TENTION.—A cough, a cold, or a sore things be checked at once. If allowed to continu manent throat disease is often the result. He Cough Troches reach directly the seat of the e, and give almost immediate relief. For pub-cakers, singers, and those who overtax the voice will render articulation easy. Price 25 cents. Sold by G. W. Rosebush and H. P. Saur. M. D., Alfred Centre, and Wm. R. Burdick

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MARRIED.

Scott, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1882, by Eld. J. J. White. W. HALL, of Seneca county, and ELMA C.

DIED.

BEY N. SHAW, wife of Rial Wescott, was born enhentown. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., April 9. was married in the same place, Nov. 25, 1825 d from Berlin to Alfred in 1835, and died in d Jan 30, 1882. She was baptized by Eld. H. Cochran, and united with the Second th day Baptist Church of Alfred, with which emained until death. She had been in poor for many years, slowly failing, and died as if z asleep. She has left a husband and six sons, whom were present at her funeral, one coming Nebraska, and two from Wisconsin. A large of other relatives and friends were present. uneral was held in the Second Church of

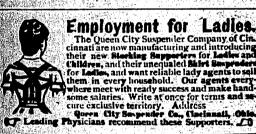
Alfred, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1882, of pneumonia. in the 2d year of her age. Funeral services rst Alfred Church; conducted by C. M. Lewis. ffer little children to come unto me; for of such

West Edmeston, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1882, in the year of her age, Mrs. Grace Bassett, widow e late Louis Bassett, of Brookfield. She made blic profession of faith in Christ in early life, united with the First Seventh-day Baptist ch of Brookfield, of which she had been a memor nearly sixty years at the time of her death. lived a steadfast and faithful Christian life, and in the hope of a glorious immortality. s. B.

West Hallock, Ill., Jan. 29, 1882, of inflamms. of the stomach, ELISABETH, wife of Edward Burdick, and daughter of Peleg and Hannah ders, in her 54th year. She made a profession engion between thirteen and fourteen years of and united with the Seventh-day Baptist Church erlin. N. Y. In the year 1862 or 1863 she d with the Southampton Church, and lived and in the triumphs of faith, saying, while the angel eath waited for her. "Oh, it is all so glorious, am too weak to tell you." She leaves a husand four children whom she adopted and who felt all their sunshine grow strangely at her departure; yet they know they will meet **lever to** be parted, on the unseen shore,

Fort Atkinson, Wis., Jan. 31, 1882, of inflamfarion, Iowa. She was generally recognized as rnest Christian and died with a blessed assurof a glorious future.

SAW MILLS The Best is Cheapest SAW MILLS For Descriptive Circular & Prices writer THE AULITMAN & TAYLOR CO., Manefield, Dhic.



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Zabbath Recorder.

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ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., FIFTH-DAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1882.

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> For the Sabbath Recorder. STAND FOR THE RIGHT.

Be sure that we start aright, my friend, With a worthy cause in view: While faith and firmness shall wisely blend To render our purpose true. Then let the world condemn or approve, What matter to you or me? Oh let no trifles our courage more. Nor falsehood our course de

We can not avoid the storm of life, But the shield of faith strong We must breast the gale butlive the strife. must shine from Him.

Yet let us remain unshaken still. In the nath where duty leads, to do our Maker's will. Who never forgets our needs. Though frowns and sorrows obstruct the way, Day smiles when the night is past; And the path of right, though the hour delay, Will bring its reward at last.

SPEAK SMOOTH THINGS; PROPHESY DECEITS.

A Sermon preached at Rockville, R. I., Dec. 17, 1881. BY REV. U. M. BABCOCK.

"Which say to the seers, See not; and to the prophets, Prophesy not unto us right things, speak unto us smooth things, prophesy deceits: Get you out of the way, turn aside out of the pata, cause the Holy One of Israel to cease from before us."-Isa.

Jews. They meant to have their own way. not want to hear it unless it suits him. So these Jews would rather have untruths told them if it only agreed with their notions. ing which is deceit, and which, if they would ever so good to hear, and even though you send peace, but a sword." His keen, sharp examine, they must know to be such. Smooth | should believe them? No, a thousand times | words stirred men as none of his servants can speech with oily tongues, though full of lies, i no. is the most desired and sought after by those

error can do them no good, but only work to say, "But he that believeth not shall be

death; they wish to be let alone. They feel | the body. The sword of the Spirit will seem | ments, especially nothing about the Sabbath, road to death. For the boy coasting on his vere will be mild and gentle. To whom are lar. Leave the blood out of the sermon; it eyes and still hold on the way, singing and soul." God first called him to the work of and the ease with which he obeys them." en nature to desire such a change. Men wish | before the bar of God? Better that he had | avoid anything that causes labor. It is easier | come. Who knows the feelings of ministers | deceits." to drift along and follow their carnal desires. but themselves? If they shall speak smooth Some seem to think that they can be. So "speak unto us smooth things; prophesy de-

form to them. They sometimes succeed with | a large salary, and preach to a wealthy and | come? men, but with God, never. God's holiness aristocratic people. No one desires such a pohear of the true way. "Let us hear no more | king David. No doubt he would have preour wills nor conformable to our wishes; but | not. It is not pleasant to tell men they are speak unto us smooth things; prophesy de- | sinners; but nevertheless, it must be done. If one will not do it, another will be chosen. 1. Speaking smooth things is more agreea- God may not arrest the renegade now, but for smooth things. Many prefer error to pleasant to say, "He that believeth and is that men will thus choose when they know so God. For what? Are all men doing right? well that ruin is the inevitable result. Nev- If so, then there is no need of ministers. ertheless, their ears are more open to un- The word of the Lord is, "Go, preach the delity is more willingly accepted than Flattery comes in nice, soft, gentle words, catch pernicious speeches and pernicious pleasant to the ear. Sin comes in the most songs. Some of these are cloaked with the pleasing forms. Satan comes in his most atare evil. Their deeds are evil because they no gilding of pathways to hell. Christ was are fallen. They will not come to the light, | no flatterer. He meant what he said, and for they know their deeds will be exposed. said what he meant. He was kind and gen-They will not endure sound doctrine, for it is the, yet he denounced sin with sharp, cutting

can not be changed in a lie, and that which points out our sins is never smooth, and will

the truths of the Bible. How easily the young spoken by smooth, oily tongues, which seems be warned of their danger. He who seeks Christ. Amen. to please such, proves recreant to his sacred trust, and will meet a fiery doom. Besides garb of religion. These are spoken and sung tracting devices, with his most winning words this, they who demand and obtain such teachby ministers and laymen, caught by the rab- and ways. Dance-houses, saloons, and other ing will despise the weak, silly creature, who ble and repeated with a zest. Men love dark- doors to hell appear in their most attractive yields to their demands. Such a course is ness rather than light, because their deeds forms. There is no flattery in God's Word, attended by the worst of consequences. None but those unacquainted with God, or apostate from him, will ever make such de-

4. The kind of preaching, pleasing to poonot agreeable. Many become angry when words. The worse the disease is, the severer ple of this generation. People of this age, "I suppose so; I got it from Miss writed of danger. They are infatuated, the remedy. If amputation of a limb be- do not wish to hear about the new birth. and she is a great friend of Edith's."

drunken with sin. The way seems right, as comes necessary, the surgeon must apply the That is unnecessary. Preach universalism. the cool, shady path to Bunyan's pilgrim knife. He may do it as gently and skillfully Say nothing about immersion; that is vulgar. when he turned aside from the well-beaten as possible, yet the knife pierces the nerves | Sprinkling is good enough, and more highroad. Many are like the man freezing to and sends pain coursing and crashing through toned. Say nothing about the commandright, and that is enough. It seems much severe and sharp until sin is entirely eradi- and how it should be kept. First-day keepeasier to go the broad way, the downward cated. Then what was once sharp and se- ing must not be condemned. That is popusled, it is easy to go down hill, but hard to ministers accountable for what they shall is so revolting. Do not speak about temperclimb and drag his sled after him. The fun speak? Some churches seem to act as if they ance, especially tobacco. Let dress, politics, is in going down the hill, but therein also were only amenable to them. Primarily, amusements, games of chance, horse-racing, lies the danger. The farther he goes the they are accountable to God: secondarily, to and horse-trotting alone. You are too parfaster, and some time he will stop with a the church. If the church depart from the ticular. You might go to the horse-races; crash. The ride might be agreeable, but the faith, they are no longer amenable to it. Each other ministers do. You are spleeny; too stopping very disastrous. So in the down- one must give account for himself to God. strict. You will get the ill will of the peoward sinful course: the foot of the descent is If the church become dissatisfied, she can | ple; then I should like to know, how you in the regions of eternal night, from which withhold her support. What of it? "Bet- will live. Better not live, to die. Well, do none ever return. Still the way seems right, | ter dig, and beg, too, than to tamper with | let us have a little freedom. "Man is free and if it did not, it is very easy to shut the conscience, sin against God, and lose your in proportion to the number of laws he obeys, carousing as the sinner is whirled with the saving soul, and woe be to that church or indi- No matter about God's Word. We have outspeed of electricity on and down, with no vidual who dares to hinder or dissuade. It grown that. We are living on a higher thought of God, or appeal for help, until the is his duty to preach God's Word, to do God's plane, a spiritual realm. What else must be yawning gulf appears in view. To follow bidding. He must not sugar coat nor dilute avoided? Everything likely to make people one's carnal nature requires no change of life. the Word of God. He must neither add to better, and which would shock their finer Men can see no reason for any change. Like nor subtract from it. He must not attempt feelings. Such, in substance, is what a min-Nicodemus, they can not understand how to mix it with sin. What answer will an un- ister would hear, and be driven to, if he they could be born again. It is against fall- faithful minister give when he shall stand would listen to all that is said by a people ing against the murderers of the late Czar. possessed with a fallen nature. Sin, if it to avoid everything they can not comprehend | never been born. What will be said to him | could, would dethrone God himself. Truly, | on this subject, and seem to think that all of souls unsaved through his cowardice! He men are now as they were in Isaiah's time. will come out right in the end. They like to durst not warn them to flee the wrath to "Speak unto us smooth things; prophesy

Lastly, what kind of preaching do you de-This is pleasing. Men love to listen to that things, and prophesy deceits, who will be sire? What kind of a preacher would you which is pleasing. David listened willingly saved? If men are instructed contrary to have? He who is faithful or unfaithful? He to the prophet Nathan, and grew indignant | Christ's teaching, and follow in it, they must | who warns or does not warn? If you were in The prophet's language did not please the at the story; but when the denunciation be lost. And what will become of him who danger and your life saved, you would cercame, "Thou art the man," that was alto- shall lead them astray. And where is the tainly be thankful. But if one should see The prophet must not interfere with their gether another thing. It made quite a dif- gain? The truth remains unchanged, and your danger and not warn you; if you should self, accepted her murderous mission with ference who took the lamb. It makes a great | both preacher and people will be lost. You | escape through other means, you could have | the words, "The Committee will have reatherefore, they say, "You must not see as difference for whom the truth is meant. As should know for yours lives whether he speaks no respect for such a coward or villain, for son to be satisfied with the manner in which you now do, and foretell misfortune." Like long as it is not meant for us, it is all very the truth or not. If it be the truth, you are he would be one or the other. What will its decree will be carried out." Next n Balak, they were displeased with a prophecy | well. But when men get hit, there will be in duty bound to receive it, and obey it. | you then say of him who sees your spiritual ing, the doomed priest was awakened, shortly which did not conform to their ideas. Balak some flinching and grumbling. If men could Men may wince if the shoe fits too tightly, danger, and will not warn you? The blood after daybreak, by the report of a firearm, did not wish Balaam to prophesy right things, be saved in their own way, they would not re- but fit it will and must wince they never so of souls is required of the unfaithful watch discharged in a room contiguous to history but to tell such things for which he had been fuse to be saved. They desire thus to be saved. hard or find never so much he truth man. Am I become your enemy, because I bed-chamber. Upon entering the room in tell you the truth? Nay; God forbid: but question, he beheld his only daughter your best friend. Can you not believe it? stretched out at full length upon the floor ceits. Tell us lies. We do not like to hear disturb our serenity of soul. What good will | Will you become my enemy because I tell near the foot of the bed, and weltering in the truth. If you will only speak to suit us, it do to speak falsehood? Will it save souls? | you the truth? I hope not. But if you do, | her blood. She had just strength enough They may not have actually requested Isaiah | you will be a fine fellow, and we will love you, | Will it promote harmony? Did Christ speak | still I must tell you the truth. No matter | left, before expiring, to confess to him that to speak in just such language, but virtually oh, ever so much." Is this my mission? Is thus? That he did not it evidence that it is whether men hear or not, still God's servants | she had pledged herself to take his life, in expressed it by their actions. No one wishes this what you expect me to do? Did you wrong. He said, "Think not that I am must cry aloud and spare not. God will obedience to the orders of the Secret Comto be deceived, but many seek a kind of teach- send for me to tell you lies, though they seem come to send peace on earth; I came not to recognize his faithful servants, whether min- mittee, but had preferred killing herself to ister or laymen, and pronounce the welcome, fulfilling her oath. Exhorted to reveal the "Well done, good and faithful servant. En- names of her fellow-conspirators she steaddo. Does any one suppose that he will feel ter thou into the joy of thy Lord." Who fastly refused to do so, and died without 2. Speaking smooth things may be more better to hear falsehood? Surely, he will not | will then be sorry that he was faithful? | having afforded any clue that could lead to who are unwilling to conform their lives to | agreeable to the speaker. Ministers are but | be made better. Why, then, should any one | What need he care, even in this life, if he | their detection. the teaching of God's Word. Some persons mortal. With others, they are of like pas- take such a sinful and ruinous course? What only have the smiles of his heavenly Father, say, "If I am in error, I wish to be let alone sions, feelings, desires, and emotions. They account will men give who attempt to dis- and the approbation of conscience? If beand die in it, because it is more agreeable to also desire to please. To please is right when suade ministers from their duty by fear or cause I love you and tell you the truth in my own feelings and fancy." The Jews de- legitimate. It does please when they dwell favor, or hope of reward? Why dare they love, will you receive it? Receive it or not, sired the prophet to foretell success with re- on the love and mercy of God. But he is a chide him for preaching the plain Word of still I must preach what I conceive to be the gard to their league with Egypt. They God of justice, and he who would preach the God? Their doom will be all the more fear- truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the sought help from men rather than from God. gospel, must also speak of this attribute as ful, and their feelings more terrible, if they truth. I prefer your good will, still I must It was not God's plan, and could not succeed. | well as all others. | Since ministers are sup- | shall find both preachers and themselves cast | do my duty, if you are not pleased. | Certain-So men in this age form their ideas, and at- ported by the people, they desire to be popular, off at the left hand. Can not such results be | ly, you my brethren, prefer to hear the truth. tempt to bring God and his ministers to con- so that they may long retain an easy place and anticipated and avoided before that time shall It is the truth only that shall make you free indeed. I shall endeavor to speak plainly, 3. Reasons for not speaking smooth things. | kindly, tenderly and lovingly, as I have troubles transgressors; so they do not like to sition as Nathan occupied, when rebuking The greatest reasons are: the worth of the heretofore. My prayer is that I may do so, soul; the value and shortness of time; the and that I may not shun to declare all the of God and religion. It is not agreeable to ferred a different message; but he shrank length of eternity; the uncertainty of life; counsel of God. "All Scripture is given by and the sacredness of the cause. There are inspiration of God, and is profitable for docmany reasons why men should speak boldly, | trine, for reproof, for correction, for instrucplainly, truthfully, and earnestly, yet ten- | tion in righteousness; that the man of God derly and lovingly. What if a man shall may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto ble to fallen men. People have itching ears he will be held accountable. It is easy and gain the whole world, and cause one soul to all good works." "Take heed unto thyself be lost! There is no time for follies. The and unto the doctrine, continue in them; truth; at the same time they well know that | baptized shall be saved," but not so pleasant | bliss of heaven and the pains of hell, deter | for in doing this thou shalt both save thyself from falsehood. The sacredness of the posi- | and them that hear thee." I preach plainly ruin in the end. It is surpassing strangely damned." But who called him to preach? | tion demands plainness of speech. The | because I love my fellow-men and wish them preacher stands between the living and the to be saved. Bear with me, then, dear dead, the lost and the saved. He speaks for friends. Pray for me. I shall not often eternity. The sacred desk is a solemn place. make this request, for I feel that you certruths which are so common, many of gospel." Happy will he be who does preach In it there should be no trifling. To him tainly will do so. Shall I feel and know them being coupled with Christianity and the gospel. Christ's gospel is not a message who feels the worth of souls, there will be that you are Aarons and Hurs? Can I deuttered in the name of the Lord. Infi- of flattery. His servants are not flatterers. | none. The people who demand deceitful | pend on you? May God bless and save you teaching are on the way to hell, and should all in his everlasting kingdom through

> THE THREE SIEVES. - "O, mamma," cried little Blanche Philpot, "I heard such a tale about Edith Howard! I did not hink she could be so very naughty. One-" fore you continue, we will see if your story widow of any other President. The bill was will pass three sieves." "What does that mean, mamma?" inquired

"I suppose so; I got it from Miss White,

"And does she show her friendship by telling tales on her? In the next place, though you can prove it to be true, Is it

"I did dot mean to be unkind, but I am afraid it was. I would not like Edith to speak of me as I have of her."

"And, is it necessary?"

"No; of course not, mamma; there is no eed for me to mention it at all." "Then, put a bridle on your tongue. If you can not speak well, speak not at all."_

EUROPEAN LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Paris, Feb. 1, 1882. From Samara, one of the most flourishing towns in the Volga Government, is reported the following tragical incident, painfully illustrative of the baneful influence exercised upon overwrought natures in Russia, by the Nihilistic propaganda. Some weeks ago, a popular preacher in one of the Samara orthodox churches, gave deep umbrage to the Revolutionary Committee of that city, by recalling, with fervent eloquence, the assassination of Alexander II. to the remembrance A few hours later the Committee held a meeting for the purpose of deciding what punishment should be inflicted upon the offending priest, for his inflammatory utterances. After some discussion, the Committee resolved that he should be put to death, and its members drew lots for the executioner's office, which fell to a girl of nineteen, affiliated to the organization only a few days previously. Upon drawing the fatal lot, she exhibited

The Burden of Private Bills-A Bill to Relieve the Supreme Court—Dakota Wants to be a State—

(Regular Correspondence.) WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18, 1882. A large majority of the thousands of bills that have been introduced in the present Congress are of a petty, private character, and it is ridiculous that our laws furnish no other Court than an unwieldly and expensive National Legislature for their adjudication. There appears to be an absolute necessity of some means to relieve Congress from the burden of private legislation in the form of

petitions and bills for the relief of individ-

Among the bills providing for the relief of the Supreme Court, one was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Pugh, which proposes to divide the Court into three divisions, with three justices in each, to be known as the Federal, Equity, and Admiralty Law divisions. These divisions are empowered to sit separately, and all causes are to be heard in the first instance by one of the divisions, except causes in which a jury is required: these are to be heard by the Court in banc.

Mr. Cox, from the committee to audit the expenses growing out of the death and burial of the late President James A. Garfield, reported a bill granting a pension of \$5,000 a year to Mrs. Lucretia R. Garfield. Mr. Atkin, of Tennessee, said he would not object to the bill; but he thought that a similar "My dear," interrupted Mrs. Philpot, "be- measure should be adopted to pension the

The sub-committee of the House Committee on Territories has agreed unanimously "I will explain it. In the first place, Is it on a bill to provide for the admission into the Union of all that part of Dakota Ter-

Missionary Department

Conducted by the Corresponding Secretary for the Board of Managers of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society.

REV. A. E. MAIN, Corresponding Secretary, Asha REV. GEO. B. UTTER, Treasurer, Westerly, R. J.

THE RIGHT MOTIVE.—Accompanying small contribution recently received was the words: "A gift to the Lord for missionary

BRO. H. E. BABCOCK, of Orleans, Neb. equects our statement that Calamus, Neb., might be considered the most western Seventh-day Baptist preaching station, by saying that Orleans, in the Republican Valley, is some thirty miles farther west.

BRO. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, of Adams Centre, N. Y., accepts a call to labor for nine months among the most needy churches of learn that some of those churches are makthe Word and pastoral oversight.

ENCOURAGING.—One of our correspondents sends us these helpful words: "May I express my pleasure in reading not only all | held frequent meetings ever since returning the missionary items in the RECORDER, but also the excellent report of the last Board | meeting, holding many religious talks in Meeting? Am so glad the business seems to which the Sabbath had no small place. There be increasing, both in amount and interest; is an interest there that should at once be foland that the foreign missionaries are being lowed up. Nov. 1st, attended a funeral. made comfortable and given that confidence Nov. 5th, visited the family of our Sabbathwhich they ought to, and no doubt do de- keeping Sister Todd, and preached in the serve. All these things fill me with more neighborhood on Sunday. and more joy and interest; and still the saddest of thoughts always come with these | neighborhood prayer-meeting, a feast always good things, the thought that so many of enjoyable. Sabbath morning, Nov. 12th, our people, families with growing children, left home for Cave Spring, and spent the have no access to any of these matters, who day with an old brother in the neighborhood, do not, perhaps never have, taken the RE-CORDER, and to all intents are as nearly ig- tion. The appointment being for the evennovant of the denomination and its interests ing after Sabbath, we spent nearly all day as are any people in the land. How can in religious talk. I trust he will come to this cyil be remedied? How can we persuade the Sabbath. Evening coming on, started and make and keep them Sabbath-keepers!"

Boss have been very considerate of our I for that my desire to do for the cause here is the ond my strength. My daily prayer is and mind for this work. I have never realized before as I have the past year, what a heavy strain mission work was on the nervous system. It is, I believe, only by the power of God that one can endure; may he grant it us. With kindest regards to you and the Board, I am,

Yours sincerely, DAVID H. DAVIS.

CORRESPONDENCE.

From B. E. Fisk.

The interest at Hornellsville seems to be increasing slowly. Though we report no additions, our meetings are better attended, the weekly collections are larger, and the subject of Sabbath-keeping is talked of more than it was a year ago, or even at the time of my last report.

A Christmas Tree was arranged at the house of Sister Shaw, where the presents represented a value of at least \$60 among which was a Bible for the pastor.

Yours fraternally.

B. E. Fisk.

ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1882.

From W. J. Haight. tion to this I was here about the 1st of Septhe Master would wish for his church, but as by many of that congregation. the prospect is truly encouraging. Prayertime. These have now been resumed with a fair attendance and a deep interest. The Sabbath-school is increasing in numbers and interest, the attendance usually being more than three-fourths of the number at preach-

I have now a regular appointment at Shaw Hill on Sunday. This is a church which was organized mainly by the efforts of Bro. Huff-

man. There is a good attendance there also, both at preaching and Sunday-school. The interest there is rather on the increase.

Take it altogether, I feel that the message of God is not returning void, but is accomplishing something of its mission, although it is given through an unskilled messenger. Hoping that your prayers and sympathies are with the work here; nay, more, feeling that they are, I remain;

Your brother in Christ, W. J. HAIGHT.

WATSON, N. Y., Dec. 7, 1881.

From L. R. Swinney.

Have been out to Ritchie to preach the dedication sermon of the newly finished church, and wish to unite my testimony with others, to thoroughness of the pastoral and missionary work performed by Bro. L. F. Randolph. Hope the Board may extend the field rather than diminish it, and increase rather than decrease the aid afforded him.

Hope to visit other churches soon, and the Central Association. We are glad to give some suggestions how the West Virginia field may be more thoroughly cultivated. ing efforts to secure the regular preaching of May God prosper our beloved Zio n every-

LOST CREEK, W. Va., Jan. 20, 1882.

From C. W. Threlkeld.

Oct. 30th, went to Cedar Bluff, where I have to Kentucky. Visited several families after

Nov. 10th, at evening attended our weekly who is much interested in the Sabbath questo subscribe for the paper which alone | for my appointment. Preached to a large attentive congregation.

present, I first gave my reasons for not going into the new First-day Baptist Church, to sh to express my thanks to the Board be organized there the next Sunday, as I had increase of my salary. I feel that the been so carnestly requested to do; and as it took quite a discourse, on the Sabbath que wants, and that the people are responding tion, to explain myself, it created no small well the call made upon them. For all sensation. I then preached from Eph. 6: below and liberality the Lord can only reward. 10. At the close, several arose for prayers. Preached in the same place at evening, and a number came forward for prayers, some hat the Lord may give us strength of body old men. Nov. 13-18 did some visiting, with much religious talk and the distribu-

Sabbath day, Nov. 19th, attended Good Hope Baptist Church, and as the next day was their time for the organization of a new church at Cave Spring, they had preaching for that night, so I went with the pastor and others to the meetings, for I wanted to be there when they gathered up the fruit of my labor. At evening after First-day, I preached to a large congregation on the perpetuity and immutability of the law. Good attention and much interest manifested. There is a fine religious interest in this place.

Sabbath-day, Nov. 26th, went to my appointment at Cedar Bluff.

Nov. 30th, Eld. J. M. Todd returned from Shepherdsville. Next night, Dec 1st, we attended our weekly prayer-meeting. On Sabbath-day Eld. T. preached in my house to the Sabbath-keepers here. It was a precious season to our souls. That evening we began a series of meetings in the neighborhood, which lasted till the next Tuesday night. I hope for good results.

First-day, Nov. 11th, the Stone Fort (Ill.) Church, having by request, extended an arm here to receive members and do busi-Owing to the press of work on hand, my ness, on Sunday morning, my wife being unreport has been delayed longer than I intend- able to go to Cave Spring, Sister Todd and ed. I have reported ten weeks of labor, one she united at my house, and then we went being before the first of October. In addi- to Cave Spring, where Eld. Todd held the congregation spell-bound for a time, from tember and remained two weeks, the church | the text "On this rock I will build my paying my traveling expenses. I found the church," &c. After this, Eld. Johnson church somewhat divided, but there has been opened the door of the Stone Fort Church, a constant coming together since that time. | and myself and four children united. This There is not now that state of harmony which | day will long be remembered by us as well

From thence, we went to the water, where meetings had been discontinued for some the ordinance of baptism was attended to by myself and the pastor of the First-day Church, as they had baptism to attend to at the same time. May the Lord bless truth and add to his church here many, such as shall be saved. C. W. THRELKELD.

CARRSVILLE, Ky., Dec. 15, 1881.

at the present time to find her comfort and

joy in the success of missions abroad rather than in abundant results at home. If this awakens the church to a broader sympathy and a more loving zeal for the world-wide F. F. Johnson, Southern Illinois to Jan. growth of Christ's kingdom, and brings the needy nations of the heathen, Mohammedan, and apostate Christian, world nearer to the praying heart of Christianity, it will prove a blessing in the end to both the home and Geo. J. Crandall, North Loup, Neb., to foreign fields."—Dr. J. S. Dennis.

In account with the Missionary Society.

TREASURER'S QUARTERLY REPORT. GEO. B. UTTER, Treasurer, To balance in treasury at Board Meeting, Oct. 19, 1881.....\$3,989 63 Cash received since as follows: Susan E. Crandall, Westerly, R. I..... Home Missions, postmarked Westerly.... Church at Rockville, to make U. M. Bab-Young Ladies' Missionary Society, Plain-foreign. Sabbath school, Berlin, N. Y., to make Thomas E. Greenman L. M..... Church, Berlin, to make Thomas E. Green-First Church, Verona, \$1 China, \$12 general..... One who wants to do good," Watson, half home, half foreign..... First Brookfield Church..... Reuben Ayres, Leonardsville..... Mrs. Electa Wood, Binghamton, foreign... Mrs. E. C. Hawler, Broadalbin..... Branch Missionary Society, Alfred Centre, Nelson Bible-woman..... Mrs. A. L. Maxion, Little Genesee, bequest, Nelson! Sabbath-school, 2d Alfred Church, Nelson Sabbath-school, Hornellsville,..... Scio, by Flora E. Cart-A. Barber, Ceres, Pa., through C. A. Church at Welton, Iowa, through J. B. Vanhorn, Treasurer.....Sabbath-school, Welton, through C. E. Vanhorn, Secretary..... W. Loofboro, Welton.... Church at Dodge Centre, Minn., by J. Tappan, \$5, \$5 90...... Sabbath school at Dodge Centre, by G. L. O. A. Stillman, Cartwright's Mill, Wis., Nelson school..... G. W. Witter, Wausau, foreign..... Nov. 13th, a large congregation being Fanny Chapin, Glen Beulah, by Lottie Baldwin....

Sabbath school, Steon Primary Mission Band, Alden..... Infant class, Ritchie, W. Va., by L. F. Randolph bel P. Saunders, Farmberton, Ill., with

request to treasurer, "Please put it where you think it will do the most Collected on Chenan a field, by A. W. Lincklaen.....\$ 8 00
 Preston
 12 56

 Baptist Church in Otselic
 11 63
 Personal donation...... 1 00—

Preston..... 4 00` H. H. C. Q. James\$10 00

Collected on Central Association field,

New Auburn Church......\$19 37 A Friend of missions..... 5 00 Wm. Jeffrey, Elmdale, Kan.....\$ 50 Collection, Southwestern Yearly Emily F. Randolph, Pardee, foreign 1 50

Mrs. J. F. Stillman, Collected on Western tour by A. E. Main, Corresponding Secretary: W. Babcock, Nortonville, Kan\$ 5 00 Dr. Badger and family, North Loup, Church at New Auburn...... 13 76 Mrs. Palmer, Dodge Centre Minn., Mrs. Fanny S. Jones, Dodge Centre,

Sabbath-school at Walworth..... 5 00 Miss Nellie Green. Milton, China... 10 00 Ella F. Swinney, Smyrna, Del.... 7 00

A Friend, Alfred Church...... 1 00 — 84 26 Collected on West Virginia field, in 1880, by S. D. Davis: Credit omitted in previous report, by

By cash paid since Board Meeting, Oct 19, 1881

Remittance to David H. Davis, Shanghai, emittance to G. Velthuysen, Haarlem,

Charles A. Burdick, Portville and Hebron,

Charles A. Burdick, Portville and Hebron, to Dec. 15, 1881..... Fisk, Hornellsville, N. Y., to Oct. 1, 1881... B. E. Fisk, Hornellsville, to Jan. 1, 1882,

Julius M. Tood, expenses on Kentucky God seems to be calling upon his Church L. F. Randolph, West Virginia field, to J. G. Burdick and W. F. Place, expenses on Berlin (Wis.) field F. Johnson, Southern Illinois, 1, 1882..... S. R. Wheeler, Kansas and Naska, la bor and expenses to Dec. 1, 1881. S. R. Wheeler, Kansas and Nebraska, or account..... Henry B. Lewis, Long Branch..... Herbert E. Babcock, Orleans, to Dec. 1, 1881..... Herbert E. Babcock, Orleans, to Jan. 15, G. M. Cottrell, New Auburn, Minn..... Sindall, Nebraska, balance for 1881, A. E. Main, Corresponding Secretary, salary for Oct., Nov., and Dec., 1881,... A. E. Main, Cor. Sec., expenses..... Long Branch meeting house, through Cor. Sec..... New Auburn meeting-house, through Cor.

GEO. B. UTTER, Treasurer. WESTERLY, R. I., Jan. 31, 1882.

HANGHAI MISSIONARY CONFERENCE MEETINGS

There have been two of these gatherings since I last reported to you.

The first held on the evening of Oct. 25th at Bro. Dalziel's. After the usual refresh ments, the meeting was called to order, and we joined in singing

"Watchman, tell us, doth the morning

. Of fair Zion's glory dawn?" Reading Scriptures and prayer by the chairman. The question for discussion related to the best method of studying the Chinese language. It was said that this question, persed. although a common one, would be asked again and again, so long as new missionaries continued to arrive in China. It would be 5 00 difficult to define any method to suit all classes of minds. Each one must decide for himself the plan to be pursued. We are all aware of the difficulties attending the acquisition of this language. It is a mother tongue, and must be learned as the child learns it, word by word. The language is without conjugat on or declension. One all-3 10 important thing in learning it, is to constantly use what is acquired. Various opinions 1 00 were expressed as to what constituted the great difficulties, and how they might be sur-7 50 mounted. An early missionary once remarked that he thought the Chinese language was an invention of the Devil to keep missionaries out of China. A most natural conclusion was unanimously arrived at, that the way to get the mastery, was to work uneeasingly, with determination and prayer.

The meeting closed by singing, "To the work, to the work,"

The second meeting was held Dec. 6th, a

Rev. Dr. Y. J. Allen's. After refreshments, the meeting was opened by reading Scriptures and prayer by the

chairman. Singing by the assembly.

The chairman stated that no question had been selected. It was therefore proposed that the question of endeavoring to secure an act of toleration from the Chinese Government, be the question for discussion.

During the interim of preparing the res olution, the subject of accepting the invitation of the English Evangelical Alliance, to become a branch of their society, was acted upon by appointing Rev. Wm. Muirhead, as Corresponding Secretary, and a committee spired by their leader, made their way on arrangements for religious service to be held during the Week of Prayer.

This matter being disposed of, the toleration question was presented as follows:

Resolved, That we seek to get an act of toleration from the Emperor, that Christians be exempt from all government rites and ceremonies, conflicting with a conscientious observance of the doctrines of Chris-

It was said: This is a question of vast importance; it is far-reaching in its import. It will not be easily secured. All the toleration we now enjoy comes through the treaty right with the Roman Catholics. We are classed with the Romanists. They, with the Buddhists and Tanists, can meet all the requirements of the Government, and still be good Tanists, Buddhists, and Catholics; but those who are faithful to the doctrines in the providence of God, which covers the of Christianity can not do this. It was thought by some that it is now important to impress upon the minds of the Emperor and ruler, if possible, that there is a vast to march ever forward with firm and even difference between the faith and practice of a Christian and that of other religionists of the Empire; and that this result might be accomplished in a measure by carrying out the resolution. To have any real toleration into the hearts of Christian men and women and exemption, a document to the effect must be signed with the vermilion pencil. Short of this there will be no special privi leges granted to Christians. It was thought by some that the act might be sought through the influence of our foreign ministers and consuls; whereupon it appeared that a number of English gentlemen holding these of-

reported to be bitterly opposed to the prosecution of mission work, and sought to confine it to the territory already occupied. It was stated that he has no sympathy whatever with our work. The toleration received at the hands of the Chinese is far greater than from these English gentlemen. Some thought it was not necessary to seek an act of this character, while others thought it our imperative duty to remove every obstacle possible, so that this kingdom might be given to Christ. When we have done our best to remove the hindrances, there will be enough remaining to keep men from believing in the doctrine. One remarked that he was willing to go into any city in the land, trusting alone in the toleration of the Chinese. The Inland mission have shown us that it is possible to go anywhere and every where, preaching the gospel. It was thought that to seek an act of this character would be to rely on an arm of flesh to prosecute our work, to which it was rejoined that God always makes use of human instrumentalities to accomplish his work on the earth. The seeking of this act would be simply using human means to effect the glory of Christ's name. We all know that the evangeration of China must be wrought by the holy Spirit; but this Spirit must work through men, winning them to believe Christian-

The discussion was interesting until the hour for adjournment arrived, when we joined in singing the Doxology, and dis-D. H. DAVIS, Rec. Scc.

FAMILY AND CHURCH VISITS.

It has long been a time-honored custom in New England for kindred families to give and receive invitations to attend family gatherings and partake of festivities around a common board; such social gatherings are both pleasant and profitable. They are fitting expressions of the ties that bind together kindred hearts. They often revive and keep alive sacred interests that could otherwise be forgotten. They are reminders of our sainted ones who have gone on before, and formed a nucleus for a family reunion on the heavenly shores where family ties will never be broken.

If there are such benefits connected with the social gatherings of kindred Christian families, is it not even more beneficial when churches of kindred faith, by such invitations, visit each other and unite in soul union around the table of our Lord? Here we are reminded of what our "Elder Brother" has done for us to purchase our redemption, and also of a glorious reunion on the celestial shores where the conflicts of the church militant shall have given way for the victories of the church triumphant.

An invitation for such a union meeting was given by the Second Westerly Seventh-day Baptist Church to their Mother Church, the First Hopkinton, for Sabbath afternoon, Feb. 4, 1882. The time for the appointment found us in the midst of the most severe snow-storm of the season, yet true to the appointment, Bro. Titsworth, the pastor of the First Hopkinton Church, and Bro. Main, our Missionary Secretary, and several other members of the church, doubtless inthrough the storm to our church, and cheered the few of our own members who had ventured out, by their presence.

Brother Titsworth gave us a discourse upon "Sanctification," and Brother Main assisted in the administration of the Lord's Supper. Those in attendance could say "It is good for us to be here."

May such meetings be continued till we shall all meet "no more to sever" in the church above.

It is a mistake to suppose that legacies in mission work result disastrously, by the irregular movement which they are supposed to cause in the current receipts, now swelling the tide, now leaving the work to weakness and deficiency. There is a general average inequalities of men's gifts, a compensating power which provides for emergencies, which steadies the ark, over whatever irregularities of the way, and causes the truth step. The best plan of all is to dispense largely during one's own life-time; but from the earliest history of the modern missionary movement legacies have constituted a prominent and valuable factor. May God put it of means to remember more and more the great work of the Redeemer's kingdom which alone of earthly interests is stable and enduring.—Foreign Missionary.

IF we could see ourselves as the Lord sees us, we should find that our best deeds are not those whose memory is cherised by us with complacency as having been particularly noble or generous; but deeds of which 83 00 fices were bitterly opposed to assisting in the we made so little account that their memory 75 00 matter in any way. Mr. Tho. Wade was has almost faded from our consciousness.

Education Dep

Conducted by REV. J. ALLER, D. half of the Seventh-day Baptist K

"Let there be Lig

AUTOBIOGRAPHY

BY FRANCES R. HAVE

For no men or women that live to Be they as good or as bad as they Ever would dare to leave. In faintest pencil or boldest ink

All they truly and really think; What they have said and what the What they have lived and what th Under the stars and under the sun At the touch of a pen the dewdron And the jewels are lost in the grass Though you count the blades as yo At the touch of a pen the lightning An innocent streak on a broken clo And the thunder that pierced se fie With musical echoes is softly mixe Autobiography? No! It never

Grant that they try, still they mus Words are too pale for the fervor

Can they paint the flash of an eye! Or its delicate ripple and glitter an Swift and sparkling, suddenly dar Crimson and gold tints, exquisite changing like dawn-flush, touching Where is the art that shall give the

From the porphyry rock on the po Or the bird-shadow traced on the Of golden rose and snow? You say 'tis a fact that the books Printed and published in Mudie s Some in two volumes and some in Autobiographies plenty! But loo I will tell you what is done: By the writers, confidentially! They cut little pieces out of their l ogether.

Making them up as a readable boo And call it an autobiography,
Though little enough of the life s

What if we went, in the sweet Ma To a wood that I know, which ha And reaches down to a tinkling b That sings the flowers asleep at ni And calls them again with the ear Under the delicate flush of green, Hardly shading the bank below. Pale anemones peep between The mossy stumps where the viole Wide clouds of blue-bells stretch And primrose constellations rise. Turn where we may, some new lo

The first, white butterflies flit are

Bees are humming close to the ground The cuckoo's happy shout is heard Hark again. Was it echo or was All the air is full of song,

A caroling chorus around and about the state of the sta From the wood-pigeon's call, so so True to the key note of joyous los But we must not stay on the fairy A primrose here, and a blue bell And something that we have nev Probably therefore a specimen rai Stichwort with stem of transpare. The white-veined wood sorrel. an Of tender leaved and budding Mi We carry home the fragrant load In a close, warm hand, by a dust

The sun grows hotter every hour Already the wood sorrel pines for We watch it fade, and throw a We forgot that it could not last a Away from the coolness where it Then the stichworts droop and c For the white raved stars will no Then the anamones, can they sul Even now they are scarcely alive Ha, where is it, our unknown spi

Dropped on the way! Perhaps At last we come in with the few Of freshness and fragrance beref Now, do we say: Here is the woo

See, we have brought it to you, Beliéve us, indeed, it is true;

This is the wood! Do we say? So much for the bright and plea There is another. We did not b Of the radiant-plumaged spring. We never tried to spy or watch to

Curled and withered ferns between And dead leaves under the living Thick and damp; a clammy fee All that remains of a singing thi Killed by a weasel long ago, In the hungry Winter weather, And last year's brambles, thick Grimly guarding a hawthorn cr A pale leaf, trying to reach the By a long, weak stem, but smol Dying in darkness with none to The rotting trunk of a willow tr Leafless, ready to fall from the A poisonous fungus, cold and And a hemlock growing strong A tuft of fur and a ruddy stain; Only, perhaps, to be caught ag No specimens we bring of these. Lest they should disturb our ex And spoil the story of the May. And make you think our holids Was far less pleasant than we s The life-accumulating lore fore And find the records strange at Bringing wisdom, old and new But, though he break the scal No power has he to give the ke We wait the all declaring day, When love shall know as it is

BE STILL Just when our admiration any of the or sculptures she shull of dren, be still;" that sure eternly says to na the veil from before any me

Till then the secrets of our live

Are ours and God's alone

IMPERFECT IN ORIGINAL

be bitterly opposed to the prosemission work, and sought to conhe territory already occupied. It that he has no sympathy whatour work. The toleration received nds of the Chinese is far greater these English gentlemen. Some was not necessary to seek an act tracter, while others thought it our duty to remove every obstaclethat this kingdom might be given When we have done our best to hindrances, there will be enough to keep men from believing in the One remarked, that he was willing any city in the land, trusting the toleration of the Chinese. The ission have shown us that it is posanywhere and every where, preachspel. It was thought that to seek this character would be to rely on flesh to prosecute our work, to was rejoined that God always makes man instrumentalities to accomwork on the earth. The seeking of fould be simply using human means he glory of Christ's name. We all t the evange inction of China must ht by the Holy Spirit; but this ust work through men, winning

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Perate, aid, and believe Christian-

RAMILY AND CHURCH VISITS.

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Education Department.

Conducted by REV. J. ALLEN, D. D., Ph. D., in behalf of the Seventh-day Baptist Education Society.

"LET THERE BE LIGHT."

AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

BY FRANCES R. HAVERGAL.

Autobiography. So you say, so do I not believe. For no men or women that live to-day, Be they as good or as bad as they may, Ever would dare to leave. In faintest pencil or boldest ink, All they truly and really think: What they have said and what they have done, What they have lived and what they have felt, Under the stars and under the sun. At the touch of a pen the dewdrops melt, And the jewels are lost in the grass, Though you count the blades as you pass. At the touch of a pen the lightning is fixed. An innocent streak on a broken cloud. And the thunder that pierced so fierce and loud, With musical echoes is softly mixed. Autobiography? No! It never was written yet,

Grant that they try, still they must fail, Words are too pale for the fervor and glow of the

Can they paint the flash of an eye? How much less the flash of a heart, Or its delicate ripple and glitter and foam, Swift and sparkling, suddenly darkling, Crimson and gold tints, exquisite soul tints, Changing like dawn-flush, touching a dream! Where is the art that shall give the play of blending

From the porphyry rock on the pool be? ? Or the bird-shadow traced on the sun-lit neights Of golden rose and snow? You say 'tis a fact that the books exist, Printed and published in Mudie's list, Some in two volumes and some in one-Autobiographies plenty! But look! I will tell you what is done By the writers, confidentially! They cut little pieces out of their lives and join them

Making them up as a readable book, And call it an autobiography, Though little enough of the life survives.

What if we went, in the sweet May weather, To a wood that I know, which hangs on a hill, And reaches down to a tinkling brook, That sings the flowers asleep at night, And calls them again with the earliest light! Under the delicate flush of green, Hardly shading the bank below, Pale anemones peep between The mossy stumps where the violets grow, Wide clouds of blue-bells stretch away, And primrose constellations rise. Turn where we may, some new loveliness meets ou

eyes. The first, white butterflies flit around, Bees are humming close to the ground,
The cuckoo's happy shout is heard.
Hark again. Was it echo or was it bird?
All the air is full of song, A caroling chorus around and above; From the wood-pigeon's call, so soft and long To the merriest twitter and rapturous thrill, Every one sings at his own sweet will, True to the key note of joyous love. Well, it is lovely, is it not? But we must not stay on the fairy spot. Say we gather a nosegay with care; A primrose here, and a blue-bell there, And something that we have never seen Probably therefore a specimen rare; Stichwort with stem of transparent green The white-veined wood sorrel, and a spray Of tender leaved and budding May. We carry home the fragrant load In a close, warm hand, by a dusty road. The sun grows hotter every hour; Already the wood sorrel pines for the shade; We watch it fade, and throw away the fair, litt

We forgot that it could not last an hour Away from the coolness where it grows. Then the stichworts droop and close; There is nothing to show but a tangle of green; For the white rayed stars will no more be seen. Then the anamones, can they survive? Even now they are scarcely alive. Ha, where is it, our unknown spray? Dropped on the way! Perhaps we shall never find

At last we come in with the few that are left, Of freshness and fragrance bereft: A sorry display! Now, do we say: Here is the wood where we rambled

See, we have brought it to you, Believe us, indeed, it is true, This is the wood! Do we say?

So much for the bright and pleasant side! There is another. We did not bring All that was hidden under the wing Of the radiant-plumaged spring. We never tried to spy or watch or away to bear Much that was just as truly there. What have we seen? Hush! ah, hush! Curled and withered ferns between, And dead leaves under the living green, Thick and damp; a clammy feather, All that remains of a singing thrush, Killed by a weasel long ago, In the hungry Winter weather, Nettles in unfriendly row, And last year's brambles, thick and brown, Grimly guarding a hawthorn crown. A pale leaf, trying to reach the light By a long, weak stem, but smothered down, Dying in darkness with none to see. The rotting trunk of a willow-tree, Leafless, ready to fall from the bank, A poisonous fungus, cold and white, And a hemlock growing strong and rank. A tuft of fur and a ruddy stain, Where a wounded hare escaped the snare, Only, perhaps, to be caught again. No specimens we bring of these, Lest they should disturb our ease, And spoil the story of the May, And make you think our holiday Was far less pleasant than we say. Ah, no! we write our lives indeed, But in a cypher none can read, Except the author; he may pore The life-accumulating lore forevermore, And find the records strange and true, Bringing wisdom, old and new. But, though he break the seal, No power has he to give the key, No license to reveal. We wait the all declaring day, When love shall know as it is known. Till then the secrets of our lives Are ours and God's alone.

BE STILL. Just when Nature discloses to or sculptures she shuts our lips. "My chil-dren, be still," that august school mistress State and International Conventions. In sternly says to us the moment she lifts the veil from before any special majesty or splen- question: "What can we do to promote in the original Hebrew that you can grasp by wine dealers for strengthening wine, by ment following at

der that no tongue can articulate. They vated than ever before. Bishop Huntington.

COLLEGE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Address to College Students in the United States

of College Students, in session at the International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association in the United States and Canada, at Cleveland, Ohio, May 25-29, 1881, sends greeting. We desire to present to your consideration some information and suggestions concerning the object, methods, results and advantages of a movement in which over one-third of the Colleges of America are united.

I. THE OBJECT. The object sought to be realized by this movement is the formation and maintenance of Associations in the United States and Canada, which shall carry on in a systematic manner the following kinds of work:

 Meetings for prayer and conference.
 Such study of the Bible as will familiarize students with the use of the Word and render them sufficient in Christian work 3. Individual effort, by which Christian

students will at the very beginning of their College course be led to take an open stand for Christ, and be helped in maintaining the same. Also, the exerting of such personal influences upon the unconverted as will lead to their salvation while in College.

4. Work in the neighborhood of the Col lege, among Sunday-schools, prayer-meet-

5. The development of a deep interest in behalf of Foreign and Home Misions by means of Monthly Missionary Meetings.

By uniting in an Inter-Collegiate organization, the individual Associations are greatly stimulated in the prosecution of this work. The importance of utilizing every agency which will advance the interests of Christian work in Colleges, is made apparent in view of the following startling and suggestive

Less than one-half of the 60,000 students n American Colleges are Christians.

It is the testimony of men who have had large experience in observing the facts, that very few men who graduate from College out of Christ ever accept him. The influence of a man for or against God

is greatly increased by an education. Less than one-fifth of the Christian men in our Colleges enter the ministry.

Only one in sixty of our ministry enters the foreign mission field.

Seven-eights (including women) of our Christian students who do not have a theological training are nevertheless called upon, because of their education, to assume very responsible places in the church, and are unfitted for their work unless they have had a good Bible training.

In view of these and many other considerations, what grander work can be undertaken than that which has for its object the thorough consecration of College students to the Lord Jesus Christ and the advancement

of his cause? II. METHODS OF INTER-COLLEGIATE WORK. If Associations to any considerable number are organized and maintained in their efficiency, there must be permanent agents and agencies devoted to this purpose. Accordingly the first conference of students which met four years ago to inaugurate the movement, entrusted the prosecution of the work to the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations, and recommended the appointment of a College Secretary to serve as a medium of communication among Colleges, and between Colleges and the Committee. It is the business of the Secretary to acquaint himself with the needs of Colleges and College Associations; correspond with and visit Colleges; organize new Associations and stimulate existing ones; issue pamphlets and other publications; secure the attendance of students at State and International Conventions; and endeavor to impress upon students in every possible way the importance of Christian living and Chris-

In accordance with the plan marked out by the conference, the College Secretary has prosecuted the work as follows:

1. Correspondence has been maintained with about 350 Colleges, questions asked and answered and methods of work suggested. Many College Associations also have corresponded with one another.

2. Publications. The College Bulletin, a four page periodical, published monthly by the Secretary, containing items of religious news from Colleges, and suggestions con-

and blooming valley, but when they go up resulted in influences which are immeasuraamong the eternal hills of God and look off | ble. New Associations have been formed, from these solemn pillars of his heaven an individuals quickened, revivals of religion invisible hand will seem to draw them apart promoted, and the entire field of Christian from one another, inspiring them with a won- work among students more thoroughly culti-

may gossip in the gardens of sunshine, but 4. Visitation. The College Secretary has one roll of celestial thunder hushes them. - visited over 100 Colleges. The plan pursued in these visits is to meet students individually and collectively, acquaint them | congregation called the preacher to be their with the work in general and aid them in | pastor. Query: Who did reveal the secret, their special work by suggesting new meth- the young preacher, or the old one who gave ods, and opening up new departments of the advice? work. An extensive work of visitation has also been accomplished by other Secretaries Fellow Students,—The Third Conference of the International Committee and also by the Secretaries of State Committees.

III. RESULTS. It is of course impossible to give a complete estimate of the results of this work. The following are some of the most apparent:

1. One hundred and twenty-two College Associations are now in active operation, 100 of which have been formed since the work was inaugurated four years ago.

2. The total membership of the Association is 6,000; i. e., in one-third of our Colleges where are assembled 20,000 students, 8,000 of whom are professing Christians, threefourths of the Christians are identified with

3. The most encouraging progress is being made in the several departments of work for which the Associations are organized. Bible Classes and Missionary-Meetings are being conducted, the fields of work in the College neighborhood are being supplied, and professing Christians are led into active service

4. The most important of all results has been realized in such a degree as to assure us beyond a doubt of God's approval. Revivals of religion have occurred in Colleges, where the Associations are actively at work, in which at least 2,500 students have professed conversion.

Fellow students, is it necessary to suggest any advantages which will follow your connection with this movement other than those indicated in the brief account of it here presented? Is it necessary to enlarge upon the reasons which constrain you to unite in this interesting and important enterprise? We shall enumerate but a few, and they may be classified in general as two-fold.

First, the good you will receive. You will have your conception of the field of Christian work in College enlarged. You will be aided by those agencies which the College Associations employ in helping one another, viz: Correspondence, Publications, Visitation and Conventions. You will be brought into contact with active business men, whom you will meet in Conventions, and will convey their practical ideas into your work.

Secondly, the good you will bestow. God has raised up in the church during this generation the Young Men's Christian Association. Its mission is to the young men of the world, and grandly is it seeking to discharge that mission. It is the right hand of the church reached out to the students of our Colleges, the young men on our railroads, the traveling salesmen, the German speaking young men, the colored young men, and the young men who crowd our mercantile houses and manufactories, and walks of professional life. You can help these men. You are for a short time separated from them by college walls, but with them and for them you are to live and work. It is important that you should become familiar with the workings of this agency, which God is using to save them, and if you learn to love this Association in College, you will love it to the

We have presented the above information and plea in the hope that you will form an Association in your institution, and thus become connected with the Inter-Collegiate Organization. For further and more explicit information, we refer you to L. D. Wishard, College Secretary of the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Asssociations, 4th Avenue and 23d street, New York. He will render you all needed aid in organ-

"Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any

praise, think on these things." In behalf of the Conference, your fellow CHAS. LOUGHRIDGE, Yale College.

F. C. BAILEY, Michigan University. J. L. SHIVELY, Ohio Wesleyan University. J. W. Rogers, Kentucky University. C. A. WALKER, LaFayette College. D. F. BRADLEY, Oberlin University. W. H. W. BOYLE, Toronto University. R. J. THOMPSON, Hamilton College. J. H. Cowan, Tennessee University. D. M. MARSHMAN, Wooster University. J. D. WHITELAW, Beloit College.

CHAS. E. DUNN, Princeton College.

cerning the work, has been circulated among church in Pennsylvania on trial. An older by Lowitz in 1702. students. The Watchman, the paper devot-preacher told him that it would please the Glucose can be m subscribed for The Gospel in all Lands, an knew nothing about those languages. The potato starch is preferred because it is evangelical missionary magazine, and the young minister was puzzled, as he was a cheaper. best source of information concerning the rative of Wales, and knew nothing of those

dor. When we are most moved in any way the cause of Christ in College?" The en thus prisons our souls in dumb solitude thus is and practical suggestions, with passage in good Welsh. They liked it, apthe sugars and table syrups contain glucose. and makes us feel the utter helplessness of which alone genuine enthusiasm can be sus- parently, and presently he gave them some Of seventeen samples tested by the Michigan our tongues. A loquacious company may tained, which have been communicated to Welsh as Greek, and then some more as Board of Health, fifteen contained glucose. chatter and laugh together in the variegated the Colleges from these Conventions, have Latin. Then he was going to give them Of twenty samples analyzed in Chicago, only the Chaldaic version in Welsh, when he one was unadulterated. Of samples obtained saw a Welshman sitting by the door, almost from all the leading sugar dealers of Buffalo, bursting with suppressed laughter. The only one was found pure. preacher did not lose his self-possession, but

instéad of the Welsh quotation he was going | injurious substance when properly made, but to give, said, in Welsh, "For goodness" sake, my friend, don't say a word about this it is but one-third as sweet, is a fraud; and till I have a chance to talk with you." The Welshman never betrayed the secret, and the costs but three cents a pound to make it, is a

THE USES OF AN ENEMY.

Always keep an enemy in hand—a brisk, nearty, active enemy.

Remark the use of an enemy: 1. The possession of one is proof that you are somebody. Wishy-washy, empty, worthless people never have enemies. Men who never move never run against anything; and a man is thoroughly dead and utterly buried, who were invited to dine with him, delayed nothing ever runs against him. To be run until dinner was half over; and he would against is proof of existence and position; to run against something is proof of motion.

2. An enemy is, to say the least, not partial to you. He will not flatter; he will not exaggerate your virtues. It is probable that he will slightly magnify your faults. The benefit of that is two-fold—it permits you to know that you have faults, and are, therefore, not a monster, and it makes them of alry which volunteered to escort him were such size as to be visible and manageable. Of course, if you have a fault you desire to ure, and it was not until the General know it; when you become aware that you reached Charles River bridge, that they have a fault, you desire to correct it. Your overtook him. On the arrival of the corps, enemy does you this valuable work, which your friend can not perform.

3. In addition, your enemy keeps you wide awake. He does not let you sleep at your post. There are two that always keep of the stage establishment in the United watch, namely, the lover and the hater. Your lover watches that you may sleep. He keeps off noises, excludes light, adjusts sur- whom he knew to be an excellent judge of roundings, that nothing may disturb you. Your hater watches that you may not sleep. in the morning to examine them. But the He stirs you up when you are napping. He captain did not arrive with the horses until keeps your faculties on the alert. Even a quarter past five, when he was told by the when he does nothing he will have put you in such a state of mind that you can not tell what he will do next, and this mental qui | Pease, much mortified, was obliged to wait a vive must be worth something.

who are not, and who are your enemies. The last of these three will discriminate the other two. When your enemy goes to one who is neither friend nor enemy, and assails you, the indifferent one will have nothing to thing and insist on proof, and proving is very hard work. There is scarcely a truthful man in the world that could afford to undertake to prove one-tenth of all his truthful assertions. Your friend will call your enemy to the proof, and if the indifenemy around and you will find your friends, can not be mistaken.

The next best thing to having a hundred real friends is to have one open enemy. But let us pray to be delivered from secret foes.—Rev. Dr. Deems.

WHAT IS GLUCOSE?

PROF. E. J. HALLOCK.

Glucose is the sugar of the future. Oppose it as you will, it is daily increasing in importance and in the number of its uses. In climates where the sugar-cane will not grow, and in countries where the sugar-beet can not be cultivated with profit, there is a wide field for glucose. Wherever corn, grain, or potatoes thrive, there glucose factories will flourish. Glucose differs as much from cane sugar as tallow from lard, or butter from oloemargarine. Both kinds of sugar are sweet, although in a very different degree, and for many purposes one can be substitut ed for the other without the consumer being aware of the fact.

The manufacturers limit the term "glucose" to the thick syrup which neither solidifies nor crystallizes on long standing. The same substance in a solid state is called "grape sugar," but there is no chemical difference between the two. The name "grape sugar" owes its origin to the fact that a kind of sugar found in grapes and other sweet fruits has the same chemical composition as that made from starch by methods that we shall presently describe. This real grape sugar is often seen as an incrustation on A VERY good story is told of a young min- raisins and figs. Honey also contains grape ister, who was invited to preach in a country | sugar, and it was there it was first discovered

Glucose can be made from any of the cared to the work of the Young Men's Christian | people to quote a little Latin, Greek, and | bo-hydrates, starch, dextrine, cellulose, etc., Associations, has also been extensively cir- Hebrew in his sermons, taking it for granted but is generally prepared from starch. In culated, and a number of Associations have they would understand it, when really they this country corn starch is used, while abroad

The uses of glucose are very numerous, al languages himself. But he was equal to the though it is seldom sold to the public under 3. Conventions. The attendance of many demand; and in his first sermon, having its real name; but under the ideas of "gold-

We do not believe that pure glucose is an to sell it under the name of cane sugar, when to charge the price of cane sugar, when it swindle. That it pays to make it is evident from the fact that there are more than twenty glucose factories in this country turning out over one million pounds per day of grape-sugar and glucose.

WASHINGTON'S PUNCTUALITY.

When General Washington assigned to

meet Congress at noon, he never failed to be

passing the door of the hall while the clock was striking twelve. Whether his guests were present or not, he always dined at four. then remark: "Gentlemen, we are punctual here. My cook never asks whether the company has arrived, but whether the hour has:" When he visited Boston in 1789, he appointed eight o'clock A. M., as the hour when he should set out for Salem; and while the Old South clock was striking eight, he was mounting his horse. The company of cavparading in Tremont street after his departthe General, in perfect good nature, said: "Major—,I thought you had been too long in my family not to know when it was eight o'clock." Captain Pease, the father States, had a beautiful pair of horses, which he wished to dispose of to the General, horses. The General appointed five o'clock groom that the General was there at five, and then was fulfilling other engagements. week for another opportunity, merely for de-4. He is a detective among your friends. laying the first quarter of an hour. You need to know who your friends are, and

JAPANESE ARCHÆOLOGY.

Japan has an active archæological society bearing the title of Kobutzu Kai (Society of say or chime in, not because he is your Old Things). Its members, numbering 200, enemy, but because it is much easier to as- are scattered throughout the land, but meet sent than to oppose, and especially than to once a month in Yeddo. They consist chiefly refute. But your friend will take up cudgel of wealthy Japanese gentlemen, learned men for you on the instant. He will deny every- and priests; the latter, especially, have been the means of bringing before the public attention a vast number of ancient objects hilden in the treasuries of the temples or preserved in private families. H. Von Siebold, attache of the Austrian Embassy at Yeddo, and a member of the society, has ferent person, through carelessness, repeats lately published a brochure, which will serve the assertions of your enemy, he is soon as a guide for the systematic archæological made to feel the inconvenience thereof by study of the land. Von Siebold has lately the zeal your friend manifests. Follow your | made a most interesting discovery of a prehistoric mound at. Omuri, near Yeddo, containfor he will have developed them so that they ing over 5,000 different articles in stone, bronze, etc. In a recent communication to the Berlin Anthropologische Gesellschaft, he describes the origin of the terra cotta images found in old Japanese burial grounds. It appears that up to the year 2 B. C. it was the custom to surround the grave of a dead Emperor or Empress with a number of their attendants, buried alive up to the neck, their heads forming a ghastly ring about the burial spot. At the date referred to the custom was abolished, and the living offerings were replaced by the clay figures which have hitherto attracted so much attention.

> ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.—New excavations in Rome have resulted in the "discovery of a portico 290 feet long, ornamented with a single row of fluted columns of qiallo antico, resting on pedestals of gilt plaster. The floor was inlaid with marbles in the most graceful designs, in which the rarest specimens of Oriental alabaster were set." This pavement has been removed into the new cabinet of medals in the Capitol. At the end of the portico opposite that where the statues were found, several bath rooms were brought to view, and rare specimens of precious marbles found among the debris. In the first of these rooms a lead water-pipe, running along its three sides, bore the inscription, several times repeated, Stationis pro piæ privatæ D N Alexandri A V S. This gives the desired clew to the history of the building. It is supposed that the place, which was owned by successive Roman Emperors, finally fell into the hands of Alexander Severus, who restored and ornamented it in the luxurious style of the third century. In another of the rooms the pavement was composed of slabs of occhio di pavone, the value of which is estimated at \$750,000. A statue of a fawn bearing a basket of flowers on the left shoulder, was lying on the floor, and also a terra cotta lamp, shaped like a gladiator's helmet, with bas-reliefs exhibiting the games of the amphitheatre.

"If a doctor has the luck to find out a new malady," says Oliver Wendell Holmes, "it is tied to his name like a tin kettle to a dog's tail, and he goes clattering down the highway of fame to posterity with his attach-

The Sabbath Recorden.

Alfred Centre, N. Y., Fifth-day, February 23, 1882.

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

HONOR THE DEACONS.

The sixth chapter of the Acts gives a simple and straightforward narrative of a difficulty that arose in the Apostolic Church, the way it was overcome and the success that followed. In the sudden and great increase of church members, and the necessity of providing for the destitute widows and poor among them, some of the foreigners, (Hellenists), less known than the Hebrews were, neglected in the daily distribution of food, and complaint was made on account of it. The twelve immediately called the multitude together, declared that it was unreasonable for them to stop preaching to wait upon tables, and directed that seven men should be selected for this special service, while they continued to give themselves exclusively to prayer and the preaching of the Word. They also stated the qualifications of the men to be chosen, viz., 1. Men of acknowledged integrity of character, and parity of life. 2. Men filled with the Holy · Ghost. 3. Filled with wisdom. The multitude selected seven, conspicuous for these qualities, the Apostles ordained them to their work, the murmuring ceased, and the Word of God increased, and the number of disciples multiplied in Jerusalem greatly; and a great company of priests believed. Now it is evident that these seven men were not chosen simply to fill an office, but 1. To remove difficulties and perform certain duties. 2. These difficulties were to take away all ground of complaint by a prompt and impartial distribution of the necessaries of life to the needy poor. 3. Their duties were to attend to the temporalities of the Apostolic church, while the Apostles gave themselves entirely to the spiritual matters. 4. The succeeding verses show that their efficiency in these matters gave them prominence in the church, while their gifts and zeal led them on also to the preaching of the Word.

Now, I think that the temporalities of our fal attention as well as their spiritual into s. 2. This attention should be given by men filled with the Holy Ghost, with experience, and wisdom. 3. These men should be none other than the deacons selected by the church, because they possess the above qualideations, and ordained to this special service, according to the Apostolic pattern.

In this New Testament way, I can see how

the temporal and spiritual will mutually assist each other, and the cause of Christ be greatly advanced, when the temporal concerns of the church are thoroughly managed. I can see also how God has highly honored those called to be deacons, in entrusting to them such important interests and weighty responsibilities. They are not only to see that the pastor is properly supported, and the widows and poor provided for, but to take the oversight and personal management of the temporal matters of the local church of God. As the pastor is to be the spiritual guardian of the church, so the deacons are the guardians of her temporal interests among all the members. Look at our Seventh-day Baptist Churches, and see how many young men are casting about, not knowing what to do, nor where to go. Some of them may be too uneasy, and some of them too ambitious; but we must take human nature as it is, and provide the remedy. Now, who can these young men go to for advice, as to their business and prospects in life? Who can give them caution and counsel and help? They need caution, for youth is sometimes too forward; but that caution must-be given in kindness and love. They need the counsel that comes from age and long experience, and sometimes they need material assistance more than we may think. Now, the New Testament provides the very men to attend to these duties-men of known integrity and ripe experience, and filled with the Holy Ghost-our deacons. Then there are older heads that sometimes need advice, and many in tried circumstances that need help, all of whom the deacons may great

The Quakers have their business meetings on the fourth day of the week, where they carry out the gospel-plan of helping one another most effectually. If a young man is about starting in business, his plans are carefully considered by the older members, and if thought wise, advice given how to proceed and perhaps money advanced at a low rate of interest, or without any interest, while others are cautioned against enterprises hazardous

They almost always succeed, not. or wrong. because they work harder or are smarter than other people, but because they counsel and help each other in the spirit of love. How many mistakes and failures could be avoided on the part of our young people, and how many older ones could be saved from bankruptcy, and may be spiritual shipwreck, if they would honor the wisdom and experience of our venerable deacons. Let the young men of our denomination go to their deacons for advice in business, just as they do to their pastors about their religious interests. Let the deacons be respected as the counselors and guardians of the temporalities of the membership, for the qualifications as given in Acts fit them for that very position.

Brethren, I do not believe we honor ou leacons as we should, nor have we esteemed them as we should for the work's sake. And when we give them that high position which the New Testament assigns them, ou churches, like the apostolic, will be greatly ncreased in numbers and efficiency. And i n the discharge of their sacred duties, the Holy Ghost should incline them to preach the gospel, like Stephen and Philip, let us give them double honor for laboring in Word and doctrine.

LOST CREEK, W. Va.

FOR OR AGAINST

were to be distinguished. John the Baptist baptize with the Holy Ghost and fire, that lay it unto the root of the trees, and hew down and cast into the fire, every tree "that bringeth not forth good fruit." Something sharp and radical, going to characterize the new order of things. John said also that he had a "fan in his hand, and that he would thoroughly purge his floor, and gather his wheat into the garner, but burn the one of which possesses the characteristic of chaff with unquenchable fire." Something contemporaneous interest. First we have a thorough and hot going to be done in the contribution from Senator George F. Edcoming kingdom.

be as sharp-cut and revolutionary as was its | municates the results of his observations of method. Christianity, as instituted by its political affairs in France under the title, churches at the present day need, 1. Care- and sharply defined revolution ever lanched upon this earth. Those "lewd fellows of a baser sort up at Thessalonica" uttered a larger truth than they knew or meant, when they said of Paul and Silas, "These that have turned the world upside down are come." That was just the spirit and purpose of the new movement, to turn the world upside the Rev. William Justin Harsha endeavors down. The world had got its right side down, and God, in Christ, was moving upon humanity with a religion that would get it up again. The race had broken away from God in a dire rebellion against his moral government, so that something must be done to re-ligate (religion) it back, or it would go to perdition. This something God undertook in the religion of Christ. Only God had capability or right to set the terms of readjusting the broken allegiance. Nothing but the severest morality and most radical

methods would meet the case. The very least that God could claim as a stable basis of reconstruction, was undivided loyalty and loving obedience to himself. But when he said, "Thou shalt have no other kingdom, the Sermon on the Mount, as the Golden Rule of behavior for his subjects, "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you do ye even so to them, for

this is the law and the prophets."

GENTLENESS

David says of the Lord, "Thy gentleness hath made me great." Not thy power, nor thy goodness, nor thy wisdom, nor thy severity, but "thy gentleness hath made me great." Do we stop to consider, in this age, when there is so much bluntness manifested by the ill-bred; so much haughtiness by the rich; so much scolding and fretfulness indulged in by the petulant; and so much austerity shown by those possessed of any authority, how much power there is in gentleness to elevate mankind, and make them happier and better? What is gentleness? It is a grace. What is a grace? It is a gift and an art combined. The grace of gentleness is a gift of God, cultured by vigilant care. It is love exercised in the most tender, delicate, and acceptable way. It is not weakness—it is not incompatible with firmness or strength. It does not exclude reproof of wrong-doing, but it is reproof uttered in the most loving and hence most effective method. It was pre-eminently a characteristic of the Lord Jesus Christ, when he was upon the earth, and must be exhibited very manifestly by all who succeed in any good degree in being like

Paul speaks of gentleness as one of the fruits of the Spirit. It is the peculiar adorn ment, charm, and power of woman; and where this grace is wanting in woman, she Jesus spoke from the deepest insight of the is anything but lovable. It is none the less human nature, when he enunciated those the crowning grace of manly dignity and sharp characteristics by which his followers | self-possession. Combined with strict in tegrity, what power it has to influence and said that he that just about to come, would to attract others to itself! Fathers, mothers, exercise it toward each other, and in all your he had an ax in his hand, and that he would intercourse with your children. Children, be gentle with each other. In short, gentleness is the talismanic charm that will win the affections and a controlling influence over all, man, bird, and beast. E. M. D.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW for March presents a striking array of articles, every munds, on "The Conduct of the Guiteau The morality of the new kingdom was to Trial." Ex-Minister Edward F. Noves com-"The Progress of the French Republic. "Trial by Jury," Judge Edward A. Thomas describes the social conditions under which our jury system had its origin, and notes its defects in view of the altered relations of modern life. Mr. John Fiske makes an able and ingenious analysis of that great intellectual movement, the Reformation, educing therefrom the "True Lesson of Protestantism." In "Law for the Indians," to demonstrate that the one rational and ef fectual cure for our Indian troubles is to extend the jurisdiction of the civil and crimred man. Prof. A. B. Palmer writes on the "Fallacies of Homeopathy." Finally, the Hon. Neal Dow contributes an article on the 'Results of Prohibitory Legislation," demonstrating the success of the efforts to suppress the liquor traffic in Maine.

Communications.

SABBATH DESECRATION.

In the belief that the seventh day of the week is the only Bible Sabbath, we, as Seventh-day Baptists, are united, and I am congods before me," his demand went crashing | vinced that very many others believe the like a seven-pealed thunderbolt through a same; and it is our duty to do everything in thousand systems of age-long, hide-bound, our power to assist them in coming out bold and world-wide Polytheistic religions. It set | ly for the right. The fact that God instithe world into a hubbub, that only grew tuted the Sabbath and blessed it for our use, wilder, when Christ reduced this edict of is undeniable evidence that we should keep Monotheistic loyalty to practical morality, the day holy. We should make it strictly a and demanded as its summative rule, that | day of rest, from all secular employments men should love God, the one God, with all | and cares, that our minds may run out free their hearts, and their neighbors as them- in love and adoration to God. We infer from selves. It was a stupendous demand for the teachings of Christ that it is the duty of Paul to stand up and make, on Mars' Hill, | the elders to preach the gospel on the Sabin the midst of altars smoking with votive bath, and they are not expected to preach offerings to thirty thousand divinities, and to bare wall's and empty seats. It is our demand of the most cultured people on the duty and privilege to listen to the word, earth, that they should tear down all these and drink in wisdom from it. We should altars, abjure all their gods, and come into make the Sabbath a day of prayer and devotion to one God, of whom he was not | thanksgiving for the manifold blessings of permitted to show them so much as a like- the week and for God's enduring mercy. ness, carved in wood, or painted on canvas. We should make it a day of delight, in But the new edict was not less severe and our families, to the children that they may revolutionary, when it defined the relation of love and venerate the day, and to our souls. love every other man just as well as he loves | feeling pervaded the mind of every Sabbathtile, black or white, friend or foe. These of vast proportions; an evil too portentious were the most radically revolutionary words | to be attached single handed with any prosthat ever had been spoken in the ears of men, | pect of success. It will require the united | which Jesus put into the constitution of his efforts of all Christians, aided by the all-powgrowing evil.

them to entertain you, when otherwise they that upwards of \$62 had not been properly would attend divine service. I would suggest to all such if they won't attend church | themselves, don't prevent others. The evil which I wish more particularly to present for prayerful consideration, and the one I believe to be most prevalent in our denomination, is, the loose manner in which many of our young people and some of the clder ones, keep the Sabbath. I shall use, for illustration, only such facts as have come under my own observation. For instance: a Sabbatarian store keeper is persuaded to open his store on the Sabbath to accomodate some friend who wishes to make a small purchase, and quiets a disturbed conscience by calling it simply an accomodation, a deed of kindness, and he soon ceases to regard the Sabbath with any particular reverence. Reversing the order by making the Sabbatarian the purchaser, and I have seen it work the same result. Is not this a very loose way of observing God's day? What an influence for wrong these men are exerting, and where it will end. I leave the reader to determine. With such influences as these around them, it is not to be wondered at that some of our young people have so little respect for the Sabbath, that so many are too tired, or, too much indisposed to attend church. I have reason to believe that this evil does not prevail to such an extent West, as East.

It is with feelings of sadness that I see so many of our denomination forsaking the Sabbath for that which perisheth, claiming that they can do better in a worldly point of view. I think this might be obviated to a certain degree. If you need help, employ those of the same faith, provided they can do as well for you as others, and do not make merchandise of their principles by reducing their wages to a starvation rate, because they must work thus or violate their sense of right. Let us employ Sabbath-keepers when possible, pay them as much as they could obtain elsewhere for the same work. These are the men we need in our churches to bear the heat and burden of the day, and it is no wonder to me that some of the old fathers in Israel, with their locks silvered for the grave, as behold this sad state of affairs, predict disastrous consequences to our churches. How is all this to be obviated? Do not look to the ministers to remedy this evil alone. Ministers are but human, and when barriers are to be encountered are as easily discouraged as the average of Christian men. It is true they can do much; but, backed by the united efforts and prayers of the people, and with the all seeing eye and allpowerful arm of a loving God to guide and strengthen, they can do vastly more. I believe that by a united effort, this evil may be thoroughly eradicated. Is it not worth a grand effort? Let us make it a matter of inal courts over all the social relations of the | special prayer, working diligently for the accomplishment of that for which we pray. Let us seek out our own line of duty. Christ has said "Seek and ye shall find." Having found it pursue it persistently unto the end, and our labors will be rewarded, and the result will be blessed. A. W. CRANDALL.

MEMORIAL BOARD MEETING.

The Executive Board of the Seventh-day Baptist Memorial Fund held its regular meeting at the residence of C. Potter, Jr., Plainfield, N. J., Feb. 12, 1882, at 9 o'clock

There were present C. Potter, Jr., I. D. Titsworth, Geo. H. Babcock, J. A. Hub bard, R. M. Titsworth, E. R. Pope, Geo. B. Utter, and L. E. Livermore,

After prayer by I. D. Titsworth, and the reading of the minutes, the treasurer report ed that the papers of Bro. E. S. Bliss and wife, conveying to the Trustees of the Memorial Fund the royalty accruing from certain oil territory in Richburg, N. Y., had been duly recorded in the office of the County Clerk of Allegany county, N. Y., as

He further reported the payment of interest collected on the Chair of Church History of Alfred University, to the Trustees of said University, as instructed at the last meeting, amounting to \$228 79.

The question raised in a communication from Bro. Stephen Burdick, respecting the appropriation of the income devoted to the man to man to be such, that every man must | A day holy unto the Lord. Would that this | benefit of the American Sabbath Tract Society, which was partially considered at a himself, whether that man was Jew or Gen- keeper. But Sabbath desecration is an evil previous meeting, was again taken up. In Bro. Burdick's communication it was stated as an "unfavorable showing" for the management of the fund, that during the seven years in which he had been Treasurer of the erful arm of God, to suppress this great and | Tract Society, the reports of the Treasurer of the Memorial Fund show the receipt of There are many modes of Sabbath dese- on income, in favor of the Sabbath Tract cration, such as pleasure excursions, calling | Society, of over \$108, and the payment to | that he had written to the Auxiliary Tract

accounted for.

The Treasurer of the Memorial Fund being called upon for a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the income in favor of the Tract Society, for the period covered in Bro. Burdick's complaint, submitted the following:

Total amount collected.....\$108 0 Amount paid to Treasurer of Tract Society.. 44 Amount paid for expenses of canvass as apportioned to Tract Society............ 36 32 Amount of old deposit still remaining in Sav-

As authority for apportioning the expenses incurred by the agents in raising the Memorial Fund, among the societies and institutions receiving benefit from the fund, the Treasurer cited the following instructions:

1. Resolved, That these agents shall receive pay for their services, upon the audit of the Board of Trust, to be drawn from the several organizations benefited in the ratio of the benefit received by each, at the rate of eight hundred dollars a year and expenses for the time actually employed in this service.—Minutes of General Conference, 1872, page 10. 2. Resolved, That this Conference authorize and

instruct the Tract Board to transfer so much of the interest first accruing on the Memorial Fund to the principal of the same as shall be necessary to make good the principal used in the prosecution of their work thus far, or that may be used in the further prosecution of this work.—Minutes of General Conference, 1873, page 16.

On motion, the statement of the Treasurer was received and approved, and the Secretary was instructed to publish the same, in connection with the minutes, in the SABBATH

The Treasurer's report from Dec. 12, 1881 to Feb. 12, 1882, was presented, accepted, and, together with the last bi-monthly report, was ordered published, in detail, in the RECORDER.

The report of the Investing Committee was made, and approved, showing that since the last meeting, investments had been made in favor of the Chair of Physics of Alfred University, in bonds and mortgages and bank stock, to the amount of \$18,700.

It was voted that the Secretary be employed to prepare a concise history of the origin of the Memorial Fund, and the organization of the Board of Trust, and present the same at the next regular meeting.

A communication was presented from Brc. H. W. Maxson, of DeRuyter, N. Y., in reference to the bequest of Orlando Holcome, deceased, in favor of the Memorial Fund.

On motion, it was voted that in the judgment of this Board, the amount of the bequest should be paid, or secured, with interest, from a period not later than three years after the death of the testator.

The renewed bond of the Treasurer was presented, duly executed, and accepted. L. E. LIVERMORE, Secretary.

*Thirty per cent. of the old deposit still remains in the Bank, seventy per cent. having already been paid in dividends, and there is no doubt that the entire amount remaining will soon be paid.—Secretary.

TRACT BOARD MEETING.

The regular monthly meeting of the American Sabbath Tract Society was held in Plainfield, N. J., Feb. 12, 1882.

Nearly all the resident members of the Board were present, also Bro. Geo. B. Utter, who had been in attendance upon the Memorial Board Meeting in the forenoon.

The usual routine of business connected with reports of Committees and Agents was transacted; but such as are not deemed of special interest to the readers we omit.

Bro. J. B. Clarke, at his request, on account of sickness in his family, was relieved from the care of the Rake Shop property, and Bro. Morell Coon was appointed agent in his stead.

There have been several difficulties to encounter in publishing the Sabbath-school paper. It has been the wish of the Board and also of Bro. Bliss (whose generosity has made the paper a possibility) to arrange for its publication at our own Publishing House at Alfred Centre. But since the conditions of publication require that it shall be a weekly, illustrated paper, equal in style and workmanship to any other similar paper published, it has been deemed impossible, for want of the requisite facilities, to publish such a paper at present at Alfred. But it was regarded as expedient to secure such work as is required in New York, and issue the paper from Plainfield, N. J., which can be done without delay.

In consequence of an increasing amount of work on the hands of Bro. A. H. Lewis, connected with our publishing interests, he was released from his appointment as editorial contributor, and Bro. L. A. Platts was invited to act in that capacity.

It was also voted to invite Bro. A. B. Prentice, of the Central Association, to become one of the regular editorial contribu-

The Corresponding Secretary reported D. E. M. on friends about church time, compelling said Society of less than \$46, thus implying Societies, requesting them to take action

specting the sale of Bro. A. I Chautauqua Address," which for aluable addition to our tract, Sabb

In view of the amount of work the five editorial contributors for BATH RECORDER, who are invited prief articles of about half a colum was voted that hereafter they be re d for their services. Unforeseen difficulties having ari

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"EGYPTIAN MUMMIES."

Under the above heading, a piece the RECORDER of Jan. 19th, the graph of which related to the "Pl he Exodus," in which were the words: "The Bible nowhere state blies that he was drowned with his he Red Sea." Your attention is Psa. 136:15, "But overthrew Ph is host in the Red Sea;" and Psa. And the waters covered their here was not one of them left." us 14: 6-8 it is written, "And hen his chariot, and took his people w And he took six hundred chosen and the Lord hardened the heart o king of Egypt, and he pursued children of Israel;" verse 10, ""A Pharaoh drew nigh, the children ifted up their eyes, and, behold, t ans marched after them;" verse aid unto the people, "the Egypti e have seen to-day, ye shall see th no more forever;" v. 15, And the nto Moses; v. 16, 17, "the ch srael shall go on dry ground thr nidst of the sea. And I, behold, I n the hearts of the Egyptians, hall follow them: I will get me Pharach and upon all his host hariots, and upon his horsemen. gyptians shall know that I am hen I have gotten me honor upon pon his chariots, and upon his h 23; "And the Egyptians pur vent in after them to the midst o l Pharaoh's horses, his chariots orsemen;" v. 28, "And the water nd covered the chariots, and the ll the host of Pharaoh that came ea after them; there remained no s one of them." In Moses's song 5:1, "The horse and his rider hath nto the sea;" v. 4, "Pharaoh's cl is host hath he cast into the The enemy said, I will pursue, I ake," (exactly what he did in cl); v. 10, "Thou didst blow with he sea covered them: they sank he mighty waters;" v. 19, "For Pharaoh went in with his ch ith his horsemen into the sea, an rought again the waters of the hem." That word "for" would e the climax of this most wonde istories, it was a battle between od of the Hebrews and Pharoah vhom he had declared, in chapter e did not know and would not dod who by Moses had sent to hit age, (chapter 9: 15, 16,) "Thou s off from the earth. And in ever his cause have I raised thee up, I thee my power, and that my e declared throughout all the ear ng read these words, do we wond old that the body of the Phan Exodus is *not* found among the th nies, the kings, his predecessor essors, if he be indeed the "Pha

Dome Lews

New York. ALFRED CENTRE

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Pays to Vol. No.

\$2 00 38 52

rds of \$62 had not been properly

easurer of the Memorial Fund beupon for a statement of the red expenditures of the income in he Tract Society, for the period Bro. Burdick's complaint, submit-

int collected.....\$108 01 ind to Treasurer of Tract Society.. 44 59 id for expenses of canvass as ap-

nority for apportioning the expenses by the agents in raising the Memoamong the societies and instituiving benefit from the fund, the cited the following instructions:

ed. That these agents shall receive pay for es, upon the audit of the Board of Trust, a from the several organizations benefited of the benefit received by each, at the hundred dollars a year and expenses for fually employed in this service. - Minutes Conference, 1872, page 10.

d. That this Conference authorize and Tract Board to transfer so much of the taccruing on the Memorial Fund to the the same as shall be necessary to make fincipal used in the prosecution of their far, or that may be used in the further of this work.—Minutes of General Con-13, *page* 16.

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Unforeseen difficulties having arisen in the way of issuing, this month, the monthly paper, which is designed to fill an important lace in our work of reform, it will be deayed a month or two longer, at which time t will appear under more favorable auspices han would be possible if sent out too hastily In the mean time there are many signs of progress in our work, and hopeful indications or our cause. May the Lord inspire all vith faith and courage.

L. E. LIVERMORE, Secretary.

"EGYPTIAN MUMMIES."

Under the above heading, a piece appeared n the RECORDER of Jan. 19th, the last pararaph of which related to the "Pharaoh of he Exodus," in which were the following | the great majority of the people. ords: "The Bible nowhere states or imlies that he was drowned with his hosts in he Red Sea." Your attention is directed Psa. 136:15, "But overthrew Pharaoh and is host in the Red Sea;" and Psa. 106: 11, And the waters covered their enemies: here was not one of them left." In Exous 14: 6–8 it is written, "And he made ready is chariot, and took his people with him: nd he took six hundred chosen chariots, ind the Lord hardened the heart of Pharaoh ting of Egypt, and he pursued after the hildren of Israel;" verse 10, "And when Pharaoh drew nigh, the children of Israel ifted up their eyes, and, behold, the Egypt ans marched after them;" verse 13, Moses aid unto the people, "the Egyptians whom e have seen to-day, ye shall see them again no more forever;" v. 15, And the Lord said nto Moses; v. 16, 17, "the children of rael shall go on dry ground through the idst of the sea. And I, behold, I will hardn the hearts of the Egyptians, and they hall follow them: I will get me honor up-Pharaoh and upon all his host, upon his hariots, and upon his horsemen. And the gyptians shall know that I am the Lord, hen I have gotten me honor upon Pharaoh, pon his chariots, and upon his horsemen;" 23, "And the Egyptians pursued, and vent in after them to the midst of the sea, ll Pharaoh's horses, his chariots, and his orsemen;" v. 28, "And the waters returned nd covered the chariots, and the horsemen, ll the host of Pharaoh that came into the ea after them; there remained not so much s one of them." In Moses's song, chapter 5:1, "The horse and his rider hath he thrown nto the sea;" v. 4, "Pharaoh's chariots and is host hath he cast into the sea;" v. 9, The enemy said, I will pursue, I will overake," (exactly what he did in chapter 14:); v. 10, "Thou didst blow with thy wind, he sea covered them: they sank as lead in he mighty waters;" v. 19, "For the horse f Pharaoh went in with his chariots and with his horsemen into the sea, and the Lord rought again the waters of the sea upon e the climax of this most wonderful of all listories, it was a battle between the Lord fod of the Hebrews and Pharoah; the God whom he had declared, in chapter 5: 2, that he did not know and would not obey; the God who by Moses had sent to him the meslage, (chapter 9: 15, 16,) "Thou shalt be cut ff from the earth. And in every deed for his cause have I raised thee up, for to shew thee my power, and that my name may be declared throughout all the earth." Having read these words, do we wonder if we are told that the body of the Pharaoh of the Exodus is not found among the thirty mum mies, the kings, his predecessors and successors, if he be indeed the "Pharaoh of the M. W. B. C. Exodus?"

Home Hews.

ALFRED CENTRE.

Many will rejoice to learn that there is an excellent state of religious interest in the 1st Alfred Church. The Lord has blessed his Word to the joy of many who for a long time have been cold and indifferent. How happy we are to see the work of the Spirit in the conviction and conversion of the friends we ton, who will tell them of the Walnut Creek ove. The meetings are of real interest, and by many will never be forgotten. It is a joyful surprise that so many come forward dividuals named. There are many claims to and bow at the altar of prayer. The mem- be had at low figures this Spring. pership rejoice in the prospect of a general

pecting the sale of Bro. A. H. Lewis's revival of religion. Sabbath, Feb. 11th, six Chautauqua Address," which forms a very happy converts followed the Savior in baptism, and received the hand of fellowship.

> The services of last Sabbath, Feb. 18th, were solemn and interesting. After the sermon, twenty-three subjects for baptism and church membership were presented and most heartily accepted. Two were added by letter. A thrill of joy spread over the congregation as they spoke of their Christian experiences. It was a beautiful day for baptism. The Lord has heard prayer, and to him be all the praise. ALFRED.

New Jersey.

A mid-week meeting for Tuesday evenings, has been commenced in the Plainfield church. For a number of years we have had no regular evening meetings, except upon the evening commencing the Sabbath, but the present interest seemed to make it advisable, and so one was inaugurated last week.

Plainfield has come to an end by the confirmation of Elias R. Pope for that office. There is great need of improvement upon the | uniting and consolidating. way the office has been managed for a good

Rhode Island. ASHAWAY.

Friday evening, Feb. 10th, the walking was so bad, that no ladies, and but few gentlemen, attended the prayer-meeting; but to those present was fulfilled the promise, in my name, there am I in the midst of them."

Owing to the inclemency of the weather, no sessions of the Excel Band had been not in belief. neld for several weeks previous to the evening after the Sabbath, Feb. 11th, when a six miles out this way from Emporia, all music, was presented.

At present (Feb. 15th), the snow is fast disappearing, the blue-birds are singing, and the weather seems much like Spring. s.

West Virginia.

LOST CREEK. The good people of the Lost Creek Church during the past year bought a very desirable lot at the Station, just where we desired to live, and have fitted up a commodious home for us, just as we wanted it. To-day, very unexpectedly to us, they came to visit us and brought the good things of this life, in cluding silver and greenbacks to the amount of \$45. A bountiful dinner was served up and then Dea. M. H. Davis, who was home from the Legislature, made a most tender and eloquent presentation speech, and was responded to by a few heartfelt words by the pastor. May our heavenly Father bless all this dear people, and help us to be more and more thankful, and more and more de-

Wisconsin.

WALWORTH.

voted to his blessed work in West Virginia.

LAR. SWINNEY.

Eld. O. U. Whitford has received from the State Superintendent the appointment of chairman of a committee to examine the hem." That word "for" would appear to State Normal School, and expects to go to Whitewater the 20th, for that purpose.

> An oyster supper on Thursday evening, Feb. 9th, for the benefit of the Walworth Library Association, was well attended.

Our pastor has lately given us a series of interesting and instructive sermons upon the | inence than at present. "Trinity."

We can not as yet report plenty of snow and good sleighing as in some localities, and we are quite inclined to think from present indications that our Winter is nearly past. A hard thunder-storm attended the coming of February, and since then, for the most of the time, we have had fine Spring weather.

Nebraska. ORLEANS.

We are having a very mild Winter here so far; I think not over two inches of snow at any time.

There is more of a stir in the religious world than I have known in this part since coming here.

If any of our friends toward the rising sun have any idea of trying the Far West, they can write to J. L. Hull, of Red Cloud, Arthur Van Horn or S. M. Richards, of River society; or to myself, at Orleans; or they can come on to either place and look up the in-

Kansas.

DOW CREEK.

The Dow Creek society began its history some twenty-five years ago. Those composing it were considered quite as good people as ever went into a new country. It seems strange in looking over the past that the result should be as it now appears. To see such a good company of Sabbath-keepers ens many poor people, whose homes line the come to such failure in building up a relig- banks of the overflowed streams. In some ious interest and a good church is not encouraging. Sitting here in Perry B. Maxson's comfortable house, with these past scenes fresh in mind, my heart is sad because of the loss the cause of God has sustained. For some years I have been so discouraged that the interest here was well nigh forgotten. Unquestionably, the chief cause of failure. the committees; and in the Assembly united was the want of a steady, persistent, judicious in the election of the Republican Clerk, and minister. Some ministers are remembered as having done good work, but the difficulty was that these services were for so short a The contest over the postmastership of | time, and then followed by terms of no ministerial help, and in some instances by such unwise movements as to distract instead of

Now arises the question, What of the futmany years, and the change is welcomed by ure? In answering this question, we notice: 1. There are here three Seventh-day Bapi tist families, old residents, held in good repute. These families would furnish at least six church members. At Emporia, some seven miles distant, are four other Seventhday Baptists, who would be of good service in any church. There are also others scattered about the vicinity that, with a proper course, would probably be brought in. Some "Where two or three are gathered together | of these are somewhat inclined to Adventism, and some, having lost an interest in religion, have dropped the Sabbath in practice, but | One thousand pipes of wine were distributed

2. Land is still cheap in this vicinity. For

programme, consisting of remarks by Bro. land is settled. No doubt, however, some French consul. The total number of victims A. E. Main, an address by Bro. Wm. L. good opportunities to purchase, but out seven Clarke, recitations, concert exercises, and to ten miles away from Emporia, there is still a good supply of nice prairie land, with timber and water to many pieces bordering on the creeks. Also there are several improved farms in the vicinity to be bought cheap. One of 160 acres, three quarters of a mile from Mr. Maxson's, can be purchased for \$15 per acre. It has a good frame house town, causing an estimated loss of over on it, with a good cellar under it, a good | \$2,000,000. well of water, with other conveniences, and 115 acres under the plow A growing hedge entirely round it, and a soft-theme our out corner. And Mr. Maxsor assures me there are other opportunities hearly or quite as good as this within short distances. Various circumstances combine to give such opportunities; deaths occur, bad management through slothful habits on lack of knowledge in farming, &c. But this is certain, money judiciously invested here how in real estate will not shrink. This section of country has passed through its "booms" and depressions until the fume and froth have worked off, and things have settled to legitimate valuations; and unless something very annusual occurs, these lands that are now ready to change hands will never be sold at so low prices again, for the simple reason that real estate through all this country is, from the very force of circumstances, steadily advancing in value.

3. This immediate local ty has some special encouragement. Emporia, now a city of 6,000 inhabitants, is making steady ad vancement. Plans are developing which will make it of more importance as a railroad town. Railroad men do not feel at liberty to divulge all these future interests, but my belief is that Emporia is to be of more prom-

4. Emporia has the State Normal School The building and grounds are attractive as becomes such an institution, while the opportunity for an education is still more attractive to those who thirst for knowledge.

5. Let it now be remembered that whatever interest shall develop here, will be cherished by our home missionary department. More interest is taken in these outposts than formerly. Mission stations are now being looked up, and men selected to fill these stations, so far as is possible. Henceforth we go out gathering up all these interests in the name of the blessed Master, pressing into the service whatever of men and means are at our command.

Any one wishing to learn particulars about farms and lands, will do well to address Charles D. Burdick, Andrew J. Burdick, or P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyot Co., Kan. S. R. WHEELER.

Condensed News.

MISSISSIPPI FLOOD.—A dispatch from Helena, Ark., of Feb. 19th, reports a heavy flood in the Mississippi, by which the levees

Vicksburg the river covered thirty miles in width. The destruction to dwellings, stock, and land can not be estimated. Mules and horses are suffering, and the loss to the planters by these mishaps will cramp their faciliities for putting in their crops for the year. This condition of affairs exists to an alarming extent in the largest cotton growing districts of the Mississippi valley. Starvation threatinstances negroes, hogs, and mules have all been gathered in cabins, awaiting the reced-

THE dead-lock in the New York Legislature has been broken by the Tammany Democrats, who voted with the Republicans to allow the President of the Senate to appoint the minor officers. Dissatisfaction with the Democratic Speaker of the Assembly, whom they helped to elect, and who, it is claimed, failed to fulfill his promises to them, is the nominal cause of their change of affiliation.

An explosion occurred at eight o'clock, on the morning of Feb. 17th, at the Pyrotechnic Works of Professor Jackson, at Chester, Pa. The building—which was the old home-stead of Admiral Porter—was shattered and burned. A number of colored families lived in it. The building first took fire, and while the firemen were playing on it, and a large crowd surrounded them, the explosion occurred, scattering destruction far and wide. The number killed is between fifteen and About twenty were dangerously

A Buenos Ayres dispatch of Jan. 24th, reports that Col. Maas, with six hundred troops from Ica, attacked Villa Vicencio, routed him and proceeded to sack Pisco. among the men, who burned houses and murdered the inhabitants. Four hundred foreigners, who resisted, were cut to pieces, three hundred being killed, including the was one thousand. It is said that Maas has since been shot by Calderon's troops.

A colliery explosion at Timdon Grange, Durham, Eng., entombed one hundred and twenty-three persons, of whom only about one half had been rescued at last accounts. The others are supposed to have perished.

A fire at Haverhill, Mass., on the night of

There is great excitement in Morris county. Iowa, on account of the discovery of a large vein of cannel coal. The land is being bought

A boiler exploded in the Georgia Car Works at Cartersville, Feb. 17th, killing five workmen and seriously wounding six

Secretary Folger has received advance orders for \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000 of the three

MARRIED.

In Alfred, N. Y., Jan. 25, 1882, by Rev. Mr. Williams, Mr. M. M. Rice, of Otranto, Iowa, and Miss Ella James, of Alfred

In Independence, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1882, by Rev. L. Cottrell, Mr. JERRY BAKER and Miss REBECCA In South Otselic, Chenango Co., N. Y., Feb. 15,

882, by Rev. J. Clarke, Mr. CLAYTON A. BUCKING-HAM, of DeRuyter, Madison county, and Miss MAUD PERKINS, of the former place. At Leonardsville, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1882, by Rev. Stephen Burdick, assisted by Rev. F. Childs, Mr.

DE VALOIS ST. JOHN and Miss ALICE MAY CRAN-DALL, all of Leonardsville. At Shiloh, N. J., Feb. 15, 1882, by Rev. T. L. Gardiner, Mr. CHARLES F. FILER and Miss LAURA

T. Ayars, both of Hopewell Township. At the residence of the bride's parents, in the town

of Bloomfield, Iowa, Feb. 14, 1882, by Eld. J. T. Davis, Mr. Charles Hurley, of Maquoketa, and Miss EMMA MULLET, of Bloomfield.

DIED.

In Berlin, N. Y., Feb. 10. 1882, at his grandfather's, of membranous croup, EDGAR RAY, third child of Harvey S. and Ida A. Denison, of Brooklyn E. D., and grandson of E. R. and Eliza O. Green, o Berlin, aged 2 years and 6 months. In the death of this child was realized the truthfulness of the senti

"To die is landing on some silent shore, Where billows never break nor tempests roar; Ere we feel the friendly stroke, 'tis o'er." Funeral and interment took place at Berlin, Feb. 12.

At Leonardsville, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1882. REBECCA

A. CRUMB, daughter of the late Archibald K. and Amy Crumb, in the 58th year of her age. She made a public profession of faith in Christ under the pas torate of C. M. Lewis, and became a member of the First Seventh day Baptist Church of Brookfield, in the year 1858, continuing steadfast in the faith and in the fellowship of the Church until removed by

In Albion, Wis., Jan. 30, 1882, Mrs. Flora Stout daughter of B. S. and Martha Miller, and wife of J W. Stout, in the 26th year of her age. Funeral ser mon, by Rev. N. Wardner, from Mark 13: 33.

At the residence of her son-in law, Paul Palmiter, in Albion, Wis., Feb. 3, 1882, of pleurisy, DEIDAMIA BAKER, relict of Thomas Benjamin, and widow of Benj. Collins, in the 81st year of her age. Mother Collins was born in Massachusetts, near New Lebanon, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1801. Embraced religion at the age of seventeen years; at the age of twenty one, was married to Thomas Benjamin, and soon after embraced the Sabbath, and moved to Alfred, N. Y., identifying herself with the First Church of Alfred. In September, 1837, her husband died, leaving two children. In October, 1840, she married Benjamin Collins, and with him moved to Wisconsin in June, 1845. In April, 1852, she was left a widow for the have been broken, and between Memphis and second time. In the last years of her life she was a

great sufferer, being obliged, for the last eleven years in consequence of a broken limb, to walk with crutches. During all her sufferings, which in her last illness were very severe, she expressed an unfalter-ing faith in her Savior, and exhibited a patience and submission to the divine will, well worthy of insitation. "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright; for the end of that man is peace." s. H. B.

LETTERS.

Ira J. Ordway, B. G. Stillman, A. M. West, Sarah E. Prosser, A. W. Crandall, E. R. Clarke 2 (original correct), A. M. Wells, J. G. Babcock, L. E. Livermore, L. R. Swinney 2, A. H. Lewis 3, Adolph S. Ochs & Co., F. F. Johnson, Mrs. P. C. Burdick, F. M. Kildow, S. R. Wheeler, O. W. Babcock, J. B. Somers, Joshua/ Green, N. L. Brooks, C. Latham Stillman, H. W. Randolph, L. T. Rogers, L. M. Squires, R. T. Burdick & Co., Alice Jordan, L. F. Randolph, McDougall & Avery, F. S. Burdoin, J. M. Todd, L. F. Randolph, Mrs. L. J. Main, D. W. Clarke, A. E. Main, C. C. Van Horn 2, Andrew Carlson, T. L. Gardiner, F. M. Williams.

·RECEIPTS.

All payments for the SABBATH RECORDER are acknowledged from week to week in the paper. Persons sending money, the receipt of which is not duly acknowledged, should give us early notice of the

J. G. Allen, Alfred Centre,

D. B. Kenyon, "	Φ≈. 1	00	38	20
Amos Burdick, "	2	00	38	5
Daniel Moland, "	- 2	00	- 38	52
Mrs. Wm. Maxson, Alfred,	2	00	-38	5
J. Edwards, C. M. Lewis, New London,	2	00 00	38 38	59
O. A. Williams. "	· 2	00	37	4
O. A. Williams, Mrs. Avis Burdick, Wirt Centre,	2	00	38	5
D. E. Yapp, Portville,	2	00	38	5
Edward Green, Andover,	2	00	38	5)
L. P. Nichols, Crumb Hill, Horace Wells, DeRuyter,	2	00	38 39	. Z
Louisa Spaulding, Leonardsville,	2	00	38	. 5
Mrs. S. G. Brown, "	2	00	38 38	- 5
Mrs. Phebe Brown, "	1	00	38	2
MIS. E. F. DIOWII.	2	00 00	38 38	- O
Mrs. Lucinda Rogers, "	2	00	38	5
M. J. Stillman, "	- 2	00	38	- 5
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mis. pr. ou dum,	2	00	38 38	. 5
H. S. Crandall, Mrs. Lucetta Witter, "	. 2	00	38	ាក
Edwin Whitford. "	. 2	00	38	5
Abert Whitford, "	- 2	00	38	- 5
H. D. Babcock, "	2	00	38 38	5
Mrs. Marilla Clarke, " E. S. Weaver, "	2	00	აგ ემ8	0
S. Clapson, West Winfield,	4	00	39	3
	2	00	38	5
R. D. Ayars, "	2	00	38	5
M. E. Burdick, "	2	00	38 38	. 5
M. E. Burdick, G. T. Brown, Bridgewater, C. Satterlee, Richburg, R. A. Crandall, Walworth, Wis.	2 9	00	-38.	5
C. Satterlee, Richburg, R. A. Crandall, Walworth, Wis., H. C. Babcock, Albion,	2	00	39	
H. C. Babcock, Albion, Miss Clarinda Dorset, Milton Junction	2	00	39	
Miss Clarinda Dorset, Milton Junction	ւ, Ձ	00	38	5
R. C. Bond,	z	-50	37 39	
Zina Gilbert, G. D. Clarke, N. Wardner, Mrs. Cyrus Frink.	2	00	38	5
N. Wardner, "	2	00	38	5
Mrs. Cyrus Frink, "	2	.00	38	5
L. M. Squires, Geneva, O., J. B. Somers, Linwood, N. J.,	2	00	39. 39	3
A. S. Titsworth, New Market, N. J.,	4	00 00	38	-5
Abram Dunham, "	$\hat{2}$	00	38.	
H. V Dunham, "	2	00	38	ő
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I. D. Titsworth, Dunellen,		00 85		5
Mrs. J. Pope, Dan W. Clarke, Poquonoc Bridge, Co			.38 39	5
Mrs. P. C. Burdick, Rockville, R. I.,	,ĩ	00		2
G. E. Palmer, Chicago, Ill., John Babcock, Humboldt, Neb.,	2	00	39	
John Babcock, Humboldt, Neb.,	2	00		
E. S. Eyerly, " L. L. Davis, "	2	50 00	35 39	๋
Jabez Spurgeon, Troy, W. Va.,		00		2
Luther Bond, Auburn,	2	00	37	5
W. H. Flesher, "			38	
D. C. Burdick, Nortonville, Kans., Perry Stillman, "		00	38 38	
Russell Maxson, "		00	39	
Mrs. Rachel Stites, Cummingsville,			38	
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Selected Miscellany.

THE OLD BARN.

A thousand miles divide us, and full twenty years

Since my eyes last rested on the roof that sheltered my young head;

Yet I see it just as plainly as if but a week had

Since I became proficient in the art of picking For the farm was very rocky and we yearly used to

Sufficient stones from each old field to build a rod of

Yet 'tis not of farm or farm-house dear that I would sing to night-Those themes by other poets have been worn in tat

ters quite; But rather let the subject of my humble rythmic Be one that grander poets spurn, the big old-fash

Dear scene of many a high old romp when youthful

blood ran free, And the young folks did tall courting at the old-time husking bee.

I see it yet, in fancy, with its old and wheel-worn

The wooden latch, the hired man's name carved deeply in the door, The spacious mow upon the left, the manger on the

Where stood the old straw-cutter-how I used to dread its sight.

For there were cripples it had made—of these I hear Are drawing army pensions now—sharp agents put 'em through.

Again I hear the sound of flails upon the muffled The chickens scramble for the grains that reach the

Up in the loft a laying hen sings of a deed sublime, Unmindful though her daughter's bones were picked at dinner time;

While near a patient sister "sits," resolved to incu-An unprolific corn-cob and the hinges of a gate.

How very huge the old barn looked when viewed through boyish eyes,
Even Rome's big Coliseum seemed inferior in size;
And I used to think, when treading down the hay they pitched to me,

That that old mow should hold enough to last a cen-And I also thought, when near the roof, waist-deep

in scorching hay, That for weeks to come that mow would roast all eggs the hens might lay.

I see the iron grain scoop on which I "rode down

It leans confidingly against the old red fanning-And the worn half-bushel measure which we boys

Like circus men, by plastering our stocking feet with

Can save their bones and fall at times with the weight of eighty tons!

The staunch old structure ran with time a long and

For in spite of rain and hail storms, and lightningrods and wind, They found the timbers sound as when together they

were pinned; While the youth whose father, when a boy, of

wondered at its age, Now feebly plays an "old man's part" on life's un-—Detroit Free Press.

SANDY'S PARTNER.

hard, appealing to the law, to the people, sprouting out on both sides of his head, and him before he began his cursed life-destroy- of 'auld hornie,' in the book my grandmothing traffic, and though he was a coarse, hard | er taught me to read in. man, wholly given up to the spirit of this world, I did not at first despair of convincing

I'll give in, provided you'll do the same."

you—unnecessarily, that is. If you will agree to close your bar, I'll take your liquor off your hands, so you'll lose nothing." "What will you do with it?" he asked

Slyly.

"Pour it in the street; make liniment of No human

"I dare say, but I don't care to sell. Go

ahead and fight me. I'll fight fair if you

So we tried it, and as I said, I was beaten. The court upheld Sandy, and the majority of the voters refused to vote for prohibition, so I had to give in with the best possible grace, and turn my attention to other branches of temperance work.

Hence, I was surprised to hear it reported that Sandy had voluntarily closed his saloon, and it was with curiosity not mixed with skepticism, that I hastened to learn the truth. The saloon was closed, sure enough, and that fact was announced by a notice posted on the door. But Sandy was nowhere about, and no one else knew the reason for his sudden decision. Apparently the saloon keeper

"Well, Sandy," I said, "have you closed the saloon?"

"I should think you could see that," he answered, shortly.

you closed it for good?"

"Thought it wouldn't pay."

"Yes," I said, hesitating a little, "if you'll tell me what brought you round."

you get anything from it, use it for temper- them from the operations of the pickaxe,

I wish you would tell me all about it. I of Herod enclosed a larger space than its help me in my work.'

"So it was a dream?"

the evening. Of course I refused him.

spent with you,'

the books.' Last week the old barn vanished and a new one took away nere. Look at me and remember what only way I can forget what I have lost!'

You know how quickly news spreads in a | it pay, that's my own affair. I sell the liquor, | small town. As soon as anything unusual but you drink it, and whether you make that sented. It was a triple building, consisting,

""We're partners,' he said, chuckling; 'we both take pleasure and profit from sin of persuading him to abandon it. I had day, but the lake of fire and brimstone is a all through my fight against his saloon, which amount of devil's work yet. 'Woe be to Tribune. he was too sensible to take mortal offense at. him by whom the offense cometh,' that "You're doing what you have a right to doesn't touch us, Sandy, my boy. We don't do, and so am I," he said. "Beat me, and make sots or sinners. We only lay the trap, and 'they are drawn away of their own lusts "I'm bound to fight against the saloon," and enticed.' Go ahead, Sandy, and more I answered; "but I have no desire to annoy power to you. Keep your profit. I work for you, but I don't want pay of that kind. Give me the pleasure of exulting in your success. Ta! ta! See you later, partner! Guess I'll see you last of all, if you come to that!'

"And with a fiendish laugh he disappeared, it, or put it to some honest use. No human | and I-I either fainted or slipped down to being shall taste a drop of it, you may be the floor and woke up, for the next thing I knew I was lying on the floor, and it was past midnight.

"So I have closed the saloon, for I don't exactly like the idea of being the devil's

selling liquor."
"Well, Sandy," said I, "you have made a good beginning, and I only wish other saloon keepers would see that it is not to their interest to keep up their partnership with the father of evil. As for not being altogether converted to my way of thinking, all ask of you is to investigate. Come with me; come and see Rob Tipple's family, for instance, and you will agree that I am not as fanatically mistaken as you have been accustomed to think."—W. J. Chase, in Church

THE TEMPLE OF SOLOMON.

considerable importance. The work was ou closed it for good?"

| considerable importance. The work was mainer in which sit. Before it was bout four metres below sea-level took out a cigar and lit it. Before it was bout four metres below sea-level. closing of saloons was for good. But I've and discontinued some five years ago. If closed her to stay, if that's what you mean." carried out conscientiously now, it must add "That is for good, I am sure," I answered. "How came you to do it?"

"That is for good, I am sure," I answered. "How came you to do it?"

"That is for good, I am sure," I answered. "That is for goo raphy of the most interesting spot in the shoulders and turning to our client, said, world. In speaking of Solomon's Temple, "You see how it is, Mr. Wilson; there seems "But I tried to convince you of that, and it should be borne in mind that not one, couldn't. Who else has been laboring with but three, temples have been erected on this but three, temples have been erected on this Do you think it is ready? Perhaps we may site—the Temple of Solomon, that of Zerub- | get on better with the record afterward;" and "I can not say," he answered, mysteriously. "Do you stick by your offer to take the liquor off my hands?"

site—the remple of Solomon, that of Zerus, and to supper in an adjoining room Mr. Wilson and his counsel marched, with Mr. Webster as yet what may be the nature of the work at the head of the procession. undertaken by the Turkish authorities, but, in all probability, the restoration will include "I'd sooner give you the stock," he said; the later buildings of Zerubbabel and Herod. "take it, and do as you like with it; and if Indeed, it would be impossible to exclude since they must lie above any earlier struct- by unheeded as there streamed from him, in "Thank you, Sandy," I answered; "but ures, built on the same site. The building rapid succession, anecdotes, quotations, refreally want to know, Sandy, for it might predecessors, but in reality the Temple of practice, descriptions of the men who then Zerubbabel was repaired rather than rebuilt figured upon the scene, graphic accounts of "It would not help you," said Sandy; by Herod, so that we have principally to consoler was repaired rather than results of solemn even; sometimes grave, solemn even; sometimes pathetic; sometimes, and if you could marke it mould not be solemn even; sometimes pathetic; sometimes, and if you could marke it mould not be solemn even; sometimes pathetic; sometimes, and if you could marke it mould not be solemn even; sometimes grave, solemn even; sometimes pathetic; sometimes, and if you could not be solemn even; sometimes grave, solemn even; sometimes pathetic; sometimes, and if you could marke it mould not be solemn even; sometimes grave, solemn even; sometimes grave, solemn even; sometimes grave, solemn even; sometimes pathetic; sometimes, and if you could not be solemn even; sometimes grave, solemn even; sometimes pathetic; sometimes, and if you could not make people dream as I did, sider only two buildings, the solemn even; sometimes grave, solemn even; solemn even; sometimes grave, solemn even; solemn e and if you could, maybe it would not affect Solomon and Zerubbabel, or as they are genthem." Solomon and Zerubbabel, or as they are genthem. These two edifices did not quite agree in in a roar; then again moving his hearers al-"It must have been, and yet I can scarce- their arrangements and dimensions, but as most to tears. Sure of his company, he was y believe it yet. Listen and I'll tell you. their principal features were identical, the under no restraint, and seemed disposed to Last night I was staying in the bar-room till name of Solomon's Temple may be justly let his animal spirits run away with him, to pretty late—after turning out my latest cus- applied to the whole wass of ruins which lie forget the eminent lawyer and the great tomer, Rob Tipple, because he had no money, buried in the Haram, and is probably so in- statesman, to roll off the sixty-five years that and was bothering me for credit. I was tended to apply in the present announce then weighed upon him, and be a boy again. leaning against the bar, and I may have ment. In the eastern corner of this enclosdozed a little. Suddenly the door opened, and Seldrink, the drummer from the whole-known to Moslems as Kubbet es-Sukrah, or have been the social gatherings at which in sale dealer that supplies me, came in. I was the Dome of the Rock, is the most conspicu- my own and other lands I have been present rather surprised to see him, for I did not ex- ous public building in Jerusalem. The I have no such experience as that afforded pect him for a week yet, but I welcomed him, Haram occupies the southeastern portion of by the attempt at a consultation in the case and we had a drink together, and sat down the city and the Temple must have stood in of Wilson vs. Rousseau, in the year 1846. to talk over the state of the trade. We were the southwestern angle of this area. Ezra, looking over the books and calculating what supplies I'd need, when I turned my head and saw Rob Tipple coming in the door and how inferior it was to the former structure. The southwestern angle of this area. Early, the southwestern angle of this area. Early, the southwestern angle of this area. Early, when the argument came on, we fell into our proper places, and that Mr. Wilson gained how inferior it was to the former structure. and saw Rob Tipple coming in the door and how inferior it was to the former structure.

making for the bottle I had left on the coun- It might be inferred from this that its diter. I reached it first, and then he began to mensions were less magnificent than those of beg and whine for drink, as he had done in its predecessor. On the contrary, however, it was a third larger in size. The ornamen-"'Just a sip, Sandy,' he said, 'for old tation was doubtless less lavish, and this time's sake. Consider how much money I've | must have been the cause of the strong feelpent with you,'

"If you have spent your money, you evoked. The actual size of Solomon's Temhave had the drinks,' says I; 'we're square | ple is generally much overrated; the Temple | as far as that goes, barring your account on itself was not more than about 600 feet square, or about the size of the Great or Central "'It isn't the money altogether. Think Synagogue. This space afforded all the ac- the mere accumulation of teachings of It is strange how boys of eighty pounds and even of what else I have spent here. Think of commodation for worshipers that was re- others, to which, too often, only a lazy and the precious time wasted; of the health, quired, as the number of persons in the honor, principle, and good name all that Temple at one time was never very large, make life worth living, which I have thrown and even the visitions to Jerusalem on the threateningle dead new over numerous. The I was—look at my home and remember what Temple of Solomers was separated by a wide it was before you opened this saloon; and space from that paint of Agrippa's wall which look at me and my home now. All these was on the East of the city. When enlarged have I given for this cursed appetite for drink, which you refuse to gratify. Give it to me! Oh, give it to me, Sandy! Tis the ward its rocky to races formed one of the principal defenses of Jerusalem. There were "" Come, get out of here 'I said. 'I don't no entrances to this side of the temple, alwant to hear any such talk. I sold you the | though the Talmud meations an eastern gate. liquor, but it was you that made a sot of On the northwest side was the fortress of yourself. I have nothing to do with that. I | Antonia. Without an elaborate description pay for my liquor and my license, and run it would be almost impossible to give an idea the ordinary risk of business, and if I make of the magnificent spectacle which the temple, as enlarged by Herod, must have presooner than many, because I had worked to get that saloon closed—worked long and it was Satan bimself. There were horns hung the famous golden vine which grew hard, appealing to the law, to the people, sprouting out on both sides of his head, and like a natural vine by means of the liberal and to Sandy himself. I knew Sandy—knew he looked for all the world like the picture offerings that were made of it. The roof was covered with sharp golden spikes, to prevent the birds from settling on it and defiling it. The stone work was marble of a dazzling brightness. Viewed from the Mount him of the sinfulness of liquor-selling, and and misery. We'll have to pay for it some of Olives which directly faced its eastern side it shone in the sun like "a mount of snow even kept up a sort of friendliness for him long way off yet, and there's time to do any fretted with golden pinnacles."—The Jewish

A CURIOUS CONSULTATION.

When the railroad was opened for travel between Baltimore and Washington, I saw Mr. Webster frequently; but it was not until we were both employed in the important case of Wilson vs. Rousseau, in the Supreme Court, that i was again brought into professional relations with him. Our client, Mr. James G. Wilson, had no less than seven counsel-Mr. Webster, Mr. William H. Seward, Mr. Reverdy Johnson, Mr. Phelps, of Vermont, Mr. Henderson, of Louisiana, Mr. Hall, of Washington, and myself. The Court had consented to our dividing the points—two speaking to each. But the difficulty was to get us all together for consultation. At last, partner. I ain't altogether converted to temperance yet, but I don't feel right about selling liquor."

in despair of succeeding otherwise, Mr. Wilson invited us to a supper at the National Hotel. at nine o'clock, with the understanding that a consultation would take place at eight. It was not until half past eight, how-ever, that Mr. Webster called us to order, stated the object of the meeting, and complimented out host for his excellent judgment as displayed in the means adopted for securing the attendance of his professional advisers. Turning then to Mr. Seward, he aid, "And now, Brother Seward, you will Tyner, the First Assistant Postmaster Genbegin with reiding the record." Records in eral, as he strolled along the beach at Atlanthose days were not printed, as now, but tic City. "At that time I thought it noth-

would be ready. Mr. Seward, however, be- I cured myself by a mere accident. On gan with the formal heading, and was going day, while crossing the ocean, I had a sever given by the Sultan Abdul Hamid to resume on when interrupted by a burst of laughter, spell of sea-sickness. I went up on deck in overy has been made. The brothe "Yes, but what I want to know is, have the restoration of Solomon's Temple is of which was not quieted by the grave judicial the hope that the fresh air would act as do have found a well-preserved is manner in which Mr. Wilson called for order, reviver. Mechanically, as was my habit, Flephas antiquus; it was lying at to be no alterntaive but to begin with supper.

There was more than one good talker at the table, and for awhile the conversation was general. It was not long, however, before we were all listening to Mr. Webster.

He was "i' the vein," and the hours flew erences to his boyhood, incidents in his early and by no means unfrequently, quaint, droll and humorous; sometimes setting the table I believe I am the sole survivor of that merry

I ought to add that, somehow or other,

Magazine for February.

WHY SELF-MADE MEN SUCCEED.

Self-made men are more certain than others of success in life for the reason that, so to speak, they are more thoroughly made—that is to say, with them, the formation of character is more solid, because it is the result of a severe discipline, of a determined will, of a settled purpose. It is not drowsy attention has been given.

The self-made man starts at the bottom. He not only has to learn by himself how to second the stoop and rugged stairs before him, but he has to rack his brain how to construct the stairs themselves, by which he shall ascend.

Hence he understands more accurately than another all the conditions of success. His attention becomes more fixed. His thoughts habitually concentrate on whatever he undertakes. His judgment is matured by the necessity imposed on him for its constant exercise. He is wary and watchful, and robust in all his being, as the gymnast by constant exercise excels in the development of muscle.

Hence it is that the community feel greater confidence in self-made men. There is a happens, there are always people ready to carry the news about, so that one can not long escape hearing of it. So it is not strange that when Sandy McNeil announced his intention of closing his saloon, half the town heard of it before night. I heard of it before night self-made men are, on the whole, the safest to be intrusted with undertakings. The stuff of which they are made has been tested, and has been found to be of the durable

THE DANGER OF WINE.

I had a widow's son in my care. He was heir to a great estate. He went through the different stages of college, and finally left with a good moral character and bright prospect. But, during the course of his education he had heard the sentiment advanced, which he supposed correct, that the use of wines was not only admissable, but a real auxiliary to the temperance cause. After he had left college, for a few years he continued respectful to me. At length, he became reserved. One night he rushed unceremoniously into my room, and his appearance terms, and reference to actual clients in your own told the dreadful secret. He said he came State, or county, address—C. A. SNOW & Co. to talk with me. He had been told during Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C. his senior year that it was safe to drink wine, and by that idea he had been ruined. I asked him if his mother knew this. He said no; he had carefully concealed it from her. I asked him if he was such a slave that he could not abandon the habit. "Talk not to me about slavery," he said, "I am ruined; and before I go to bed I shall quarrel with the bar-keeper of the Tontine for brandy of gin to save my burning thirst."

In one month this young man was in his grave. It went to my heart. Wine is the cause of ruin to a great proportion of the young men of our country.—Prof. Goodrich.

I was a most inveterate smoker," said Judge were engrossed on folio cap paper, and in this particular case the record was a heavy pile of manuscript, which Mr. Seward rested on his lap, and which would have taken sev
were engrossed on folio cap paper, and in ing to get through with ten cigars a day, and the last annual scouring.

CHAS. H. STEVENS, JR., GEO. W. TERRI,

CHAS. HARTSHORN, DAVID CONDERMANT at the last annual scouring.

WM. RICHARDSON, F. D. SHERWOOD, W. TERRI,

Often I exceeded that number. The practice played the mischief with my health, but, do

on his lap, and which would have taken sev
what I could the habit stuck to me and I had gone away to avoid questioning, but I was too much interested to let the matter rest, so I posted off to hunt him up. Finally I found him.

The who is false to the present duty breaks a thread in the loom, and will see the effect when the weaving of a life-time is unraveled.

The who is false to the present duty breaks pile of manuscript, which Mr. Seward rested played the mischief with my health, but, do on his lap, and which would have taken sevwhen the weaving of a life-time is unraveled.

The who is false to the present duty breaks pile of manuscript, which Mr. Seward rested played the mischief with my health, but, do on his lap, and which would have taken sevwhent I could, the habit stuck to me, and I when the weaving of a life-time is unraveled.

The who is false to the present duty breaks a theavy pile of manuscript, which Mr. Seward rested played the mischief with my health, but, do on his lap, and which would have taken sevwhat I could, the habit stuck to me, and I when the weaving of a life-time is unraveled.

The who is false to the present duty breaks a heavy pile of manuscript, which Mr. Seward rested played the mischief with my health, but, do on his lap, and which would have taken sevwhat I could, the habit stuck to me, and I when the weaving of a life-time is unraveled.

The who is false to the present duty breaks a heavy pile of manuscript, which Mr. Seward rested played the mischief with my health, but, do on his lap, and which would have taken sev-played the mischief with my health, but, do on his lap, and which would have taken sev-played the mischief with my health, but, do on his lap, and which would have taken sev-played the mischief with my health, but, do on his lap, and which would have taken sev-played the mischief with my health, but, do on his lap, and which would have taken sev-played the mischief with my health, but, do on his lap, and which would have taken sev-played the mischief with my health, but, do on his lap, and which would have taken sev-played the mischief with my h

A CURE FOR SMOKERS.—"A few years ago

more than twenty minutes before supper tuous where tobacco was concerned. "We whiffs are enough to turn me upside down four metres (over 13 feet). If you happen to know anybody who want to let up on the habit, just advise him t take a weed and a dose of sea-sickness to gether, and I warrant you he will be an antilis intention of endeavoring to or tobacco man ever afterward."—Philadelphi

HE DRINKS.

the rest. Let him become captive of the tates that no other instruments the wine-cup and he is the captive of all other inary barometer and thermon vices. No man ever runs drunkenness alone That is one of the carrion crowns that goes eeded. with a flock. If that beak is ahead you may know that the other beaks follow. In other words, strong drink unbalances and de thrones and makes him the prey of all the appetites that choose to alight upon his soul. burial-places, dating from the pe There is not a piece of sin upon this conne ancient Sicilians had already be tinent but finds its chief abettor in the the Italian tribes, but before places of inebriety. There is a drinking lonization had begun. Their arr place before it or behind it, or a bar over or a bar under it. The officer said to me that night, "You see how they escape legand Girgenti. In the neighborho penalty; they are licensed to sell liquor. verns are numerous remains o Then I thought within myself the court nildings and other proofs of the ex that licenses the sale of intoxicating liquors, ancient, populous colony. licenses gaming houses, licenses libertinism licenses diseases, licenses death, licenses a crimes, all suffering, all disaster, all woes IRON RAILROAD TIES. - The It is the Legislature and courts that swing st and scarcity of tie timber are wide open this grinding, roaring, stupendous ntion to the question of using iron gate of the lost.—Talmage.

T ESSON LEAVES,

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AT Leghorn, an interesting geole

Mr. J. A. WESTROOD OLIVER ha nternational Association for the of f hail storms, and wishes any who sted in meteorology to communi im at the London Institution, Tell me a young man drinks and I know ircus, E. C., London, Eng.

> NEAR Caltanisetta, Sicily, a seri ns have been discovered, which ar similar to the tombs at Panteli

> ntion to the question of using iron tute. Although this material ccessfully employed in Europe me, the first iron ties ever rolle merican continent were, accordin ailway Age, turned out at a Wes e other day. The ties weigh 74 e six feet long (though they can y desired length), and in shape a te the letter U, or a trough with each edge. It is believed that manufactured for about \$2 each

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> RIED APPLES.—At present we rope about 6,000,000 pounds of hen exposed to sulphur fumes, all fermentation, and then to a blast of air, which reduces it its original weight. The sulph on prevents the fruit from 1 , and after drying it is almost when first cut. Simple as is the sts about twice as much as di t in the sun, but such is the ght and flavor that it is prefer porated apples sell to-day in the

> SAUTIFUL PHOTOGRAPHIC PR one with little trouble, as follow ammonia citrate of iron, and half pint of water, then dissolve russiate of potash in another ater, and pour both into one ch must be kept in the dark. C r with this solution, evenly, by sh or sponge, and dry in th ing arranged the article to be co his paper in a feeble light, cov to keep it in place, and exposi for, say two minutes, the time apon circumstances. Then was horoughly in water, and the fi ar in white on a beautiful blue. taste, very fine effects may be p process is used very extensively opies of working drawings for s

drains leading from the Phil yielded about \$1,000 worth of

where tobacco was concerned. "Well red myself by a mere accident. One while crossing the ocean, I had a severe sare enough to turn me upside down four metres (over 13 feet). n happen to know anybody who wants up on the habit, just advise him to co man ever afterward."—Philadelphia

HE DRINKS.

is one of the carrion crowns that goes eeded. a flock. If that beak is ahead you may strong drink unbalances and dees and makes him the prey of all the before it or behind it, or a bar over it bar under it. The officer said to me licenses the sale of intoxicating liquors, ses gaming houses, licenses libertinism ses diseases, licenses death, licenses al open this grinding, roaring, stupendous of the lost.—Talmage.

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Popular Science.

AT Leghorn, an interesting geological disof sea-sickness. I went up on deck in overy has been made. The brothers Orlanhope that the fresh air would act as go have found a well-preserved skeleton of er. Mechanically, as was my habit, Flephas antiquus; it was lying at a depth of out a cigar and lit it. Before it was bout four metres below sea-level. Prof. consumed the sickness came on medleneghini, of Pisa, superintended the exca-Ugh! it makes me pale to think of n now. Anyhow, overboard went the ation, and announces that the tusks are and from that day to this a couple of retty straight, and have the enormous length

a weed and a dose of sea-sickness to MR. J. A. WESTROOD OLIVER has notified ir, and I warrant you he will be an antilis intention of endeavoring to organize an aternational Association for the observation hail storms, and wishes any who are intersted in meteorology to communicate with im at the London Institution, Finsbury I me a young man drinks and I know ircus, E. C., London, Eng. Mr. Oliver est. Let him become captive of the tates that no other instruments than an orcup and he is the captive of all other inary barometer and thermometer are

that the other beaks follow. In other NEAR Caltanisetta, Sicily, a series of cavns have been discovered, which are evidentites that choose to alight upon his soul. burial-places, dating from the period when e is not a piece of sin upon this con he ancient Sicilians had already been ousted t but finds its chief abettor in the the Italian tribes, but before the Greek s of inebriety. There is a drinking planization had begun. Their arrangement similar to the tombs at Pantelica, Acri, night, "You see how they escape legand Girgenti. In the neighborhood of the lty; they are licensed to sell liquor." everns are numerous remains of ancient thought within myself the court aiddings and other proofs of the existence of ancient, populous colony.

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ne direction as the heavens, and the mechsm will cause the revolution of a seat for astronomers. The dimensions of the ving platform are 1 metre by 2. The apetitors are to employ either a falling ISTORY OF CONFERENCE.—REV. JAMES ght or a gas engine as motor. In this case BAILEY has left a few copies of the Histor motor must be placed outside at a distance.

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and reference to actual clients in your own. ammonia citrate of iron, and dissolve ate, or county, address—C. A. SNOW & Co. half pint of water, then dissolve a posite Patent Office, Washington, D. C. prussiate of potash in another half-pint ater, and pour both into one bottle, ch must be kept in the dark. Coat sized pr with this solution, evenly, by means of ish or sponge, and dry in the dark. ng arranged the article to be copied uphis paper in a feeble light, cover with to keep it in place, and expose to sunfor, say two minutes, the time depend-ITIZENS NATIONAL BANKApon circumstances. Then wash the pahoroughly in water, and the figure will ar in white on a beautiful blue ground. taste, very fine effects may be produced. process is used very extensively in makopies of working drawings for shop use.

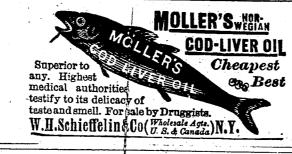
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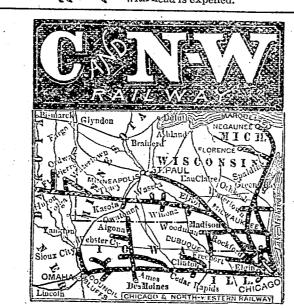
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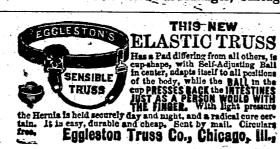
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EASTWARD.	

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STATIONS.	No. 8‡	No. 12*	No. 4*	No. 6
<i>Leave</i> 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 PM 12.00 "
Leave Hornellsville Arrive at Elmira Binghamton Port Jervis	1.25 рм 2.59 "	10.53 "	1.58 " 3.44 "	1.50 PM 4.30 " 7.30 "
New York	10.00 рм	7.25 AM	11.25 ам	

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5.00 A. M., except Sundays, from Dunkirk, stopping at Sheridan 5.23, Forestville 5.40, Smith's Mills 5.57, Perrysburg 6.30, Dayton 6.55, Cattaraugus 7.53, Little Valley 8.43, Salamanca 9.25, Great Valley 9.56, Carrollton 10.20, Vandalia, 10.46, Allegany 11.20, Olean 11.55 A. M., Hinsdale 12.30, Cuba 1.25, Friendship 3.03, Belvidere 3.30, Belmont 3.52, Scio 4.17, Wellsville 5.55, Andover 6.52, Alfred 7.42, Almond 8.10, and arriving at Hornellsville at 8.35 P. M. 5.42 A. M., daily, from Friendship, stopping at Belvidere 6.00, Belmont 6.25, Scio 6.43, and arriving at Wellsville 7.10 A. M

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

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

WESTWARD. STATIONS. No. 3* | No. 5 | No. 29 | No. 1 New York 7.00 PM 6.00 PM 7.15 PM 9.00 AM Port Jervis Hornellsville S.10 AM 5.10 AM 12.50 PM 8.55 PM Wellsville 9.18 AM 6.07 AM 2.15 PM 9.57 PM 7.22 " 4.07 " 10.49 " Olean 4.07 " 11.15 " 11.09 " 7.50 " 5.02 " 11.39 " Carrollton 5.13 " Great Valley Arrive at 8.00 " 5.17 " 11.50 " Salamanca 11.52 AM ...... 5.50 PM 12.20 AM Little Valley

1.30 PM ..... 7.55 " 2.10 " Dunkirk ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS WESTWARD. 12.25 P. M., daily, except Sunday, from Hornells-ville, stopping at Almond 12.36, Alfred 12.46, An-dover 1.05, Wellsville 1.24, Cuba 2.22, Olean 2.50, Carrollton 3.30, Great Valley 3.40, and all stations, arriving at Salamanca at 6 P. M.

4.15 A. M., except Sundays, from Hornellsville, stopping at Almond 4.40, Alfred 5.00, Andover 5.54, Wellsville 7.25, arriving at Dunkirk at 7.35 P. M. 4.00 P. M., daily, from Hornellsville, stops at all stations, arriving at Salamanca 10.50 P. M. Sunday, Train 1 will run between Salamanca and

Dunkirk; Train 29 will make the stops of Train 9. * Daily. It Daily, except Monday.

Arrive at

BRADFORD BRANCH

y		WESTWARD.					
-	STATIONS.					21.	
h A	Leave Carrollton Arrive at	A. M. 9.20	P. M. 8.30	P. M. 4.10	P. M. 11.50	Р. м. 8.22	Р. м. 11.30
	Bradford  Leave	10.03	9.30	4.51	12.35	9.00	1.20
	Bradford	10.45		4.55	1.05		
<u>ا</u>	Custer City Arrive at	11.10	••••	5.07	1.20	••••	• • • • •
	Buttsville	12.25		5.45			

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

EASTWARD.

STATIONS.		20.				
Leave Buttsville	A. M. 6.30		A. M. 8.40	Р. М.	P. M.	
Custer City Arrive at	7.18		9.35	1.30	3.14	••••
Bradford Leave	7.35	A W		1.45		-
Bradford Arrive at	7.45	6.20	10.03		4.15	
Carrollton	8.30	6.55	10.45	3.20	4.55	7.20

3.30 P. M., daily, except Sundays, from Bradford, stops at Kendall 3.34, Limestone 3.44, and arrives at 7.30 P. M., except Sundays, from Buttsville, stopping at all stations, arriving at Bradford 8.30 P. M.

Trains 17, 18, 20 and 21 run daily. Passengers can leave Titusville at 8.00 A. M., and arrive at Bradford 11.35 A. M. Leave Bradford 3.30 P. M., and arrive at Titusville 7.30 P. M.

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Contributions for this department are solicited and may be addressed to the President or Secretary.

### INTERNATIONAL LESSONS, 1882.

FIRST QUARTER.

Dec. 31, 1881. The Beginning of the Gospel. Mark 1: 1-13. Jan. 7, 1882. Jesus in Galilee. Mark 1:*14-28. Jan. 14. Power to Heal. Mark 1: 29-45. Jan. 21. Power to Forgive. Mark 2: 1-17. Jan. 28. The Pharisees Answered. Mark 2: 18-28; 3: 1-5 Feb. 4. Christ and his Disciples. Mark 3: 6-19. Feb. 11. Christ's Foes and Friends. Mark 3: 20-35. Feb. 18. Parable of the Sower. Mark 4: 1-20. Feb. 25. The Growth of the Kingdom. Mark 4: 21-34.

March 11. Power over Evil Spirits. Mark 5: 1-20. March 18. Power over Disease and Death. Mark 5: 21-43.

March 4. Christ Stilling the Tempest. Mark 4

X.—CHRIST STILLING THE TEMPEST.

BY J. J. WHITE.

For Sabbath-day, March 4.

SCRIPTURE LESSON.—MARK 4: 35-41. (Old Version.)

the same day, | 35 when the even was come, he saith unto them, Let us pass over unto the other side. 36. And when they had sent away the multitude, they took him even as he was in the ship. And there were al-so with him other little ships. 37. And there arose a great storm of wind, and the wave beat into the ship, so that it

38. And he was in the hind-er part of the ship, asleep on a pillow: and they awake him, and say unto him, Mas-ter, carest thou not that we

39. And he arose, and re-buked the wind, and said un-to the sea, Peace, be still. And the wind ceased, and there was a great calm.
40. And he said unto them, Why are ye so fearful? how is it that ye have no faith? 41. And they feared exceedingly, and said one to another, What manner of man is this, that even the wind and the sea obey him?

And on that day, when even was come, he saith unto them, Let us go over 36 unto the other side. And leaving the multitude, they take him with them, even And other boats were with 37 him. And there ariseth a great storm of wind, and the waves beat into the boat, insomuch that th 38 boat was now filling. And he himself was in the stern, asleep on the cushion: and they awake him, and say unto him, Master, carest thou not that we perish? And he awoke, and rebuked the wind, and said unto the sea, Peace, be still. And the wind ceased, and there was a great calm. And he said unto them. Why are ye fearful? have ye not yet faith? And they feared exceedingly, and said one to another, Who then is this, that even the wind and the sea obey him?

CENTRAL TRUTH.—The omnipotent and gracious Lord Jesus.

Psa. 29: 1-11.

DAILY READINGS. 4. Psa. 65: 1-13.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"He maketh the storm a calm, so that the waves thereof are still."—Psa. 107: 29.

PLACE.—On the Sea of Galilee.

OUTLINE.

I. The embarking. v. 85, 86. II. The storm. v. 37, 38. III. The calm. v. 39, 40.

IV. The man. v. 41.

QUESTIONS

The word "even" means the latter part of the day. What had been the labors and experiences of the Lord Jesus that day? What were the circumstances of the embarking? What became of the "other boats?" What was the nature of this storm? Was Such a storm unusual there? As far as any human power was concerned, what was the situation of the disciples at this time? What circumstance in this event exhibits the humanity of our Lord? Was Jesus subject to physical frailty and weariness, and did he need rest and sleep, just like other men? Was his sleeping at this time any evidence of carelessness or unconcern on his part for his disciples? In this calm reposing amid great danger, was there in his mind any element other than simply as a man trusting in God? Was there anything different in this trust from that which may, and ought to be, exercised by any or all? What evidence have we from this event that Christ was God? Was it a new thing for him to control the elements of nature? See John 1:1-3, and Gen. 1:1. As to superiority, what relation do the laws of matter, mind, and spirit, sustain to each other? What is the highest of all laws and forces? What was the state of the disciples' minds during this storm, and wherein did they sin? What was their thought when, at his word, the storm became a great calm? What influence would the whole circumstance likely have over them? Is there anything typical in this event? Do you believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, and fully trust him? Is he the controlling influence of your heart and life?

#### COMMENTS.

I. The embarking. v. 35, 36. And on that day. The day had been a very busy one for our Lord. He had healed a demoniac, met the accusations of his family and the Pharisees, had delivered some discourses during the day, and then, going to the sea-side, delivered the long discourse, portions of which are given in the previous part of this chapter. He then had to do with half-hearted followers: afterwards, late in the day, he, with his disciples, crossed over the sea. When even was come. Literally, "in the latter part of the day." He saith unto them, Let us go over unto the other side. As long as the multitudes, in their great needs, were before Christ, he was not able to refrain from healing their sick, and preaching the Word to them; hence, in order to get rest, he must get away from them. And leaving the multitude, they take him with them, even as he was, in the boat. Some despise the thought of taking Jesus the Christ with them in their boat out upon the sea of life and experience; some neglect to take him, or put it off to some future time; others would like to take him first rate, but they prefer fixing him up a little; he and his law and religion (do not exactly suit them, and they would have some things changed. But the disciples took him even as he was, and it was a blessed thing they did, for he proved to be their salvation and comfort. And other boats were with him. What was the experience or conduct of these boats and their occupants, in the subsequent gale, is doubtless unknown. Peradventure, they followed until they saw the gathering storm, and hastily beat back to the shore. There are many ready to follow Christ and his cause on pleasant waters, but when the sea becomes rough and boisterous, and the winds and Savior.

tides are adverse, they turn back. But only those, who, with him, go through the storm, ever experience the calm and reach the farther shore.

II. The storm. v. 37, 38. And there ariseth a great storm of wind. This was a hurricane with clouds and thick darkness, and not an unusual occurrence on that sea. And the waves beat into the boat, insomuch that the boat was now filling. This may be used as a very expressive figure of many or most or all of life's experiences. And he himself was in the stern, asleep on the cushion. This was the ordinary boat cushion. And they awake him, and say unto him, Master [Teacher], carest thou not that we perish? To all appearance, as far as any mere human power or help was concerned, these men and disciples were lost. And such is the situation of men and also Christians in a spiritual aspect. Without divine interference and help, all are lost; every boat will go down. However, in their extremity, these men sought help from him who had abundant power to save. So it is our privilege in our emergencies to seek him now. "Carest thou not that we perish?" Some think they discover in this question the element of unkindness and complaint; but the Lord himself charges them with only fear and unbelief. If they sinned on this occasion, this was their sin.

III. The calm. v. 39, 40. And he awoke, and rebuked the wind. As we understand it, "rebuked" would seem somewhat harsh in this connection. The primary idea of the Greek word is lay a value upon, to honor. The storm was doubt less in accordance with the laws of nature, and the Lord would hardly find fault with the workings of his own laws. He honored the storm, honored his laws and their workings, but determined their limit subjected them to his will, put upon them his restraint. Some see in this storm an attempt on the part of Satan to destroy the whole Christian Church at a sweep. But if this had been the work of the devil, our Lord would have "rebuked" him, and not the wind. However, it is hardly probable that Satan had anything to do with it. It was rather the hand of God in order that his glory might be made manifest both in the storm and in the Word | a chain of cities, and palaces, and Roman that controlled it. And he said unto the sea, Peace, be still. Comments on this passage are quite out of the question. We have but to bring ourselves in thought near to the circumstance; and as we hear that wonderful word, we uncover our bowed heads and reverence him. And the wind ceased, converged from the east and the west, the and there was a great calm. Calm, still- various peoples of Europe and Asia met ness of wind and wave, coupled with the idea of together for business and pleasure. cheerfulness. A great calm. There was perfect stillness of wind and wave, and a perfect cheerfulness. This experience of the early Christian Church may be a type or illustration of the after experience of his people. If so, there are some very precious most of his mighty works. The little lake, thoughts shadowed forth: a. If the church has a rough and stormy experience, it is not necessarily the fed by Winter torrents and the vast volume of work of Satan, but the hand of God, showing forth his great glory. b. Christ's people have no experiences to which he is a stranger. He was tossed upon the same waves with his disciples was in the storm with them, and with them encountered the same peril. c. Through the power and blessing of our Lord, out of the great storm there comes the great calm. There may be great tribulations, but after them will come great peace, perfect rest, perfect cheerfulness. And he said unto them, Why in by the hills and sunk down two hundred are ye fearful? have ye not yet faith? | and fifty feet below the Mediterranean, was During the storm, the danger, and the great excite- | liable to sudden gusts of wind and rain, such ment, is no time to teach or to learn; but after the storm, after the manifestations of power and glory, after the danger is past, because of a mighty deliverance, in the calm; the Lord Jesus teaches, and his disciples learn the lesson of courage and faith.

exceedingly (literally, feared a great fear; idea of dismay), and said one to another, Who then is this, that even the wind and the sea obey him? This sentence directs the thought especially to him whom these men seemed to regard as a strange and wonderful man. So we think of him: a. As man. As a man, he became tired just like other men, and sought rest away from the multitude. As a man, he slept in the stern of the boat. As a man, he trusted n God and reposed calmly amid great danger. In this trust there was doubtless no other element than may, and ought, to characterize any and every man. As man he slept, and as man he awoke, and saw his and his disciples' danger. b. As God. He spake, and the wind and the sea obeyed him. Such power Word was God. The same was in the beginning with God. All things were made by him, and without him was not anything made that hath been made." So this manifestation was no new power. He was simply governing his own creation. Matter has its existence and its laws. Superior to matter and its laws is spirit and its powers; but above all existences and forces and laws is He. He is above all things, and the center and controlling power of all law. "All things have been created through him, and unto him; and he is before all things, and in him all things consist." Col. 1: 17. In view of all this, what a comfort that "He is the head of the body, the Church." Col. 1: 18. He himself said 'All power is given unto me in heaven and in earth; go ye therefore," &c. In him would I trust; him would I have the controlling force of my heart and life.

FOR THE BLACKBOARD.

JESUS

THE Alfred Centre Sabbath-school rejoices in the fact that twenty-eight of its members have been baptized and received into the church within the last two weeks. Many others are seeking and finding Jesus as their

CHRIST STILLING THE TEMPEST.

The weary Lord, with toil o'erspent, By Galilee's blue quiet, Calls for a ship at day's descent, Across the lake they ply it; And followers come with laboring oar, All making for the further shore.

The craft is frail; He minds it not; On rudest of all pillows He sinks to sleep upon the spot. By over-whelming billows, In sudden squall the boat is filled, The rowers' hearts with fear are thrilled.

"We perish, Master! Car'st thou naught?"
Then rose the Lord, who slumbered, To heed the cry so terror-fraught, Rebuked the storm; dismembered, The surging waves fell in a lull, The calm was great, the silence full.

There is a ship where Christ sails on, Embarked with each disciple, He, very God, who once was man, Great Captain archetypal! Though perils threatened, tempests roared, The Church rides safe while He's aboard! I. F. K.

#### GALILEE.

The Sea of Galilee at the time of Christ was a charming lake of deep, clear, cold water, embosomed among the hills. On the east the limstone rocks rose up from the water's edge, with only an occasional ribbon of beach, like a mighty wall, and then spread out into wide-sweeping downs, called the hills of Bashan. On the north were some openings of arable land covered with grass and flowers, on which reclined the gathered thousands when Christ fed them with loaves and fishes. On the west, and extending partly around the north, was a wide, smooth beach rising gradually up to the terraces and steep hills of Galilee. On this beautiful strip of land was villas. Here was the home of the Herods, the courts of the nobles, and the marts of commerce. In this busiest place, in "Galilee of the Nations," where the Roman roads

In these cities and along this shore, among the throngs of people that gathered there, our Lord spent much of his time and did scarce fourteen miles long by seven in width, water from the upper Jordan, from the melting of the snows or Mount Hermon, was clear and cold, and two hundred feet deep. In its cool depths sported abundance of the best of fish, and two hundred fishing boats plied its waters and made it the lively scene of business and pleasure. But this beautiful lake, shut as dashed down upon it when the disciples cried out to the sleeping Savior, "Lord, save us; we perish."

One feature of this fair lake can never be IV. The man. v. 41. And they feared forgotten by all travelers who have seen it. On the western shore, little tongues of land extend out into the deep water, forming semicircles of smooth beach, where tens of thousands could stand and listen to the words of the Savior as he spoke to them from the little boat. To such a congregation, gathered on the shore, the parables which form our present Sabbath-school lessons were addressed.

ANCIENT story records these words of a Grecian orator: "I looked around my audience, and they had dwindled away-one only remained. But that one was Plato; and manifested on his part was no new thing. Moses this was enough for me." Teacher, your says, "In the beginning, God created the heavens class may be small to-day. Perhaps a single and the earth." John says, "In the beginning was boy or girl sits before you. But that one the Word, and the Word was with God, and the has an immortal soul. You may well bring to your service all your art in instruction and your best resources of knowledge. The d vine Master with his lone auditor at the well of Sychar will furnish the undying stimulus of his example.—Our Bible Teacher.

> A FOREIGN MISSIONARY tells that having | and 12½ cents bid. We quote: peen much annoyed by the offensiveness of tobacco-users at the communion table he fell upon the expedient of inviting them to sit in a separate group during that service. The result was a considerable reform, some of the chiefs deciding to lay aside their filthy habit. Could not some plan be suggested for a like principle applicable to churches and Sabbath-schools among enlightened and civilized people?—Our Bible Teacher.

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#### SPECIAL NOTICES.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY FOR SALE.—Irving Saunders offers for sale his Photograph Gallery, situated at Alfred Centre, N. Y. Write for particulars. A good chance for a Sabbath-keeper.

CARD OF THANKS.—To our many kind friends, who gave us such a complete surprise on the twentysixth anniversary of our marriage, Feb. 13th, and bestowed on us so many beautiful presents, we would return our sincere and heartfelt thanks.

> I. M. Lewis, A. M. Lewis.

#### WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Review of the New York market for butter, cheese etc., for the week ending Feb. 18th, reported for the RECORDER, by David W. Lewis & Co., Pro duce Commission Merchants, No. 85 and 87 Broad Street, New York. Marking plates furnished

BUTTER.—Receipts for the week were 21,032 pack ages; exports, 969 packages. The week has seen foreign exchange continued at a gold shipping point, further exports of gold, and a partial collapse in the price of stocks, grain, provisions and cotton. Butter, however, on account of extreme scarcity, has held its own, and has been courting half a dollar per pound pretty sharp, and almost come it. Cheese are at the 13 cents for top export price—weighed down a little by long-held sharp early made stock; but holders of fine Fall makes are comforted by the belief that the high price of butter will keep back the make of new cheese at least a month longer than last year, and thereby let the cheese market out clean. There commences to be a trifling receipt of new dairy butter, which sells quickly. 47 and even 48 cents were bid on 'change for extra Western creameries, 40 cents for extra fresh dairy, 42 @ 43 cents for extra imitation creamery, and 35 cents for extra fresh factory. An invoice of fine Western creamery was sold to arrive next week at 46 cents. 55 firkins New York State Cortlant county dairy butter brought 38 cents; a little Lewis county dairy, 15 tubs, old and stale, brought 26 cents; 44 firkins Western factory hash brought same price; 100 tubs last Summer Iowa dairy, rancid, brought 17 cents; 170 tubs Western factory, old and strong, went at 15½ cents, and the market closes keyed up a little above concert pitch, but without State dairy stock, and floors bare for arrivals of new butter. We quote:

Creamery, fine new milch make.........46 @47 fresh, fair to choice.......42 @45 summer firkins.......35 @40 Dairy butter, finely made, fresh...........38 @42 fair to choice, fresh......30 @35 sour, cheesy or rancid .....14 @20 

CHEESE.—Receipts for the week were 9,340 boxes; exports, 17,112 boxes. Quite a portion of the shipments are said to be consignments hence for owner's account, and the market was dull and generally weak. As stock is selected from, finest qualities tend to more firmness and lower grades accumulating are pressed for sale. Rock Spring factory cheddar shape, full cream August make were offered at 8 cents; find September and October offered at 12½ @ 13 cents. We quote:

 Fall make, fine full cream.
 — @ 13

 " fair to good.
 10 @ 121

 Early make, fair to good.
 8 @ 11

 Factory, partly skimmed.
 6 @ 10

 " poor skims.
 2 @ 5

Eggs.—The demand has increased and receipts failed to keep up, so that prices close 1@2cents per dozen dearer than they left off last week. Fresh near-by stock sold at 29 @ 30 cents; Western firsts were offered at 28½ cents, and 28 cents bid; seller the month offered at 25 cents, 24 cents bid; 300 to 400 barrels seller having all March to deliver in sold in 50 barrel lots at 17½ cents; 13½ cents were bid for all April; 100 barrels were sold, seller to have up to June 1st to deliver in, at 12½ cents; 500 barrels, or any part of 500, were offered on same terms at 13 cents,

BEESWAX.—Pure wax, 23 @ 24c. BEANS.—We quote:

Marrows, per bushel, 62 lbs., prime..\$4 00 @\$4 40 "fair to good, 3 50 @ 3 78 choice..... ... 3 25 @ 3 50 DRIED FRUITS.—We quote:

Evaporated apples, ring cut, choice......11 @131 fair to good......10 @12 State and Western, quarter apples...... 6 @ Apples, North Carolina, sliced.......... 6 @ 9 Peeled peaches, evaporated......33 @35 

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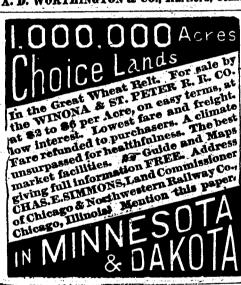
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