiently large list of subscribers is obtained to justify the undertaking. Of this there ought to be no question. A reference to the prospectus will show that the Quarterly will be a long step towards the realization of what we have been so long wishing for, a medium for gathering up and preserving our past and current history, making a substantial foundation for a permanent and valuable denominational literature. The price at which it is proposed to furnish the Quarterly is far below that of other magazines of this class, the usual price ranging from \$250 to \$5, while it is proposed to furnish the Quarterly at \$2 per year. Now let us demonstrate how much we want a denominational literature that can be made permanent, by subscribing at once for the Seventh-day Baptist Quarter-

It is announced that the pastorate of the Second Alfred Church, recently resigned by Bro. D. E. Maxson, has been accepted by Bro. James Summerbell. This is an occa-

tle too much like taking money from one compared with other men of his own age, pocket and putting it in another and calling but most of all cultured by that sweet that business, to be, on the whole, an occasion of much congratulation. But we see no remedy for it until more of our young men are willing to forego the attractions and fair promises of a business life and devote themselves to the service of God in the work | three years of most blessed theological trainof the gospel ministry; not that we need sterling Christian young men in business circles among us less, but that we need them in the ministry more, so much more.

ATTENTION is called to the earnest appeal of the Tract Board, published in another column of this paper. Some of us have long been praying "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" Certainly, as this appeal sets forth, the Lord has pointed out our work. Let us go forward and do it. Our growth in the past, as a people, has been slow, but we have pointed with some comfort to the fact that it has been solid. Have not the foundations been well laid? Let us, then, arise and build. The broad harvest-fields are whitening all about us; let us enter in and reap. The whole Christian world is now stirred upon the Sabbath question as never before. The traditional beliefs concerning Sunday are either giving way entirely, or are being essentially modified, and the time is opportune to call the attention of the people to the long-neglected claims of God's Sabbath. It is our duty to cast the truth into the currents of thought upon this subject. Nor need we be anxious about results; God will take care of results. But many will hear and some will obey. Brethren, we must go forward. God calls. We must obey. While and face to face with his judges, challenged Responses to our editorial note on the we work for the spread of Sabbath truth, we question raised by Senator Jones, touching must also work for the salvation of men from there was any truth in the charges made the advisability of presenting again to the all sin. We must heed the calls for mission-Pennsylvania Senate his Religious Liberty ary labors in the South and West, as well as the same Apostle said, "Herein do I exercise Bill, are coming in promptly and heartily, in foreign lands. And, laboring for these and, so far, are unanimously in favor of it. objective results, we must keep warm and Many of these responses contain also ex- bright the fires of love and devotion on the pressions of unfeigned thanks to Mr. Jones home altars. Say not the calls for money for his untiring efforts in behalf of so good and labor are too great or too frequent. We a cause. May God bless him, and give right need to labor and give until we feel it, and then keep on doing so, in order to keep ourselves in that relation to the work of our Di- of men. Men were sinners and needed to THE letter of a new and lone Sabbath- vine Master, which shall make it mean most be instructed and warned with respect to keeper, published this week, will be inter- to us, to say nothing of the outside results their condition. Jesus Christ was the Savesting and encouraging, at least to all who, which will be sure to be accomplished by it. iour of sinners, and men needed to be told like her, have broken away from life-long If it shall be thought by any of us that the of him. Heaven and hell, life and death, Board in this appeal has devised liberal "By very liberal things shall they stand." Jefaith be it unto you." Let us pray "Lord, increase our faith." Then let us show what faith we have by our works, until both shall compass mighty things. God will not fail or disappoint us.

CHRIST'S WITNESSES.

The Acts of the Apostles is a very significant title. It suggests miracles wrought in the name of Jesus; journeys performed; sermons preached; stripes and imprisonments endured; churches organized; great victories won under the banner of the cross; and martyrdom suffered. In a word, it tells the story of manifold witnessings for Christ. It seems appropriate, therefore, that the promise should have been made before the apostles entered upon their work, "Ye shall be witnesses unto me," etc. In an important sense every Christian is called to be a witness for Christ. As we are about to begin in our Sabbath-school lessons, the study of the testimony which the first Christians bore to the truth and power of the Christian religion, it may prove helpful to us if we inquire what it was which made their witness so effective. In this study we shall find something worthy of our imitation in their preparation for their work, and in the manner in which they performed their work.

1. In their preparation for their work, the apostles were thoroughly instructed in the things pertaining to the kingdom of God. Nor were they the illiterate men in other things, which they are sometimes represented to have been. They were probably not college bred men, but their calling as fishermen was no mean one, and they seem to have been among the foremost in their calling. They were men of thought as well as men of action. Their chief training was, nevertheless, the three years they spent in the pres ence, beholding the power, and listening to the Board: A. H. Lewis. Geo. H. Babcock, the wisdom of their divine Teacher. That J. D Spicer, J. F. Hubbard, C. Potter, Jr., sion for rejoicing to the Second Church, but was significant testimony which was borne Dr. T. H. Tomlinson, H. V. Dunham, and concerning some of them, when it was said L. E. Livermore. Also Prof. E. M. Tomagain left pastorless. There can be no doubt that certain who listened to their words that occasional changes may be good for "took knowledge of them that they had been

sympathetic intimate fellowship with Jesus that transforms the life, making it eloquent even without words.

2 After all their natural qualifications to be powerful witnesses for Jesus, after their ing, the apostles, by divine command, waited in Jerusalem for the promise of the Father, nor did they wait in vain. Here, again, is an important lesson for the impatient disciple who, seeing the work to be done, is eager | far accepted the doctrine of the Sabbath as | to be in the field. Wait, there is sometimes to be willing to undertake work in its behalf. great virtue in waiting, especially if this waiting shall be, as was the case with the blank petitions for general circulation in twelve, at the feet of the Lord in prayer. | Pennsylvania. Are you quite sure this haste of yours is for them? Wait, until ye be filled with the Spirit of God. Until the dross of selfishness in every form is purged away, your witness for Y., Nov. 27th: Jesus will not be very convincing. Run not until you are sent. Be sure that you have a message from God and then go and deliver it, and, though it may not be delivered with the enticing words of man's wisdom, it shall

As to the methods or manner of the apostolic witness we notice,

1. That it was by the personal life of the witnesses that, often, conviction was carried to the heart of their listeners. There was nothing more to be said when the apostle Paul, standing in the midst of his accusers those who knew him best to say whether myself, to have always a conscience void of offense toward God and toward men." So with the other apostles, and so with all faithful witnesses for Jesus. The testimony of a spotless life. Oh, how good it is!

2. They bore witness in their teachings. No time had they for theories or philosophies were to them tremendous realities concerning which men needed to be taught and aroused. And so with direct and simple earnestness they pressed the truth into the minds of men while the Holy Spirit pressed it down into their hearts and consciences, and believers were added to them daily. Are there any lessons in this thought for us?

3. The witness of the apostles was borne by labors, afflictions and death. During the days of their preparation, the Master had not forgotten to tell them that they should be hated of all men for his name's sake; and that in those days meant much. But they who had been with Jesus, who had received his instructions who had partaken of his spirit, and who had proven his power to fulfill all his promises, were not the men to shrink from dangers, and so they were found in "journeyings often, in perils of waters, in perils of robbers, in perils by their own countrymen, and in perils by the heathen;" each could say for himself, "None of these things move me, neither count I my life dear unto myself, so that I might finish my course with joy, and the ministry which I have received of the Lord Jesus, to testify the gospel of the grace of God." And their testimony was with power. They believed, they spoke, they lived, they labored, they suffered, they rejoiced, they died, and all for Jesus' sake, and their witness lives still. God says to each of us, "Ye are my witnesses." Let us pause and take lessons of these first witnesses.

Communications.

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

TRACT BOARD MEETING.

The Executive Board of the American Sabbath Tract Society held a regular monthly session in Plainfield. N. J., Dec. 10, 1882. President I. D. Titsworth in the chair. There were also present of the members of

employment of two ladies, at the RECORDER there come times in the experience of only office, revising the Outlook list, and such other work as may be needed.

proposed Quarterly Repository of Denominational Literature, but had not yet obtained sufficient data for a basis of estimates of cost.

Correspondence was presented from Bro. Joel Greene, in reference to labor performed by him in Pennsylvania in the interests of Sabbath reform and civil liberty in his State. He reported a Baptist minister as having so It was voted to supply Bro. Greene with

A letter from Mrs. A. K. Witter anthe glory of God, or is it the ambition which nounced her willingness to engage in auxiliamen so often have to be found among other ry Tract Society work on the terms proposed men and to have a name and a part with by the Board, commencing about the first of

Bro. L. C. Rogers writes from Ithaca, N.

"I had done about what I thought could be done in Auburn, and as a cordial welcome awaited me in Ithaca, I came here. Seven steadfast, working converts to the Sabbath make up this little band. They have kept be in the demonstration of the Spirit and of from house to house, and during warm weather in Union Chapel. Bro. Anson King, a man nearly fifty years of age, has remained faithful, and evidences growth in grace and knowledge of Christ since taking hold of the Sabbath truth. This plant of promise will live and increase. I am holding cottage meetings. Last evening I spoke in the Free Methodist church, presenting some points in the Sabbath question."

A letter was read from Bro. G. Velthuysen, speaking of their safe arrival home, and mentioning the conversion of two more persons to the Sabbath.

A letter from Bro. Wm. M. Jones, London, England, calls attention of the Board to a communication received by him from Alabama, United States, making inquiries after Seventh-day Baptists, and saying that in Etowah county there are about a hundred Sabbath-keepers. He suggested the importance of looking after this new interest.

to make inquiries concerning the above information, addressing a letter directly to Bro. Jones's informant.

Communications from the editor of the SABBATH RECORDER were received, containing suggestions respecting certain improvements in the editorial rooms of the Publish ing House; also the necessity for an increase of printing facilities growing out of the large increase of the work of the office for the past year.

It was voted to authorize Bro. Platts to secure the needed improvements in the office. Bro. G. H. Babcock was appointed a committee to take immediate steps toward securing an additional printing press for the

The work of the Society, already entered upon, and more which is in contemplation, is of such importance that larger demands than ever before are upon us as a people. The opening fields are clearly God's indications for us to "Go up and possess the land." We must "lengthen our cords and strengthen our stakes." We have long prayed for enlargement and prosperity. It has come; shall we accept it, and show ourselves equal to the situation? or, for want of courage and devotion, must we defeat our own endeavors and let these golden opportunities pass from us? The responses of our people to the calls for material aid will soon indicate the measure of their faith in the success of God's truth; their willingness or unwillingness to render back to him that which is due; and their fitness or unfitness to be counted among the victors, when truth shall triumph over error. An appeal will be seen in another column, which must be heeded, or we shall lose the high vantage ground we have now attained.

L. E. LIVERMORE, Secretary.

LETTER FROM MISS A. F. BARBER.

NORWICH, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1882. To all the Dear Sabbath-keepers,-Since have formed pleasant acquaintance with so many of you, and especially since Conference, I have prized more highly than ever the blessing of the pen, for I there learned anew to sympathize with Moses, who was. "slow of speech;" Paul,, whose 'speech was said to be contemptible;" and

ordinary people, under the inspiration divinely infused into a consecrated life, when They reported progress on the matter of the thoughts that crowd the mind, and the emotions that thrill the soul, become a burden for want of power to give them satisfactory expression. Oh, how my soul covets this power. Be grateful, and faithfully improve it, you who possess this priceless gift. It is vastly more valuable than material wealth. But I am sincerely thankful for even this means of communication, and as the many come up before my mind to whom I would be so glad to write personally, did time permit, I find great pleasure in the consciousness that we are closely united in the incomparable bonds of "like precious faith;" and the cordial welcome to your hearts and homes so warmly extended me, is cherished in grateful remembrance. I had expected that on returning to our little meetings they would seem rather lonely, but the Lord let me down very gently from the exalted privileges I had been enjoying. We are favored with the labors of our missionary pastor, Eld. Coon, which we much enjoy, and a Sabbath-keeper providentially visiting here a few weeks, has contributed greatly to our edification. And I can truly say that our first prayer-meeting was no less rich and precious than any of the privileges I had enjoyed.

The first Sabbath in December was the third anniversary of our organization as a commandment-keeping church, and was a day of rich blessing. As I referred to it in conversation with a former church-sister, she expressed great surprise that I had not yet sickened of my new home, which I was happy to assure her I had not. I cherish tender regard for the dear ones who cradled my spiritual infancy, but the anxious prediction that I shall return to the old way (of Romish tradition), meets no responsive desire in my heart. It is such a relief to not be identified with such error as I heard in a teachers' meeting recently. The pastor was dwelling upon the strictness of the women at Christ's burial in keeping the Jewish Sabbath. One The Corresponding Secretary was directed Jewish, is it not ours also?" The reply came of the members inquired, "Why call it with unhesitating boldness, which seemed to shock the class into almost breathless silence. "No! We have no Sabbath! And I never call it so only by mistake. Tuesday or any other day would be just as well." Not even claiming the sanctifying power of the resurrection as authority for the observance of the First-day. In an interview soon after with the questioning brother, whom we had considered one of the most obstinate, no-law advocates, I was happily surprised by his saying his mind was open to conviction. He reads the Outlook with interest, and speaks highly of it; thinks the arguments there advanced the strongest he has ever met, though the subject is not clear to his mind. He expressed an inclination to come into our meetings some time. Help by your prayers that his darkness may yield to the true light, and that our recently-diminished ranks may be re-enforced.

AN APPEAL To the Friends of Sabbath Reform, and of Our Publishing' Interests.

PLAINFIELD, Dec. 18, 1882.

A little more than one year ago we began especial efforts to enlarge the work of Sabbath reform, and to increase our denominational publishing interests. The blessing of God has attended these efforts to such an extent that the Board, with devout thankfulness to God and the friends of the cause for past success, is now obliged to present the following as an outline of what is desired to meet the demands of the current year, much of which is imperatively needed:

1. One thousand additional subscribers to the RECORDER.

2. One thousand additional subscribers to Our Sabbath Visitor.

3. Five thousand additional subscribers to the Outlook, among Seventh-day Baptists, names (not clergymen) to be sent by the one sending the money. We desire thus to introduce the Outlook among the "laymen" of the United States, who are not Seventh-day Bap

The funds demanded for continuing the work already in hand can not be placed at an amount less than the following: for the Outlook, \$6,000; for the Boodschapper, Holall preachers and others, who, not having tracts, some of the latter in the Scandinavithe gift of speaking extemporaneously, have an language, are much needed, \$2,000; for both pastors and churches, but it must be with Jesus." So, in every age of the world, the minutes of the last meeting, business was of the education of young ladies especially, people will contribute it. Thus, at least, to resort to the more laborious method of additions to office material, including anothwriting what they wish to say. And just er large press, \$3,000; tent work in hand, confessed that taking a man from one imit is justly demanded that the faithful witpresented, of which the following is an abstruct:

| Description | People will contribute it. | Thus, at least, training in addressing an audience, whether | 12,600 are demanded to carry forward the property of the p portant position which he is now filling acceptably, to fill some other position, is a literative man, shall be a man of culture as a man of culture as a professional life is anticipated or not; for clude the establishing of the Seventh-day

Baptist Quarte other column, to be supported The expense

Our Sabbath V has been met b just nor practic ue indefinitely. cause would do ty, as a few ha soon have three above. The Bo pense of canvass and trusts that cause will push prevent the nec

We ask subs as "God has pr are requested which they wish if they have any made, the mone ral Fund," to b the Board.\ Th dred men who c Vincent, of Mil send a check 1 which would tri Brethren, you

might increase. If the demands met, January, 1 House with dou an abundance of date will also fi look, and the Vi increasing influe successfully lau will have been books. The wor ried our influenc fore. New elem Sabbath reform lv. We must go ing demands, en ened through the us to labor in his In beh

GEO. H. BABCOCI

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The Five Corn ers gave their se Tuesday evening School-house at was called to ord Thomas. Music. was sung by the S organ, the use of kindly favored th recitations, dialo paper and charad The most pleasir was the music, th which were sung C. Benjamin, Mr were rendered wi mental music by Osmer, and Mr. very good. The proceeds

together, the ent

We are having

It has been pret weeks, the mercu below zero. Hay but wheeling is e The health of t Sabbalh-school

maintained with

and interest.

We Lie expedi hererbebreen O take the period Winter has a inches of snow.

root On the evening residence of Bio

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come times in the experience of only nary people, under the inspiration diwinfused into a consecrated life, when thoughts that crowd the mind, and the nons that thrill the soul, become a buror want of power to give them satisfacexpression. Oh, how my soul coyets power. Be grateful, and faithfully imeit, you who possess this priceless gift. vastly more valuable than material h. But I am sincerely thankful for this means of communication, and as nany come up before my mind to whom id be so glad to write personally, did permit, I find great pleasure in the consness that we are closely united in the parable bonds of "like precious faith;" he cordial welcome to your hearts and so warmly extended me, is cherished teful remembrance. I had expected n returning to our little meetings they seem rather lonely, but the Lord let. wn very gently from the exalted priv-La had been enjoying. We are favith the labors of our missionary pasd. Coon, which we much enjoy, and th-keeper providentially visiting here vecks, has contributed greatly to our ion. And I can truly say that our_ aver-meeting was no less rich and than any of the privileges I had en-

first Sabbath in December was the miversary of our organization as a idment-keeping church, and was a ich blessing. As I referred to it in ation with a former church-sister, she d great surprise that I had not yet lof my new home, which I was hapsure her I had not. I cherish tender or the dear ones who cradled my infancy, but the anxious prediction all return to the old way (of Romish), meets no responsive desire in my te is such a relief to not be identified herror as I heard in a teachers' recently. The pastor was dwelling strictness of the women at Christ's keeping the Jewish Sabbath. One nembers inquired, "Why call it it not ours also?" The reply came estating boldness, which seemed to class into almost breathless silence. have no Sabbath! And I never mly by mistake. Tuesday or any would be just as well." Not even he sanctifying power of the resursuthority for the observance of the In an interview soon after with oning brother, whom we had conof the most obstinate, no-law adwas happily surprised by his sayd was open to conviction. He bullook with interest, and speaks thinks the arguments there adstrongest he has ever met, aubject is not clear to his mind. d an inclination to come into our me time. Help by your prayers kness may yield to the true light, recently-diminished ranks may

AN APPEAL of Sabbath Reform, and of Our Pablishing Interests.

PLAINFIELD, Dec. 18, 1882. re than one year ago we began to enlarge the work of Saband to increase our denominahing interests. The blessing ended these efforts to such an Board, with devout thankand the friends of the cause ess, is now obliged to present san outline of what is desired emands of the current year, i is imperatively needed: sand additional subscribers to

and additional subscribers to

and additional subscribers to mong Seventh-day Baptists, Men) to be sent by the one Mey. We desire thus to introcamong the "laymen" of the eho are not Seventh-day Bap

manded for continuing the hand can not be placed at than the following: for the lor the Boodschapper, Holpublishing of books and ge latter in the Scandinavimuch needed, \$2,000; for material including anoth-000; tent work in hand denlarge the work if the Thus, at least the call of carry forward the This ober no year

Baptist Quarterly which is presented in anto be supported by its subscriptions alone.

prevent the necessity of such an agency.

the Board. There are undoubtedly one hundred men who could do what Brother Oran Vincent, of Milton Junction, lately did, viz., send a check for \$400 to the Treasurer. which would tripple the amount now asked

Brethren, you have prayed that the work might increase. Those prayers are answered. If the demands of the hour are promptly met, January, 1884, will see the Publishing House with double its present facilities, and an abundance of business to be done. That date will also find the RECORDER, the Outlook, and the Visitor, with enlarged lists and | from which people rushed into the streets. increasing influence. The Quarterly will be successfully launched, and a fair beginning will have been made in the publication of books. The work of the past year has carried our influence more widely than ever before. New elements of agitation concerning Sabbath reform are springing up continual ly. We must go forward with these growing demands, enlarging, and being strengthened through the blessing of Him who calleth us to labor in his vineyard.

In behalf of the Board, I. D. Titsworth, President. GEO. H. BABCOCK, Corresponding Secretary.

Dome Alews.

New York. FIVE CORNERS.

The Five Corners Band of Cheerful Workers gave their second annual entertainment, cashier and assistant cashier of the Second Tuesday evening, Dec. 19, 1882, in the School-house at Five Corners. The house He has been speculating, and has used from was called to order by the President, L. Cass \$50,000 to \$75,000 of the bank's funds, St Thomas. Music, "Hurrah for Allegany," was sung by the Society, accompanied by the ered, had a stroke of paralysis. The deposorgan, the use of which Mr. J. Swain very kindly favored them with. Then followed recitations, dialogues, tablaeux, an essay, paper and charade, interspersed with music. The most pleasing feature of the evening was the music, the three solos and choruses which were sung by Miss C. Davie, Mr. A. C. Benjamin, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Thomas, were rendered with fine effect. Also, instrumental music by Miss Jennie Swain, Mr. N. Osmer, and Mr. A. Baker, all of which was

The proceeds amounted to about \$8. Altogether, the entertainment proved a success.

Wisconsin.

ALBION. We are having nice weather for Winter. It has been pretty cold for the past two weeks, the mercury indicating as low as 17° below zero. Have had but little snow yet. City Bank.

The health of the people is generally good. Sabbath-school and religious services are maintained with about the usual attendance and interest.

but wheeling is excellent.

Illinois.

WEST HALLOCK.

We are expecting Brother G. M. Cottrell here between Christmas and New Years, to take the pastoral care of our Church.

Winter has set in pretty strong, only two inches of snow, ground hard and wheeling

On the evening of December 9th, at the residence of Brother Wm. Saunders, a company of thirty neighbors assembled, for the purpose of expressing their friendliness and good will. The special occasion of the gathering was the fortieth anniversary of the married life of Brother Saunders. It was arranged to assemble near his residence before going there, and thus form a procession, and so we entered one by one, until the

quiet sanctum was to be molested thus; that other column, and which we hope may prove | their rights would be taken from them in a land of law and liberty; but even under The expense of sustaining the Outlook and | these circumstances, they seemed to be quite Our Sabbath Visitor during the past year | pleasant and cheerful. We all enjoyed the has been, met by a few men. It is neither evening in social discourse. It was an exjust nor practicable to expect this to contin- pression of good will, which we have reason me indefinitely. If all the friends of the to believe gave Brother and Sister Saunders cause would do according to their real abili- much pleasure and comfort, in feeling that ty, as a few have done, the Society would | they live among friends. The people here soon have three times the amount asked for | seem to know how to make one feel at home. above. The Board desires to avoid the ex- There were a number of articles of practical pense of canvassing the churches by an agent, utility presented with a few remarks by the and trusts that the pastors and friends of the writer, which was the closing scene of the cause will push the work so vigorously as to evening. We all left with the feeling that good had been received and imparted. We We ask subscriptions for any amount, took new courage to travel life's journey. as "God has prospered you." Subscribers | The idea of brighter prospects and new hopes are requested to designate the object to seemed to inspire all present with new life which they wish their contributions applied, | and vigor. It is surprising in how many if they have any choice. If no stipulation is | ways good can be accomplished, encouragemade, the money will be placed in a "Gene- ment given, inspiration imbreathed, latent ral Fund," to be used at the discretion of | Christian graces brought into active operation, and the hightest divine power, love, sent on its errand of mercy. May not other hearts be cheered in their pathway by the same agency.

Condensed Alews.

At Concord, N. H., December 19th about 5:24 o'clock, one of the severest earthquake shocks occurred which has ever been felt in that place. The shock was like a heavy explosion and shook the buildings, In one building the concussion extinguished the gas. The movement was from east to west. At Dover, about 5:15 o'clock the same day, two slight but very perceptible shocks were felt. The disturbance lasted for ten seconds and was accompanied by a rumbling noise. The shocks were felt at Rallinsford, Rochester and other towns, and the people rushed out of the houses bewild-

John Volz, of Leavenworth, Kan., who h: s a cattle ranch in Indian territory, near Cantonment, has received information that a council has been called by the head chiefs of the Chevennes. The propositions to be discussed are the organization of a government, similar to the territorial one, the election of a governor and council or legislature, and the levying of taxes pro rata upon cattle raisers and herders. Volz favors the scheme and thinks it will tend to shut out the larger cattle dealers, who are trying to freeze out the lesser.

Jefferson, Ohio, is excited over the defalcation of S. J. Fuller and H. L. St. John, national bank. The bank has suspended pending an investigation. Fuller has fled. John, on learning that his crime was discovitors are not likely to lose their money. The stockholders are liable for \$200,000, being far more than the average deposits.

A wonderful scientific case has just been discovered in the state asylum for insane at Buffalo, N. Y. A German, thirty years of age, under delusion that the Lord has commanded him to sleep, has been asleep and unconscious for over a year. The attendants feed him on milk. He never speaks. but Dr. Granger, assistant medical surgeon, believes he understands what is going on around him. The case will attract widespread interest among scientific and medical

The City Bank, of Rochester, N. Y., rated the third strongest in the city, closed Dec. 20th. There is said to be a deficiency of half a million. The cause of the suspension is said to be speculation in stocks and oil by the president, Chas. E. Upton. Great excitement prevails. William C. Moore's banking house at Victor, Ontario Co., N. Y. suspended on the same day. It is supposed

Oil opened at Bradford, Pa., Dec. 23d. at 811c., which price was the highest reached during the day. The lowest figure was 761c. the closing price being 784c. The day's sales were 1,786,000 barrels. The market was very weak, owing to the fear of the new wells on the Cooper tract, in Forest county.

It is stated that the trustees of Trinity college, Hartford, Conn., have extended an invitation to the Rev. Dr. Eliphalet N. Potter, president of Union college at Schenec tady. N. Y., to become president of Trinity, to succeed President Pynchon, who has tendend of the college year next Summer. Pynchon is to remain as professor of moral phi-

The Senate inquiry whether the adoption of the British system of permitting the manufacturers of methylated alcohol, duty free, for the use of manufacturing chemists, photographers and others, would be expedient, has been recently answered by the secretary of the treasury in the affirmative with certain qualifications.

In accordance with the agreement between rubber manufacturers the candel company of New Haven, Ct., shut down Dec. 23d for one week. It will then resume, running on reduced time, and probably fifty per cent. less production. 1,500 hands are affected.

Professor Frisby, of the naval observatory, has completed a calculation of the orbit of the great comet. The period occupied by the comet's revolution is about 793 years. The comet is probably identical with the very large one seen 371 B. C. and 363 A. D.

Seventeen of the union glass blowers were arrested at Baltimore, Dec. 19th, on complaint of several firms, charged with conspiracy to intimidate and prevent non-union men employed in their places from working. They were held to answer.

The West Shore & Buffalo road reports its capital stock and installment account as \$12,-906,000; debt, \$19,523,000 and cost of road and equipment \$32,209,000. / Cash on hand, \$150. The land accounts amount to \$20,-

Ten illicit distilleries, and 14,000 gallons of beer, low wines, and whisky, were seized and destroyed in the Atlanta, Ga., district, and six illicit distillers were arrested in Pickens county, last week,

During November, 46,000 immigrants arrived in the United States, viz: 5,000 from England; 20,000 from Ireland; 15,000 from Germany, and 2,000 each from Hungary, Italy and Sweden.

Hugh Sutherland, of Whitehall, N. Y. who was seriously injured last July, by being thrown from a street car in Jersey City, N. J., has secured a verdict of \$15,000 against the company.

Judge Cooley has decided that under the statutes of Minnesota, the courts can not order the destruction of gambling dives.

One of the most destructive fires that has visited Buffalo for a long time, occurred Dec. 21st.

Foreign.

work. The flames ascended and caught a large savings bank building. The sparks from this fired eight buildings in various tion was the greatest ever witnessed there. ings, wharves, banks private residences, shops, and printing offices all succumbed. It will take years to repair the damage. Business is suspended, people are homeless and wild over their losses. Hundreds are lodging in the open air at the park and racecourse. Five lives were lost.

It is stated that England proposes to send a note to the powers, including France, explaining what she intends doing for the organization of the government in Egypt. England has decided to send a note, because it was evident that Duclerc, President of the French Council, influenced by considerations connected with the maintenance of his position, would not otherwise either come to an agreement with England, or break off negotiations. It is stated that a great majority Hakes, Bertie Satterlee and Miss Bell Strange, of the powers will be willing to assent to a both of Akron: British protectorate over Egypt.

At a meeting in Paris of the Committee for the Premotion of a Treaty of Commerce between France and the United States, a communication was read stating that according to the latest news, the American Government was disposed to effect considerable reductions in custom tariffs. The committee decided to make representations of the French Government, urging it to carefully watch the interests of French commerce during the discussions at Washington on the tariff question.

A terrible explosion occurred at the Thomas petroleum stores at Exeter, Eng., Dec. 22d, causing a great fire, which has already destroyed several business buildings and adto be in consequence of the failure of the joining houses. The flaming oil ran swiftly along the shores of the canal, setting fire to the shipping. One brig has been consumed, and the fire is still burning fiercely. Over Saviour, in submitting to that grandly significant 60,000 galions of blazing oil ran into the river Exe, lighting up the shores on both sides. More shipping is threatened.

At a meeting held at Cork, Ireland, for she quoted the lines, the purpose of originating a movement for The future of the market greatly depends holding an exhibition in 1883, every class upon the Patterson well, which is now close and community were represented A letter to the sand. Reports are eagerly watched from Parnell promising help, was read. A committee, which includes representatives of | the many friends present. May this, as well as her all parties, was appointed, and £2,400 were subscribed toward the exhibition.

Great destruction of property on Conception Bay is reported as the result of a gale, which has prevailed during the past few days. Eight fishing vessels are total wrecks. ered his resignation, to take effect at the several wharves have been swept away, and many small fishing skiffs have been swamped and broken up.

It is stated that arrangements for the creation of a ministry of agriculture in London are almost complete. \Joseph Chamberlain will be the first minister, and Sir Charles Dilke will succeed Chamberlain as President of the Board of Trade.

At Paris, DeLesseps, at a banquet given by the contractors on the public works, announced that the scheme for the creation of The cashier of the Pennsylvania State an inland sea in Africa will be resumed by a Leach, A. C. Manley. Mrs. Eveline Wells, L. E.

Twillingate advices (N. F.) report the greatest storm for fifty years on Tuesday, Dec. 22d. Vessels of different sizes were wrecked in Green Bay, and wharves, stages, and flukes were swept away in every direc- A. B. Burdick.

It is stated that the French Government has ordered the press to maintain silence regarding the relations of Russia, Austria, and Germany.

Of twelve students who died at Leipsic Mrs. Noyes M. Clarke, during the session at the University, one was

The storm in northeast Scotland continues. Three vessels have gone ashore, and all their crews have been drowned.

A company is forming at Dublin, with a capital of £1,000,000, for developing Irish Mrs L. Stillman, New Richland, Minn., 1 00 manufactures.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REV. D. E. MAXSON will preach his closing liscourse to the Second Alfred Church next Sabbath. Eld. J. Summerbell succeeds to the pastorate im-

THE regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Seventh day Baptist Missionary Society will be held at the usual place of meeting at Westerly, R. I. on Wednesday, January 10, 1883, at 9.30 A. M. Friends of the cause of missions are invited to attend

WM. L. CLARKE, Recording Secretary. ASHAWAY, R. I., Dec. 22, 1882.

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 will take monthly collections for missions by the flagration might have been prevented. The ing the names of the months of the year, by address-Reporter, Ashaway, R. I.

THE best collection of Anthems published ANTHEM TREASURES. A copy for examination parts of the town, and the destroying element | will be sent on receipt of 12 cents to pay postage, was soon beyond control. Other buildings the book (or pay) to be returned in two weeks caught quickly. In an hour the conflagra- Price \$12 per doz. Single copies \$1 25. For sale by W. W. Clark, Milton, Wis.; C. B. Stillman, Al-The places of worship, stores, public build- fred Centre, N. Y.; J. M. Stillman, Potter Hill, R. I.

NEW YORK.—A Sabbath-school and preachng service every Sabbath at the New York Historical 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 Sabbath, are cordially invited to attend.

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

MARRIED.

At the residence of Eld. C. M. Lewis, Alfred Centre, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1882, WM. D. BUNNELL and ALICE COLLINS, both of the town of Ward. At the house of Henry Strange, the father of the bride, in Akron, Ill., Dec. 13, 1882, by Eld. A.

DIED.

In Alfred, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1882, Mrs. MARY PROSSER PLACE, wife of the late Jeremiah Place, aged 70 years. The funeral was held at the First Church, conducted by Rev. D. E. Maxson.

Entered into rest, Sabbath morning, Dec 16, 1882, at Norwich, N. Y., Miss SARAH J BROOKS, aged 54 whose presence is a benediction. She had been for over twenty years a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Under the labors of Brothers Rogers and Clarke, she with a readiness seldom seen, accepted the Lord's Sabbath. Her conversion from traditional error was thorough, in which she testified to a peace and joy the same as that experienced in her conversion from nature to grace. And she ever evinced fervent gratitude for the light thus brought her, ardent attachment to the cause. and an earnest desire to aid in its advancement. The duty of baptism was not as readily recognized. but, when clearly understood, the same filial spirit was again manifest, and she realized emphatically how blessed it is to follow the example of our gospel ordinance. O how we shall miss her from our meetings. Her pleasant look, her cheering testimonies, and fervent prayers, were means of great encouragement to us. In view of approaching death

'O the prospect, it is so transporting. t was a great comfort to our bereaved little flock to have our pastor, Rev. A. W. Coon, to conduct the funeral services, which were highly satisfactory to exemplary life, help on the precious cause of God's

In Edgerton, Wis., of typhoid pneumonia, combined with paralysis, Dec. 10, 1882, HENRY J. SHINTZ, in the 74 year of his age.

LETTERS.

Mrs. J. E. Cardner, R. G. Farley, Wm. W. Wilson. R. T. Stillman, Mrs. Harriet A. Sweet, L. R. Swinney, C. J. Sindall, O. Babcock, Mrs. O. B. C. each. O. A. Stillman, W. M. Alfred, F. F. Johnson, Martha M. Jones, Candace Ammons, C. Latham Stillman, Theo. S. Hurley, W. C. Whitford, Agnes F. Barber, Mrs. Noyes M. Clarke, John Ryno, A. North, Sen., Mrs. Morris Clarke, R. L. Davis, O. C. Garthwait, A. B. Lawton, Mrs. E. D. Holmes, Mrs. Lurana Stillman, H. P. Burdick, D. T. Rounseville. 2d. Mrs. M. A. Burdick, F. F. Lewis, T. M. House, J. K. Brandaway, Miss Miranda B. Coon, Mrs. T. H. Spencer, P P. Richardson, Mrs. Franc Green, Thomas R. Reed, Richard S. Geer, Mrs. W. W. Coon. Miss Alberta A. Foss, B. O. Owens, W. C. The cashier of the Pennsylvania State and amazement of the inmates. They had no intimation or even suspicion that their newly elected member of the legislature.

The cashier of the Pennsylvania State an iniang sea in Airica wai of resumed by a Leach, A. C. maniey, mrs. evenine wells, L. E. Treasury is reported to have been shot dead private enterprise.

The cashier of the Pennsylvania State an iniang sea in Airica wai of resumed by a Leach, A. C. maniey, mrs. evenine wells, L. E. Livermore, Geo. H. Babcock, A. H. Lewis, B. F. It is reported that Cardinal Donnell, the Babcock; D. C. Green, Zadock Clarke, Mrs. L. B. LEY, for sale at this office. Price One Dollar Company address, postpaid, on receipt of price.

Mrs. Ida F. Kenyon, Alfred Centre, G. H. F. Randolph,

Nine of the Monceau-les-Mines rioters have been sentenced to an imprisonment of from one to five years, and fourteen have been acquitted.

killed in a duel, and six suicided.

S. A. Irish, Farina, Ill., FOR LESSON LEAVES. C. A. Stillman, Hornellsville. W. C. Whitford, Brookfield

O. A. Stillman, Cartwright, Wis. WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET

Review of the New York market for butter, cheese etc., for the week ending Dec. 23d, reported for the RECORDER, by David W. Lewis & Co., Produce Commission Merchants, No. 85 and 87 Broad Street, New York. Marking plates furnished

RECEIPTS.

. Stillman, Richburg,

R. S. Geer, Harrisville,

A. F. Barber, Norwich.

R L. Davis, Westfield,

A. North, St. Peter,

Mrs. H. Sweet, Alden.

A. B. Lawton, Albion, Wis.,

T. W. Sage, Scio,

C. C. Stillman

Mrs. Eveline Wells. Almond.

Wm. Crumb, Petrie's Corners,

Mrs. H. Saunders, Belmont,

Mrs. O. B. C. Leach, Cedarvale,

C. L. Ruediger, Ridgeway, Kan.,

Mrs. Morris Clarke, Sackett's Harbor,

Mrs. Dennis Burdick, Westerly, R. L.

Candace Ammons, Richmond Switch.

Mrs. H. A. Pierce, Carbondale, Pa.,

Mrs. E. D. Holmes, Sharon Centre.

Mrs. W. W. Coon, Dow City, Iowa,

Mrs. T. H. Spencer, Suffield, Conn.,

O. C. Garthwait, Milton Junction,

BUTTER.—Receipts for the week were 25,295 packges exports; 746. The weather has been wet and muggy. Fine new milch creamery make is selling at 38@40c. Finer new milch creamery make, mostly coming from Iowa, Wisconsin, etc., at 40@42c., and fancy at 45c. Fine October creamery or dairy make is worth 30@33c. Finer 33@35c., and fancy if such wish therefore to give notice that all Churches that | can be found would bring 37@38c. Any Fall butter strong on tops or sides, cheesy or off-flavor, and use of envelopes, and all individuals who do not all early June or Summer make butter more or less Advices from Kingston, Jamaica, Dec. have Church privileges, or who do not believe in faulty is dull and lower, and the great bulk of it 21st, state that the great fire of the 11th | public collections on the Sabbath, and who will each | comes in competition with the hybridous, suene, inst., started in a few bundles of shingles in | month lay by a certain sum for missions, will be fur- | lardine, etc., etc., that are now flooding the market Fentardo's lumber yard. Had there been nished, free of cost, with the requisite number of with more offerings than sales. These imitations the means at hand to extinguish it, the con- envelopes, appropriately printed, every twelve hav have a hard road to travel, but butter made fine and sold fresh need never be found in their company. fire brigade arrived ten minutes after the ing A. E. Main, Publishing Agent of the Missionary | There have been some fancy Delaware dairies in during the week, selling here at 80c., 81c., and 32c. We quote:

Fancy. Fins. Creamery. Elgip, fresh. 43@44 Iowa and Wis. 40@42 early firkins....—@31 Entire dairies...... 30@32 28@30 Private dairy Wintermk. 31@32 Dairy, Summer butter... 30@31 27@29 Imitation creamery....—@35 80@32 Factory butter, fresh.... 25@26 22@23 early make

CHEESE.—Receipts for the week were 46.526 boxes; exports, 17,672 boxes. Receipts of about 8,000 boxes here yesterday were unexpectedly large, and would indicate a greater Winter make in progress the Pacific Garden Mission Rooms, corner of Van than had been expected. The lines of the Bull and Bear sides of the market are sharply defined. There is a slight difference of about 75.000 boxes-in their respective estimate of stock. Probably this will have to be reconciled before there is any particular bent to the market one way or the other. In the meantime cheese are selling at prices about as last week and firmly held. We quote:

Fine. Faulty Fancy. Factory...... 131@131 -@13 10@12 8.@10 2@ \$ Skimmed 11 @12

Eggs.—Receipts for the week were 5,687 bbls. and 2.132 boxes. The market has been dull, unsettled, and lower. Ice house held stock and limed eggs are freely offered at varying prices down to 20c. Strictly fine fresh laid eggs are scarce and firm. good run of fresh bringing about 28@29@30c. We

Ice house and limed eggs..... POULTRY.—The market was active first half the

week, especially for turkeys, which held up well till the close. Chickens and ducks went lower on the last half the week. We quote:

Faulty. Turkeys......18 @19 Chickens......12 @13 11@12 Ducks @16 BEANS.—We quote: Marrows, per bushel, 62 lbs......\$3 00 @\$3 25

DRIED FRUITS.—Exporters continue to be buyers of evaporated apples at full rates and the whole list is firm with dried blackberries a shade higher. We

Evaporated apples, ring cut, choice......15 @16 Apples, N. C., sliced, choice to fancy.... 8 @ 94 fair to prime..... Peeled peeches, evaporated..... Unpeeled peaches, es, 13 @19 choice to fancy....... 18 @19 common to good...., 8 @12

BUTTER, CHEESE, ESGS, BRANS, ETC. Exclusively and Entirely on Commission

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

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

YOUNG MEN WANTED TO LEARN TELEGRAPHY. Written guarrantee given to furnish good stiustions the year round. Write for particulars, Oberlin Telegraph Co., Oberlin, Ohio.

THE SECRET OF A HAPPY DAY.

Just to trust; and yet to ask Guidance still; Take the training or the task As he will: Just to take the loss or gain As he sends it; Just to take the joy or pain As he lends it.

He who formed thee for his praise Will not miss the gracious aim; So to-day and all thy days Shall be molded for the same.

> Just to leave in his dear hand Little things: All we can not understand All that stings; Just to let him take the care, Sorely pressing, Finding all we let him bear Changed to blessing;

This is all! and yet the way Marked by him who loves thee best; Secret of a happy day, Secret of his promised rest.

SELFISH JOHN CLARK.

The meeting was a good one, in spite of the intense heat, and there was more singing done by the mosquitoes than the human spe-

John Clark sat by an open window, where what breeze there was came in and kept him comparatively comfortable; and then he had on a clean linen suit which his wife had washed and ironed that day, notwithstanding the mercury mounted high in the nineties, and its freshness was an additional com-

His first crop of hay, much larger than usual, had that day been put in his spacious barns without damage by so much as a drop of rain. He was well, strong, prosperous, and therefore happy.

The ride home was charming, and as the Woods with sure, fleet feet, he felt that life heard her husband say: was very bright; and as he thought of Bro. White's remarks about weary burdens and feet tired with the march of life, he concluded that the aforesaid brother was not in

the enjoyment of religion. John's wife sat back in the carriage, resting her tired body and turning over in her

"Your husband has the root of the matter in him," said the pastor as she passed out. "I hope we shall all take heed to his well-timed words."

"I think of hiring Tom Birch as a sort of spare hand or call-boy generally. I find this hot weather takes the starch out of me," John said, as the horses trotted through the cool pine grove, amid flickers of moonlight.

"Will you board him," asked Mary Clark in a constrained voice, with the memory of her husband's exhortations still in her

"Of course. I want him evenings to take the horse when we come home from meeting, or if I have a friend out. It is rather hard to have to go right to work directly one gets

some of your burdens," said Mary in the same hard voice.

"Just so, wife. It stands me in hand to practice, if I preach; don't you say so?"

"I do! I am glad you are going to have help; as you say, it is hard to go to work the minute you get home. I have been foolish enough to have this ride spoiled by thinking of bread to mix, two baskets of clothes to fold before I sleep, for the ironing to-morrow, and dinner to get for four hungry men, and baby to care for."

"Don't crowd to-morrow's burdens into this present ride. And it seems to me that buy an organ; better play on the washboard it would be better to get all the housework enough sight," was the elegant response. done before meeting time."

to strain, dishes to wash, Benny and baby to put to bed-all these duties come together; and then I am tired enough to go to

"Take it easy, Mary, keep cool, avoid all the hot work you can."

"I wish I could have a girl, John?" "Mother used to say girls were more hin-

drance than help. I guess you would find them so; and then they waste and break more than their wages. I don't see how] can afford a girl. Do what you can, and leave some things undone; that's the way to work it," and John sat back with a satisfied air, and Mary thought of her husband's glowing words in the prayer-meeting.

"I will do what I can," said Mary in a weary voice. "What I am obliged to do is much beyond my strength. The three meals come near together, washing and ironing must be done, baby shall not be neglected, and of course, I must keep the clothes well

"One thing at the time is the way to think of your duties. Pick up all the comfort you can as you go along. I have made up my one dollar a week for the cranberry meadow. mind to do so in the future."

"So I see by your thinking of having an

Yes, I feel that I must take care of my

sick baby sitting at the table in the comhome-scene, enjoyed his ride along the pleasreaper behind the wagon.

"By taking two, we made a handsome his bride. saving, and as I intended to buy one, I Jane P thought I might as well take it now," he remarked, by way of explanation. "It will cares, and no one greeted her more cordially and tending the suffering little creature—he save time and strength, and pay for itself in than did the master of the house. Nothing died at last, and was buried beside Dandy

tightly together when she remembered that husband could well afford the expense. she had asked in vain for something to make spoil the water. Mother would never have her health and comfort. a pump in her day."

"My mother used to say all men are selfish; and I begin to think she was right," Mary muttered as she went to the kitchen for the plate of hot biscuit John was so fond

of for his tea. Her husband's appetite was good; but from fatigue and overheating herself Mary could not eat. His ride and the society of the genial squire had acted like a tonic; but

there is no tonic in the air of a hot kitchen. "A commonplace life," she said; and she sighed, as she cleared away the tea dishes, while John tilted back in his arm-chair on the cool, drafty porch and talked over things with neighbor Jones.

"Why don't you buy Widder Patch's cranberry medder?" asked Mr. Jones; "if is going dirt cheap and you can afford it." The sum was named, figures that astonished new horse took them through Cairnley Mary, and she was more surprised when she

> "I have half a mind to buy it. I've had an old bill paid in, and to tell the truth, found his way into our hearts in spite of his affairs in the money market are so squally, I don't know just where to salt it down."

No tears came to Mary's tired eyes, but her heart went out in one mighty sob as she Turnspits, are used, as their first name destood, dish pan in hand, before the disormind the remarks her John had made at the meeting. "Bear ye one another's burdens," had been the subject of the evening's talk, and John's speech had been listened to with and cherish her until death. The beautiful tasks and seize him by the leg. The Prince piano she had brought to the farm was nev- of Wale's famous dog "Woodman" has a er opened, but looked like a gloomy casket scar all along his side from the tusk of a wherein was buried all the poetry of her life. The "closed parlor" had long since assumed the grimness and mustiness of country best parlors, of which in her girlhood days she parlors, of which in her girlhood days she parlors and mustiness of country best parlors, of which in her girlhood days she parlors are the most valuable, and also, alas!

Scar all along his side from the tusk of a wild boar in one of these encounters. The wild boar in one of these encounters. The wild boar in one of these encounters. The back and the prescher "And does it take long to get to the top?"

Allen, of Alfred University, have been published in Dachshunds are of these encounters. The wild boar in one of these encounters. The back and the sand the sa had made such fun. John was a rich man; the most delicate, as we found to our cost; yourself?" asked the preacher. and in spite of his marriage vows and his for our little dog that we named "Victor," glowing prayer-meeting talk, was allowing after his royal donor, was a beautiful warm burdens grievous to be borne to press on her slender shoulders, in order to "salt down;

> Had she not a duty to perform? Oughtshe to allow him to preach and kever to practice? Had she not rights to be respected? | tip of his nose to the tip of his tail. But his which were not by her husband; for she rea soned, if he allowed her to do what could be up for by the beauty of his head. It was done by a hired woman at \$2 a week, then like that of a miniature blood-hound, with

he rated her at that price.
"Widder Patch has had a tough time "You are going to hire him to help bear on't," said neighbor Jones; "she is going to the Westward to Tom, if she sells the medder, and Jane is going out to work. She tried sewing, but it don't agree with her. Dr. Stone recommends housework as it's a

healthy business." "Now my wife is a good deal better than when I married her. Why she never did a washing in her life, until she came to the ing, when I was always roused by a scramble farm. I think washing and general housework is much better than piano-playing and

"So I say to the girls who pester me to

"Are you going to buy the cranberry "If I could; but that is impossible; milk meadow, John?" Mary asked, as she saw her meadow, John?" Mary asked, as she saw her husband making preparations to go from Nopher on earth could make him go down

"Yes-why?"

-"Can vou afford it?"

"We shall have to figure a little closer in

order to do it, but it is going cheap." "You will have to give up Tom Birch won't you, and do the chores yourself?"

"I have thought of it; but Tom is poor and to give him a home is a deed of charity. No we will save some other way."

the way, he says you didn't wash his clothes. Washing and mending was in the bargain."
"I think Tom will have to go, for I have hired Jane Patch. She will be here to-night. Two dollars a week I am to give her. You want to practice 'Bear ye one another's burdens, as well as preach from the text; so I come for some of my burdens to be lifted. You say strong, active Tom is in need of a

new reaper; he says he hardly wants to buy | had loved to hear when he used to visit her | when he was with him, upon the principle | without my opinion." This was the next in her home where she was a petted girl. that imitation is the sincerest flattery. So The song crept out through the open win- as soon as the bells began, out of the house-John left his wife ironing with the half | dows and around to John as he sat on the | shot Victor; over the lawn, along the garden porch, and memory compelled him to give paths and through the yard he followed pany of an army of flies, and, in spite of the the song words. Not musical poetry, but Sweep in his agonized race, turning where rather sombre prose, wherein washing, iron- he turned, stopping where he stopped, and ant shaded road, well pleased to be seen in company with such a big man of the town. At supper time, he came home with the new mind's eye in contrast to the fair promises Poor little Victor; his life was a short one. he had made the pretty girl he had won for When we had had him for nearly two years

once took upon herself many of Mrs. Clark's | up with him for three whole nights watching was ever said about her coming, and Tom and his friend Sweep under the fir-trees. Mary made no comment, but set her teeth | Birch did not go away; so Mary knew her

her work easier. A sewing machine had man thoughtful and unselfish, as we sat on been pronounced "hurtful; better have her cool piazza one hot August night; and fewer changes of clothing than run a ma- I was glad that one woman had grit enough chine," John had decided when the subject | to demand her rights. If John Clark had was discussed; "a clothes-wringer would be been poor, his wife would have borre her constantly getting out of order. To bring burden in patience; but she had no right to the water into the house would be just to help make him selfish and indifferent as to

OUR EVERSLEY DOG.

BY ROSE KINGSLEY.

Once when my father was dining at Windsor Castle, he admired the Queen's favorite Dachshund, who never leaves her side; and the Queen graciously promised him a puppy as soon as any were ready. Months went and we heard nothing of the gift. But the Queen never forgets, and one day my father received a note from one of the keepers at $\mathbf{Windsor}:$

" Dear Sir,-A fine deakle pup awaits your com-

We laughed over the Englishman's attempt at German spelling, but sent the commands; and a hamper arrived with a little squeaking puppy inside it. He looked at first like an animated worm with four legs, he was so long and thin and low. But he queer looks, and became the spoilt child of

These Dachshunds, or Teckels, or German notes, for hunting badgers in Germany. chestnut color. His long body was set upon the crookedest of legs-elbows turning out and wrists turning in; his height when he was full grown was about five inches at the shoulders; and he was a yard long from the grotesque appearance was more than made fine nose, drooping ears, large pathetic eyes, and his coat was as smooth as satin.

As I said, he soon became our spoilt child, and ruled the house. He refused to sleep anywhere save wrapped in a blanket on certain low wicker chair between my sister's and my beds. If we attempted to put him elsewhere not a creature in the house could "Tis healthy business," chimed in John. sleep for Master Victor's howls. So at last we succumbed, and our nights were tolerably tranquil till about four o'clock in the mornand a scrimmage. This was Victor, who arrived headlong upon my chest, scratched the bedclothes aside, wormed his soft little body down my bed till he reached my feet, and lay there happily till morning, giving a little growl and sometimes a gentle nip with his small teeth if I moved.

chanced to persuade him to come with them to the kitchen, he would leave them to go down their own way, and running round by the front staircase, meet them at the kitch-

Dachshunds were much less common twelve years ago than they are how. And when my father's duties took us to Chester for three months every Summer, we were "How much do you pay Tom?" almost mobbed by the boys of that dear old city when we took Victor out walking. His long back, his crooked legs, and his bright, intelligent head were sources dinever-failing wonder and delight to the young rogues, who pursued us with jeers and shouts, of which Victor never took notice.

But it was at Everslev that the little dog was the happiest. Sometimes he went out will give you a chance. I will sit on the on a private rabbit hunt with his friend cool piazza after tea with a neighbor, while Sweep; and we used to see the little wrigcome for some of my burdens to be lifted. companion, and imagining he was going to believing this, and I have been happy ever By exchanging Tom for Jane you will have catch a rabbit that outstripped him in a since."

But when the dinner-bell-or still more home; he can make one for himself any on Sunday, when the church bells rang-

"I am going with Squire Town to see a play a "song without words," a piece John it right to show his sympathy for Sweep of you larned ones tell me what is the Latin

he fell terribly ill. And in spite of every Jane Patch came that evening, and at care—in spite of his beloved master sitting

After that, my father said he would nevshe told me how she helped to make one much sorrow. So Victor was the last of the faithful friends who were so faithfully loved by their master.—Wide Awake.

MARGARET EYTINGE

When I wear the cap and bells Many friends have I: Unto careless, merry hearts, Merry hearts reply.

Just as this old earth of ours Dimples in a hundred flowers. When above, in Summer's hours. Laughs a Summer sky.

When grief bides with me, alas! Not a friend have I; Sad hearts meet on every side With a cold "good by."

Just as this old earth of ours Parts with all the drooping flowers, When above, in Autumn's hours, Glooms a somber sky.

TOO CHEAP.

A preacher of the gospel had gone down into a coal mine, during the noon hour, to tell the miners of that grace and truth which came by Jesus Christ. After telling them the simple story of God's love to lost sinners —man's state and God's remedy, a full and old turned to an acquaintance of the same entrance of hydrogen or coal-gas free salvation offered—the time came for the age, and remarked: "Tom, don't you wish the question. It is supposed a men to resume work, and the preacher came back to the world again. Meeting the fore-

Without an immediate answer to his re-

mark, the preacher asked: "How do you get out of this place?"

"Simply by getting into the cage," was

"Of course not!" replied the miner. 'As I have said, you have nothing to do but get into the cage.

"But what about the people who sunk the shaft, and perfected all this arrangement? Was there much labor or expense about it?" "Indeed, yes; that was a laborious and expensive work. The shaft is eighteen hun-

dred feet deep, and it was sunk at a great cost to the proprietor; but it is our only way out, and without it we should never be able to get to the surface.' "Just so. And when God's word tells you

that whosoever believeth on the Son of God hath everlasting life, you at once say, 'Too cheap! too cheap!' forgetting that God's work to bring you and others out of the pit of destruction and death was accomplished at a vast cost, the price being the death of his own Son.'

Men talk about the "help of Christ" in heir salvation—that if they do their part, Christ will do his; forgetting, or not seeing that the Lord Jesus Christ by himself purged our sins, and that their part is but to accept what has been done.—St. Louis Presbyte-

LITTLE FRANK'S GOSPEL.—One sunny Autumn day, little Frank was sauntering back from school, when, as he neared his home, he saw Eliza, the wife of one of his by the backstairs; and if the maids ever father's servants, dragging along a large branch of a tree, which the wind a few days before, had blown.

"Let me help you, Eliza," said the kindhearted boy; and thereupon he lifted up the other end of the bough, thus lightening the burden for her.

"Thank you, Master Frank," said the woman. "Ah! if you could help me to bear my burden of sins, that would be a comfort, but here I go dragging them about day after day, and every day they grow

"But, Eliza," said the child, "mamma says we don't need to carry any of the burdens of our sins. Jesus Christ has carried it all for us, if we believe on him."

"Ah!" said Eliza, as she related the story, "that minute I saw it all. I had been trying to bear my own sins, when the Bible says, Who Himself bear our sins in his you do the chores. I think the time has gling yellow body panting after his big black own body on the tree.' I went home just

NAMING A LAKE.—Years ago, it was discovered that a certain lake, which had long where. It is a deed of charity to give Jane then, indeed, we had a ludicrous exhibition been considered the head of the Mississippi,

Veritas," answered a scholar.

"Well, now, what is the Latin for head?" " Caput."

"Now write the two words together by vllables." The scholar wrote on a strip of birch bark,

veritas-caput." "Read it out."

The five syllables were read.

"Now drop the first and last syllables, and you'll have a good name for this lake.' And "Itasca" it was.

BE NATURAL.—It is a curious parodox the harde t thing for any one to do is to b natural; it is apparently the thing farthe removed from nature. Naturally, a chi stammers, stumbles, and does everythin which he should not. When he reads ar speaks with ease and grace, and stands firmly yet easily, we say "How naturally he does all this!" But in fact it is the result of the most untiring diligence.

About the highest attainment in style, is to write simply; and we may add that this a bath of carbonic acid and ether is about the last thing that writers learn. a temperature of 100°C, in or You may tell a young writer with your eyes crystallized carbonic acid. Beauti shut by his being ambitious.

SAW HIM HIMSELF.—"It's too bad," muttered a Presbyterian elder from the good city of Cincinnati, as he sat down with his its upper part into the air, and wife to a private luncheon in a Paris restau-minutes it exploded violently.

"What's too bad?" she asked.

"Why, that Brother Benson should attend the horse-races on the Long-champs last Sunday."

not have believed it, if I hadn't seen him myself;" and folded his hands meekly and gasometer, used exclusively for myself;" and folded his hands meekly and gasometer. closed his eyes preparatory to saying grace.

NEGLECTING HIS EDUCATION.—At a circus, while the rope-walker was going through his performance, a boy about twelve years vou could do that?" "Yes, I do," sadly replied Tom, "but

man, he asked him what he thought of God's way of salvation. The man replied:

"Oh, it is too cheap; I can not believe in such a religion as that!"

"MEMORIAM.—THE MANY FRIENDS TN MEMORIAM.—THE MANY FRIENDS

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obtained, and all business in the U.S. Patent Office, "Yes, I feel that I must take care of my health for your sake and the children's."

"Certainly!" Mary answered in a sarcastic tone; "how thoughtful you are for us."

John made no further comment, but inwardly wished that prayer-meetings did
wardly wished that prayer-meetings dered why his wife had so changed.

"The story is that it is a deed of charity to give Jane
then, indeed, we heat a ludicrous exhibition from the two dogs. "Sweep could not endure the sound of bells, and the moment they besound a new and smaller lake from which
ishment, Mary walked out of his sight, and
the great river took its rise. A discussion
around and round and round and round to first the great river took its rise. A discussion
around and round to first the son which head of the Mississippi, and smoothly all overed that a certain lake, which had long or in the Courts attended to for Moderate fees. We allow on the Mississippi, and smoothly all overed that a certain lake, which had of the Mississippi, and the moleant head of the Mississippi, and the wind claim to that honor. The explorers found a new and smaller lake from which had one and smaller lake from which had so wife a little rest."

Before John could recover from his astonishment, Mary walked out of his sight, and the moment they beishment, Mary walked out of his sight, and the moment they beishment, Mary walked out of his sight, and to ring down wint is taking the moment they beishment, Mary walked out of house the explorers found a new and smaller lake from which
head, and round the house he
ishment, Mary walked out of his sight, and to ring down wint is taking the moment they beishment, Mary walked out of his sight, and to ring down wint is taking the moment they besound of round the head of the Mississippi, and the moclaim to that honor.

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Popular Şciel THE total length of the Missi nd its tributaries, navigable for a s 16,571 miles, or two-thirds t round the earth. The total mile $_{
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MR. G. A. DICK, the inventor bronze, has recently produced a copper and iron by using phosph in just sufficient quantity to de exides dissolved in the copper or Te then adds to this alloy from nt. of lead.

Two interesting cases of exploi bribed by Herr Pfaundler, in a r ber of Wiedeman's Annalen. A tube, two-thirds filled with liqu acid, was inserted a few centimet were soon formed in the immers the tube, and a layer of the liqui mained above. The tube was the had often before borne a rise of t to 31°. The explosion is attribut mal expansion of the solid carbon more likely cause, than vapor "How shocking," exclaimed his partner. glass rendered brittle by low ten "Dreadful!" added the elder. "I would in the second case, a large shee oxygen gas, was concerned. It about six months unused, contain of the gas. When the issuing gas tested with a glowing match, an occurred, shattering the appara from the air of the laboratory had ually absorbed by the water, and zinc thus attacked, yielded hydro zinc was in fact somewhat correct recommended that the zincin su coated with a lac.

> THE SAND BLAST.—Among the sand blast. Suppose you desire away. Remove the wax, and you cut letters. Take a piece of fine Fa glass, say two by six feet, cover piece of fine lace, and pass it under and not a thread of the lace will b but the sand will cut deep into wherever it is not covered by the la remove the lace, and you have a de peautiful figure raised out of the this way beautiful figures of all ki in glass, and at a small expense. men can hold their hands under without harm, even when it is re ting away the hardest glass, iron but they must look out for finger they will be whittled off quite h they put on steel thimble to protect it will do but little good, for the soon whittle them away, but if the piece of soft cotton around them safe. You will at once see the phi it. The sand whittles away and any hard substance, even glass, bu affect substances that are soft and like wax, cotton, fine lace, or even man hand.

In the discussions on the diffe ween reason and instinct, it is ass in the latter case sentiment can place. Whatever the brute cree must be from some innate necessi directly to physical good.

"A primrose by the cottage doo A primrose is, and nothing m surprising in the case of a human regarded as the normal condition of creation. But sometimes ther cations of sentiment in the lower be a recent meeting of the Academy Sciences, of Philadelphia, a men attention to the exquisite beauty o the Contopus virens, the "wood The nest is not built usually branches may shade it from observ out on dead branches, where other easily see it. This nest was on oranch of a blackwalnut tree. Iti the branch by cobwebs, and not aliva, as some authors suggest, an very fine grass for the interior, wi on the outside. When all this is est is perfect for all physiological o far as human reason can compre east, numerous other birds carry unctions of life just as well in a ess perfect than this. But, after lone, the "wood pewee" gather lichens, and with cobwebs fastens t f you larned ones tell me what is the Latin

Veritas," answered a scholar. Well, now, what is the Latin for head?"

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About the highest attainment in style, is to write simply; and we may add that this is about the last thing that writers learn. You may tell a young writer with your eyes shut by his being ambitious.

SAW HIM HIMSELF .- "It's too bad," muttered a Presbyterian elder from the good city of Cincinnati, as he sat down with his wife to a private luncheon in a Paris restau-

"What's too bad?" she asked.

Why, that Brother Benson should atend the horse-races on the Long-champs

"How shocking," exclaimed his partner. "Dreadful!" added the elder. "I would not have believed it, if I hadn't seen him myself;" and folded his hands meekly and closed his eyes preparatory to saying grace.

NEGLECTING HIS EDUCATION.—At a circus, while the rope-walker was going through his performance, a boy about twelve years old turned to an acquaintance of the same ge, and remarked: "Tom, don't you wish ou could do that?"

"Yes, I do," sadly replied Tom, "but ny folks make me go to school, and are deermined that I shan't never be nobody!"

N MEMORIAM.—THE MANY FRIENDS
Lof the late

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Hoyular Science.

THE total length of the Mississippi River and its tributaries, navigable for steamboats, s 16,571 miles, or two-thirds the distance around the earth. The total miles navigable o barges is 20,221, and this extends through r into 22 States and Territories.

MR. G. A. DICK, the inventor of phosphor bronze, has recently produced an alloy of copper and iron by using phosphide of iron in just sufficient quantity to deoxidize all oxides dissolved in the copper or its alloy. 'e then adds to this alloy from 2 to 10 per nt. of lead.

Two interesting cases of explosion are decribed by Herr Pfaundler, in a recent number of Wiedeman's Annalen. A closed glass tube, two-thirds filled with liquid carbonic acid, was inserted a few centimetres deep in a bath of carbonic acid and ether brought to a temperature of 100°C., in order to get crystallized carbonic acid. Beautiful crystals were soon formed in the immersed part of the tube, and a layer of the liquid acid remained above. The tube was then raised by its upper part into the air, and in a few minutes it exploded violently. This tube had often before borne a rise of temperature to 31°. The explosion is attributed to thermal expansion of the solid carbonic acid (as a more likely cause, than vapor pressure on glass rendered brittle by low temperature). In the second case, a large sheet-zinc bellgasometer, used exclusively for keeping oxygen gas, was concerned. It had stood about six months unused, containing a little of the gas. When the issuing gas was being tested with a glowing match, an explosion occurred, shattering the apparatus. Any entrance of hydrogen or coal-gas is out-of the question. It is supposed acid vapors from the air of the laboratory had been gradually absorbed by the water, and that the zinc thus attacked, yielded hydrogen. The zinc was in fact somewhat corroded. It is recommended that the zinc in such cases be coated with a lac.

sand blast. Suppose you desire a piece of then you cut in the wax the name, date, etc., leaving the marble exposed. Now pass it under the blast, and the sand will cut it away. Remove the wax, and you have the cut letters. Take a piece of fine French plateglass, say two by six feet, cover it with a piece of fine lace, and pass it under the blast, and not a thread of the lace will be injured, but the sand will cut deep into the glass wherever it is not covered by the lace. Now remove the lace, and you have a delicate and MILTON COLLEGE. beautiful figure raised out of the glass. In this way beautiful figures of all kinds are cut in glass, and at a small expense. The workmen can hold their hands under the blast without harm, even when it is rapidly cutting away the hardest glass, iron or stone, but they must look out for finger nails, for they will be whittled off quite hastily. If they put on steel thimble to protect the nails, it will do but little good, for the sand will soon whittle them away, but if they wrap a piece of soft cotton around them, they are safe. You will at once see the philosophy of it. The sand whittles away and destroys any hard substance, even glass, but does not affect substances that are soft and yielding, like wax, cotton, fine lace, or even the human hand.

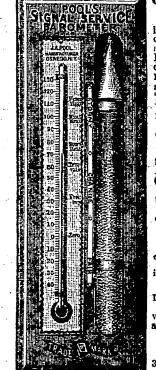
In the discussions on the difference between reason and instinct, it is assumed that in the latter case sentiment can have no place. Whatever the brute creation does place. Whatever the brute creation does directly to physical good.

"A primrose by the cottage door
A primrose is, and nothing more,"

surprising in the case of a human being, is branches may shade it from observation; but | cago. out on dead branches, where other birds may easily see it. This nest was on the dead branch of a blackwalnut tree. It is fastened to the branch by cobwebs, and not by viscid saliva, as some authors suggest, and made of very fine grass for the interior, with coarser on the outside. When all this is done, the nest is perfect for all physiological purposes, so far as human reason can comprehend. At least, numerous other birds carry on all the functions of life just as well in nests much ess perfect than this. But, after all this is done, the "wood pewee" gathers beautiful lichens, and with cobwebs fastens them neat

ngs.—Independent.

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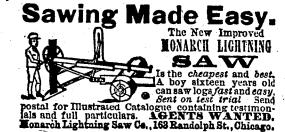
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Abstract of Time Table, adopted Oct. 16, 1882.

EASTWARD.

| STATIONS. | No. 2* | No. 12* | No .* | No. 6 |
|---|--|---|------------------|--|
| Leave Dunkirk Little Valley | ••••• | 1.05 PM 2.52 " | ••••• | 7.15 AM 8.54 " |
| Salamanca Carrollton Olean Cuba Wellsville Andover Alfred | 8.25 AM 8.35 " 9.00 " 9.25 " 10.22 " | 3.50 PM 4.06 " 4.33 " 4.58 " 5.50 " | | 9.11 AM 9 25 " 10.00 " 10.31 " 11.25 " 11.43 " 12.00 M |
| Leave Hornellsville Arrive at Elmira Binghamton Port Jervis | | 7.00 PM 8.57 " 10.58 " 3.38 AM | 1.58 " 3.44 " | 1.50 PM 4.30 " 7.30 " |
| New York | 10.00 рм | 7.25 ам | 11.25 ам | |

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.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS EASTWARD.

9.06 A. M., daily, from Dunkirk, stopping at Sheridan 9.15, Forestville 9.22, Smith's Mills 9.31, Perrysburg 9.46, Dayton 9.55, Cattaraugus 10.15, Little Valley, 10.31, Salamanca 10.48, Great Valley 11.26, Carrollton 11.45 A. M., Vandalia 12.01, Allegany 12.20, Olean 12.40, Hinsdale 1.15, Cuba 1.42, Friendship 2.25, Belvidere 2.50, Belmont 3.05, Scio 3.21, Walley 11.20, Allegany 14. Alfred 4.77 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.

| | | WEST | WARD. | | |
|----|---|--|-------------------|--------|---------------------|
| | STATIONS: | No. 3* | No. 5 | | No. 1 |
| !- | Leave New York Port Jervis | 7.00 РМ 10.55 " | 6.00 рм 9.07 " | | 9.00 AM 12.13 PM |
| | Hornellsville | 8.10 AM | 5.10 ам | | 8.55 PM |
| | Wellsville Cuba Olean Carrollton Great Valley | 9.13 AM 10.01 " 10.29 " 11.09 " | | | 11 .15 " |
| | Arrive at Salamanca | 11.20 " | ••••• | •••••• | 11.50- |
| | Leave Little Valley Arrive at Dunkirk | 11.52 AM 1.30 PM | | | 12.35 AM |

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS WESTWARD. 12.25 P. M., daily, except Sunday, from Hornells-ville, stopping at Almond 12.36, Alfred 12.46, Andover 1.05, Wellsville 1.24, Cuba 2.22, Olean 2.50, Carrollton 3.30, Great Valley 3.40, and all stations, arriving at Salamanca at 3.45 P. M.

4.30 A. M., except Sundays, from Hornellsville, stopping at Almond 4.56, Alfred 5.20, Andover 6.06, Wellsville 7.25, arriving at Dunkirk at 7.35 P. M. 4.00 P. M., daily, from Hornellsville, stops at all stations, arriving at Salamanca 10.50 P. M.

Sundays, Train 1 will run between Salamanca and

Dunkirk BRADFORD BRANCH WESTWARD.

| STATIONS. | 15. | 31. | 9. | 3. | 21. | 87. |
|---|-------------------------|------|--------------|--------------|------|----------------|
| Leave Carrollton Arrive at Bradford | 9.20 | 8.30 | 4.10 | 11.50 | 8.22 | P. M. 11.30 |
| Leave Bradford Custer City Arrive at Buttsville | 10.45 11.10 12.25 | •••• | 4.55 5.07 | 1.05 1.20 | | |

6.55 A. M., and 6.00 P. M., daily, except Sundays. from Bradford, stopping at all stations, and arriving at Buttsville 8.20 A. M., and 6.45 P. M. 11.04 A. M., daily, except Sundays, from Carrollton, stops at Limestone 11.20, Kendall 11.31, and arrives at Bradford 11.35 A. M. EASTWARD.

| | 그 그는 사이스로 하는 교회 마리를 하는 사이는 사고 사용하는 사람들 | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|------|-------|-------|-------------------|------|
| STATIONS. | 6. | 20.* | 32. | 12. | 16. | 88. |
| Leave | А. М. | | A. W. | Р. М. | P M | 1133 |
| Buttsville | A. M. 6.30 | | 8.40 | | 1.10 | |
| Custer City Arrive at | 7.18 | •••• | 9.35 | 1.30 | 8.14 | |
| Bradford | 7.35 | | 9.50 | 1,45 | 8.25 | |
| Leave Bradford Arrive at | 1 | | | 2.40 |] (10 th to 14 th | |
| Carrollton | 8.30 | 6.55 | 10.45 | 8.20 | 4.55 | 7 2 |

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.

7.80 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-

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FIRST QUARTER.

Jan, 6. The Ascending Lord. Acts 1: 1-14. Jan. 13. The Descending Spirit. Acts 2: 1-16. Jan. 20. The Believing People. Acts 2: 37-47. Jan. 27. The Healing Power. Acts 3: 1-11.

Feb. 3. The Prince of Life. Acts 3: 12-21. Feb. 10. None other Name. Acts 4: 1-14. Feb. 17. Christian Courage. Acts 4: 18-31. Feb. 24. Ananias and Sapphira. Acts 5: 1-11. March 3. Persecution Renewed. Acts 5: 17-32.

March 10. The Seven Chosen. Acts 6: 1-15. March 17. The First Christian Martyr. Acts 7: 56-60; 8: 1-4. March 24. Review.

LESSON I.—THE ASCENDING LORD.

SCRIPTURE LESSON—Acts 1: 1-14.

ing assembled together with them, he charged them not to depart from Jerusalem, but to wait for the promise of the Father, which wide to the promise of the Father, which will be red.

which, said he, ye heard from me: for John indeed

baptized with water; but

ye shall be baptized with

the Holy Ghost not many

days hence.
They therefore, when

they were come together, asked him, saying, Lord, dost thou at this time re-

store the kingdom to Isra-el? And he said unto

them, It is not for you to

which the Father hath set

know times or seasons

within his own authority. But ye shall receive power.

when the Holy Ghost i

come upon you: and ye shall be my witnesses both

in Jerusalem, and in all Judea and Samaria, and

up from you into heaven, shall so come in like man-

ner as ye beheld him go-ing into heaven.

Then returned they un-

to Jerusalem from the mount called Olivet, which

is nigh unto Jerusalem, a

sabbath day's journey off

in, they went up into the upper chamber, where they were abiding; both Peter and John and James

and Andrew, Philip and Thomas. Bartholomew and

Matthew, James the son of Alphæus, and Simon the Zealot, and Judas the son

of James. These all with

and teach,
2. Until the day in which
he was taken up, after that
he through the Holy Ghost
had given commandments

3. To whom also he shewed himself alive after his passion, by many infallible proofs, being seen of them forty days, and speaking of the things pertaining to the kingdom of God:

not many days hence. 6. When they therefore were come together, they asked of him, saying, Lord wilt thou at this time restor

own power. 8. But ye shall receive pow er after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you: and ye shall be witnesses unto me both in Jerusalem, and in al Judea, and in Samaria and unto the uttermost part of

11. Which also said, Ye men of Galilee, why stand ye gazing up into heaven? this same Jesus which is taken up from you into heaven, shall so come in like manner as ye

journey.
13. And when they were come in, they went up into an upper room, where abode both Peter, and James, and John, and Andrew, Philip, and Thomas, Bartholomew and Matthew, James the son

united prayer for the promised outpouring of the Spirit, confidently expecting its fulfillment. The mother of Jesus prays with them, not for them.

DOCTRINES AND DUTIES..

1. Like Jesus, we must do first, and then we can

2. The religion of Jesus is founded on infallible

3. True religion begins at home; but that is false religion which never goes beyond the home.

4. At home claim the promises, and be filled with the Spirit. Then we can work abroad

5. Christ does not answer curious questions, but endows with power for our work.

7. The business of Christians is to be witnesses for Christ.

9. The hope of the Church is in a living Saviour,

10. We are to pray for that which is promised. 11. United, earnest, persevering prayer is sure to

MERRY CHRISTMAS.

trees, one at either end of the pulpit platform, were bountifully and beautifully laden, while upon and about the platform itself, many presents were displayed. The Claus sometimes failed to send the trumpet girl. It would have done any one good to see how even some of the deacons enjoyed vote to call it a pleasant time was unani-

that may be said by way of excuse for those unto the uttermost part of the earth. And when he had said these things, as they were looking, he was taken up; and a cloud received him out of their osight. And while they who can not attend, it must be acknowleged that the real reason for poor meetings is a want of interest in the work. The teacher who is not imperatively kept away by some providence will be there if he wishes to be were looking steadfastly there, and his wish will depend on the state into heaven as he went, behold, two men stood by of his heart. In this, as in everything else, them in white apparel; the way to secure success is to begin at the looking into heaven? this root, and to so stimulate and nourish it that Jesus, which was received the improved life will be felt in all the branches.—United Presbyterian.

> Club and their Literary Friends, has reached our table. Its illustrations are, some of them, real gems of art. The literary qualities of this extra are quite equal to its artistic character. Price 75 cents.

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12mo., and will contain some very interesting chapters of denominational, as well as personal history. We hope it may be published soon.

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and action—an instrument worthy in every respect of the place it is to occupy. It was shipped to its destination yesterday.

WHEREAS, in her death, society has lost a faithful and loving member, and the cause of education not only a warm friend, but a devoted teacher; and,

Resolved, That we commend the family and friends of the deceased to the watchcare of Him who notes

Resolved, That we extend our warm sympathy to them, especially to him who, in loneliness, must

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family, and that a copy be furnished for publication in the SABBATH RECORDER. By order and in behalf of the Theological Class, F. S. PLACE, Com.

List of Jurors.

The following named persons were publicly drawn at the office of the Clerk of Allegany County, on Saturday, December 16, 1882, at 10 A. M., to serve as Trial Jurors at a Circuit Court and Court of Over and Terminer to be held at the Court House in the village of Belmont, commencing on Monday, January 1, 1888.

Amity—C. D. Rogers, Richmond L. Wilkinson, A. J. Hawley, Wm. V. Robinson, Chas. C. Jackson. Alfred-Green Champlin, Heman Scott, Wm. H.

Andover-Josiah Brown, Stephen P. Robinson James Gallagher, Frank Davis. Bolivar-D. A. Newton, W. A. Hurlburt, B. H.

Clarksville-Peter German. Cuba-John Briggs, S. C. Bradford, Geo. H Friendship-Henry Hickcox, Lorenzo M. Wait Deo A. Whitwood, George Scott, Wm. A. Hart Genesee—Daniel Smith, Libbeus B. Coon.

Independence-Wm. Kaple, E. D. Potter.

Scio-Wm. Browning. Whitesville-M. S. Clark. Ward-Daniel Hall.

Wellsville-Enos Shepard, Joseph Goodliff, John Gallman, Ira E. Jones. Wirt—Geo. W. Burdick,

The following named persons were publicly drawn at the office of the Clerk of Allegany County on Saturday, the 16th day of December, 1882, at 10 o'clock A. M., to serve as Grand Jurors at a Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer to be held at the Court House, Belmont, commencing on Monday, January 1, 1883;

Alfred—Joseph W. Smith, Amos A. Shaw. Alma—Heman H. Hanehett. Andover-Frank Crandall, John Cochram, A. M.

Burroughs. Bolivar-James E. Partridge, Cyruss F. Leseur, Clarksville-J. H. Pendleton. Cuba—Carter-H. Morgan, Elmer M. Bond, Henry

Moore, Geo. W. Baldwin. Friendship—Judson Bellamy Ward-Samuel B. Easton, Thomas Doner. Wellsville-David I. Jones, Fred Osborn, Sidney

risby, Henry Miller. Wirt-Marshall M. Allen, Jonas Jordon, Louis H. Willing-Azariah Beach.

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the object of which shall be to gather and preserve such papers and facts of denominational interest as may be worthy of a permanent place in history. Each number will contain 128 octavo pages printed on heavy book paper, from new type. The volume for the year will form a back of over 500 pages, which will grow in value as the years go by. If the support will justify the outly, each number will contain one or more photographic portraits of aged or deceased Seventh day Baptist ministers, or such other illustrations as will add to its historical value.

THE SEVENTH DAY BAPTIST QUARTERLY will be under the editorial management of President WM. C. WHITFORD of Milton College, Milton, Wis. The first number will contain a Biographical Sketch of the late Rev. N. V. Huli, D. D., together with his portrait.

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in each number. (d) Miscellaneous papers, on subjects of denomina tional interest. (e) Current History, (f) Editorials.

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of his night of agony.

For Sabbath-day, January 6.

(Old Version.) (New Version.) The former treatise have The former treatise I I made, O Theophilus, of all that Jesus began both to do made. O Theophilus, con-cerning all that Jesus began both to do and to teach, until the day in which he was received up, after that he had given commandment through

unto the apostles whom he apostles whom he had chosen: to whom he also shewed himself alive after his passion by many proofs, appearing unto them by the space of forty days, and speaking the things concerning the 4 kingdom of God; and being assembled together

4. And being assembled to-gether with them, command-ed them that they should not depart from Jerusalem, but wait for the promise of the Father, which saith he, ye have heard of me. 5. For John truly baptized with water; but ye shall be baptized with the Holy Ghost

again the kingdom to Israel?
7. And he said unto them,
It is not for you to know the times or the seasons which the Father hath put in his

9. And when he had spoken these things. while they be held, he was taken up; and a cloud received him out of their sight.
10. And while they looked steadfastly toward heaven as he went up, behold, two men stood by them in white ap-

have seen him go into heaven. 12. Then returned they unto Jerusalem, from the mount called Olivet, which is from Jerusalem a sabbath-day's

of Alpheus, and Simon Ze-lotes, and Judas the brother of 14: These all continued with one accord in prayer and supplication, with the wom-en, and Mary the mother of Jesus, and with his brethren.

one accord continued steadfastly in prayer, with the women, and Mary the mother of Jesus, and with CENTRAL TRUTH .- A living Saviour.

5. Luke 24: 36-53. 7. Acts 1: 15-26

DAILY READINGS.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"And when he had spoken these things, while they beheld, he was taken up; and a cloud received him out of their sight."—Acts 1: 9. OUTLINE. I. The appearance of the risen Lord. v. 1-3.

II. His commands. v. 4, 5. III. His promises. v. 6-8. IV. His ascension. v. 9-11.

V. The waiting disciples. v. 12-14. NOTES AND HINTS. Verse 1 refers to the Gospel by Luke as the first division of the work by him. Began. While that division was a history of the doings and teachings of Christ, during his life. this is no less so; through the medium of the apostles. The history of the church shows the continued action of the

V. 2. Taken up. The time when the Gospelends, and the history of the Acts of the Apostles begins. The end of Christ's visible presence on earth, and the beginning of his invisible operations in the hearts of men. It was an exaltation of Christ to a higher power and dignity. Heb. 8: 90; Col. 2: 9: 1 Tim. 8: 16. It was specially important to the apostles as the time of receiving the last commands of their

Lord. Holy Choel. Luke 4: 1, 14, 18; Matt. 12: 28.

power of Christ. All. Not absolutely every particular, but

enough to convey a correct knowledge of Christ's teach-

V. 8: Showed himself. The fact that Christ lives is the foundation of the Christian's faith. 1 Cor. 15: 4-8, 14-17. Kingdom of God. This was the great subject of Christ's teachings. Luke 8: 10. V. 4. Assembled. All the apoetles are present at this last meeting with the Master. Commanded, &c. The disciples might be disposed to depart. But it was his will for them to remain in Jerusalem, that the foundation of his church should be laid there, and from that place spread over the

earth. Isa. 2: 1-3. Promise. God had promised the gift of the Spirit. Isa. 44: 3; Joel 2: 24 ff. V. 5. Baptized. An indication of the abundance of the plritual influence which was to overwhelm them. Luke 8: 16: John 8: 84; 20: 22. Not many days hence. Encouragement from its nearness. A trial of their faith from its uncertainty. 2 Pet. 3: 12. This time. Shows their impatience and patriotism rather than a spiritual faith. They do not yet fully understand the nature of Christ's kingdom. V. 7, 8. Not for you, &c. The time is not revealed, but they

are reminded of their duties. Y. 9. Taken up. While we remain below we may lift our the sparrows fall. hearts and thoughts on high to our Saviour in heaven. 10. While they looked. He has hardly disappeared when two messengers are sent, a pledge of the fulfillment of his V. 11. Why stand. The duty of disciples, now as then, is

not inactive contemplation, but zealous work. Luke 24:

5: Neb. 8: 10. Shall so come. A promise full of hope to believers, and of terror to sinners. Like 19: 13-27; Heb. 9: 12: Zech. 12: 10-14. V. 12. Olivet. The place of his glorification is near the scene

V. 13, 14. The disciples continued together, engaged in

6. God guides the future of which we are ignorant.

8. In this ascension we have a hint of our own future life and glory.

who is to come again in glory.

The Sabbath-school of the First Alfred Church held a Christmas entertainment on Sunday evening, Dec. 24th. After brief opening exercises, the programme consisted entirely of the distribution of presents. Two little girl's doll, and the small boy's tin trumpet, among other things, were somewhat conspicuous, and strange to say, Santa to the small boy, and the doll to the little their trumpets. So far as heard from, the

ONE OF THE VOTERS. TEACHERS' MEETINGS. — Conceding all

Literary Notes. THE HARPER'S CHRISTMAS EXTRA, by the Tile

price of this work was \$5, afterwards reduced to \$2. Rev. Chas. A Burdick has nearly completed his revision of ELD. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL'S AUTOBI-OGRAPHY. Brother Burdick will add a chapter or two, when the work will be ready for the press. It is thought it will make a book of near 300 pages

COAT OF ARMS.—The subscriber having a copy of the Stillman Coat of Arms, proposes to have it engraved and printed, if sufficient encouragement can be obtained to warrant the expense, which will not

A KNABE IN THE WHITE HOUSE, -(From the Ballimors American.) There was seen yesterday at Messrs. Knabe & Co.'s factory a magnificent concert grand, just finished by them for the presidential mansion. President Arthur, who is a thorough connoisseur of music, in selecting a plano for the White House decided in favor of the Knabe piano as his preference, and ordered accordingly the instrument referred to. It is a concert grand of beautiful finish in a richly carved rosewood case, and of superb tone

WHEREAS, God, in his wisdom, has seen fit to re move by death our much loved and highly esteemed sister, Mrs. SARAH WILLIAMS; and

WHEREAS, by her death many are called upon to mourn their great loss; therefore,

tread life's pathway alone.