

The Sabbath Recorder.

PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY.

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

TERMS—\$2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

VOL. XXXIX.—NO. 1.

ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., FIFTH-DAY, JANUARY 4, 1883.

WHOLE NO. 1978.

The Sabbath Recorder.

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

THE FAMILY BIBLE.

Written for Mrs. Martha P. Emerson, whose family Bible was burned, with all her household possessions, last November.

BY MRS. M. E. H. EVERETT.

Oh! not, cold world, these tearful eyes
That toward the past are turning,
For the dear treasure, snatched away
By the swift fire-fiend, yearning.

Oh, sacred volume of the Word!
For years the guest abiding,
That cheered us with its promises,
And led us by its guiding.

When first the household altar stood,
Reared to the Lord of glory,
That household's head, with reverent lips,
From thee read love's sweet story.

And year by year, with pious care,
At evening's blest returning,
We sought again those precious truths,
And kept our lamp still burning.

When wasting fever laid him low,
From the same blessed pages
I led him to the healing stream,
Pure from the Rock of Ages.

And when they covered with the clay
Those dear eyes closed forever,
I learned in thee, the widow's God
Would turn and leave her never!

I gathered round the Holy Book
The babes to me confided;
The Father of the fatherless
Our daily bread provided.

I read on blessed Sabbaths still
Of all his tender caring,
And how the many-mansioned home
His mercy is preparing.

The branches of our household tree
Were penned within its cover—
Dear names, that oft with tearful eyes
We read and pondered over.

Lost, in one moment's fiery breath,
The household guest and treasure,
Sweet with its countless memories
Of home's delight and pleasure!

ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y.

OF OLDEN TIME.

Every person who has lived out the age of man, will look over the past with astonishment and say, "Who hath wrought these things?" When I look back sixty years, I see that things, in religious communities, are not as they were then; in some things there has been a change for the better, in others it is not really an improvement. The Seventh-day Baptists, but few in numbers, were much scattered, and formerly but partially acquainted. Hence they were strongly attached to the customs of the people among whom they lived. Those in South Jersey retained some of the customs of the Dunkers, and the Eastern churches the traditions of the Puritans. Preaching of the gospel by the ministers was always practiced, and maintained. Their social meetings were conducted differently. I have been in communities where it was difficult to get any one to open the meeting with prayer, but when the meeting was opened, the time would be fully occupied in speaking and singing. One would be ready to testify, but not to pray. In other churches there were a certain few who were the leaders. They would conduct the meeting by reading a chapter, then a hymn which would be lined out two lines at a time, all uniting in singing; then pray. He would then leave the stand, and another take it and go through with the same form. Thus they would follow each other until all who were accustomed to take a part had done so, and then the meeting would adjourn to another time. On one occasion a brother arose and began to talk, when one of the fathers arose and said, "Brother, this is a prayer-meeting; we have not come here to hear preaching." None were allowed to talk in meeting, unless authorized by the church to exhort. But these things have changed.

For women to speak and pray in meeting is of modern origin. It would, in olden times, have been considered sacrilege. At present we could not do without them. Singing has been considered an important part of divine worship for a long time, but it has been subject to many changes. In olden times they had but few books. The hymn would be read by the minister, then the leader of the singing would pitch the tune, and line it out two lines at a time, and all would sing. The singing was not very artistic or scientific, but it was devotional. An organ would not have been admitted; it would have been thought a desecration of the sanctuary, but now the organ is the leader

mostly. In the olden times those who sang were not watching the notes, quavers, crotchets, etc., but were remembering the words with which they praised God.

There were no Sabbath-schools in olden times, but where I was raised the catechism was learned, and twice a year the minister came into the neighborhood to meet with the children and hear them recite the old Saybrook Catechism. Although there may be some things exceptionable in it, yet there is much that is of lasting good.

In olden times, the children were taught, both at home and at school, what was called good manners. If we met a person along the road we took off the hat and made a low bow. If any of the boys at school neglected it, they were reported to the teacher and punished. Of late years in passing a school house we were often stoned; I have never known such to be punished; it is only the independence of young America in part developed. By some of our venerable fathers, the Sabbath was strictly observed according to the commandment. They had become singular for the truth's sake, and they intended as they were able to ever honor that truth. There was no cooking done on the Sabbath. Ample provision would be made beforehand for the supply of provisions to last over the Sabbath. There would be no dishes washed, but they would be all laid by until the Sabbath was passed. There would be no beds made during the Sabbath, and no sweeping of the house from the garret to the cellar; if it was not done before, it would be left until afterwards. I have been told of a man who had a small tan yard. One Sabbath while he was at meeting some person brought a calf skin. When he came home, the children told him that it was thrown into the tan-house. He made no reply, but next morning while the family were getting their breakfast by the large kitchen fireplace, the father came in with the calf skin under his arm, and taking the big fire shovel, dug a hole the coals, and said, "Moses burned the calf, and I will burn the skin." Another of the venerable fathers said that he did not think it right to shave on the Sabbath; he never had done it but once, and then he cut himself. Let us remember that the same God who said in olden times, "The seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God," now says to us "Remember the Sabbath-day to keep it holy," for it "was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath." W. B. GILLETTE.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(Regular Correspondence.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30, 1882.

In conversation to-day, Mr. Townsend, of Illinois, said that he judged from talks with members generally, that it was very doubtful whether anything would be done with the tariff or internal revenue this season. He said there was such a diversity of views with regard to the revision and reduction that it would be impossible for Senators and Members to agree upon measures that would carry a majority of both branches of Congress. He said he was told that Mr. Kelley intended to urge the passage of his bill to repeal the tax on tobacco. In this, however, he did not think the Pennsylvanian would succeed, as the opposition to so large a reduction of the internal revenue had grown considerably since last session and would be sufficient to defeat the measure.

The whisky lobby is feeling far from jubilant. In fact, it is depressed in spirits in consequence of adverse criticism of the newspaper press all over the country. The Senate is a sensitive body, and in view of the very general opposition to legislation for the relief of whisky distillers and dealers, the ardor of many of them is cooling. The alcoholic members of the third house are now trying to organize combinations.

The pending order in the House is the Army Appropriation bill. When the House adjourned last Friday, an amendment offered by General Brown, of Indiana, to gradually abolish the force in the Pay Department of the army was under discussion. This proposition is causing quite a flurry among those who hold fat places in this branch of the service, but it appears to be received with general favor by members of Congress. Mr. Butterworth, who has charge of the bill in the House, announced that he was instructed by the committee to accept it, and from talks

with members there is little doubt it will be adopted by the House. If it becomes a law it will result eventually in a saving of over half a million of dollars to the Government every year. It appears from a statement made by Mr. Brown that there are in the Pay Department as now organized fifty-five officers. This department disburses only about \$10,000,000 annually, and costs the Government over \$500,000. There are 17,651 men in the line. An old army officer who served in the army during the late war says that there was scarcely a volunteer paymaster who did not pay a number of men every year equal to the whole number now in the standing army. At all events, it did not require more than two paymasters, with their complement of clerks, to pay 17,000 or 18,000 men. To-day, however, for the purpose of paying these men, fifty-five officers and fifty-four paymasters' clerks are employed.

The civil service bill, as it passed the Senate last evening, embodies the judgment of that body as to the enactments necessary to rid the public service of the evils that have crept into it, and to protect it in future from the greed of the politicians. The original bill has been amended and improved in several important points. The way to promotion to the higher as well as the lower grades of service has been opened to applicants who demonstrate their fitness by competitive examination. It forbids members of Congress, as well as officers and employees of Congress and executive, judicial, military and naval officers and employees of the government from directly or indirectly soliciting or receiving any assessment or contribution for political purposes. Under this bill, should it become a law, political campaign committees must be composed entirely of civilians. The overwhelming vote (39 to 5) for the bill shows that it is regarded as a long stride in the right direction at least. The probability is that the bill will be taken up in the House at an early date, and there it will meet an antagonism much stronger than it had to encounter in the Senate. It must go to the Speaker's table, and a motion to take it up for consideration will be opposed by two elements. One element comprises those Republicans who favor the Kasson bill rather than the Senate bill; the other consists of those Democrats who do not favor any legislation of this character at present. This division of the Republicans in the House, upon the two bills will give those Democrats who wish to defeat this legislation an advantage they did not enjoy in the Senate.

The Senate is now fairly enlisted on the high road to reform. Not content with its passage of the civil-service bill yesterday, it to-day passed the bill forbidding political assessments on government employees. Some of the Senators, however, said privately to-day that both measures were humbugs and express much disgust at Mr. Pendleton's advocacy of the civil-service bill, asserting that he will never receive any more honors at the hands of the Democrats of Ohio.

AUGUST.

A PERSEVERING BROTHER.

A young man was convicted of sin and realized that Christ was his only Saviour, but for some reason he did not feel satisfied that God had forgiven him and could not go forward in baptism. In this state he continued praying and mourning for several months, hoping that God would speak peace to his soul. He had no desire to go back to the world nor could he be satisfied to stand still, so he resolved to persevere in every duty, and do all in his power to find peace and pardon. He read and prayed earnestly, but this did not bring the joy he so much desired. He was already married, and his little children were beginning to look up to him for a father's prayers and blessing. As he looked into the loving eyes of his precious children, something seemed to whisper that he ought to confess Christ before them, and the best way to do it would be to set up the altar of prayer. Accordingly he gathered them around the fireside, and they all knelt down while the father, with tears and sobs, confessed his sins and begged for mercy for himself and his family. Amid the tears and broken petitions God spoke peace to his soul and filled his poor heart with joy unspeakable. Truly the blessing of the Lord is found

in the line of duty, and if we persevere in the means of grace, God will not fail to bless our souls. L. R. S.

We need as much the cross to bear
As air to breathe, or light to see;
It draws us to Thy side in prayer,
And binds us to our strength in Thee!
All earthly ills are sanctified
Through Him who on the cross hath died.
—Selected.

INQUIRIES ANSWERED.

CARTWRIGHT, Chippewa Co., Wis.,
Dec. 21, 1882.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:
I wish to answer some inquiries through the RECORDER.

1. Cartwright lies in the edge of the timber, and the land is not hilly, but undulating. The timber land is a good deal more level than the open farming land skirting it. When the timber is off, it will make the best farms in this section of country.

2. As to labor and wages. Wages have never been less than \$28 and board per month, and as high as \$48 and board have been paid. Wages are according to what a man can do. Laborers have no trouble here in finding employment. When the lumber season is over, men can find employment in chopping wood at \$1 per cord.

3. Price of land. Unimproved land is from \$5 to \$10 per acre, according to the location. Improved lands vary from \$15 to \$20 as are the improvements and condition of the land.

4. The Northern Division of the St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Omaha Railroad, running through this place, is bringing in increasing business, and new settlers. Another branch road will probably be running through here next Summer. This will add to the success of our place, and make it a good town for business and settlement.

5. There is a good start here as a Church. There are fifteen Sabbath-keeping families, and twenty-five members of the Church. Three Sabbath-keeping families from Dodge Centre, Minn., will settle here in the Spring. A good Sabbath-school is maintained through the year, and a weekly prayer-meeting. We have preaching only as we are visited by some of our ministers. Eld. O. U. Whitford, our missionary in Chicago, is with us now holding meetings every evening with an increasing interest. The church members are being revived, wanderers reclaimed, and sinners are rising for the prayers of Christians, desiring to seek and find the Saviour. We are hoping and praying, yea, expecting a precious revival among us. Pray for us.
Yours in Christ,

D. W. CARTWRIGHT.

THE GREAT GULF.

The impassable gulf which separated the Rich man and Lazarus, was not arbitrarily "fixed," but was the natural and necessary result of the different lives they had lived, the different characters they possessed. Whatever may be true of the place which each occupied it is certainly true that there was a great moral chasm between them. The spirit of their lives while they were on earth led them further and further apart. The gulf was increasing in breadth and depth all the time these men were forming the habits and developing the affections which determined their characters. When at last the wicked man went to his own place, he had "fixed" himself morally at an impassable distance from the good man. He now manifests no desire to be in the place or state of the righteous. His tastes and spirit are such that he can not endure the fellowship of such as Abraham. He does not ask to be taken to Paradise, but that Lazarus may come to him. He does not even pray to be made better or to be taken to a better state, but, true to the instincts of the wicked, he seeks only to relieve himself from suffering, the consequence of his own acts, by bringing the good down to his own level. Not much evidence here of genuine repentance.

It is a solemn thought that the affections, the spirit which we here in this world possess, determine our position on the one side or the other of this gulf. In this life it is not impassable. The heart may here be changed from its sinful loves to the love of God and truth. But what it loves most here, it will continue to love in the hereafter. Indeed, there is a tendency towards fixed

ness even in this life. We can indulge in no reasonable hope of heaven so long as we love the pleasures of sin. A. B. P.

THE SECRET OF IT.

There was a fair-faced young lady in a certain Sabbath-school, whose class of boys had arrived at the dangerous age; yet she held them steadily. Not only were they attendants, but they were noticeably regular in attendance; not only that, but they were prompt. I studied over it a great deal. I knew the young lady. She did not seem to be more learned than the others, or more apt to teach; she had no better advantages for preparation, and, so far as I could learn, she did not study harder than some of the rest; yet, apparently, she succeeded better. I was quite well acquainted with one of her class. I cross-questioned him.

"Is Miss Marvyn a very superior teacher, Charlie?"

"She's tip-top." Spoken with the air of prompt heartiness that means so much in a frank-hearted boy.

"How did she manage last Sabbath's lesson?"

"Oh, I dunno;" in that off-hand tone, which may mean: "I know all about it, but I'm not going to tell you, it's a matter of confidence between her and us."

"The boys all like her, don't they?"

"Of course they do; they would be great simpletons if they didn't."

"But, Charlie, what makes her any better than the others?"

"Dunno, I'm sure; all I know about it is, we don't want to exchange her for anybody that we know."

I was still in the dark as to Miss Marvyn's success; but that evening as Charlie was coming in at his father's side-gate in his shirt-sleeves, and with dusty hands which had been helping to build a wood-pile, I, standing in the door, saw him suddenly halt and lift his cap, and at the same time heard a cheery voice say: "How do you do, Charlie? I was just thinking of you; I hope we shall see you out this evening; we are depending on you." Then—as he protested that his hands were too dusty to accept her offered glove—"Never mind the dust, Charlie; good, honest dust never hurt anybody's hands. May we expect you?"

"I'll be there," he said, heartily. Then he came in.

"Charlie," I said, "Miss Marvyn has a real cheery way with her, hasn't she? I like to see people shake hands with their friends."

"She'd shake hands with one of her boys if he had just tumbled out of a tar-kettle," said Charlie, emerging from the basin into which he had dipped his curly head, and speaking in a tone of grim satisfaction.

"Where is she so anxious to have you come this evening?"

"It's to prayer-meeting," he said, under his breath. "She wants some of us to help along the singing."

"Charlie, are you going?"

"Yes'm, I am; I kind of like to please her; and besides," with a roguish glance at me, "she had us to her house to eat strawberries and cream last night; a fellow would feel rather flat not to do what she asked him after that."

And I, as I went up stairs, mused as to whether I had found a clue to Miss Marvyn's influence over those great boys of hers. "The children of this world are in their generation wiser than the children of light." It was infinite wisdom that said that; are not we, as a people, at work proving the truth of it? There is only here and there a Miss Marvyn who has any consecrated strawberries and cream, or a pair of gloves that honest dust will not hurt.—Baptist Teacher.

A TEACHER'S COVENANT.—Here is a good covenant for the teacher:

1. I promise to be present at every session of the school, unless detained by sickness, or other circumstances not under my control; and when about to be absent, to procure a substitute, if possible.

2. I promise to be there in time to receive the members of my class, knowing that punctuality, on the part of the teacher, is the best means to secure it in the scholar.

3. I promise, so far as practicable, to look after the good of my pupils, not only in the Sabbath-school, but throughout the week.

4. I promise to pray, not only for the officers and for my fellow-teachers, but for the salvation of every member of this school, and especially my own class; and to do all in my power to lead them to Christ.

WHAT a church that would be which should be composed of seeking Christians! What crowded, eager congregations on the Sabbath! What solemn, tender prayer-meetings! What Sabbath-school teaching! What brotherly love! What a missionary spirit! What zeal for Christ! One such church would do more for the Lord and for the world than a hundred ordinary churches. It would not be a year before its "line would go out through all the earth, and its words to the end of the world."—Scio Derrick.

Missions.

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

DRAW THY BOW.

Draw thy bow, but ere the arrow
Feels the string's impulsive force,
Up to Him who guides the sparrow
On her viewless, airy course,
Lift in silence a petition
That the shaft at venture sent,
May not on its random mission
Be a fruitless effort spent.

Draw thy bow in comprehension
Of the issues that may hinge;
Draw it to its utmost tension;
Till the bow and barb impinge;
For the arrow's fateful sending
May the tide of battle turn,
And a kingdom's fate be pending
On the glory it may earn.

—Oliver Crane.

OUR TRIP TO SHANTUNG.

BY LIZZIE NELSON FRYER.

SHANGHAI, China, Nov. 21, 1882.

The morning of the 14th of June found us on board the steamer Sin Nanzing, bound for Chefoo. Although it had been dark and rainy, the clouds lifted for a little time about nine o'clock, and we were enabled to bid a temporary adieu to Shanghai, with the sunlight gilding the long row of stately buildings along the Bund on the left and the shipping all about us in the harbor.

As Shanghai contains the largest foreign settlement in China, one gets a better idea of the commerce of the world with the Celestials from this than from any other port. It is interesting to note the different nations here represented that "go down to the sea in ships," each bearing its own peculiar ensign, which waves to the breezes no less peacefully here in harbor than when floating or reposing upon its native waters. How all the world seems visiting Shanghai! Here are ships just entering, others leaving, and still others anchored for a little time. They come laden with food, clothing, furniture, medicines, kerosine, the welcome mails, and last, but not least, the scourge and bane of China, opium. It is estimated that fully one-half of all the men, and a large proportion of the women in this province, are victims to this soul- and body-destroying habit. Still these ships come as if they were bringing a boon instead of a curse; even respectable houses are engaged in the traffic because it affords an easy way to make money. Some of the vessels we see here are stopping to take tea, though it will be without milk and sugar, and undiluted! Besides the foreign steamers and men-of-war in the river, there are several large native war steamers, many Chinese junks and houseboats, and numbers of little sampans which are ready to swarm around any vessel whenever it may cease to move, and convey its passengers or freight to shore.

Leaving Shanghai we get an extensive view on either side of the river of the perfectly flat plain which extends so many miles in all directions. There is a foreign carriage-road to Wusung, a distance of twelve miles. This place was also the terminus of the first railroad ever built in China. It was constructed a few years since by foreigners, and, after working successfully for several months, was bought by the Chinese Government, the rails taken up, and, together with the cars and locomotives, transported to the island of Formosa, to be out of the way. This is but one of the many instances where Chinese officials have manifested their determination to keep this country in ignorance of the civilization and advancement of Western lands. However, the more recent establishment of telegraphic communication in various places, the formation of a native steamboat company on a large scale, the introduction of the electric light and telephone, the recent establishment of a railway at the newly-opened coal-mines in the north, the opening of manufactories for cotton, linen, woolen, and silk goods, all go to show that the China of the future will be a long stride in advance of the past.

Not far from Wusung we see a line of small, foreign-built, Chinese gunboats, together with a few of larger size. On the shore beyond are some ports, with large foreign guns, which have recently been completed. Here are also stationed some troops to guard the entrance at this most important point. Near this place there is a mud-bar, which prevents vessels of any size from entering the river except at certain favorable states of the tide. The Chinese Government could easily remove it, but they seem to object to do so, and call it the "Heaven-sent barrier." When nearing Wusung, we pass a green island midway between the shores of the river, which has made its appearance within the past few years; and farther on, in the mouth of the great Yang-tse-Kiang, the

large and densely-populated island of Tsung-ming was unknown to the natives a few hundred years since, which goes to show the comparatively recent formation of the great alluvial plain which characterizes this part of China.

It is about sixty miles from Shanghai to the ocean, and long before nightfall the dim outline of the distant shore has passed from view, and we find ourselves alone upon the great billowy deep, with only here and there a ship in sight, and these in the far distance. That night, under the canopy of the stars, and over the rolling and tossing of the clear, blue waters of the sea, I thought often of the friends who also were ocean-bound, and who sailed from New York on the day before, and have since memorialized themselves by the significant title of the "Cram Club." They surely deserve admiration and congratulations for many things; but most of all do I envy them for being able to maintain their usual equilibrium over a rough sea.

There were but eight passengers on board besides half as many children. The captain was gentlemanly and kind, and during the two days we were his guests, entertained us with many amusing and interesting incidents in his long experience on the briny deep. Among the passengers was a French Romish priest, bound for Corea; and my husband took much pleasure in conversing with him in French, finding him quite interesting. Through him we learned something of the workings and prospects of the great church he represents. He was accompanied by a Corean, with whom he had been several years in Japan studying the Corean language, and was now conveying to that country a completed dictionary and grammar as the result of the labors of himself and co-workers. Although Corea has long held closed doors to other nations, still these indefatigable Romanists have for many years been laboring within her borders, enduring almost unheard-of hardships, and now count their converts by thousands. Corea is but a few hours sail from Chefoo, and should her ports be opened to foreign commerce, the most important of them would no doubt soon contain as rapidly growing foreign settlements as there are in China and Japan. The recent troubles have perhaps retarded these prospects, but the future promises for Corea are that the day is not distant when her various mineral and other resources will be opened to the world, and when she in turn will receive from other nations a knowledge of their advancements, and it is to be hoped of the true God and Father of us all. We learned that the Corean language differs greatly from the Chinese in that it is polysyllabic, and has an alphabet of twenty-six letters, which somewhat resemble Japanese characters.

During Thursday night we passed the foreign-built light-house on the Shantung Promontory, or most eastern portion of China, and early on the next morning the outline of the hills near Chefoo was distinctly visible from the deck of our steamer, while here and there massive rocks lifted their huge forms abruptly above the surface of the waters. The coast is studded with towns, large and small, and from the numbers of fishing-boats we saw it was easy to determine the occupation of most of the people. Chefoo is situated in the province of Shantung, on the northeastern coast of China, about four hundred and fifty miles from Shanghai. Nature seems to have fortified the town from internal invasions by placing a range of hills around it, which extend quite to the sea on either side, while on the very summit of the highest one, at the right as we enter the harbor, is stationed a garrison to guard the entrance by way of the sea. A short distance below the fortifications, on the summit, a high stone-wall surrounds the hill, thus affording a comparatively safe retreat to the inhabitants in case of invasion by an enemy. Upon another hill is a large and showy Buddhist temple, which is noted among foreigners as the place where Sir Thomas Wade and Si-hung-chang concluded the "Chefoo Convention" in 1876. A small pagoda, only visible with a glass, appears upon the top of another of these hills, which are all steep, and cultivated but a short distance up the sides, while near the tops they are barren and rocky; although after the Summer rains, we are told, they put on a green appearance for a few months. The gravelly soil at their bases is fertile, and well cultivated.

The foreign population numbers between three and four hundred, and most of their residences are built upon a small, rocky promontory, jutting out into the harbor, so that ships can come up almost underneath the steep cliffs, over which one sees the British, American, and Russian flags floating from their respective consulates.

The native town of Yen-tai, meaning in Chinese "Swallow's tower," as some people write it, and of which "Chefoo" is a misnomer, contains about thirty-five thousand inhabitants, and lies almost directly back of the promontory, reaching quite to the hills; while on either side, a short distance from the sandy beach, are situated the several mission stations, the two most remote being at each extremity of the bay, and separated by a distance of four or more miles. The real Chefoo is a small Chinese town, situated on a narrow peninsula on the opposite side of the harbor, connected to the main land by a sand-spit. Along the beach, on the east side of the native town, are several hotels, built to accommodate Summer boarders, since Chefoo is to foreigners the sanitarium of China. Its dry, salubrious climate, its health-giving sea breezes, and the fine facilities it affords for bathing in its emerald waters, attract people from all parts of China, so that in July and August these hotels are thronged with visitors.

Our steamer dropped anchor about 11 o'clock, and was soon surrounded by small boats, which had come to convey the passengers to shore. Among them was the boat of the Imperial Maritime, with an awning, and seven rowers, in uniform, with a European officer in charge, which had been sent specially for us; so we were favored by being rowed to shore in state. At the jetty a servant was waiting to conduct us to the Rev. Dr. Williamson's house on the west side of the promontory. They had kindly invited us to be their guests during our stay. The day was clear and delightfully cool, and I do not remember ever to have enjoyed a change of scenery so much as then. The sunset that first evening, as viewed from their western verandah, was one not to be forgotten. The whole heavens were gorgeously illumined with its dying splendor, mirroring themselves faithfully in the smooth, glassy waters of the sea, and reflecting their golden and roseate tints upon everything on land as well, all harmonizing with wondrous effect until even the native shipping in the harbor, and the uncouthly town below were clothed in a soft golden light, and seemed changing from the actual into the ideal—a fit foreshadowing of the "corruptible putting on incorruption, and the mortal immortality." The hills appeared to be vying with one another as to which should longest retain the glory, and it was almost saddening to see the dark shadows creep up their hoary sides, and there reveal the cracks and seams which the glare of midday had hidden from view. As the sun slowly sank into the bosom of the ocean, the golden light upon their summits changed to silver, then to gray, and before departing crowned the highest peak with its last good-night, and the curtain of twilight dropped over all the scene. The change from daylight to darkness in Shanghai is so sudden that there can scarcely be said to be any twilight, and so it was the more noticeable here at this time.

We spent Monday in visiting the several mission stations, and felt well repaid at night for all our exertions in the hot sun. A ride in Sedan chairs over the deep sand brings us to the large and showy buildings of the Inland Mission, which are situated on a slight eminence not far back from the sea-beach. At this place we met fourteen missionaries, the most of whom were here more for rest and to recruit their health than for actual mission work. This is the newest of the mission stations at Chefoo, and was established in 1879 to serve as a sanitarium for the members of that large and widely-scattered mission; and also as a place where the new comers could remain and learn the language before going to their respective fields of labor, some of which are distant in the interior a journey of over two months from this place. Here are also schools for educating the children of missionaries, a hospital for Chinese, and a building for a Eurasian school, which was being erected at the time of our visit. This mission is the largest as regards the number of agents of any in China, and supports over one hundred members. It was originated by the Rev. Hudson Taylor, who has been many years in the Empire, and who now has the general supervision and direction of the whole work. A large part of the members, both men and women, have adopted the Chinese costume complete. I have heard it urged as one of the reasons for so doing that the dogs, which are so numerous in all parts of China, are not as easily disturbed by it as by the foreign dress; but doubtless a better reason is from the standpoint of convenience, and of "being all things to all men." We were received by a pink-complexioned young man, in a long, white, grass-cloth dress, with shaven head, and a flaxen queue reaching nearly to his heels. The thought nat-

urally suggested itself, that if the dogs in the interior are not duller than those in Shanghai, he will never be mistaken for a Chinaman in spite of his dress.

I remained at this place while my husband went to call upon Bishop Scott, of the English Episcopal Church, of which mission there is no church as yet organized here. Some young acolytes are with him, learning the language and preparing for their future work. In the afternoon, accompanied by Mrs. Williamson, we visited the American Presbyterian Mission, which is situated about as far distant on the western side of the Promontory as the Inland Mission is on the eastern. On our way there, we passed through the native town, and observed that it differs in many respects from the places about here; but most particularly by the absence of a certain kind of squalor, which makes Shanghai so offensive, and almost intolerable, to a foreigner who ventures to enter the native city. The houses do not open upon the narrow streets except by a single door, which is generally closed. They have a substantial look, and are mostly built of stone, one story high, with tiled or thatched roofs. We met several pack-mules, laden with building-stone from the quarries, and did not notice as many men and women idling about the streets as we have often met elsewhere. We were told that large droves of camels frequently came to this place bringing furs and other products from the North which are exchanged for rice, cotton cloth and sugar; but we saw none of these.

From the Presbyterian Mission one gets a magnificent view of the whole harbor, with the promontory on the east and the peninsula on the northwest. The buildings on the promontory are all bungalows and at this distance add greatly to the charm of the picture. This Mission has been in existence since 1864, and at present there are eight missionaries. They have thriving boarding schools both for boys and girls; and several day schools in the country. The church members in this and the outlying stations number over one hundred, and what speaks well for the work, is that at several stations the natives themselves have built churches without any foreign assistance.

The United Presbyterian Mission of Scotland, of which Dr. and Mrs. Williamson are the senior members, is situated in a village at the extreme west of the bay and near the fortified hill. Here also are boarding schools for both boys and girls, and a hospital which has done a good work, as well as the center of a large church, of which there are branches in the several out-stations. Dr. and Mrs. Williamson, although residing temporarily upon the promontory, visit the station regularly, going either on horseback or through the harbor by boat. Both the mission house and church at this place are very attractive, being built of hewn blocks of white marble, which the Doctor informed us were obtained from a quarry, the only one known of its kind, not many miles distant, and of which material there was not enough remaining to complete another building.

Having received an urgent invitation to visit the city of Tang-chaw-foo, about sixty miles distant from Chefoo, we had arranged to take our departure early on Tuesday morning, and at ten o'clock our conveyances were in the compound, waiting for us. Shall I describe them to you? A "shen-tsz," for such the vehicle is called, is very simple in its construction, having no use whatever either for wheels or runners. It is composed of a wooden, trough-like frame, a foot or more in depth, by four or five feet in length, and perhaps two in breadth. At each side of this frame is fastened a pole twelve or more feet long, and at the top some hoops are attached which support the thick matting with which the whole is covered; a separate piece with a hole in it for ventilation, being fitted into the back; the whole arrangement having more the appearance of a "Shaker" bonnet than anything else I can think of. Into these trough-like frames were packed our valises and basket of provisions, over which were spread mattresses and bedding; either to sit or lie upon. We crawled into our respective "shen-tszs," the mules were led up, and after some exertion on the part of the drivers the whole affair was lifted upon their backs, the poles being adjusted to the saddles of the hind mules first. The "good-byes" were quickly said, the muleteers touched the whip to the beasts and we were apace on our journey.

I do not think Mark Twain, with all his cleverness, could exactly describe all the shakings one gets in a mule shen-tsz, especially before the animals get into step, if at last they ever do. It is perhaps at first a quick jolting up and down, until you begin to resign yourself to the thought that you may possibly need a little churning, when all at once the motion is changed, and you find yourself shaken longitudinally, every moment thinking that the next will certainly find you, on the back of the forward mule, and you even arrange in your mind how to manage in case such an event occurs. An-

other quick jolt and you are being rolled from side to side. You resolve, perhaps, to adapt yourself to these new circumstances, but at this moment a diagonal motion is begun, or your head is severely shaken, and tending with a similar experience in other parts of the body. You don't mind going up a steep hill with feet ever so much in the ascendancy, or descending an almost perpendicular bank where you are obliged to grasp the hoops firmly in order to keep from pitching out; but you do mind the continual change of this decided motion, since you never know what move is coming next. After many repeated attempts, however, and as many failures to adjust ourselves, and as we guard, we learned in a quiet way to submit to whatever might come, and so when the joltings, shakings, and rockings manifested themselves, either in their general or particular way, their simple or compound forms, we were ready to accept all as a part of our pleasure excursion, and before traveling many miles were comparatively comfortable, the great drawback being that we were obliged to be so far separated from each other as not to be within speaking distance. The roads were too narrow to allow our forward mules to walk abreast, which they would not have done if they could, for who ever heard of an accommodating mule?

(Continued next week.)

Sabbath Reform.

"Remember the Sabbath-day, to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labor, and do all thy work; but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God."

THE JEWS AND THE SABBATH.

There have been some efforts made inside the Jewish ranks to "reform" the Hebrew worship, at least to such an extent as to substitute Sunday for Sabbath as a day of rest and worship. Outside of Jewish circles this effort has been looked upon with gratification as the beginning of what is hoped to be a more general turning to Christianity. But the devout Jews are by no means ready to give up the Sabbath, and they are too shrewd to be deceived with the idea that Sunday, as a day of worship and rest, may be substituted for the Sabbath without undermining the whole question. A rabbi who, it would appear, has for some years been experimenting with this kind of reform in Germany, plainly declares, "If the principle of the Sabbath is to be saved, it can not be done by a surrender to the Sunday and to Christianity." Unfortunately, the surrender to Sunday is not a surrender to Bible Christianity, and therefore the so-called reform in this respect would be a reform backwards. It is no wonder that an earnest man having undertaken such an anomalous work was glad to go back to first principles. It would have been well for Christianity if her advocates, too, in the days of reformation, had come to the same wise conclusion. Then upon this Sabbath question, in the struggle with lawlessness and irreligion, she would have the advantage of the divine command for sanctifying the Sabbath-day, and at least one otherwise apparently impassable barrier between the Christian and the Jew, would have been broken down, or not suffered to exist at all.

THE STATE AND THE SABBATH.—The most unmistakably unsettled state of public opinion respecting the penal code still exists, but the drift is as unmistakably toward a repeal, modification, or very liberal interpretation of it. The following, from an exchange, is a very mild way of stating this drift of public opinion:

"Theologians and Christians may and should preach the sanctity and moral sanctions of the religious Sabbath, and thus generate a public conscience in its favor; but they should not ask the State either to do the preaching or help them do it. It is enough for the State to deal with the Sabbath as a rest day. If the penal code in this respect is too restrictive, as we think it is; if we take it just as it reads, then the remedy is to modify it and better suit it to the condition and wants of the people. This will be wiser than to retain the language and break its force by non-execution or judicial construction."

A DILEMMA.—"May I clean the snow from my sidewalk?" said a restaurant-keeper to a policeman in Third Avenue, above Fourteenth Street.

"That's servile work," replied the officer, "and is forbidden by the code."

"But I was arrested once for not cleaning the snow from in front of my door, reported the proprietor, argumentatively. The two men looked at each other a few minutes, and laughed. Finally the policeman broke the silence, and said, in fierce tones: 'If I see you shovelling snow to-day, I'll arrest you.' He then moved on a few paces, and shouted back: 'If the snow isn't removed from your sidewalk in a half hour, I'll lock you up anyhow.' The officer walked down the avenue, saying that he could not be a judge to decide points of law and a policeman too."

Education.

"Wisdom is the principal thing, to get wisdom; and with all thy getting get wisdom."

DEDICATION OF KENYON MEMORIAL

October 25, 1882.

The Life and services of Wm. C. Kenyon, President of Alfred University.

BY D. R. FORD, D. D.

Mr. President, Old Friends and I have met to honor the memory of a common man.

"Blessed is he who has found his life purpose. . . . Labor is life." It seems as if Carlyle wrote this general truth for the special case of Wm. C. Kenyon, the first President of this University. His honored names were joined with this great work, but we must to his name in the central place. His life in 1812, in that small but strong State of Rhode Island. President Allen has related his early career, as the poverty and hard work; has told of his apprenticeship to the machinists, trade, turning out iron, and Latin paradigm; of his student life at Union College under Dr. Nott; and then of his Western New York as a teacher. I record here we can all speak. For years of his manly prime we knew him. Endowed with more than ordinary power, he is to be ranked with the educational primates of our times.

The principal area of his labors was in Western New York, with the adjacent States of Pennsylvania and Ohio, but his influence reached over the world, far and wide. Wherever his many students lived and wrought, there some portion of his admirable spirit has been marked. If he had a fault or two, and what not, they were the excess of virtues brought. Health, strength, time, love, life itself were lavishly bestowed upon him. His compact and manly effort, his energy, his definite purpose, and clear vision, his complete and untiring devotion to education, well fitted him for the grateful throng of youth and old, among whom, and for whom he lived his life. His environments were peculiar. When he came here, the country was new and the people poor. The region included; for the use of "steam power" now belts the continent, and the electric park, which gives wings of light to language, was then rare, or unknown. The lingering tribes of the Red Men had retreated before the oncoming wave of pioneer farmers, which were to fill the gaps.

The upland region where President Kenyon and his early collaborators planted the University, was nearly or quite at the geographical center of the ancient Iroquois nests. Long before our times, these wild hills and deep valleys had witnessed struggles, defeat and despair of the tribes of the Eries and the Andastes as they were driven away by the confederate warriors of the nations. They left their chosen names upon the Genessee, the Conhocton, Susquehanna and Tioga; their accents upon many a stream and mountain.

Southwestern New York is, in great part, a sub-alpine plateau at the extremity of the Alleghanies, the "endless mountains," as the Indians named them. Within two miles of this University rise the tributaries of the great rivers, the Susquehanna and the Lawrence; and but little removed are the mountains of the Ohio. In the earliest times the sombre forests shed a melancholy glare over a vast, and a virgin nature deep quiet reigned along the rich plateau, the smoking mountain slope and upland in the similitude of death. With the changing season, and return of the glowing sun, the hills rich with the rotted leaves of a thousand years, soon renewed all the glories of a Summer woodland. Now, was the exuberant wilderness untenanted. The red Indian tribes, had been sole lord and owner. Bancroft eloquently writes, "Man, the base occupant of the soil, was wild as the savage scene; in harmony with the rude nature by which he was surrounded, a vagrant the continent; in constant warfare with fellow-man; the bark of the birch, the hoe; strings of shells his ornament, his life, and his record; the roots of the forest his resources for food; his architecture surpassed in strength and durability the skill of the beaver; banded saplings the beams of his house; the branches and rim of trees, its roof; mats of bulrushes or skin

other quick jolt and you are being rolled from side to side. You resolve, perhaps, to adapt yourself to these new circumstances but at this moment a diagonal motion is begun, or your head is severely shaken, and thumped against the sides of the matting, alternating with a similar experience in other parts of the body. You don't mind going up a steep hill with feet ever so much in the ascendancy, or descending an almost perpendicular bank where you are obliged to grasp the hoops firmly in order to keep from pitching out; but you do mind the continual change of this decided motion, since you never know what move is coming next. After many repeated attempts, however, and as many failures to adjust ourselves, and be on guard, we learned in a quiet way to submit to whatever might come, and so when the joltings, shakings, and rockings manifested themselves, either in their general or particular way, their simple or compound forms, we were ready to accept all as a part of our pleasure excursion, and before traveling many miles were comparatively comfortable, and enjoying the view of the landscape, the great drawback being that we were obliged to be so far separated from each other as not to be within speaking distance. The roads were too narrow to allow our forward mules to walk abreast, which they would not have done if they could, for who ever heard of an accommodating mule?

(Continued next week.)

Sabbath Reform.

"Remember the Sabbath-day, to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labor, and do all thy work; but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God."

THE JEWS AND THE SABBATH.

There have been some efforts made inside the Jewish ranks to "reform" the Hebrew worship, at least to such an extent as to substitute Sunday for Sabbath as a day of rest and worship. Outside of Jewish circles this effort has been looked upon with gratification as the beginning of what is hoped to be a more general turning to Christianity. But the devout Jews are by no means ready to give up the Sabbath, and they are too shrewd to be deceived with the idea that Sunday, as a day of worship and rest, may be substituted for the Sabbath without undermining the whole question. A rabbi who, it would appear, has for some years been experimenting with this kind of reform in Germany, plainly declares, "If the principle of the Sabbath is to be saved, it can not be done by a surrender to the Sunday and to Christianity." Unfortunately, the surrender to Sunday is not a surrender to Bible Christianity, and therefore the so-called reform in this respect would be a reform backwards. It is no wonder that an earnest man having undertaken such an anomalous work was glad to go back to first principles. It would have been well for Christianity if her advocates, too, in the days of reformation, had come to the same wise conclusion. Then upon this Sabbath question, in the struggle with lawlessness and irreligion, she would have the advantage of the divine command for sanctifying the Sabbath-day, and at least one otherwise apparently impassable barrier between the Christian and the Jew; would have been broken down, or not suffered to exist at all.

THE STATE AND THE SABBATH.—The most unmistakably unsettled state of public opinion respecting the penal code still exists, but the drift is as unmistakably toward a repeal, modification, or very liberal interpretation of it. The following, from an exchange, is a very mild way of stating this drift of public opinion:

"Theologians and Christians may and should preach the sanctity and moral sanctions of the religious Sabbath, and thus generate a public conscience in its favor; but they should not ask the State either to do the preaching or help them do it. It is enough for the State to deal with the Sabbath as a rest day. If the penal code in this respect is too restrictive, as we think it is; if we take it just as it reads, then the remedy is to modify it and better suit it to the condition and wants of the people. This will be wiser than to retain the language and break its force by non-execution or judicial construction."

A DILEMMA.—"May I clean the snow from my sidewalk?" said a restaurant-keeper to a policeman in Third Avenue, above Fourteenth Street.

"That's servile work," replied the officer, "and is forbidden by the code."

"But I was arrested once for not clearing the snow from in front of my door, reported the proprietor, argumentatively. The two men looked at each other a few minutes, and laughed. Finally the policeman broke the silence, and said, in fierce tones: "If I see you shovelling snow to day, I'll arrest you."

He then moved on a few paces, and looked back: "If the snow isn't removed from your sidewalk in a half hour, I'll lock you up anyhow." The officer walked down the avenue, saying that he could not decide to decide points of law and a policeman too."

Education.

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

DEDICATION OF KENYON MEMORIAL HALL.

October 25, 1882.

The Life and services of Wm. C. Kenyon, first President of Alfred University.

BY D. R. FORD, D. D.

Mr. President, Old Friends and New,—We have met to honor the memory of no common man.

"Blessed is he who has found his work: let him ask no other blessedness: he has a life purpose. . . . Labor is life." It seems as if Carlyle wrote this general truth for the special case of Wm. C. Kenyon, the founder, and first President of this University. Other honored names were joined with him in this great work, but we must to-day put his name in the central place. His life began in 1812, in that small but strong State called Rhode Island. President Allen has amply related his early career, as the child of poverty and hard work; has told of his apprenticeship to the machinists, trade; of his turning out iron, and Latin paradigms together; of his student life at Union College under Dr. Nott; and then of his call to Western New York as a teacher. Of his record here we can all speak. For thirty years of his manly prime we knew him well. Endowed with more than ordinary mental power, he is to be ranked with the educational primates of our times.

The principal area of his labors was Southwestern New York, with the adjacent regions of Pennsylvania and Ohio, but the cast of his influence reached over the world, far and wide. Wherever his many students have lived and wrought, there some portion of his admirable spirit has been marked and felt. If he had a fault or two, and who has not, they were the excess of virtues over-brought. Health, strength, time, love and he himself were lavishly bestowed upon this institution. His strong and supple vitality, his compact and manly effort, his restless energy, his definite purpose, and clear scholarship, his complete and untiring devotion to education, well fitted him for primacy with the grateful throng of youth and teachers, among whom, and for whom he spent his life. His environments were peculiar. When he came here, the country was still new, and the people poor. The region was unexplored; for the use of "steam power which now belts the continent, and the electric park, which gives wings of light to language," was then rare, or unknown. The last lingering tribes of the Red Men had but just retreated before the oncoming waves of pioneer farmers, which were to fill the great West.

The upland region where President Kenyon and his early collaborators planted this university, was nearly or quite at the geographical center of the ancient Iroquois confederacy. Long before our times, these wood hills and deep valleys had witnessed the struggles, defeat and despair of the tribes of the Eries and the Andastes as they were driven away by the confederate warriors of the Six Nations. They left their chosen names upon the Genesee, the Conhocton, Susquehanna and Tioga; their accents upon many a stream and mountain.

Southwestern New York is, in great part, a sub-alpine plateau at the extremity of the Alleghanies, the "endless mountains," as the Indians named them. Within two miles of this University rise the tributaries of two great rivers, the Susquehanna and the St. Lawrence; and but little removed are the mountains of Ohio. In the earliest times, sombre forests shed a melancholy grandeur over a vast, and a virgin nature. Deep quiet reigned along the rich plateau, seeking mountain slope and upland in the very similitude of death. With the changing season, and return of the glowing sun, the hill rich with the rotted leaves of a thousand years, soon renewed all the glories of a Summer woodland. Now, was the exuberant wilderness untenanted. The red Indian, who had been sole lord and owner. Of him Bancroft eloquently writes, "Man, the rude occupant of the soil, was wild as the savage scene; in harmony with the rude nature by which he was surrounded, a vagrant over the continent; in constant warfare with his fellow-man; the bark of the birch, his robe; strings of shells his ornament, his tin, and his record; the roots of the forest, along his resources for food; his architecture surpassed in strength and durability by the skill of the beaver; banded saplings the beams of his house; the branches and rind trees, its roof; mats of bulrushes or skins

of beasts his protection from Winter's cold; drifts of forest leaves his couch; his religion, the adoration of nature; his morals, the promptings of undisciplined instinct; disputing with the wolves and the bears, the lordship of the soil; and dividing with the squirrel, the wild fruits with which the universal woodlands abounded." At length, upon this arena of wild nature, appeared the strong form of the conquering Anglo-American. All was in waiting for the skillful hand of civilization—the fruitful ground; the scaly streams; the spicy lumber-woods; and beneath the earth, quarries of lasting stone, mines of glistening coal, and subterranean seas of luminous oil. During countless and ignoble years, these treasures, heeded or unknown by the scanty tribes of Red Ishmael, had waited to be harvested for human use, by a nobler race.

The early settlers here came chiefly from New England, and brought with them its best traits of character. They feared no hardships. They revered God and strove to keep the commandments. While with axe and plow they cleared their farms, and met their need of sustenance and shelter, they kept an eye upon the future. They builded school-houses of logs, and out of the scanty revenues of the primitive cornfield, potash, leech, and sugar kettle, they managed to create and keep alive the common school. In their simple school-houses, they met for the sincere worship of Almighty God.

The history of any people will largely depend upon two things: the natural features or physical geography of their country, and the hereditary ideas and blood of their race.

Now the face of nature in this region was just hard enough and not too difficult, for the moderate success of plain, persevering toil. Every household was a hive of industry. The farmer's wool and flax was spun and wove by his wife and daughters. Factories were unknown in this early period. The Centennial Historian gives the following picture of the times:

"Youth and maidens, beautiful, or strong, with the glow of labor, went to merry-making or to meeting in their home-made suits, in happy freedom from the tyranny of fashions. The varying round of the seasons brought with each, its proper industry. The Spring sowing, the Summer harvesting, was followed in the Autumn by lighter work, and the glee of huskings, apple-bees, and home-made amusements. The itinerant shoemaker with knapsack of tools traveled from house to house shoeing the people, and retailing the news, a welcome workman."

At a funeral, the scattered settlers would come for miles through wood-paths to help and sympathize with the sorrowful. Sickness or distress made them more than brethren. At first there were no lawyers. A good physician, and a plain minister were the great men of the region, and they were scarce. Generally the earth yielded her supply of food with regularity, but sometimes early frosts, and a cold Summer would blight their hopes, and bring a famine very near to them. Then the townsmen would pledge their lands, and send lumber teams along with their trusty magistrates many scores of miles to some distant grain depot, for a supply to eke out life, until better times came. Thus the vicissitudes of the seasons, and the trials of a pioneer life early developed a sturdy and conquering manhood.

As the years went by, the primitive log house with its broad stone chimney and roaring fires which warmed the healthy inmates one side at a time, while it lighted the whole house, and dried the festoons of stringed apples, pumpkins, seed corn, and fitches of venison and bacon—all these began to give way to larger and costlier dwellings. The farms expanded. Flocks, herds, and grain fields multiplied. The modest meeting-house pointed its spire toward heaven. Good roads became more common, the weekly stage coach began its travels with a few newspapers and letters, having twenty-five cents postage marked thereon. The days of peril in the wilderness were over, but even yet the population was scanty, rural and poor. There were no libraries, no pianos, no carpets, no church bells, no railroads, and old men of nowadays were often of mature age before they had seen either of them. We had three months in Summer and three in Winter of primitive common schools, managed by teachers, who got along without black-boards, and had but little organization of classes. Here we learned to read, write, and cypher; hearing only the vague rumors of the broader lands of Greek, Latin and Geometry. All this time, both children and fathers held firmly to the maxim, that knowledge is power, and were filled with indefinable longings for a higher culture.

It was among such a people, that President Kenyon came to this place and established a school for liberal learning. The

beginnings were feeble, but there was a master at the head. His neat and scholarly person was enlivened with intellectual fire. His fresh, thoughtful face, with high brow and keen blue eyes; a step prompt and elastic as a soldier's double-quick, all marked him for incisive and able leadership. In his voice itself there was incisive animation and purpose; a call to effort and honor. "He spoke as one having authority," and while he was speaking, all aglow in every fibre with great ideas, earnest gesture and fiery rhetoric, his enthusiasm would fairly storm his young audiences, and kindle in their hearts the lasting fires of noble purpose. To us he opened a new world of grand ideals; he would show us how to conquer it; he would be our guide. We deemed it no hardship to study hard; eyes to recite, in pressing times, before daylight in December mornings, when icicles were thick and snow in plenty. Of course his mental traits were impressed more or less, upon the 5,000 young men and women who passed under his instructions.

Let us turn now and observe the mental traits that form a great teacher. What kind of talent do we find in such men as Arnold, of Rugby, or Nott, of Union, or the senior Silliman, of Yale? These men all had their own theories of human nature and of scholarship. Kenyon, too, had his bundle of theories and personal philosophies. No sketch of his labors could be life-like, if these were omitted. By turning over the leaves of olden memories, let me bring some of them before you.

What old student or friend does not bring to mind his famous Theory of Thorough? How he used to scorn a sham! He always was urgent to go to the bottom of things, and taught his pupils to love the rugged labor of being thorough and accurate. Before him, no student ever gained favor by guessing or shirking. I think all teachers having fidelity and ability feel this way. They have insight and forecast enough to perfectly comprehend, that it is the vital, and thorough going men, who generally take the prizes in life. They know that it is the superficial teacher that fails; that it is the half trained inventor that is baffled; the careless workman that loses the job; the unskilled seaman that founders his ship.

Competition for success is so great, and human rivalry is so vehement, that "the survival of the fittest" is the general experience of all in after life. The thorough man has a long start in the race, and like the thoroughbred horse, if he has good staying qualities, he must win.

"Every one is the son of his own work." Carelessness and success never draw together in the same team. "Look close to the items; take in all the details of your study or your work," was President Kenyon's steady advice. "Whatever you try, go through with. There is no such word as 'I can't.'" "Young men, be something," was his frequent and almost daily caption to the morning chapel lecture. In my old notes of those scholarly and stimulating addresses, I find one sentence worthy of a place on any monument of earthly greatness: "Young men, I wish I could write, all across the sky, in letters of gold, these words: 'Perseverance conquers all things.'" Patience, attention to little details, and a stout heart under poverty and discouragement, was the silver thread running all through his Theory of Thorough.

It is needless to say that young people went out from this Institution with the equipment and courage that very often made them victors. Some indeed, fell out by the way, but no medicine could reach all cases.

We are now to look at another of his theories—the theory of *Equal Natural Endowment*:

"What any man has done, each of you may do," said he. "All of you have memory alike, that rich storehouse of intellectual gains; all have reason, which makes you able to weigh, compare, and decide; imagination, the fall fountain of combinations, imagery, and invention; you have only to will, and everything on earth is possible."

This was very strong doctrine, and was often open to doubt and debate. Some held fast to the theory; most of us believed; a few experimented on it forthwith. One young man, a great admirer of the first Napoleon, used to march to recitation like a corporal going into battle, and his weekly efforts at essays, and declamation were full of Marengo and Austerlitz, after the style of proclamations from the headquarters of an army. That was before our Civil War; yet I never heard of him afterward as in any general command.

Others tried flights of Ciceronian oratory, all Summer, in secluded barns, at early

dawn, before any one was stirring. Probably they satisfied themselves, as an old parliamentarian once did, with "words, words, words."

Certain students of the gentle sex, wrote Miltonian poetry; a little, a very little like Milton it is true, but when they failed on him, they tried verse-making after the style of Tennyson or Bryant, and nobody was the worse for it.

The most sanguine were ready to try the equal mental endowment philosophy taught by their beloved teacher. At all events, there was great good from it, for it kept hundreds of eager souls up to the acme of effort. The Institution was in a very steady ferment of thinking and hoping, and doing. It was evident in the class rooms in faithful work. The Literary Societies also used to handle vast questions in a wonderful, if not masterly manner. At some seasons there was a public feeling in the school, that certain writers, reciters, and debaters, would be heard from in after times, whatever might become of the rank and file. This prophetic feeling was partly verified afterward. Time enough has now elapsed to show that indeed there were, inchoate senators, captains, professors, judges, authors and ministers, among those youth. But did they all have the natural talent for these lines of life? They used to think so, and it was no harm. Work went on the braver for it.

The true and necessary supplement to the theory we have been considering, appears to be something like this: that God has given to each person certain aptitudes; that persevering toil, in the direction of these aptitudes, leads to eminence.

If the impulse, and strong leaning of a man, is toward tools, machines and physical forces, let him follow his bent, and become an inventor; if he is of a curative genius let him go into medicine; if an organizer and combatant, try law, and so on. But the masses of mankind, having only evenly balanced powers, after all, may safely infer that their genius points to the household, the shop and the farm, where the ordinary powers of a balanced mind find great usefulness and content. Human society without farms and homes would be a cone, standing upon its vertex, sure to topple and fall from its own unstable equilibrium. He believed, with Frederick the Great, "Genius, is an immense capacity for taking trouble."

(To be continued.)

Temperance.

"Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth his color in the cup, when it moveth itself aright."
"At the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder."

THE PRICE OF A DRINK.

Ten cents a glass—does any one think That this is really the price of a drink? Ten cents a glass, I hear you say, Why, that's not very much to pay. Oh, no indeed, 'tis a very small sum You're passing over 'twixt finger and thumb, And if that is all that you gave away, It wouldn't be very much to pay.

The price of a drink! Let him decide Who has lost his courage and lost his pride, And lies a groveling heap of clay, Not far removed from a beast to-day. The price of a drink! Let that one tell Who sleeps to-night in a murderer's cell, And feels within him the fires of hell. Honor and virtue, love and truth, All the glory and pride of youth; Hope of manhood, the wreath of fame, High endeavor and noble aim— These are the treasures thrown away As the price of a drink from day to day.

Ten cents a glass! How Satan laughed As over the bar the young man quaffed The bottled liquor; for the demon knew The better worth of the drink would do. And before the morning the victim lay With his life blood swiftly ebbing away; And that was the price he paid, alas! For the pleasure of drinking a social glass.

—Anon.

\$550 FOR RUM.

Every Spring the Secretary of the Navy requests a dozen or so gentlemen (sometimes eminent educators and citizens, sometimes local magnates whom it is desirable to conciliate) to visit the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and to inspect the year's work, and to submit a report on the same. These gentlemen are not paid for their time or their labor; they are paid (at a somewhat liberal rate) their traveling expenses; then they are entertained on a liberal scale while they are at the Academy. We see no special objection to all this, though we would prefer that they should be paid their exact expenses and a liberal, definite amount for their time and labor.

But when we come to look at the actual items of expense, we are (to put it mildly) amazed. As for carriages, \$106, that is well enough; barber, \$15, is not perhaps amiss, though we could tell the visitors an easy way of saving that fifteen dollars to the Nation; umbrellas, etc., \$37 17; these are sun umbrellas, which are perhaps useful to save the complexion of the visitors; washing, \$12; far be it from us to cavil at this, if the visit-

ors needed washing; China, \$205 56, that is rather steep, for we can hardly suppose that they broke it all, or carried it off with them; newspapers, \$4 50; the disproportion between China and newspapers is rather startling; the visitors did not do much to encourage the press of the country. But now we come cigars, \$252 12! wines, liquors, and mineral waters, \$589 16! We will make the violent supposition that the mineral waters cost \$39 16, which will leave for wine, rum, brandy, etc., \$550, for these dozen gentlemen during their week of labor.

In our opinion, this item is an outrage to all the sober, respectable people of the country—the people who pay the taxes, and who earn the money.

It is strange, and it is humiliating to us as Americans, that if a few Members of Congress go down to Yorktown to attend a Centennial, or go to Cleveland to accompany the body of the murdered President, or if gentlemen go to Annapolis to see what the students have done, the next thing is a bill of hundreds or thousands of dollars for liquors. We frankly say, we do not believe that the visitors themselves consumed all of this \$550 of liquors. We presume that there were hangers-on, attracted by the popping of corks and the odor of spirits, who accounted for it. But all the same, we protest against its being charged to the people of the United States.

And what an example this is to the young men, the naval students.

We notice also that the hotel bill of the members of the Tariff Commission, while at Long Branch for a few weeks, was \$6,000. We should be glad to know, or rather, we presume that we should be sorry to know, how much of this was for wines and liquors.

What we need is a law of the United States that, hereafter, the disbursing officers are forbidden to pay any bill for wines and liquors. Let us press for that.—*National Baptist.*

BOYS AND TOBACCO.—Physicians are well agreed that the use of tobacco by growing boys is full of danger. Recent investigations—especially in France—have demonstrated that a whole train of nervous diseases are to be traced to this practice. If you want to stop growing, if you want to have a set of nerves that are like those of an invalid old lady, if you wish to grow feeble and thin, if you wish to look sallow and puny, I do not know any better way than to smoke tobacco. It will make a drain on your nervous system which will be sure to tell after a while. Let us hope that if a thousand boys read this, some of them will be saved from forming a filthy habit which most men regret.—*Christian Secretary.*

THAT was an argument for prohibition which even the drinker can appreciate, which was made by an Iowa drinking man just before the election in that State. He said: "I have three boys. One of them is old enough to drink, and is drinking. He learned it in the saloon. My prayer is, and my vote shall be cast, to close the saloons before my other boys get into them and get to drinking; and I know scores and scores of other drinking men who are as anxious as I am to close the saloons before the little boys reach them."

The Rev. Canon Wilberforce tells us of a medical man who, after a very extensive practice of more than sixty years, "firmly believed that not a single life has ever been saved by alcohol." He adds: "The most eminent medical men have confessed that they have erred in this direction, and will candidly admit that the dangerous system of the perpetual exhibition of alcohol practiced by themselves in earlier years, has sent hundreds to their graves."

A circular and a notice issued by Superintendent Watts, of the Pan-Handle Road, declares that any employee of the road who frequents a saloon or gambling-house, either while on or off duty, will be promptly dismissed from the service of the company. The order, if carried out, will prove a heavy blow to saloon men in Logansport, Ind., and as a consequence, they are boiling over with indignation at the blow thus given to "personal liberty."

The proposed prohibitory amendment was passed by the Senate of Oregon by a vote of 18 to 10, and by the House by a vote of 52 to 6, two members being absent from each house. The measure will come before the next Legislature, two years hence, and if agreed to then will be submitted to the vote of the people.

The Rev. Charles Spurgeon, son of the famous London preacher, told a Boston audience the other day that nobody had set wine before him since his arrival in this country, several weeks ago, and that he had seen none on private tables. He expressed his gladness thereat.

Holland has passed a new law restricting the sale of ardent spirits by prohibiting its sale to any person holding a public appointment, and several other proscriptions. What would these advanced people say to our Congressmen?

HOMES are like harps, of which one is finely carved and bright with gilding, but ill-tuned, and jarring the air with its discords; while another is old and plain and worn, but from its chords float strains that are a feast of music.

The Sabbath Recorder.

Alfred Centre, N. Y., Fifth-day, January 4, 1883.

REV. L. A. PLATTS, EDITOR.

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

THE names of two brethren have been received as subscribers to the Seventh-day Baptist Quarterly. Let others follow rapidly.

IF you want to make the SABBATH RECORDER a New Year's present, renew your subscription at once, and send the name of one new subscriber.

A LETTER from Brother Huffman, at Jackson Centre, Ohio, says: "We are in the midst of a very precious revival here. Meetings are being held every night, and frequently in the day time. We are hoping for much good to come from the work." Would that such news might come to us from all our churches.

THE record of 1882 is unalterably fixed. The work we have left undone, the deeds which we have done and which we would gladly undo, together with all work well done, have passed from our hands forever. No regrets and no resolutions or purposes for the future can change them. Let us pray that across our sins and follies God will write the sweet word "Forgiven," and over against the work we have tried to do for him, "Accepted."

THE report of the Treasurer of the Seventh-day Adventist Publication Association shows the total receipts for the year from Dec. 1, 1881, to Nov. 1, 1882, to be \$441,864 57. Total disbursements for the same period \$426,167 92, leaving cash on hand to balance \$15,696 65. This is a good showing and, with the record of seed sown, and results accomplished, ought to stimulate us to enlarge and strengthen our own publishing interests.

How well Paul wrote, "The love of money is the root of all evil, which, while some coveted after, they have erred from the faith and pierced themselves through with many sorrows." It is the old story with slight variations as to persons and details. This time it was the president of a bank in Rochester, and speculation in oil with the money of the bank was the method. Loss, \$350,000, a suspension of business, an infamous name, and a ruined character.

BELIEVING that one of the best means of interesting a people in the work of a mission is to give them all the information possible, in an attractive manner, upon the character of the country and people among whom the work is done, we have given this week the first installment of Mrs. Lizzie Nelson Fryer's account of a trip from Shanghai to Shantung. The account will be completed next week. The Sabbath Reform and Temperance Departments are crowded a little by this arrangement. This loss can be made up in the future. We must either do this way or omit long articles on special topics altogether.

THE RECORDER is in receipt of letters from many friends who speak kind and encouraging words concerning it. The following, from a young man who is separated from Sabbath-keeping people, is a sample of these letters, and is published because of the good suggestions it makes respecting one method of extending the circulation and influence of the RECORDER:

"I think the RECORDER is improving in your hands. Allow me to express the conviction that the department of Home News is worthy of large extension. Your readers, from Rhode Island to Minnesota, are acquainted with each other. A vigorous collection of local denominational news, religious and secular, will attract readers and subscribers, I believe, to a surprising extent. A Happy New Year to you and the RECORDER."

THE year 1883 will be to each of us, should it please God to permit us to see its close, just about what we choose to make it. Many, no doubt, have resolved to make life mean more and be more than during any previous year. That is a poor way to begin. The years are too swift, there is too much work to be done in the world, and too much is depending upon the faithful performance of that work, to spend much time in resolving. Let the duty of each day and hour, as it comes to us, be done in its time and place, with just what talent we can bring to it, with no anxious cares about results, and

thus we shall have a "Happy New Year," twelve months long. Such a "Happy New Year" the RECORDER wishes to all its readers.

IT IS ENOUGH.

We are being almost flooded with postal cards and letters containing names of persons, singly and in lists, all voting affirmatively upon the question of the Religious Liberty Bill in Pennsylvania. Moses, when the people brought their offerings for the building of the Tabernacle in the wilderness, was obliged to issue a proclamation restraining the people from making any further offerings for the sanctuary, they so overwhelmed him with their gifts. If these "offerings" coming to our table were gifts of money for the carrying forward of our important work, we should not cry "stop" yet. As it is, we have had enough to abundantly reassure the most doubtful mind that our people are both alive to this movement and are as a unit in favor of it. Some of these letters and cards have been forwarded to Senator Jones; out of those now before us, we select two as samples for publication here.

From the German Seventh-day Baptists in Pennsylvania:

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder: As to the expression of our people upon the propriety of Mr. Jones's course as to the "Religious Liberty Bill," put down forty years for us. We want to see the work go on, as suggested by Brother Jones, whose zeal can not fail to win ultimately. Two of our brethren have been persecuted the past year under the law of 1794, and threats are still being made, all of which will continue so long as it stands as a weapon to be wielded over us, in the fury of vengeance, as of old. Yours, D. C. LONG.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder: Our Church adopted to-day (Sabbath, Dec. 23d.) the following resolution. There was a full house, and the vote was unanimous:

Resolved, That we, the Seventh-day Baptist Church and society of Milton Junction, Wisconsin, in public meeting assembled, do hereby tender our grateful thanks to the Hon. Horatio Gates Jones, for his earnest and faithful efforts in the Senate of Pennsylvania to secure the passage of his Religious Liberty Bill; and we earnestly commend his present purpose to renew the effort the present Winter.

G. L. LARKIN, Chairman. JAMES PIERCE, Church Clerk.

INFIDELITY ANSWERED.

In the second lesson of the International Series for the first quarter of 1883, we have a striking illustration of the methods of infidelity, and the most convincing way of answering it. The Pentecostal baptism had just been experienced, and moved as by tongues of fire the apostles had in a miraculous manner been declaring the wonderful works of God—a message which the strangers of many nations at Jerusalem were able to hear in their own language. It would seem that the wonderful manner in which the message was conveyed, together with the nature of the message itself, ought to have satisfied them at once that God was speaking to them. Instead of this, "They were all amazed, and were in doubt, saying, What meaneth this?"

The unbelieving heart always turns the clearest light into darkness by its willful doubtings. Nor does it stop there, but, seeing and hearing the strange things of the gospel, being confronted with its undeniable facts, it sometimes undertakes to account for these facts in a most unreasonable and unworthy manner. On this occasion, some who did not wish to be convinced charged the apostles with drunkenness, and attempted to explain the strange scenes of which they themselves were witnesses, by calling it a drunken revel. These men have had many followers, men who, unable to deny the facts of Christian life and experience, have resorted to ridicule, and have sought to break the force of the truth upon their own consciences by attributing bad motives or unworthy conduct to the disciples of Jesus.

How shall this kind of infidelity be met and most effectively overcome? Our lesson furnishes a very satisfactory answer.

1. The disciples of Jesus, the representatives of the new religion, "were all with one accord in one place." There were no divisions among them—no selfish ambitions to be gratified, no withholding of required service, no unwilling hesitancy on the part of any about what was duty—all with one accord in one place, ready for the Master's will, and this after days of waiting together at the feet of the Master in prayer—"Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity!"

2. Peter answered the unmanly charge of drunkenness by a direct appeal to the simple facts sufficient to prove the falsity of the charge, "It is but the third hour of the day;" and, "They that be drunken are drunken

in the night." Besides, the speech of these men, the message which they brought, and the coherent, intelligent manner in which they brought it, all told of sober earnest men.

3. They answered from the Scriptures, "This is that which was spoken by the prophet." This calls to mind the masterly way in which Jesus answered and silenced the great accuser with "It is written." If they did but know it, the blindness and unbelief of unbelievers, and their determined opposition to the religion of Jesus, are, in themselves, in accord with the predictions of the Scriptures. And, if we did but know it, our strength is to keep all our faith and practice both in doctrine and in private life within the measure of the Scripture rule. We can not hold our faith otherwise, and the rule is as good to live by as it is to believe by.

4. They then preached to their accusers and calumniators, salvation in Jesus Christ. After all, the men of the world, the accusers of the people of God, are more willing to hear the messages of salvation than we sometimes suppose. Some, indeed, will not hear; but many are anxious to receive the glad tidings. This, then, is our answer to unbelief; unity of heart among believers, a life that will bear the light, power in the Word, and an earnest, loving presentation of Jesus Christ as the Saviour of sinners.

Home News.

New York.

ALFRED.

A good congregation met at the Second Alfred church, Dec. 30th, to listen to Dr. Maxson's farewell sermon. He selected as a theme for the occasion, "Principle is better than possession." Text, "But what things were gain to me, those I counted loss for Christ." Phil. 3: 7. The importance of living for right principles was clearly set forth. All of the great lights of the world guarded with unflinching fidelity, truth, honor, and the love of God. In them the Word was made flesh, and spake out by their hands and eyes and mouth. Righteous principle develops into many actions. Though we suffer we must redeem our promises, rather than suffer the shrinkage of our own personal self-hood. No morbid appetite should be allowed to darken our spiritual horizon. Wealth and position are of real value while they express the warmth of a generous heart. Live for a noble principle and thus reveal in our lives the pure, sweet, and beautiful life of the Saviour of men.

The Second Alfred Church has a neat audience room, a good choir, and a supply of maps for Bible study. This church occupies an important position as a defense of our common cause.

There are several "out-posts" outside of this immediate circle, where, no doubt, ministerial labor will be continued and blessed to the enlargement of this Church. Many could respond to the closing prayer of their pastor, when he asked that the Lord would keep them in the arms of his love. ALFRED.

NILE.

CHRISTMAS, 1882.

Our folks celebrated Christmas last evening, and this is the way they did it: The Sabbath-school met at the church to listen to a few appropriate exercises by the children, and to fill a Christmas sack. Our Superintendent had explained that as we had quite recently had two public entertainments in the village, he thought it would not be advisable to get up any elaborate programme for Christmas. He proposed, for the sake of the children, to have brief exercises by the youngest classes, and in place of a Christmas tree with presents for friends, to have a sack in which to deposit gifts for various benevolent objects. So a large sack was suspended at the front of the platform, and a box was prepared to receive letters for teachers and friends, and money packages. After the exercises by the children, the articles in the sack were called off and distributed so far as the recipients were present, and other valuables were committed to the Treasurer to be forwarded to the objects designated. There were articles of clothing, &c., for some needy families; something for two or three sick persons; something for the Chicago Mission School; something for Nathan, Susie, and "the baby," in China; letters for teachers and other friends, &c. The exercises were closed at an early hour, and the people hurried off, but so quietly that we, as we sat near the pulpit, hardly noticed it. By the time wife, our little boy, and I were ready to go, we found ourselves left almost alone. But to our utter surprise when we got home we found our house packed with people. On entering the first room, besides a crowd

of people, we saw an extension table loaded with good things to be served for supper, and friends hospitably and smilingly offered to take our wraps, treating us as politely as the crowded condition would permit. On entering the next room we found, seated as closely as they could be packed, those who had just occupied seats at the church, now sitting as demurely as if they had been here all the evening. Some folks probably do not know, and some folks do, how foolish one feels, because he is conscious that he acts foolish, when he comes to his own home and finds himself received and waited upon as a guest, his house being in full possession of a crowd of friends. In my own case this feeling soon melted away in the warm, social atmosphere of the occasion, but to come again in double measure when, after supper, it came to the point of listening to and answering a presentation address, finding ourselves suddenly possessors of various useful and valuable articles of furniture.

So we now know where the money went that otherwise might have loaded a Christmas tree. And we take this occasion to express our hearty thanks to our friends for their visit and their liberality. I will add that these presents were not intended to make up any deficiency of salary. It is due to our society to say that there is no occasion for that.

I have already occupied too much space to allow of mentioning the particulars of the "Temperance Play" and oyster supper given under the auspices of the Women's Christian Temperance Union last Tuesday evening, which netted them about \$25.

C. A. B.

LITTLE GENESEE.

It is not an easy matter to sever the associations of years. This was our experience as we came to bid adieu to the friends of our childhood, and the place which had been our home for twenty-five years. As we looked back through that quarter of a century our hearts were filled with gratitude to our heavenly Father that, although during that time we had experienced some sore afflictions, we had received so many tokens of his tender watchcare and loving kindness. Among the blessings most highly valued were those of Christian and social fellowship. We shall ever keep fresh in memory the expressions of kind regard and interest in our success and welfare by our friends at Utica, Wis., and shall prize, as among our most valued treasures, the gifts presented to us from time to time as tokens of that regard and interest.

We arrived at our new home, Little Genesee, the last week in November. As entire strangers we very naturally had many misgivings about our future contentment, but from the first, we have been made to feel that we had found a home indeed. We have had no inclination to homesickness, but have experienced the truthfulness of the Apostle's words, "Now, therefore, ye are no more strangers and foreigners, but fellow-citizens with the saints and of the household of God." There are many here who are indeed of the household of God, and it is pleasant to be associated with such.

The appointments of the church are quite well attended and commendable zeal manifested. We hope for the prayers of all interested in the cause of the Master, that those who are indifferent to duty may engage anew, and that the many who never experienced the joys of salvation, may early come to a knowledge of saving grace. G. W. B.

The joyous Christmas-tide has once more come and gone, but its sweet pleasures will long linger in our memories. It will indeed be a conspicuous mile-stone in our life journey. It had been so long a time since our Sabbath-school had celebrated the recurrence of this, best of all days, and because we have been so blessed and prospered, we were the more ready to enter heartily into the spirit of the occasion, making it an assured success from the start. As the glad event had been in anticipation for several weeks, many a happy surprise was planned and successfully carried out, so that when the lights were turned on at 6.30 P. M., Christmas Eve, the large audience were not a little astonished at the beautiful tree loaded down with its many "manner of fruits;" but this was only a circumstance to what was seen suspended on lines, piled up on table, chairs, and floor. Commencing at 7 o'clock, and occupying nearly an hour, the Sabbath-school, under the skillful leadership of our pastor, Rev. Geo. W. Burdick, rendered the old but ever new and beautiful story of Christ's birth, with all the attending events, in a responsive exercise interspersed with appropriate recitations and music. So interesting was the sweet story that the audience gave rapt attention until its close. Never before did we so enter into sympathy with this divine narrative, nor so clearly see its beauty and peculiar fitness.

Strange indeed if any one could remain unmoved while listening to the recital of God's "good will toward men." The eager listeners were thus prepared to receive the "good gifts," and to see in them the types of that infinitely greater gift, the love of our heavenly Father. Then came the stripping of the tree, and a perfect windfall it was, lasting two hours and a half. Scholars, Teachers, Superintendent, and Pastor, were all generously remembered, even the strangers, of whom there were not a few, were almost as fortunate. Time would fail if we were to attempt an inventory of the presents, but surely they were numerous, many costly, and all (nearly all) happily appropriate to the recipient's needs. Which was the more dominant feature, beauty or utility, would be hard to say. At the close of the happy, merry evening only a few went away empty-handed, but all were of one voice in saying it had "been a remarkably successful entertainment. Long live the Christmas Tree."

We sympathize deeply with our Utica brethren, but as their loss is our gain, it would hardly be human nature for us to shed many tears. We hasten to assure them that they need have no solicitude as to the welfare of their late pastor. He has already won a permanent place in our hearts, and we are devoutly thankful that a kind Providence has directed his steps to our little society. There has been a very marked increase in the attendance at church and Sabbath-school, and a quickening of the life-beats as shown in the prayer-meetings. We feel greatly encouraged and strengthened, but we still need your unceasing prayers, that the blessed Spirit of Christ may abide with us, that we may grow into union and strength. B.

LEONARDSVILLE.

The usual Christmas festivities were held here. At the church, which was crowded as usual (on such occasions, not at regular services), the exercises were very interesting. The young people, under the training of Allie A. Whitford, sang some beautiful selections. A quartette by Messrs. St. John, Coon, and Worden brothers, was rendered nicely, and Eld. F. Childs sang a solo, "Nearer my God to Thee," with telling effect. Eld. Childs is an accomplished musician, and when in college was one of "Hamilton's" best. Mr. A. W. Daggett, of Bridgewater, a member of the old Unadilla Valley Glee Club, and one of the best tenor singers in this section, was present, and added much to the interest of the occasion. Our Society and the Sabbath School Institutes held hereabout are much indebted to him for many such helps, which are appreciated the more because few, not identified with us as Sabbath-keepers, feel willing to devote so much time on any occasion for our benefit. Remarks to the children were made by Eld. Childs, and to those older by Eld. Burdick. Then came the distribution of presents, and everybody knows how full of interest that is to those who receive gifts, and, no doubt, to others.

The Excel Band have elected a new corps of officers. The third entertainment for the purpose of raising funds for the library, will be New Year's Eve. The exercises will consist of vocal and instrumental music, and a "literary programme."

The announcement of the death of Sister Sarah Brooks, of Norwich, brings sadness to many in this society. While here receiving treatment, she won the hearts of many by her Christian deportment and solid worth. Such a character is a power for good, and though dead, she yet speaketh. The Church in Norwich has our prayers for the blessing of God upon it in this affliction. Who will take the places made vacant by Sisters Mason and Brooks? *

New Jersey.

SHILOH.

We are enjoying the most beautiful Winter weather, in "South Jersey," during this holiday season. Have had only one snow storm, with snow enough to cover the ground; and now the warm days and frosty nights seem more like a northern April, than the Winter month of December.

Skiloh seems to be "booming" in the building business this year. Mrs. Reuben Ayars's new house on the "Pike," nearly opposite the school building, is ready to be occupied. Mrs. Caroline Ayars has built new, on the site of her old home, and Henry Hall has a new house nearly ready for use, all of which are neat little homes, and ornaments to the place. Mrs. Melissa B. Sheppard is about to build a new home, on the lot recently purchased of John T. Davis; and Dr. Geo. Tomlinson has purchased an acre of Micajah Ayars, and has already taken preliminary steps toward the building of a new home for himself, exactly opposite the parsonage. We shall be happy to welcome him, as a resident of Shiloh. I think there is a good

opening here for two good Seventh-day young men to establish a Justice will give them a competency. should have the wagon maker's trade (wheel-wright's trade here) and t should be a good blacksmith. M Hummel is anxious to dispose of his Sabbath-keepers, and circumstances that the majority of our people no Roadstown or to Bridgeton for the in both these trades. If two reliable young men could only step in to become partners, the one a wagon m the other a blacksmith, I know why they could not have the trade own people, and much patronage f surrounding country. So long as s opportunities stand open I can see no able excuse for any one of them lea Sabbath for work elsewhere.

Am glad to learn that Dr. John C. ley and family expect to find a l Shiloh next Spring. He has purch home of Melissa Sheppard.

We are endeavoring to hold fast th we have, as a Church, and to send tidings into regions beyond. Congr large; prayer-meetings increasing i est for several weeks; Sabbath-schoo a good work, as was fully attested reviews and exercises at our Christm val. No element of discord disturb these years, and the brethren "end keep the unity of the Spirit, in the peace." T.

DEC. 28, 1882.

MARLBORO.

Our Christmas entertainment wa Christmas night, and was a decided The people here have the reputation well whatever they undertake, and t no exception to the rule. The weat all that could be desired, good w warm, balmy air and bright moonligh church was decorated with wreaths d and cedar, the bright, red berries of ly glistening in the green. Bright were on the walls trimmed with the The house was crowded and many sto side. At 7 o'clock P. M., the Super called to order, and announced mental music. Then followed devoti criate for the pastor and a few words priate for the occasion by our Superint The infant class gave a concert exerci ceded by a three-year-old boy who re few lines alone and wished us all "Christmas." There were concert ex Christmas carols, recitations, &c., spersed with music, and then the pic the tree. All were remembered. T perintendent received a large turkey the school. Last of all a handsome was presented to the pastor. It fills a erwise vacant niche in the sitting-roo this thoughtful kindness of the pec very much enjoyed.

Illinois.

STONE FORT.

A very pleasant entertainment came the house of Eld. M. S. Gardner, on W day evening, Dec. 27th, in connectio Mrs. Wardner's school. It consisted of recitations, declamations, tableaux, ch dialogues, etc., the whole being inters with appropriate music. I think I have no fear of being charged with ex tation, when I express the opinion th entertainment would have been regard a success in any community. And wh consider the fact that most of the perfo had had little, or no previous experie such entertainments, it is highly cred to all the actors, and especially to Mrs. ner, who I think was, by common co regarded as the soul of the whole ente Although it was cloudy, and mudd threatenng storm, there was quite a and appreciative audience, from wh heard a uniform expression of pleastre.

I wish now to say a few words in to Sister W.'s school. She has taken pupils, to whom she is giving instructi the ordinary branches of an English tion. Some of them are being instruct the higher branches. Now, I am no pr neither am I a prophet's son, but I wite a guess that if she continues to t pupils, before the close of the next S she will have a school respectable in nu and extending in reputation. It is a being patronized by some of the most gent and influential citizens in the co and from the manner in which they expressed to me their high appreci predict that they will assist materi ally in the school. I trust that our Sa eeping families, at least from Farin outh, will make a few inquiries wi ect to this school. Bro. Wardner's in every respect adapted to such a pu M. B. KEI

DEC. 29, 1882.

Condensed News.

Domestic.

The attention of the oil trade has lately been directed to Forest county as the coming oil field which was to counteract the decline in the production of the old fields.

Before the Senate committee on commerce, at Albany, N. Y., Dec. 26th, George Moore, Secretary of the New York Cotton Exchange, testified that the amount of cotton actually handled in New York, during the last year, was about 600,000 bales, of which about half were exported.

The coinage at the Philadelphia mint during 1882 aggregated 99,967,290 pieces, valued at \$48,309,395; consisting of double eagles, 630; eagles, 2,324,480; half eagles, 2,514,560; three dollar pieces, 1,540; quarter eagles, 4,040; dollars, 11,101,100; half dollars, 5,500; quarter dollars, 16,300; dimes, 3,911,100; five cents, 11,476,600; three cents, 25,000, and one cent, 38,581,100.

In consequence of the disturbed condition of affairs at East Liverpool, O., growing out of the potters' strike, the mayor has issued a proclamation that all persons assembling in the streets or highways, unlawfully congregating in buildings, or insulting citizens pursuing their work, will be arrested and dealt with according to law.

At Laona, N. Y., on Saturday night, Chas. Banks called at the grocery house of Wm. Smith. While the men were standing in front of the store, a large icicle fell from the roof, striking both men, piercing Banks' brain and knocking Smith senseless.

It is rumored that Jordan, Marsh & Co., of Boston, who do a business of \$14,000,000 a year, are embarrassed and have engaged a banking house to purchase all of their paper that can be secured at six and a half per cent. discount.

In the cases of dealers of confectionery and ice cream, in New York, who applied for injunctions to restrain the police from interfering with their business on Sundays, Judge Arnoux has denied the application, so far as it relates to carrying articles purchased off the premises.

All differences between the manufacturers and employees in the shoe trade, at Cincinnati, O., with reference to wages for the next six months, have been amicably adjusted by a board of arbitration.

Wm. M. Everts has accepted the invitation of the joint congressional committee, on the Newburg centennial, to deliver the oration of the day at the celebration.

The post-office department anticipates a heavy demand for stamped envelopes after the first of January. The receipts at the patent office for the year ended with December 30th were over \$1,000,000.

Foreign.

A large meeting of Socialists and Nihilists was held in London Dec. 31st. The city is said to be full of foreign socialists, whose activity is unconcealed. Extraordinary relations are contained in Prince Krapotkine's papers. They implicate an incredible number of Russians, who enjoy high social and official distinction, and many prominent officials.

The resources of Catholic priests in West Ireland are said to be exhausted. There are hundreds of evicted families without shelter and starving. The unfortunate people gather around the houses of the priests, begging piteously for potatoes or a pound of meal.

The difficulty of dispensing with capitulations, constitutes a serious obstacle for Lord Dufferin in Egypt. The British guarantee for an administration of justice, but this can not be given without risk of prolonging the British occupation.

Paris telegrams indicate the probability of a fatal result of Gambetta's illness. His constitution is broken down, and it is believed that symptoms of blood-poisoning have presented themselves.

The Russo-German war scarce has passed away. Its closing phase was the defense by Vienna papers of Malnoky, Minister of Foreign Affairs, from the suggestion of encouraging a separate arrangement with Russia.

The Common Council of Vienna has approved a scheme for the embankment of the Danube, costing 16,000,000 florins.

The Egyptian budget shows a surplus of £2,000.

It is stated that the Emperor of Austria, through the Primate of Hungary, has offered to act as mediator between King Humbert and the Pope, with a view of establishing an understanding satisfactory to the Pope and the Italian Government.

It is stated that the Boers have decided to send a deputation to England, to request the government to revise the Transvaal Convention. Earl Kimberly told them in advance, that no such request would likely be listened to.

The Roman Senate has approved the Parliamentary Oath Bill, introduced by the government by a vote of 105 to 12.

It is reported that Russia has placed a thousand horsemen and ninety guns on the German-Austria frontier.

Floods in the province of Cota Cajesi, Bolivia, have destroyed large stocks of casacilla, cocoa, coffee, etc.

EDWARD CARSWELL, of Canada, the noted temperance lecturer, will lecture in the Second Alfred church on the evening after the Sabbath, Jan. 6th, 1883. M. A. GREEN, Com.

THE BEST READING.—Every family that desires to provide for its young people wholesome and instructive reading matter should send for specimen copies of the Youth's Companion. Its columns give more than two hundred stories yearly, by the most noted authors, besides one thousand articles on topics of interest, anecdotes, sketches of travel, poems, puzzles, incidents, humorous and pathetic. It comes every week, is handsomely illustrated, and is emphatically a paper for the whole family.

We desire to call attention to the advertisement in another column of D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit, Mich., the great seedsmen, whose mammoth establishment is one of the sights of the chief city of Michigan. They do the largest business in their trade in the United States, reaching even across the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The house is entirely reliable, and if you wish to get exactly what you order, you can not do better than send to them for your seeds, and you may depend upon it you will get the best that the market can supply. Their seeds have become known over the entire civilized world for purity and fertility, and have gained for them an enviable reputation. Their Annual Seed Catalogue, just issued for 1883, replete with information and beautifully illustrated, will be sent free on application.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ELD. M. B. KELLY desires his correspondents to address him at Stone Fort, Ill., instead of Villa Ridge, as heretofore.

QUARTERLY MEETING.—The next Quarterly Meeting of the Churches of Hebron, Hebron Centre, Honeoye, and Bell's Run, will meet with the Church at Hebron Centre, commencing on the second Sabbath in January, 1883. Sabbath evening, preaching, followed by conference; Sabbath morning, preaching by Eld. H. P. Burdick. Other appointments suggested as needed. A general invitation extended to all interested in the cause in this section. L. M. C.

THE regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society will be held at the usual place of meeting at Westery, R. I., on Wednesday, January 10, 1883, at 9.30 A. M. Friends of the cause of missions are invited to attend. Wm. L. Clarke, Recording Secretary. ASHAWAY, R. I., Dec. 22, 1882.

THE best collection of Anthems published is ANTHEM TREASURES. A copy for examination will be sent on receipt of 12 cents to pay postage, the book (or pay) to be returned in two weeks! Price \$12 per doz. Single copies \$1.25. For sale by W. W. Clark, Milton, Wis.; C. B. Stillman, Alfred Centre, N. Y.; J. M. Stillman, Potter Hill, R. I.

NEW YORK.—A Sabbath-school and preaching service every Sabbath at the New York Historical Society's rooms, corner 11th St. and 2d Avenue. Sabbath-school at 10.30 A. M., preaching at 11.15. All friends and Sabbath-keepers, in the city over the Sabbath, are cordially invited to attend.

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

MARRIED.

At the residence of Mr. J. S. Main, East Portville, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., Dec. 18, 1882, by Eld. C. A. Burdick, Mr. ELMER E. CRANDALL and Miss CORA BURGER, both of East Portville.

At West Edmeston, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1882, evening after the Sabbath, at the residence of Wm. M. Palmer, by Rev. J. B. Clarke, Mr. TRUMAN H. MAXSON and Miss ANNA WILLIAMS, both of West Edmeston.

At the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Crandall, in Charlestown, R. I., Dec. 24, 1882, by Rev. Horace Stillman, Mr. HENRY A. KENYON, of Providence, and Miss LILLIAN CRANDALL.

At the parsonage, Ashaway, R. I., Dec. 25, 1882, by Rev. W. C. Tittsworth, WM. A. WEBSTER, of Charlestown, and LYDIA J. CRANDALL, of Hopkinton.

At Ashaway, R. I., Dec. 24, 1882, by Rev. A. E. Main, Mr. ROBERT BERESFORD and Miss MAY V. HOLBERTON, both of Carolina.

In the town of Stonington, Conn., (Westerly,) Dec. 27, 1882, by Rev. W. C. Tittsworth, assisted by Rev. L. C. Rogers, ORSON C. ROGERS and MARY NOYES.

At Milton, Wis., December 24, 1882, by Rev. E. M. Dunn, at the home of the bride's father, CHARLES EDWIN DYER, of Deerfield, and LUCY ALVIRA REYNOLDS.

At Milton Junction, Wis., at the home of the bride's father, Dec. 25, 1882, by Rev. E. M. Dunn, SAMUEL STENNETT PIERCE, of Rock River, and HATTIE ESTEE, daughter of Deacon Henry Estee.

At Albion, Wis., Dec. 25, 1882, by Prof. A. R. Cornwall, Mr. JAMES E. EMMONS and Miss ADDIE J. GUNSOLOUS, both of Stoughton.

At Albion, Wis., Dec. 25, 1882, by Prof. A. R. Cornwall, Mr. JOHN MCCOMB, of Stoughton, and Miss EMMA J. SERLES, of Brooklyn.

At the Seventh-day Baptist church in Dodge Centre, Minn., Christmas Eve, Dec. 24, 1882, by Rev. G. M. Cottrell, FRANK E. TAPPAN and FLORA A. ORCUTT, all of Dodge county.

DIED.

In Richville, Genesee Co., N. Y., Dec. 8, 1882, of consumption, LEBBIE P. M. HUFFCOUR, wife of Gordon Peckham, aged 37 years, 11 months, and 5 days. She leaves a husband and five small children to mourn her departure, but we have good reason to hope that their loss is her great gain. C. F. D.

In Hebron, Pa., Dec. 21, 1882, of heart disease, MANOAH MATTESON, aged 63 years. When almost twenty years old he came to this place, then a dense wilderness, to work at lumbering for Russell & Adams, of Alfred. His superior strength and skill made him a natural leader in running machinery, manufacturing and handling lumber. He soon came to be foreman in the largest lumbering interest then carried on in this part of the country. In a short time he built two saw-mills of his own. In August, 1844, he was married to Miss Amelia Carver, who now with a large family of children, mourn the loss of a kind husband and father. H. F. B.

At her late residence, near Shiloh, N. J., Dec. 7, 1882, Mrs. CLARISSA ALLEN, wife of Mr. Joseph P. Allen, in the 71st year of her age. She was for many years a member of the Shiloh Seventh-day Baptist Church, and when nearing death's dark river, she enjoyed the hope that was like an anchor to her soul. T. L. G.

In Carlton, Tama Co., Iowa, Dec. 20, 1882, of typhoid pneumonia, Mrs. PHAETATA BABCOCK, wife of Eld. Maxson Babcock, aged 70 years and 15 days. Sister Babcock made a profession of religion at the age of sixteen years. She was baptized by Eld. Peter Davis, of West Virginia, and united with the Seventh-day Baptist Church at Middle Island. At the age of eighteen years she with her father, James Davis, and his family, moved to Pike Township, Clarke Co., Ohio. She united with the Seventh-day Baptist Church of that place soon after. She was a constituent member of the Church of Jackson Centre, Ohio. She was married to Maxson Babcock, of Clarke county, Ohio, Sept. 1, 1835. In 1862, she with her husband and family moved to Carlton, Tama Co., Iowa, and was a constituent member of the Seventh-day Baptist Church of this place. She was a faithful, earnest Christian worker, and always ready to do her part in the service of the Master. She was very anxious for the prosperity of the cause of Christ in this place. It has been the pleasure of the writer in other years, when a missionary on this field, to make their home his home, and to enjoy their hospitality and co-operation in the work. She possessed a remarkable devotion to her family and lived to see all of her children connected with the Church of Christ. Her sickness was short, only six days, yet she gave evidence that her work was done and she was ready to die. A large attendance at her funeral gave evidence of the esteem in which the community held her. While the bereaved husband is left to proclaim the message of salvation alone the rest of his earthly pilgrimage, there is a "light in the window" beckoning him on. Sermon by her pastor from Rev. 14: 13, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." H. B. L.

LETTERS.

John Livingston, C. M. Williams, Mrs. Hannah Callon, Mrs. E. A. Whitford, Mrs. M. W. B. Carpenter, E. C. Satterlee, L. T. Rogers, Mrs. V. A. Willard, Mrs. P. D. West, E. R. Crandall, A. B. Prentice, P. T. Douglass, W. J. Haight, Julia H. Higgins, H. W. Randolph, N. B. Prentice, J. B. Clarke, J. N. Berry, Vincent Wood, W. S. Bonham, E. B. Clarke, Madge Van Horn, H. D. Clarke, I. W. Statham, Joseph West, B. P. Stillman, P. F. Randolph, M. C. Mudge, J. T. Green, F. L. Dayton, J. L. Huffman, Mrs. J. Barker, P. M. Green, W. J. Crandall, Ezra M. Bennett, H. S. Deland, G. S. West, G. E. Green, A. D. Graham, Joseph Swartout, T. H. Tucker, C. A. Burdick, Sylvanus Carpenter, Rosa M. Coon, W. E. M. Oursler, H. H. C. Q. James, E. M. Dunn, W. C. Tittsworth, A. H. Lewis, A. E. Main, Horace Stillman, Lois Townsend.

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 omission.

Table with columns: Name, Amount. Includes entries for D. R. Stillman, Alfred Centre, \$2.00; S. A. Peavy, \$2.00; O. S. Potter, \$2.00; M. J. Green, \$6.00; Mrs. Luke Green, \$6.00; A. Smith, \$2.00; E. M. Tomlinson, \$2.00; J. A. Champlin, \$2.00; Clark Rogers, \$2.00; M. D. Rogers, \$64.38; E. A. Green, \$2.00; S. N. Stillman, \$2.00; H. G. Witter, Alfred, \$2.00; W. L. Witter, \$5.00; M. H. Coats, Utopia, \$2.00; Samuel Wells Little Genesee, \$2.00; Frank J. Green, 2d Independence, \$2.00; S. Carpenter, Lebanon Springs, \$2.00; A. J. Armstrong, Portville, \$2.00; A. S. Crandall, Watson, \$2.00; L. K. Williams, \$2.00; Joseph West, State Bridge, \$2.00; E. C. Satterlee, \$2.00; Mrs. Benjamin Green, Andover, \$2.00; Eusebia Stillman, Wellsville, \$2.00; Mrs. J. F. Randolph, Nile, \$2.00; W. D. Crandall, \$2.00; J. B. Gear, \$2.00; Mrs. Sarah Enos, \$2.00; P. T. Douglass, West Edmeston, \$2.00; P. T. Douglass, Sand Bank, \$2.00; Horace Green, Adams Centre, \$1.00; Silas Maxson, \$2.00; N. G. Whitford, \$2.00; Mrs. Betsy Wright, \$1.00; J. J. Williams, \$5.00; Isaac Kellogg, \$2.00; T. P. Jones, \$2.00; Pardon Babcock, \$5.00; Mrs. Margaret Hull, \$2.00; A. A. Brundidge, \$2.00; G. W. Gardner, \$2.00; J. G. Lewis, \$2.00; J. Swartout, Chaseville, \$2.00; Mrs. Susan Lanpher, Belmont, \$2.00; Mrs. B. L. Frazier, Westery, R. I., \$2.00; G. E. Green, Hope Valley, \$2.00; Mrs. E. A. Davis, Shiloh, N. J., \$2.00; John S. Bonham, \$2.00; C. B. Dickinson, \$2.00; A. W. Davis, \$2.00; Mrs. J. C. Bivins, \$2.00; W. H. Dickinson, \$2.00; Elmer Bacon, \$2.00; Levi Ayars, \$2.00; W. B. Gillette, \$2.00; A. D. Graham, Bloomfield, Ohio, \$2.00; J. L. Huffman, Jackson Centre, \$1.00; B. H. Stillman, Cartwright, Wis., \$1.25; D. J. Cartwright, \$1.00; O. B. Hoard, \$3.00; P. C. Stevenson, \$75.38; D. S. Cartwright, \$1.00; Mrs. C. Z. Greenman, Milton, \$2.00; G. D. Burdick, \$2.00; W. B. Wells, \$2.00; Mrs. K. W. Tanner, \$2.00; Mrs. S. Vincent, \$2.00; G. W. Lanpher, \$2.00; H. Hull, \$2.00.

Table with columns: Name, Amount. Includes entries for John Livingston, Milton Junction, \$2.00; M. R. Coon, \$2.00; N. Gardner, \$2.00; Clarinda Dorsett, \$2.00; Zina Gilbert, \$2.00; C. G. Stillman, \$2.00; M. C. Mudge, Koshkonong, \$2.00; Mrs. Lois Green, Walworth, \$2.00; Wm. H. Crandall, \$2.00; C. M. Williams, Albion, \$2.00; Mrs. M. L. R. Wilson, Oconomowoc, \$2.00; Mrs. C. G. Randolph, Utopia, \$2.00; A. J. Davis, Blandville, Va., \$2.00; Mrs. D. F. Randolph, New Milton, \$2.00; F. F. Randolph, \$2.00; H. S. Deland, Leticher, Dak., \$4.50; G. S. West, Blue Mound, Kan., \$5.00; Mrs. J. K. Crandall, Reno Centre, \$3.00; C. E. Crandall, Morgan Park, Ill., \$2.00; J. T. Green, Little Rock, Minn., \$2.00; Mrs. Hannah Callon, Royal Oak, Mich., \$2.00; E. P. Barker, Hadley, Mass., \$2.00; Solomon Carpenter, 15 Mill Yard, Goodman's Fields, London, Eng., \$2.50.

FOR LESSON LEAVES.

Table with columns: Name, Amount. Includes entries for Rosa M. Coon, DeRuyter, \$7.20; J. Swartout, Chaseville, \$1.50; D. L. Langworthy, Andover, \$1.50; F. F. Randolph, New Milton, W. Va., \$2.50; L. C. Rogers, Milton Junction, Wis., \$1.13.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Table with columns: Description, Amount. Includes entries for E. R. POPE, Treasurer, \$7,029.73; Cash on hand, \$729.06; R. Willahoffe, Chair of Greek Language, on account, Bond and Mortgage, \$50.00; Richard Ford, New Salem, W. Va., Bi-Centennial Fund, on account, note, \$12.00; Rent of house, Plainfield, N. J., Chair of Theology, \$18.00; J. M. Tittsworth, Plainfield Chair of Theology, note, \$100.00; J. M. Tittsworth, Plainfield Chair of Theology, interest, \$66.00; R. W. Merritt, Ashaway, R. I., interest on note, Bi-Centennial Fund, \$3.84; Geo. C. Stillman, Westerly, note, Bi-Centennial Fund, \$50.00; Geo. C. Stillman, Westerly, interest, Bi-Centennial Fund, \$17.91; A. A. Brundidge, Adams, N. Y., interest, Bi-Centennial Fund, \$1.50; Income, Burdick Farm, \$39.82; A. J. Green, Adams, Missionary Society, note, \$50.00; A. J. Green, Adams, American Sabbath Tract Society, note, \$50.00; John Whitman, interest, six months, Bond and Mortgage, Babcock Chair of Physics, \$9.00; A. E. Main, Ashaway, R. I., Plainfield Chair of Theology, interest on note, \$6.00; A. E. Main, Ashaway, Milton College, interest on note, \$3.00; Income, Burdick Farm, \$56.18; Rent of house, Plainfield Chair of Theology, \$18.00; Two months rent of mill, Plainfield Chair of Theology, discount, \$80.00; Plainfield Chair of Theology, discount, 2 1/2 per cent. on St. Paul City Railroad Bonds, \$25.00; Chair of Greek Language and Literature, discount 2 1/2 per cent. on St. Paul City Railroad Bonds, \$50.00; Rent of houses, Plainfield Chair of Theology, \$18.00; S. H. Babcock, Albion, Wis., Albion Academy, interest on note, \$3.50; S. H. Babcock, Bi-Centennial Fund, interest on note, \$90.00; Mrs. Elizabeth Babcock, Bi-Centennial Fund, interest on note, \$60.00; Chair of Church History and Homiletics, interest, Heticfield mortgage, \$33.00; Income, Burdick Farm, \$20.52; Cash in Savings Bank, \$9,141.06; Cash on hand, \$729.06; Total, \$4,408.83.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Table with columns: Description, Amount. Includes entries for Plainfield Chair of Theology, fire taxes, house and mill, \$10.08; Plainfield Chair of Theology, insurance on mill, \$40.00; Bi-Centennial Fund, printing report, E. S. Dodge, \$117.20; Babcock Chair of Physics, Alfred Centre, \$68.55; Chair of Greek Language and Literature, Alfred Centre, \$82.77; Chair of Greek Language and Literature, investment, bonds, St. Paul City Railroad, due 1882, interest 6 per cent., \$2,000.00; One bond, St. Paul City Railroad, \$1,000.00; Plainfield Chair of Theology, interest, six months, on mill property, Bond and Mortgage, \$75.00; Plainfield Chair of Theology, Wm. H. Crandall, Treasurer, Alfred Centre, salary, Rev. T. R. Williams, \$100.00; Petty expense account, \$9.57; Cash on hand and in Savings Bank, \$5,137.89; Total, \$9,141.06.

E. & O. E. E. R. POPE, Treasurer. Examined and compared with the vouchers, and found correct. J. M. TITTSWORTH, Aud. R. A. HUBBARD, Com.

HAVING ENLARGED MY PLACE OF BUSINESS, I am now prepared to do every kind of

LIGHT MACHINE WORK.

I have put in an emery wheel for gumming cross-cut saws, with which I can make an old saw as

GOOD AS NEW

without danger of kinking, cracking, or "casing-hardening" the saw, for which I charge only fifty cents. Saw sent by express will receive prompt attention.

I have a One Horse-power New Baxter Steam Engine which I have thoroughly overhauled and refitted and repainted, making it just as good as new. I will sell it extremely cheap. Call on or address G. C. SHERMAN, at his "Tinkertown" Machine Shop, Alfred, N. Y.

Advertisement for FITS (Epilepsy) with text: A Lending London Physician establishes an Office in New York for the Cure of the CURABLE DISEASE OF FITS. From Am. Journal of Medicine. Dr. Ab. Mesrobian (of London) who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any other living physician. His success has been established by the fact that he has cured over 20 years' standing successfully cured by him. He has published a book on this disease, which he sends with a large bottle of his wonderful cure free to any sufferer who will send their names and P. O. Address to him. He will send one wishing a cure to address him at Mesrobian, No. 95 John St., New York.

Strange indeed if any one could remain unmoved while listening to the recital of God's "good will toward men." The eager listeners were thus prepared to receive the "good gifts," and to see in them the types of the infinitely greater gift, the love of our heavenly Father. Then came the stripping of the tree, and a perfect windfall it was, lasting two hours and a half. Scholars, Teachers, Superintendent, and Pastor, were all generously remembered, even the strangers, of whom there were not a few, were almost as fortunate. Time would fail if we were to attempt an inventory of the presents, but surely they were numerous, many costly, and all (nearly all) happily appropriate to the recipient's needs. Which was the more dominant feature, beauty or utility, would be hard to say. At the close of the happy merry evening only a few went away empty handed, but all were of one voice in saying it had been a remarkably successful entertainment. Long live the Christmas Tree. We sympathize deeply with our Utopia brethren, but as their loss is our gain, it would hardly be human nature for us to shed many tears. We hasten to assure them that they need have no solicitude as to the welfare of their late pastor. He has already won a permanent place in our hearts, and we are devoutly thankful that a kind Providence has directed his steps to our little society. There has been a very marked increase in the attendance at church and Sabbath school, and a quickening of the life-beats as shown in the prayer-meetings. We feel greatly encouraged and strengthened, but we still need your unceasing prayers, that the blessed Spirit of Christ may abide with us, that we may grow into union and strength.

LEONARDSVILLE.

The usual Christmas festivities were held here. At the church, which was crowded as usual (on such occasions, not at regular services), the exercises were very interesting. The young people, under the training of Allie A. Whitford, sang some beautiful selections. A quartette by Messrs. St. John, Coon, and Worden brothers, was rendered nicely, and Eld. F. Childs sang a solo, "Near my God to Thee," with telling effect. Eld. Childs is an accomplished musician, and when in college was one of "Hamilton's" best. Mr. A. W. Daggett, of Bridgewater, a member of the old Unadilla Valley Glee Club, and one of the best tenor singers in this section, was present, and added much to the interest of the occasion. Our Society and the Sabbath School Institutes held hereabouts are much indebted to him for many such helps, which are appreciated the more because few, not identified with us as Sabbath-keepers, feel willing to devote so much time on any occasion for our benefit. Remarks to the children were made by Eld. Childs, and to those older by Eld. Burdick. Then came the distribution of presents, and everybody knows how full of interest that is to those who receive gifts, and, no doubt, to others.

The Excel Band have elected a new corps of officers. The third entertainment for the purpose of raising funds for the library, will be New Year's Eve. The exercises will consist of vocal and instrumental music, and "literary programme."

The announcement of the death of Sister Sarah Brooks, of Norwich, brings sadness to many in this society. While here receiving treatment, she won the hearts of many by her Christian deportment and solid worth. Such a character is a power for good, and though dead, she yet speaketh. The Church in Norwich has our prayers for the blessing of God upon it in this affliction. Who will take the places made vacant by Sisters Mason and Brooks? *

New Jersey.

SHILOH.

We are enjoying the most beautiful winter weather, in "South Jersey," during this holiday season. Have had only one snow storm, with snow enough to cover the ground; and now the warm days and frosty nights seem more like a northern April than the winter month of December.

Shiloh seems to be "booming" in the building business this year. Mrs. Reuben Ayars's new house on the "Pike," nearly opposite the school building, is ready to be occupied. Mrs. Caroline Ayars has built new on the site of her old home, and Henry Hall has a new house nearly ready for use, all of which are neat little homes, and ornaments to the place. Mrs. Melissa B. Sheppard is about to build a new home, on the lot recently purchased of John T. Davis; and Dr. Geo. Tomlinson has purchased an acre or more, and has already taken preliminary steps toward the building of a new home for himself, exactly opposite the parsonage. We shall be happy to welcome him, as a resident of Shiloh. I think there is a good

opening here for two good Seventh-day Baptist young men to establish a business that will give them a competency. The one should have the wagon maker's trade, (called wheel-wright's trade here) and the other should be a good blacksmith. Mr. Wm. Hummel is anxious to dispose of his shop to Sabbath-keepers, and circumstances are such that the majority of our people now go to Roadstown or to Bridgeton for their work in both these trades. If two reliable Christian young men could only step in here, and become partners, the one a wagon maker and the other a blacksmith, I know no reason why they could not have the trade of all our own people, and much patronage from the surrounding country. So long as such opportunities stand open I can see no reasonable excuse for any one of them leaving the Sabbath for work elsewhere.

Am glad to learn that Dr. John G. Swinney and family expect to find a home in Shiloh next Spring. He has purchased the home of Melissa Sheppard.

We are endeavoring to hold fast that which we have, as a Church, and to send the glad tidings into regions beyond. Congregations are large; prayer-meetings increasing in interest for several weeks; Sabbath-school doing a good work, as was fully attested in the reviews and exercises at our Christmas festival. No element of discord disturbs us in these years, and the brethren "endeavor to keep the unity of the Spirit, in the bond of peace." T. L. G. Dec. 23, 1882.

MARLBORO.

Our Christmas entertainment was given Christmas night, and was a decided success. The people here have the reputation of doing well whatever they undertake, and this was no exception to the rule. The weather was all that could be desired, good wheeling, warm, balmy air and bright moonlight. The church was decorated with wreaths of holly and cedar, the bright, red berries of the holly glistening in the green. Bright mottoes were on the walls trimmed with the green. The house was crowded and many stood outside. At 7 o'clock P. M., the Superintendent called to order, and announced instrumental music. Then followed devotional exercises by the pastor and a few words appropriate for the occasion by our Superintendent. The infant class gave a concert exercise, preceded by a three-year-old boy who recited verses alone and wished us all "Merry Christmas." There were concert exercises, Christmas carols, recitations, &c., interspersed with music, and then the picking of the tree. All were remembered. The Superintendent received a large turkey from the school. Last of all a handsome couch was presented to the pastor. It fills an otherwise vacant niche in the sitting-room, and this thoughtful kindness of the people is very much enjoyed.

Illinois.

STONE FORT.

A very pleasant entertainment came off at the house of Eld. M. S. Wardner, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 27th, in connection with Mrs. Wardner's school. It consisted of recitations, declamations, tableaux, charades, dialogues, etc., the whole being interspersed with appropriate music. I think I need have no fear of being charged with exaggeration, when I express the opinion that such entertainment would have been regarded as a success in any community. And when we consider the fact that most of the performers had had little, or no previous experience in such entertainments, it is highly creditable to all the actors, and especially to Mrs. Wardner, who I think was, by common consent, regarded as the soul of the whole enterprise. Although it was cloudy, and muddy, and threatening storm, there was quite a large and appreciative audience, from whom I heard a uniform expression of pleasure.

I wish now to say a few words in regard to Sister W.'s school. She has taken a few pupils, to whom she is giving instruction in the ordinary branches of an English education. Some of them are being instructed in the higher branches. Now, I am no prophet, neither am I a prophet's son, but I will venture a guess that if she continues to receive pupils, before the close of the next Summer she will have a school respectable in numbers, and extending in reputation. It is already being patronized by some of the most intelligent and influential citizens in the country, and from the manner in which they have expressed to me their high appreciation, I predict that they will assist materially in its advertisement. I trust that our Sabbath-keeping families, at least from Farina down south, will make a few inquiries with respect to this school. Bro. Vardner's house in every respect adapted to such a purpose.

M. B. KELLY.

Dec. 29, 1882.

Selected Miscellany.

JANUARY AND JUNE.

Said January to June:

"Pray, let us walk together, The birds are all in tune, And sunny is the weather.

"And look you: I will show, Before the long day closes, A pretty sight I know, Worth all your Summer roses."

Then, as they went, the air Grew thick with snow-flakes flying; But all the roses fair Hung down their heads, a-dying.

Cried June, in sorrow: "Nay, We may not walk together. You've turned my skin to gray, And spoiled my golden weather.

"Go now, I pray you, Before my last bud closes. Take up your cold white snow, And give me back my roses!"

-Margaret Johnson, in St. Nicholas for January.

FAIRY WISHES NOWADAYS.

Tinkey lay under a wide-spreading apple-tree, upon a bed of half-dried grass, that was not yet hay, but sending out the most delicious perfume of clover blossoms. The thick leaves of the tree made a cool shade where Tinkey was lying. He speculated as to whether Mrs. Davidson would have ice-cream at the party to which Tinkey and his brothers and sisters were invited that afternoon.

"It must be lovely to be as rich as Mrs. Davidson," thought Tinkey, lazily, "and I might have had as much money once, if I had only wished for it. If I had another such a chance—"

"Well, what would you do with it if you had?"

Tinkey sat bolt upright and stared. That sharp, clear voice was certainly one he had heard before, and right in front of him, daintily balanced upon the tiniest of hay-cocks, was the little old-woman fairy, in her red cloak and pointed cap.

"Oh!" said Tinkey, "are you going to let me have another wish?"

"H'm!" said the fairy, "you don't seem to make much out of one wish. Suppose I give you a dozen or twenty."

"Oh!" cried Tinkey.

"Yes," said the little old woman. "I am going to see to-day how much you are to be trusted with having your own way. So, between now and sunset, I am going to let you have everything you wish for. Only, remember this: you can have but one wish for one thing. No 'takings back,' you understand. So if you wish yourself a goose, a goose you will have to remain. Good-bye."

Tinkey tried to decide upon the treasures he should collect between that hour and sunset. To test his power, he said, with an air of command:

"I wish for a plate of ice-cream."

There it was, right in his hand, cold, white, delicious, and, to Tinkey's amazement, no matter how fast he ate, the white heap upon the plate did not grow any smaller; but when he had had enough, and put down the plate on the hay, it melted in a second—spoon, plate, and cream vanishing like a dew-drop in the sun.

But, while he was still thinking of that, the dinner-horn sounded faint and far away.

"Oh, dear!" sighed lazy Tinkey. "I wish I was at the table."

The wish was scarcely formed before he felt himself lifted up and shot across the meadow, in at the kitchen door, and plump into his chair, with a whizzing rapidity that took his breath away, and raised a serious doubt in his mind whether walking was not preferable to this sort of fairy locomotion.

There was a great confusion of voices all through dinner, the children hurrying through the meal to dress for Mrs. Davidson's.

"Your clothes are all on your bed," Tinkey's mother said, as he went upstairs, "and remember your new suit must be your best one all Summer."

Tinkey rushed to his room, entirely forgetting the fairy and her promise.

The new suit, a pretty light gray, lay upon the bed, while on a chair were his new shoes Tinkey took up the pretty pair of gray pants. It was the very first city-made suit he had ever possessed, his usual dress being the outgrown clothing of his older brother. But this one suit was all his own, made for him, fitting him, and he handled it carefully. It was still buttoned up, as it had come home, and, taking his seat upon the side of the bed, Tinkey unbuttoned one button, a second, but the third seemed to be too large for the button-hole, and would not come through. He twisted it and pushed it, coaxed it, and jerked it, pushed it to the right, pulled it to the left, till he got red in the face, lost his temper, and cried aloud:

"Bother the old pants! I wish they were in Jericho."

One jerk freed them from Tinkey's hold, and they soared into the air, as if with wings, escaping his out-stretched hands, and flying through the open window like some huge, awkward bird, the new blue suspenders dangling provokingly out of reach.

Tinkey was ready to cry, but, instead, said:

"I wish for another pair of pants."

But the wish was unheard or unheeded in fairy-land, and he sadly remembered that he could not have two wishes for any one thing. "Why can't I remember to think before I speak?" thought Tinkey, ruefully taking up his everyday pants, thrown aside with such contempt.

"Perhaps they won't show much with a new coat and vest," thought Tinkey.

A call from down-stairs hurried him. "We're all ready, Tinkey! Come!" All ready! There was no time then to lose. Tinkey caught up his new shoes and thrust in one foot. A new shoe is not the very best thing to try to put on in a hurry, and so he found it. Voices from down-stairs were impatiently shouting: "Tinkey! Tinkey," as he tugged violently, but without avail, at the shoe his mother had thought had better be "one size larger."

"Oh, come on!" said Tinkey. "I wish the shoes were twice as big!" On slipped the shoe as easily as if it had been greased, Tinkey's foot lost in its suddenly-increased size. Twice as big! To the round eyes gazing at them they looked as big as the barn, and if any reader doubts it, let him measure twice the length and breadth of his boot, and put his foot upon the measure.

Tinkey kicked the shoe into the corner of the room with a passionate sob. "I won't go!" he cried. "I won't wear my old pants and shoes with a great patch on them!"

"Are you never coming?" shouted Bob from down-stairs. "I'll walk over! Don't wait for me!" Tinkey answered, and could hear them all laugh as Fannie said:

"Tinkey's prinking! Won't he be fine!" Should he go? Mrs. Davidson's annual party was not to be lightly set aside, and was one of the great pleasures in Tinkey's quiet country life. Perhaps among so many his dress would not be noticed. Very listlessly he took up the blacking-brush, and polished his old shoes to such perfection that, after all, the patches were scarcely seen, and with a lighter heart, Tinkey sprang to complete his dressing. The mirror, by the aid of which he arranged his collar and neck-tie, did not reflect his pants, and the pretty silk tie was very becoming. Actually, Tinkey was whistling when he took up the comb to part his hair.

Now, Tinkey's hair was what old nurses call "stubborn," and the more Tinkey brushed, the more persistently it stuck out. He parted it on the left; he tried a parting on the right; he made a lovely white line down the middle; he "banged" it over his forehead, and each way looked worse than the last.

"Oh, I wish I hadn't any hair!" cried impatient Tinkey.

Was there a rain of feathers? What was that flying into his eyes, up his nostrils, tickling his ears, down his throat, through a mouth opened wide in amazement? Hair! hair! hair! The whole room seemed to be full of it, flying here and there, as if every hair was a fairy laughing at Tinkey's dismay. And when at last it had all swept itself with one grand rush out at the open window, Tinkey's head was as bald as a china door-knob.

He gave one despairing glance at the mirror, caught up his old coat, crammed his polo cap tightly over his bald pate, and rushed out of the house. Nobody noticed him as he ran, not to Mrs. Davidson's, but into the woods, into the deepest shadow he could find under the tall trees, where he threw himself down and cried like a baby.

"No wonder father says, 'Think first, speak afterward,'" sobbed Tinkey. "A pretty looking object I have made of myself, and I can not imagine what mother will say about my shoes and pants. And they must be having such a nice time now, playing all sorts of games. I've half a mind to wish it would pour rain. No, I won't! I am not quite such a beast as that, anyhow! Oh, dear, how hot it is! I wish—no! no! I don't wish anything. Dear me! I was just going to wish I was in a snow-bank! Now, I won't make another foolish wish; not one! And as I can't go to the party such a guy, I'll just think, as hard as ever I can, of real sensible things."

"Oh, what shall I wish for first?" he thought, sitting down upon a fallen tree-trunk. "I wonder if it isn't best to wish for a million dollars, and then I can buy everything I want. I don't believe I would get it. I wish for a dollar!" he cried aloud, and felt in the palm of his hand a pressure of something round. There it lay, a bright silver dollar, shining as if it had just left the mint.

"I do believe I can have them!" thought Tinkey, who had been rather scared at the magnitude of his proposed wish, "but I must hurry up; the sun is certainly going down." He stood up and waved his arm aloft.

"I wish for a million dollars!" he cried. In a second, the great silver dollars rained down upon him, as if every leaf in the trees above his head had been turned into coin. They flew into his face, striking him with their sharp, metallic edges, bruising his cheeks, his nose, his eyes; they piled up around him, each one hitting a blow as it fell. His feet were prisoned fast, his legs, his knees; he was being banked up in a silver prison, and yet the air was full of this novel hail-storm.

"Oh, I shall be smothered, buried alive!" cried poor frightened Tinkey, trying vainly to run away, and thrashing out his arms in every direction, as he tried to beat back the stinging, bruising pieces of coin, that were threatening to cover him entirely.

"Oh, what shall I do? Stop! I wish you to stop! I shall be killed!"

Then he heard a mocking little laugh, and on one silver dollar that balanced itself in the air, just before his eyes, he saw the fairy herself, laughing at his dismay.

"Stop!" she cried, moving her crutch, and the dollars settled down upon the trees, the bushes, the grass; on Tinkey's shoulders, on his cap, and on the pile in which he already stood waist-deep.

"So you don't want a million dollars?"

she said. "I can't find out what you do want! I give you everything you wish for and still you are not satisfied!"

She sat down on the dollar that rocked gently in the air.

"There is nothing like a million dollars here yet," she said, "but you can have what is wanting to complete that sum in one minute."

"No! no!" cried Tinkey, seeing the crutch lifted. "What is the use of a million dollars if you are buried alive in them? I wish you would go away, and let me alone!" he burst out, in an angry sob. The fairy leaned forward and gave him one smart blow with her crutch, right on the tip of the nose. It was such a dreadful blow—for she was very angry—that Tinkey, for a moment, lost all consciousness.

When he recovered his senses he was lying under the apple-tree, but the sun was hidden behind thick clouds, the wind was blowing a gale, scattering the half-ripe apples upon the ground, and threatening rain so decidedly that even lazy Tinkey was roused to running quickly until he was safely in-doors again.—S. A. Shields, in St. Nicholas for January.

LIBRARY AND UNIVERSITY OF CAIRO.

BY JOHN M. REID, D. D.

One of the most enlightened things done by Ismail was to establish, in 1870, the great library found in the same building with the offices of the minister of public instruction.

It is situated on the boulevard Mohammed Ali, by the canal, and approached beneath some fine sycamores. It contains some 23,000 volumes, more than 13,000 of which are manuscripts in Arabic, Turkish, or Persian, 206 of them are atlases, charts, etc., and 3,000 volumes are printed European works. There is perhaps nowhere in the world a collection so replete with interest to those given to researches into Arabic history and literature. The library is open six hours of each day to all persons, both foreign and resident, and the curators are commanded to show every courtesy and attention to visitors without fee or gratuity of any kind. The arrangement of the library is due to Dr. Spitta, a German, who has now returned to his own country. This great treasury of Moslem literature could not be carefully examined at a call even were I a proficient Oriental linguist, but a few general points can not be of interest.

About twenty great copies of the Koran, prepared for various sultans, and beautiful specimens of chirography, could not but attract my attention. These are very highly esteemed, and all are of great size and value. The largest, we measured as well as we could, and found the pages three feet nine inches long, and the book when open was six feet across its pages. Some of these Korans of the sultan are written with "golden water," as we were told, and though not of gold leaf, they seemed to be so. The oldest copy is perhaps about 1,150 years old. It is in the Cufic, or early Arabic character, and written on thin vellum, but has been considerably damaged. One of the copies is so written that each line begins with the first letter of the alphabet, an aleph. Another beautiful manuscript contains, not only the text, but four commentaries. Some of the copies are gorgeously illuminated. The first Koran of the Mameluke sultans is said to be among those in this library. My eyes never rested on manuscripts so many of so much beauty and interest.

We also had the opportunity by special firman of visiting and inspecting at our pleasure the great University of Cairo. It reports an actual attendance of 13,000 students last year, instructed by 320 professors, and is the greatest school of Moslem learning in the East. Since the troubles of the land, the usual numbers have not attended. Its seat is the great mosque of El-Azhar, which name the University also bears. It has now been in existence some eight hundred years, though it felt the quickening influence of the enterprising and progressive reigns to which we have referred. It was the hour of lecture and recitation when we appeared. All the exercises are held in a room of vast capacity, whose arched roof is supported by stone columns, the number of which the Moslems assert no man knows, but God only. With his back to one of these columns, each professor seats himself on the floor, cross legged, in Turkish style, and his class is gathered about him in a circle, all seated like their teacher. Some of the professors were lecturing from manuscripts, some were "quizzing" their classes, some evidently discussing topics, and some using text-books, or rather printed leaves. Professors and students were continually swaying backward and forward or sideways during the time of instruction. The one great requisite for admission to the university is to be able to recite the entire Koran without error of word, consonant, or vowel point. The subjects taught have all some bearing upon Mohammedanism. First and foremost is the Arabic language; after that theology and metaphysics, jurisprudence, law, etc. The sciences proper are little attended to in this university, though Cairo has a school of science in which these all receive due attention. The tuition is gratuitous, and the professors unsalaried. The latter usually support themselves as writers or teachers to those not in the university, although the mosque has some endowments remaining that are used to aid in this direction. It needs no acuteness of discernment to recognize the vast influence for Islamism of such an institution. While listening to one of the youngest classes in grammar, one of our company anxious to see the text of the leaflet used by them, stooped down to take hold of one, but the little fellow who

held it begged him to desist, for by his touch it would be polluted. The courtesy we received while within these walls was in striking contrast to the treatment of "infidel" visitors before the war. A missionary going into that same university a few years ago, met in the door one of the sheiks, who never dreaming that the stranger understood Arabic, said, as he passed him, so loud that the bigots about might hear, "May this be an entrance without an exit!" British valor has cured the insolence so common aforetime, and no one at present dares molest Europeans now. Even in Suez, where there were no soldiers, we met no discourtesies, and everywhere Mrs. Reid was the solitary American lady at hotels, etc. Long live the queen! God bless Great Britain!—Western Advocate.

THE WAY OF THE WORLD.

"De man who expects leas' of de world am de one who has de fewest complaints," said the old man, as the sound of rattling hoofs died away in the hall. "De man who imagines dat friendship will borry money at de bank am doomed to disappointment. My frien' may len' me his shovel, but he expects me to return his hoe in good condishion. He may inqur' arter my wife's health, but it doan' foller dat I kin turn my chickens into his garden. If I am sick, I doan' expect de worl' to stop movin' right long. If my nex' d'oh nabur whispers to me wife dat he am willin' to sot up wid my corpse, he am doin' his full duty. If I am in want, dat's nuffin to de people who have plenty. If I am in trouble, dat's nuffin to people who have sunthin' to rejoice ober. De worl' owes me only what I can aim. It owes me room to pass to and fro, space for a grave, an' sich a funeral as de ole woman kin pay fur an' keep de bin full of taters. De worl's friendship reduces a man to rags as often as it clothes him in fine raiment. De worl's sympathy blisters a man's back as often as it warms his heart. De worl's charity excuses de crime of a hoss thief an' am horror-stricken ober de stealin' of a loaf of bread by an orphan. The worl' promises eberythin' an' performs only what am convenient. De man who relies on de honesty of de public instead of de vigilance of de watch-dog will have no harvest apples for sale. De man who pauses at each stage of his career fur de worl' to applaud or condemn will become a football for all men to kick. Expeck no friendship to las' beyond the momen' when you want help. Expeck no sympathy to endure longer dan it takes fur tears to dry. Expeck no praise from men in de same trade. We will now continue towards de usual programy of business."

SAYING, BUT NOT DOING.

Christ in one of his parables mentions a son who said to his father, "I go, Sir, and went not." There is a class of pliable people who are ever assenting to the truth but never doing what they confess is duty. Spurgeon thus gives his experience with these persons:

I do not know, sometimes, how to get on with certain people with whom I speak about Christ. They say, "Yes, sir. Yes, sir. Yes, sir." You say, "But, my dear friend, there is a necessity for a new heart." They answer, "Yes, sir, yes." "And you know there is no salvation except by faith in Christ." "Yes, sir. Yes, sir." I have spoken to one person several times, who always thanks me for doing so, and declares that it is very kind of me to speak to him, and he is very much obliged to me; and "Yes, sir. Yes, sir"—that is all I can get out of him. If he would but say something or other rather outrageous, so that I might go at him hammer and tongs, I should really feel a little hopeful about him; but he never does this, and I can not therefore get at him. He will come and hear a sermon, and he will not make many remarks about it, but he will say, "It was very nice, and very clever, and quite a treat," and that is all. You can not entice these Pliables any farther; they conquer you by yielding, even as the bulrush vanquishes the north wind by bowing before it. These people disquiet earnest laborers, and make heavy demands upon their compassion. We must get much love into our hearts, and have pity on these poor indiarubber souled people, or we shall become wearied and leave them to their fate. Have pity upon them, and still go on with your holy endeavors, bearing and forbearing, even though they seem to frustrate you.

PATENTS

obtained, and all business in the U. S. Patent Office, or in the Courts attended to for Moderate fees. We are opposite the U. S. Patent Office, engaged in patent business exclusively, and can obtain patents in less time than those remote from Washington. When model or drawing is sent we advise as to patentability free of charge; and we make no charge unless we obtain patent. We refer, here, to the Post Master, the Supt. of the Money Order Div., and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice, terms, and reference to actual clients in your own State, or county, address—C. A. SNOW & Co., Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

JOB AND BOOK WORK

NEATLY AND PROMPTLY DONE

AT THE

RECORDER OFFICE.

Orders by mail will receive special care.

THE MODEL PRESS

Prints Cards, Circulars, Labels, Tracts, every thing needed by business men, Churches, Schools, &c. Send a boy can manage it and earn hundreds of dollars a year. Types, &c., from \$5. to \$10. and up. Send a cent stamp for 40 page Illustrated Price List and two gorgeous Metal Book Markers printed on Model Press. J. W. Vaughan & Co., Mfrs. PERFECTED, 1721 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

THE HOLIDAYS ARE COMING,

And the undersigned begs leave to state to his numerous customers and friends in general, that he has

REDUCED THE PRICES

SILVERWARE, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c.,

And will give all the benefit of the reduction until Jan. 1, 1883.

He has also in stock an unusually large assortment of

SILVERWARE,

CONSISTING OF
KNIVES,
FORKS,
SPOONS,
CASTERS,
PITCHERS,
CAKE BASKETS,
FRUIT DISHES,
TEA POTS,
SUGAR BOWLS,
CREAMERS,
SPOON HOLDERS,
SYRUP CUPS,
VASES, &c., &c.

Also a large and beautiful assortment of Clocks, Corner and Shelf Brackets for clocks, a good assortment of Gold, Silver and Nickel Watches, Chains, Pins, Buttons, Rings, etc., all of which will be sold as low as same quality can be procured elsewhere. Please give me a call, at the New Jewelry Store, Alfred Centre, N. Y. No trouble to show goods. A. A. SHAW.

PROSPECTUS.

If a sufficient number of subscribers can be secured, THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY will issue, early in the year, the first number of the

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST QUARTERLY,

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

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

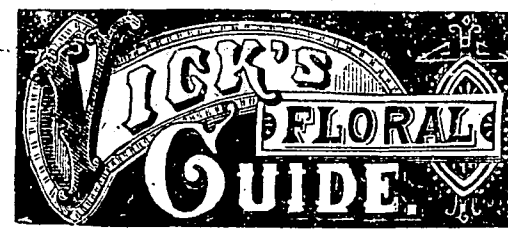
Each number of the SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST QUARTERLY will contain, among other things, the following:

- (a) Biography, of deceased and aged ministers.
- (b) History, mainly denominational.
- (c) Sermons, by Seventh-day Baptists, one or more in each number.
- (d) Miscellaneous papers, on subjects of denominational interest.

(e) Current History.
(f) Statistics.
The Terms will be \$2 00 per annum in advance, or \$2 50 at the end of six months. Subscriptions are solicited. Address,

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST QUARTERLY, Alfred Centre, N. Y.

Dec. 20, 1882.



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

Vick's Seeds are the Best in the World!

The Floral Guide will tell you how to get and grow them.

Vick's Floral and Vegetable Garden, 175 Pages, 6 Colored Plates, 500 Engravings. For 50 cents in paper covers; \$1, in elegant cloth. In German or English.

Vick's Illustrated Monthly Magazine—32 Pages, a Colored Plate in every number and many fine Engravings. Price, \$1 25 a year; Five Copies for \$5. Specimen Numbers sent for 10 cents; 3 trial copies for 25 cents.

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.



NO PATENT NO PAY.

PATENTS OBTAINED FOR MECHANICAL devices, medical or other compounds, ornamental designs, trade-marks and labels. Caveats, Assignments, Interferences, Infringements, and all matters relating to Patents, promptly attended to. We make preliminary examinations and furnish opinions as to patentability, free of charge, and all who are interested in new inventions and Patents are invited to send for a copy of our "Guide for Obtaining Patents," which is sent free to any address, and contains complete instructions how to obtain Patents, and other valuable matter. During the past five years, we have obtained nearly three thousand Patents for American and Foreign inventors, and can give satisfactory references in almost every county in the Union. Address,

LOUIS BAGGER & CO., Solicitors of Patents and Attorneys at Law, Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE! Quality and Quantity Always Uniform. For sale by Grocers. D. S. WILKINSON, Proprietor, 223 North Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

ALFRED UNIVERSITY. ALFRED, N. Y.

EQUAL PRIVILEGES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Academic, Collegiate, and Theological Departments. Classical, Scientific, Normal, Mechanical, Musical, and Painting and Drawing courses of study. Better advantages than ever can be promised for the coming year. A new feature will be the Normal or Teacher's Class running through the entire year.

CALENDAR.

Fall Term commences Sept. 6, 1882.

Winter Term, Dec. 30, 1882.

Spring Term, April 4, 1883.

Commencement, July 4, 1883.

Expenses, \$100 to \$200 per year.

For further particulars, address J. ALLEN, President.

Popular Science

HERB PROF. DUEBERG su... mon may be habitable on t... to as, the water and the a... withdrawn thither by the ef... tor.

A new kind of bricks are... in England, formed of b... granulated by being run int... mixed with lime, concre... Paris. After a month they... without firing. These see... ferent from the concrete... which were tried in this co... since, granulated slag bein... sand.

THE origin of the electri... pute. As usual, there ar... for the honor. It seems... Humphry Davy and M... Robertson. The latter a... would exhibit the brillian... pencils, connected with... Journal de Paris, for 18... sophysical Magazine for 18... Davy's with the arc are r... claimed that a laborator... Royal Institution shows... it in 1802. The arc has... least eighty years old.

OXYGENATED WATER... vents have recently bee... Signors Capronica and C... the action of oxygenate... tem. Physiologically... to Hueter's method), th... poison, quickly killing... dose varying with the... 25 c.c. is enough for a d... The poisonous action a... functions of the body, spinal cord; the excit... organ is over-excited, a... phenomena (tenanus, I... The physico-chemical... also profoundly distur... the very pronounced g... death. All these distur... decomposition of the... with the tissues.

A BELGIAN physici... made at the request o... thortities, has ascertai... of color, and is in ge... general use of tobacco...

MIXING COLORS... ors are mixed togeth... does not result from... of either the colors by... changes of any kind... veals the fact that n... color remain entirely...

The days of the... mbered. Pittsbu... 50,000 capital, or... them of Bessemer... wheeling will com... steel article is stiff... iron nail, and so... added cost per po... ced by the incre...

60 year old notio... the old notion... days, it would find... foral evolutionists... feral that he brig... comparatively mo... were originally ye... garlands, reservin... ing from 100 or... have been in ever... ers of our time, i... very rapid advanc... still during the la...

G. H. ARWIN... portant paper up... The data upon w... the tidal wave... tion of the Ind... past few years... England, and... years' observati... The whole tide... as made up of... tides, of varyin... rinate sides... sion—one... ending upon... or south of t... with the perio... the varying d... earth's axis... meteoric... if the... the tide... high... the in... only a... should... and fro... amount... conclu... years... dently... that the...

HOLIDAYS ARE COMING,
and the undersigned begs leave to state to his
customers and friends, in general, that he
REDUCED THE PRICES
ON—
SILVERWARE, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c.,
and will give all the benefit of the reduction
on Jan. 1, 1883.
has also in stock an unusually large assortment
SILVERWARE,
CONSISTING OF
CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c.,
TEA SETS,
COFFINERS,
TEA TRAYS,
TEA POTS,
SUGAR BOWLS,
CREAMERS,
SPOON HOLDERS,
SYRUP CUPS,
VASES, &c., &c.

PROSPECTUS.
A sufficient number of subscribers can be seen
at the AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY
office, early in the year, the first number of the
SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST QUARTERLY,
which shall be to gather and preserve
papers and facts of denominational interest as
worthy of permanent place in history. Each
number will contain 128 octavo pages printed on
book paper, from new type. The volume for
1882 will contain a book of over 500 pages, which
will be in value as the years go by. If the sup-
plier justifies the outlay, each number will contain
more photographic portraits of aged or de-
ceased Seventh-day Baptist ministers, or such other
subjects as will add to its historical value.
SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST QUARTERLY will be
the editorial management of President Wm.
Humphrey at Milton College, Milton, Wis.
The number will contain a Biographical Sketch of
Rev. N. V. Hull, D. D., together with his
life and number of the **SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST QUARTERLY**
will contain, among other things, the fol-
lowing:
Biography, of deceased and aged ministers.
History, mainly denominational.
Sermons, by Seventh-day Baptists, one or more
number.
Miscellaneous papers, on subjects of denomina-
tional interest.
Current History.
Statistics.
Terms will be \$2.00 per annum in advance,
and at the end of six months. Subscriptions are
sent by mail. Address,
SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST QUARTERLY,
Alfred Centre, N. Y.
20, 1882.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE.
This is an elegant book of 150 pages, 3 Colored
Plates, 30 Engravings. For 50 cents
covers; \$1, in elegant cloth. In German
language.
Send on your name and Post Office ad-
dress, and I will send you a copy
paid. This is not a quarter of its cost.
It is in both English and German. If you
order seeds deduct the 10 cents.
Seeds are the Best in the World.
The Floral Guide will tell you how to get at
them.
Floral and Vegetable Garden, 175 Paged
Plates, 30 Engravings. For 50 cents
covers; \$1, in elegant cloth. In German
language.
Illustrated Monthly Magazine—32 Paged
Plate in every number and many fine
pictures. Price, \$1.25 a year; Five Copies
specimen Numbers sent for 10 cents; 3
for 25 cents.
JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

WILLYMER MFG CO
BELLS.
Church, School, Fire-alarm, Pipe-tons, low-priced, war-
ranted. Catalogue with 1500 illustrations, prices, etc., sent free.
Major Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, O.
NO PATENT NO PAY.
INVENTIONS OBTAINED FOR MECHANICAL
inventions, medical or other compounds, ornamen-
tals, trade-marks and labels. Caveats, Assis-
tance, Infringements, and all matters
connected with Patents, promptly attended to. We make
examinations and furnish opinions as to
ability, free of charge, and all who are in-
vented and Patents are invited to
send a copy of their invention to the undersigned
for a free copy of the "Guide for Obtaining
Patents," which is sent free to any address, and con-
tains full instructions how to obtain Patents,
and all matters connected with them. During the past five years
we have obtained nearly three thousand Patents
for American and Foreign inventors, and can give
references in almost every county in
the United States.
Address,
LOUIS BAGGER & CO.,
Attorneys and Patent Agents, Lehigh
Building, Washington, D. C.

ARLOW'S INDIAN BLUE!
Quality and Quantity! Always Uniform!
Made by the Proprietor, J. C. Arlow, 20
North Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
FRED UNIVERSITY.
ALFRED, N. Y.
PRIVILEGES FOR LADIES AND
GENTLEMEN.
Scientific, Collegiate, and Theological Depart-
ments. Classical, Scientific, Normal, Mechanical,
and Painting and Drawing courses of study.
Advantages than ever can be promised for
this year. A new feature will be the Normal
Class, running through the entire year.
CALENDAR.
Term commences Sept. 5, 1882.
Term, Dec. 10, 1882.
Term, April, 1883.
Commencement, July 4, 1883.
Fees, \$100 to \$200 per year.
For further particulars, address
J. ALLEN, President.

Popular Science.
MERR PROF. DUEBERG suggests that the
moon may be habitable on the side invisible
to us. The water and the atmosphere being
withdrawn thither by the effects of gravita-
tion.
A NEW kind of bricks are being introduced
from England, formed of blast-furnace slag,
granulated by being run into water, and then
mixed with lime, concrete, or plaster of
Paris. After a month they are ready to use
without firing. These seem to be little dif-
ferent from the concrete "building blocks,"
which were tried in this country some years
since, granulated slag being substituted for
sand.

The origin of the electric light is in dis-
pute. As usual, there are several claimants
for the honor. It seems to lie between Sir
Humphry Davy and M. Etienne Gaspard
Robertson. The latter announced that he
would exhibit the brilliant light from carbon
pencils, connected with his large pile, in the
Journal de Paris, for 1802. In the *Philos-*
ophical Magazine for 1804 experiments of
Davy's with the arc are referred to, but it is
claimed that a laboratory note-book in the
Royal Institution shows that he discovered
it in 1802. The arc light is therefore at
least eighty years old.

OXYGENATED WATER A POISON.—Experiments
have recently been made in Rome, by
Signors Capronica and Colasanti, regarding
the action of oxygenated water on the sys-
tem. Physiologically absorbed (according
to Huetter's method), the substance acts as a
poison, quickly killing animals, the fatal
dose varying with the animal's size (about
25 c.c. is enough for a dog weighing 3 kgs.).
The poisonous action appears in all the great
functions of the body, especially that of the
spinal cord; the excitomotor power of that
organ is over-excited, as shown by convulsive
phenomena (tenanus, locomotor ataxy, &c.).
The physico-chemical acts of nutrition are
also profoundly disturbed, as is proved by
the very pronounced glycosuria previous to
death. All these disturbances are attributable
to decomposition of the H₂O, in contact
with the tissues.

A BELGIAN physician, in an investigation
made at the request of the government au-
thorities, has ascertained that the main cause
of color blindness in his country is the very
general use of tobacco.

MIXING COLORS.—When two or more col-
ors are mixed together, the hue produced
does not result from the loss of the particles
of either the colors by absorption or chemical
changes of any kind. The microscope re-
veals the fact that minute particles of each
color remain entirely separate.

The days of the iron nail are apparently
numbered. Pittsburg has a company, with
\$750,000 capital, organized to manufacture
them of Bessemer steel, and factories in
wheeling will come only a little later. The
steel article is stiffer and tougher than the
iron nail, and so much lighter that the
added cost per pound will be more than bal-
anced by the increased number.

The old notion that the world is but
6000 year old found any defenders in these
days, it would find itself confronted by the
geological evolutions in many ways. These be-
lieve that the bright colors of flowers are of
comparatively modern origin—that flowers
were originally yellow or green. Flowers in
gardens, preserved in Egyptian tombs, dat-
ing from 1,100 or 1,200 B. C., are found to
have been in every way as bright as the flow-
ers of our time, and this would involve a
very rapid advance in the first, and a stand-
still during the last half of the period.

G. H. ARWIN has just published an im-
portant treatise upon the rigidity of the earth.
The data upon which his work is based are
the tidal observations made under the direc-
tion of the Indian Government during the
past few years, combined with others in
England and France—in all, thirty-three
years' observations at fourteen different ports.
The whole tide at a place may be regarded
as made up of a great number of smaller
tides, of varying period. Among these sub-
ordinate tides to be selected for the dis-
cussion—one with a period of two weeks, de-
pending upon the distance of the moon north
or south of the celestial equator, the other
with the period of a month, depending upon
the varying distance of the moon from the
earth. These are free from all systematic
meteorological or seasonal influence. Now,
if the earth is not rigid, but yields at all to
the tide raising force, the time and height of
high water will be affected. It appears from
the investigation that each of these tides is
only a little more than two-thirds what it
should be if the earth were absolutely rigid,
and from this Mr. Darwin shows that the
amount of yielding is about that of steel, a
conclusion agreeing very well with that de-
duced by St. Wm. Thomson, some fifteen
years ago, from rather scanty data. Evi-
dently, this result does not favor the idea
that the earth's interior is a molten mass.

WHAT WILL THE WEATHER BE TO-MORROW?
Pool's Signal Service Barometer
OR STORM GLASS AND THERMOMETER COMBINED,
WILL TELL YOU!
It will detect and indicate correctly any change in the weather 12 to 48 hours
in advance. It will tell you what kind of storm is approaching, and from what
direction—invaluable to navigators. Farmers can plan their work
according to its predictions. Saves 50 times its cost in the price of the
most accurate thermometer attached, with a scale worth the price of the
combination. This great WEATHER INDICATOR is endorsed by the
most eminent Physicians, Astronomers, and Scientists of the world.
The Thermometer and Barometer are put in a nicely finished walnut frame,
with silver plated trimmings, etc., making it a beautiful as well as useful or-
nament. We will send you a sample one, delivered free, to your place, in good
order, on receipt of \$1, or six for \$4. Agents are making from \$5 to \$20
daily selling them. *At trial will cover one.*
SIGHTLY just the thing to sell to farmers, merchants, etc., invaluable to
everybody. U. S. Postage Stamps taken if in good order, but money pre-
ferred. Agents wanted everywhere. Write for Circular and Terms.
Address all orders to OSWEGO THERMOMETER WORKS,
Largest establishment of the kind in the world, Oswego, N. Y.
(Largest establishment of the kind in the world, Oswego, N. Y.)
We refer to the Mayor, Postmaster, County Clerk, First and Second Na-
tional Banks, or any business house in Oswego, N. Y.
Write your Post Office, County and State plainly, and remit by money-order,
draft on New York or registered letter, at our risk.
This will make a Beautiful and Very Useful Present.
READ THE PUBLIC SAY ABOUT IT.
I find Pool's Barometer works as well as one that costs fifty dollars. You can rely on it
every time. CAPT. CHAS. E. ROGERS, U. S. "Light," San Francisco.
Barometer received in good order, and must say that the instrument gives perfect sat-
isfaction in every respect. It is neatly made and wonderfully cheap at two dollars.
C. R. PARSONS, 211 C. R. Office, Detroit, Mich.
Pool's Barometer has already saved me many times its cost, in forecasting the weather.
It is a wonderful curiosity and worthy of perfection. ROBERTSON, Lewistown, Wis.
BEWARE OF WORTHLESS IMITATIONS. None genuine
without our Trade Mark, and Signature of J. A. Pool, on the back of the instrument
as below:
Trade Mark.
Every instrument warranted Perfect and Reliable. Size 9 1/2 inches long
3 1/2 wide. If not satisfied on receiving the instrument, return it at once and
we will refund your money. Please state where you saw our advertisement.

MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO.
Grand Offer for the next 60 days only.
\$850 Square Grand Piano for only \$245.
Magnificent rosewood case, elegantly finished, 3 strings, 7 1-3 Octaves,
full patent cantate agraffes, our new patent overstrung scale, beautiful carved
legs and lyre, heavy serpentine and large fancy moulding, full iron frame, French Grand Action, Grand
Hammers, in fact, every improvement which can in any way tend to the perfection of the instrument, has
been added.
Our price for this instrument, boxed and delivered on board \$245 00
cars at New York, with fine Piano Cover, stool, and Book, only \$245 00
Just reduced from our late wholesale, factory price, \$295, for 60 days only. This is now, by
far, the greatest bargain ever offered the musical public. Unprecedented success! Tremendous de-
mand for this style! Send in your order at once! Do not lose this rare opportunity!
This Piano will be sent on 15 days test trial. Please send reference if you do not send money with order.
Cash sent with order will be refunded, and freight charges paid by us both ways.
If Piano is not just as represented. Several other special bargains: Pianos, \$160 up. Over
15,000 in use, and not one dissatisfied purchaser. Don't fail to write us before buying. Hand-
some Illustrated Piano Catalogue, mailed free, giving the highest testimonials ever awarded any piano
manufacturer. Every Piano fully warranted for 5 years.
SHEET MUSIC at one-third price. Catalogue of 3,000 choice pieces of popular Music sent for 3
cent stamp.

MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO., P. O. Box 2058, New York City.

CUT PRICES. Former Price, 63.00. Pens sent by return mail. Parties will receive a sufficient quantity of supplies. Money
returned if not satisfactory. **STYLOGRAPHIC PEN CO., 200 Washington St., Boston.**

MOLLER'S
COD-LIVER OIL
Cheapest
Best
Superior to any. Highest
medical authorities
testify to its delicacy of
taste and smell. For sale by Druggists
W. H. Schieffelin & Co., 17 S. 6th St., N. Y.

Oregon and Washington Territory.
A Book giving a complete description of their
Cities and Towns, Lands, Railroads, Forests and
Rivers, of their Manufacturing, Mercantile, Mining,
Fruit and Stock Raising interests. Cost of coming
and cost of living here. Ruling prices of lands and
Lots, live stock and articles of daily use. The ap-
pendix and map are well worth the price. Sent post
paid to any address for \$1. Address HOWARD &
CO., Portland, Oregon.

Pailard's
MUSIC
BOXES
ARE THE BEST.
They are the only ones that are sold by first-class
dealers in the world over. Send for
N. PAILLARD & CO., 580 Broad-
way, New York City.

IN MEMORIAM.—THE MANY FRIENDS
of the late
REV. N. V. HULL, D. D.,
will be pleased to know that an account of his
"FUNERAL SERVICES," and the memorial ser-
mon delivered on that occasion by President J.
Allen, of Alfred University, have been published in
an appropriate form by the American Sabbath
Tract Society, and is furnished by mail at 10 cents a
copy. Address, SABBATH RECORDER, Alfred
Centre, N. Y.

AUTOMATIC
OR "NO TENSION" SEWING MACHINE.
Ladies careful of Health and appreciating
the Best will now have no other.
Can you AFFORD to be without it!
Wiltcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., 658 Broadway, N. Y.

MILTON COLLEGE.
Two Departments: Preparatory and Collegiate.
Three Courses of Study: Classical, Scientific, and
Teachers'.
Expenses from \$120 to \$200 per year.
Fall Term begins Aug. 30th; Winter Term, Dec.
6th; Spring Term, March 23, 1883; Commencement,
June 27, 1883.

PETER HENDERSON & CO.
35 & 37 Cortlandt Street, New York.
If you wish to grow Vegetables for sale, read
Gardening for Profit, - \$1.50
If you wish to become a Commercial Florist, read
Practical Floriculture, - \$1.50
If you wish to Garden for Amusement or for
Home Use only, read
Gardening for Pleasure, - \$1.50
If for Reference on Plants and General Gard-
ening, read
Handbook of Plants, - \$3.00
All by
Peter Henderson
Any of the above books mailed at prices attached.
Our NEW CATALOGUE for 1883, of SEEDS
AND PLANTS, ready Jan. 1st, and mailed
free on application.

INVESTORS get full information about
our 7 per cent. farm mort-
gage bonds, and other securities.
J. B. Watkins & Co.,
Lawrence, Kansas, and 243 Broadway, New York.

CATALOGUE OF
BOOKS AND TRACTS
PUBLISHED BY THE
AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY,
ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y.

NATURE'S GOD AND HIS MEMORIAL. A Series of
Four Sermons on the subject of the Sabbath. By
Nathan Wardner, late missionary at Shanghai,
China, subsequently engaged in Sabbath Reform
labors in Scotland. 112 pp. Paper, 15 cents.
THE SABBATH AND THE SUNDAY. By Rev. A. H.
Lewis, A. M. Part First, Arguments. Part Sec-
ond, History. 16mo. 288 pp. Fine Cloth, \$1 25.
This volume is an earnest and able presentation of
the Sabbath question, argumentatively and historical-
ly, and should be in the hands of every one desiring
light on the subject.

**THOUGHTS SUGGESTED BY THE PERUSAL OF GILHIL-
LAN AND OTHER AUTHORS ON THE SABBATH.** By
Rev. Thos. B. Brown, Pastor of the Seventh-day
Baptist Church at Little Genesee, N. Y. Second
Edition, 125 pp. Fine Cloth, 50 cents. Paper, 10
cents.
This is in many respects the most able argument
yet published. The author was educated in the ob-
servance of Sunday, and was for several years a high-
ly esteemed minister in the Baptist denomination.
The book is a careful review of the arguments in
favor of Sunday, and especially of the work of James
Ghililan, of Scotland, which has been widely circu-
lated among the clergymen of America. Mr. Brown
has thoroughly sifted the popular notions relative to
Sunday, with great candor, kindness and ability.
We especially commend it to those who, like Mr.
Brown, have been taught to revere Sunday as the
Sabbath.

A DEFENSE OF THE SABBATH, in reply to Ward on
the Fourth Commandment. By Geo. Carlow.
Third Edition—Revised. 163 pp. 25 cents.
This work was first published in London in 1724.
It is valuable as showing the state of the Sabbath ar-
gument at that time.
VINDICATION OF THE TRUE SABBATH, in 2 parts.
Part First, Narratives of Recent Events. Part Sec-
ond, Divine Appointment of the Seventh Day, by
Rev. J. W. Morton, late Missionary of the Re-
formed Presbyterian Church. 66 pp. Paper, 10
cents.

This work is one of decided value, not only as re-
gards the argument adduced, but as showing the ex-
treme want of liberality and fairness which charac-
terized the trial and excommunication of Mr. Morton
from the Presbyterian Church.

THE ROYAL LAW CONTENDED FOR. By Edward
Stannett. First printed in London, in 1658. 64 pp.
Paper, 10 cents.
LIFE AND DEATH. By the late Rev. Alexander
Campbell, of Bethany, Va. Reprinted from the
"Millennial Harbinger Extra." 50 pp. Price,
6 cents.
COMMUNION OR LORD'S SUPPER. A Sermon deliv-
ered at Milton Junction, Wis., June 15th, 1878.
By Rev. N. Wardner, D. D. 20 pp.

The Society also publishes the following tracts,
which will be sold at cost, in large or small quan-
ties, to any who may desire them. Specimen pack-
ages sent free to any who may wish to examine the
Sabbath question. Twenty per cent. discount made
to clergymen on any of the above-named books, and
a liberal discount to the trade. Other works soon to
be published.

TRACTS.
No. 2—Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of
the Sabbath. 52 pp.
No. 10—The True Sabbath Embraced and Observed.
16 pp.
No. 11—Religious Liberty Endangered by Legislative
Enactments. 16 pp.
No. 15—An Appeal for the Restoration of the Bible
Sabbath. 40 pp.
No. 16—The Sabbath and its Lord. 28 pp.
No. 23—The Bible Doctrine of the Weekly Sabbath.
16 pp.
TOPICAL SERIES—By Rev. James Bailey—No. 1,
"My Holy Day," 28 pp.; No. 2, "The Moral Law,"
28 pp.; No. 3, "The Sabbath under Christ," 16 pp.;
No. 4, "The Sabbath under the Apostles," 12 pp.;
No. 5, "Time of Commencing the Sabbath," 4 pp.;
No. 6, "The Sanctification of the Sabbath," 20 pp.
"THE SABBATH: A Seventh Day, or The Seventh
Day, Which?" By Rev. N. Wardner. 4 pp.
"THE LORD'S DAY, OR CHRISTIAN SABBATH." By
Rev. N. Wardner. 4 pp.
"DID CHRIST OR HIS APOSTLES CHANGE THE SABBATH
FROM THE SEVENTH DAY TO THE FIRST DAY OF THE
WEEK?" By Rev. N. Wardner. 4 pp.
"CONSTANTINE AND THE SUNDAY." By Rev. N.
Wardner. 4 pp.
"THE NEW TESTAMENT SABBATH." By Rev. N.
Wardner. 4 pp.
"DID CHRIST ABOLISH THE SABBATH OF THE OCA-
LOGUE?" By Rev. N. Wardner. 4 pp.
"ARE THE TEN COMMANDMENTS BINDING ALIKE UPON
JEW AND GENTLE?" By Rev. N. Wardner. 4 pp.
"WHICH DAY OF THE WEEK DID CHRISTIANS KEEP
AS THE SABBATH DURING 3000 YEARS AFTER CHRIST?"
By Rev. N. Wardner. 4 pp.
*Rev. N. Wardner's eight tracts are also pub-
lished in German.
Orders for the Society's Publications accompanied
with remittances, for the use of its Agents, or for
gratuitous distribution, should be addressed to D.
R. STILLMAN, Alfred Centre, N. Y.

BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY.
Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches,
Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc., FULLY
WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.
VANUZEN & TIFF, Cincinnati, O.

HISTORY OF CONFERENCE.—REV. JAMES
BAILEY has left a few copies of the History
of the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference at
the RECORDER office for sale, at \$1.50. Sent by
mail, postage paid, on receipt of price. Address,
SABBATH RECORDER, Alfred Centre, N. Y.

Agents for Dr. March's New Book Wanted.
"His highest theme and his best thought," *Chaplain Power,*
J. C. McCurdy & Co., Cor. 7th & Chestnut Sts., Phila., Pa.

New York Medical College and Hospital for Women.
213 WEST 54th ST., NEW YORK CITY.
The regular Winter Session (20th year) will begin
October 2d, 1882, and continue twenty-four weeks.
Daily Clinics will be held in the College, and the
Hospital and Dispensary adjoining give special ad-
vantages for practical studies unsurpassed by any
other school. In addition, the large daily Clinics at
the Ophthalmic Hospital and the Ward's Island Hom-
opathic Hospital (weekly) are open for all students.
For further particulars and circulars, address
Mrs. J. G. BRINKMAN, M. D.,
216 West Twenty Third St., New York City.

12 beautiful Christmas Cards (reassorted &
imported) sent on receipt of 50 cts. by return mail. Less than
any other house. **WILLIAM M. DODD,**
ALDSON & Co., 115 Main St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

LESSON LEAVES.
CONTAINING THE
INTERNATIONAL LESSONS,
Prepared by the SABBATH SCHOOL BOARD of the
General Conference, and published at the
SABBATH RECORDER OFFICE
AT
60 CENTS A HUNDRED
PER MONTH, FREE OF POSTAGE.
Address SABBATH RECORDER, Alfred Centre,
Allegany Co., N. Y.

**FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.—THE CON-
STITUTIONAL AMENDMENT; OR, THE
SUNDAY, THE SABBATH, THE CHANGE AND RESTITU-
TION.** A Discussion between W. H. Littlejohn, Sev-
enth-day Adventist, and the Editor of the *Christian
Statesman*. 384 pages. Price, cloth, \$1; paper, 40
cents. Mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price. Ad-
dress SABBATH RECORDER, Alfred Centre, N. Y.

N. Y., LAKE ERIE & WESTERN R. R.
Pullman's Best Drawing Room and Sleeping
Coaches, combining all Modern Improvements, are
run between New York, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Sus-
pension Bridge, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, De-
troit, and Chicago, without change.

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

EASTWARD.			
STATIONS.	No. 8*	No. 12*	No. 6
Leave Dunkirk	1:05 PM	.....	7:15 AM
Little Valley	2:52 " " " " " "	.....	8:54 " " " " " "
Salamanca	8:25 AM	3:50 PM	9:11 AM
Carrollton	8:35 " " " " " "	4:06 " " " " " "	9:25 " " " " " "
Olean	9:00 " " " " " "	4:33 " " " " " "	10:00 " " " " " "
Cuba	9:25 " " " " " "	4:58 " " " " " "	10:31 " " " " " "
Wellsville	10:22 " " " " " "	5:50 " " " " " "	11:25 " " " " " "
Andover	.....	.....	11:43 " " " " " "
Alfred	.....	.....	12:00 M " " " " " "
Leave Hornellsville	11:40 AM	7:00 PM	12:15 AM
Elmira	1:25 PM	8:57 " " " " " "	1:58 " " " " " "
Binghamton	2:59 " " " " " "	10:58 " " " " " "	3:44 " " " " " "
Port Jervis	7:08 " " " " " "	3:38 AM	8:15 " " " " " "
New York	10:00 PM	7:25 AM	11:25 AM

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS EASTWARD.

5:30 A. M., except Sundays, from Salamanca, stopping at Great Valley 5:38, Carrollton 6:05, Vandalia 6:28, Allegany 7:05, Olean 8:00, Hinsdale 8:28, Cuba 9:27, Friendship 10:53, Belvidere 11:24, Belmont 11:45, Scio 12:10, Wellsville 1:45, Andover 2:40, Alfred 3:43, Almond 4:20, and arriving at Hornellsville at 4:45 P. M.
9:06 A. M., daily, from Dunkirk, stopping at Sheridan 9:15, Forestville 9:22, Smith's Mills 9:31, Perryburg 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 1:43, Friendship 2:25, Belvidere 2:50, Belmont 3:05, Scio 3:21, Wellsville 3:39, Andover 4:14, Alfred 4:47, Almond 5:04, arriving at Hornellsville at 5:25 P. M.
5:45 P. M., daily, from Salamanca, stopping at all stations, arriving at Hornellsville at 12:10 A. M.

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	No. 8*	No. 5	No. 1
Leave New York	7:00 PM	6:00 PM	9:00 AM
Port Jervis	10:55 " " " " " "	9:07 " " " " " "	12:13 PM
Hornellsville	8:10 AM	5:10 AM	8:55 PM
Wellsville	9:13 AM	.....	9:57 PM
Cuba	10:01 " " " " " "	.....	10:49 " " " " " "
Olean	10:29 " " " " " "	.....	11:15 " " " " " "
Carrollton	11:09 " " " " " "	.....	11:39 " " " " " "
Great Valley	.....	.....	.....
Arrive at Salamanca	11:20 " " " " " "	.....	11:50 " " " " " "
Leave Little Valley	11:52 AM	.....	12:35 AM
Arrive at Dunkirk	1:30 PM	.....	3:00 " " " " " "

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS WESTWARD.
12:25 P. M., daily, except Sunday, from Hornellsville, stopping at Almond 12:36, Alfred 12:46, Andover 1:05, Wellsville 1:24, Cuba 1:28, Olean 2:50, Carrollton 3:30, Great Valley 3:40, and all stations, arriving at Salamanca at 3:45 P. M.
4:30 A. M., except Sundays, from Hornellsville, stopping at Almond 4:56, Alfred 5:20, Andover 6:05, Wellsville 7:25, arriving at Dunkirk at 7:35 P. M.
4:00 P. M., daily, from Hornellsville, stops at all stations, arriving at Salamanca 10:50 P. M.
Sundays, Train 1 will run between Salamanca and Dunkirk

BRADFORD BRANCH
WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	15.	31.	9.	8.	21.	37.
Leave Carrollton	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Bradford	9:30	8:30	4:10	11:50	8:22	11:30
Arrive at Bradford	10:03	9:30	4:51	12:35	9:00	1:20
Leave Bradford	10:45	.....	4:55	1:05	.....	.....
Custer City	11:10	.....	5:07	1:20	.....	.....
Arrive at Buttsville	12:25	.....	5:45	.....	.....	.....

6:55 A. M. and 6:00 P. M., daily, except Sundays, from Bradford, stopping at all stations, and arriving at Buttsville 8:20 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
11:04 A. M., daily, except Sundays, from Carrollton, stops at Limestone 11:20, Kendall 11:31, and arrives at Bradford 11:35 A. M.

EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	6.	20.*	32.	12.	10.	38.
Leave Buttsville	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.		

The Sabbath School.

Search the Scriptures; for in them ye think ye have eternal life; and they are they which testify of me.

INTERNATIONAL LESSONS, 1883.

FIRST QUARTER.

- Jan. 6. The Ascending Lord. Acts 1: 1-14.
Jan. 13. The Descending Spirit. Acts 2: 1-16.
Jan. 20. The Believing People. Acts 2: 37-47.
Jan. 27. The Healing Power. Acts 3: 1-11.
Feb. 3. The Prince of Life. Acts 3: 12-21.
Feb. 10. None other Name. Acts 4: 1-12.
Feb. 17. Christian Courage. Acts 4: 13-31.
Feb. 24. Ananias and Sapphira. Acts 5: 1-11.
March 3. Persecution Renewed. Acts 5: 17-32.
March 10. The Seven Chosen. Acts 6: 1-15.
March 17. The First Christian Martyr. Acts 7: 50-60; 8: 1-4.
March 24. Review.

LESSON II.—THE DESCENDING SPIRIT.

BY REV. A. B. PRENTICE.

For Sabbath-day, January 13.

SCRIPTURE LESSON—Acts 2: 1-16.

1. And when the day of Pentecost was fully come, they were all with one accord in one place.
2. And suddenly there came a sound from heaven, as of a rushing mighty wind, and it filled all the house where they were sitting.
3. And there appeared unto them cloven tongues like as of fire, and it sat upon each of them.
4. And they were all filled with the Holy Ghost, and began to speak with one another, as the Spirit gave them utterance.
5. And there were dwelling at Jerusalem Jews, devout men, out of every nation under heaven.
6. Now when this was noised abroad, the multitude came together, and were confounded, because that every man heard them speak in his own language.
7. And they were all amazed, and marvelled, saying one to another, Behold, are not all these which speak, Galileans?
8. And how hear we every man in our own tongue, wherein we were born?
9. Parthians, and Medes, and Elamites, and the dwellers in Mesopotamia, and in Judaea, and Cappadocia, in Pontus, and Asia, and Phrygia, and Pamphylia, in Egypt, and in the parts of Libya about Cyrene, and strangers of Rome, Jews and proselytes,
11. Cretes and Arabians, we do hear them speak in our tongues the wonderful works of God.
12. And they were all amazed, and were in doubt, saying one to another, What meaneth this?
13. Others mocking, said, These men are full of new wine.
14. But Peter, standing up with the eleven, lifted up his voice, and said unto them, Ye men of Judaea, and all ye that dwell at Jerusalem, be this known unto you, and ye hearken to my words:
15. For these are not drunken, as ye suppose, seeing it is but the third hour of the day.
16. But this is that which was spoken by the prophet Joel.

CENTRAL TRUTH.—"Endued with power from on high."—Luke 24: 49.

DAILY READINGS.
1. Acts 2: 1-16.
2. John 14: 18-21.
3. John 16: 1-15.
4. Acts 2: 17-36.
5. Joel 2: 28-32.
6. 1 Cor. 12: 1-7.
7. 1 Cor. 2: 9-16.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"And they were all filled with the Holy Ghost, and began to speak with one another, as the Spirit gave them utterance."—Acts 2: 4.

TIME.—Fifty days after the day following the Passover Supper, and probably fifty days from the crucifixion.
PLACE.—Jerusalem.

OUTLINE.

- I. Baptized with the Holy Spirit. v. 1-4.
II. The astonished multitude. v. 5-13.
III. The wonder explained. v. 14-36.

NOTES AND HINTS.

V. 1. Pentecost. The fiftieth day after the first day of un-leavened bread. The count was from the 16th Nisan. It was also called the "feast of first fruits," and the "feast of weeks." Exod. 34: 22; Deut. 16: 9, 10, 16. Fully come. Now come. (Revised Version.) They were all. See how many there were. Acts 1: 15. With one accord in one place. Their occupation, prayer, and supplication; the place, an upper room in Jerusalem, (chap. 1: 12-14); the time thus occupied, about ten days.
V. 2. Suddenly. Without warning. A sound from heaven. Coming from above. As of a rushing mighty wind. It was not wind, but a sound like wind, and it was the sound which filled the whole house.
V. 3. There appeared. . . . cloven tongues like as of fire. Not forked tongues, but tongues dividing asunder, as distributing themselves about the room like flames of fire. And sat upon each of them. These visible symbols of a miraculous gift of speech were given to all.
V. 4. Filled with the Holy Ghost. Entirely under the influence of the Holy Spirit. The original word is spirit, and should be so translated. Speak with other tongues. That is, in other languages.
V. 5. Dwelling at Jerusalem, Jews, etc. These devout Jews from other nations were gathered at Jerusalem at this time to attend the Passover and the Pentecost.
V. 6. When this was noised abroad. Literally, when this voice or sound occurred. The multitude are always drawn together by the manifestation of the Holy Spirit in a work of grace. Confounded. Troubled in mind. So often are sinners who are drawn by curiosity to a revival meeting.
V. 7. Galileans. The wonder was the greater because they who spoke so many refined and cultivated languages were Galileans, a people proverbially ignorant and unacquainted with other peoples.
V. 8. This enumeration of different peoples is nearly in order, commencing in the east and going through to the west, indicating that every nation in the known world was represented, though not every one mentioned.
V. 9. Wonderful works of God. There was no babel of confusion in the utterances of these disciples, but an intelligent statement, in the various languages of the people present, of the "wonderful works of God."
V. 10. Others mocking. As they did not wish to believe any good could come of these Galileans, they called and derided. So some will ridicule a revival, and attribute the interest to anything but the power and presence of the Spirit. New wine. Sweet wine, that is, the purest and the best.
V. 11. Peter with the eleven. Very likely each one of the twelve apostles spoke in a different language to a different company, for many thousands were assembled there.
V. 12. Not drunken. Though mocked, they answer with sober argument. The third hour. About nine A. M. It was not to be expected that people would be drunk so early in the morning. 1 Thess. 5: 7.
V. 13. This is a fulfillment of the prophecy of Joel. They

then quote the substance of Joel 2: 28-32, and from the Psalms, proving that the crucified Jesus is the risen Christ, and that what is now seen and heard is the Holy Spirit poured forth by him. v. 32, 33.
Observe: 1. That this gracious outpouring of the Holy Spirit was preceded by ten days of united prayer by the disciples. 2. That it was the presence and power of the Spirit which interested and drew the multitude, and prepared them to bear the gospel of the crucified One.

EXPLANATIONS.

V. 1. The day of Pentecost occurred fifty days after the Passover, hence the name, which means the fiftieth. The Feast of Pentecost was a kind of national thanksgiving, at which was offered in sacrifice the fruits of the earth. It was also called the feast of "first fruits" and the "feast of weeks." The latter title was given it because from the day after the Passover, seven weeks, a week of weeks, intervened. Lev. 23: 15; Deut. 16: 9; Exod. 34: 22. The attempt to prove that it occurred on the first day of the week because the forty-nine days were to be reckoned "from the morrow after the Sabbath," is a failure, for the Sabbath referred to is not the weekly Sabbath, but the Passover Sabbath, the 15th day of the month Nisan. Josephus, who certainly is authority as to the customs of the Jews in the time of Christ, informs us that the fiftieth day was counted from the 15th day of the month. Antiq. III. 10: 5, 6. Very few reputable commentators take any other view. If the commonly received opinion, that Christ was crucified on Friday, the 15th of Nisan, be correct, then Pentecost occurred that year on the seventh day of the week. But as nothing is said about the day of the week here, no importance can be attached to the question of what day it was. They were all. The apostles and the other disciples, to the number of one hundred and twenty. Chap. 1: 15. In one place. They had, without doubt, continued in prayer during the days which had elapsed since the ascension, in that "upper room" in Jerusalem. They may have been gathered at this time in some part of the temple; but wherever they were, they were together, waiting, by the command of Jesus, for the baptism of the Holy Spirit.

V. 2. Suddenly . . . a sound from heaven. The sound suddenly burst upon them from above like that of a mighty tempest which carries devastation in its path. But there was no wind and no destruction. Though the coming of the Spirit was signalled by this great sound which filled all the house, its design was not to harm, and it seems not to have terrified any one.

V. 3. Cloven tongues like as of fire. Not forked tongues, but tongues, like flames of fire, parting asunder, distributed themselves about the room, and rested upon the heads of all assembled there. Fire is often used in Scripture as an emblem of the divine presence. Its appearance here in the form of tongues was significant of the direction which the divine influence was to take, viz., to confer the power to speak different languages.

V. 4. Filled with the Holy Ghost. The Holy Spirit took entire possession of them, and they spoke other languages by its direction.

V. 5. There were dwelling at Jerusalem Jews. These pious Jews from every nation under heaven, were doubtless temporarily dwelling at Jerusalem, either on business or for the purpose of attending these two of the three great feasts of the Jews, the Passover and the Pentecost, which came so near together.

V. 6. When this was noised abroad. A great outpouring of the Spirit of God in any revival work is sure to be soon noised abroad, and to bring the multitude together. And how often they are confounded as they hear the language of their own hearts and lives so clearly expressed.

V. 7. They were all amazed and marvelled. It was well calculated to astonish the people to hear these unlearned Galileans speak so many foreign languages. Galileans were looked upon by the Jews generally as a rude and ignorant people. They were known to have very little business intercourse with other peoples, and for these men now to speak so readily all the different languages here mentioned was indeed a wonder, was a miracle.

V. 9-11. The peoples here named do not indeed include all in the then known world, but is an enumeration, commencing at the east and going through to the west, sufficiently full to show that the known world was very generally represented. The wonderful works of God. The power of speech was given, that all the world might hear the gospel of salvation, and it was the story of the mighty works of God in the life and death and resurrection of Jesus for the salvation of the lost that is now told, and that fills the listeners with wonder.

V. 13. Others mocking. Not willing to acknowledge that this is of God, they attempt to explain it by charging drunkenness upon the disciples. There are always those who will mock the manifest presence and power of the Holy Spirit in any precious work of grace, by attributing it all to fanaticism, excitement, animal magnetism, etc. New wine means the purest and best wine.

V. 14. Peter standing up with the eleven, said. Very likely each one of the apostles spoke substantially the same, but in different languages to different groups of people. As many thousands were present, and they were of such various nationalities, it is reasonable to suppose that they were grouped according to their languages.

V. 15. The third hour of the day. The charge of drunkenness was unreasonable, because people would not be expected to be drunk at so early an hour as nine o'clock in the morning. Drunkards, even, are usually sober in the morning. "They that be drunken are drunken in the night." 1 Thess. 5: 7.
V. 16. Peter now proceeds to show that this is a fulfillment of prophecy, and according to the promise of Jesus. He boldly preaches Jesus, proving from the Scriptures that he is the Christ, and charges them with his murder. This is the first public preaching of the gospel by the disciples. We notice that (1) it was under the direction of the Spirit; (2) it was full of Christ; (3) it was full of Scripture; (4) it was fearless in exposing sin; (5) it was clear in pointing out duty; and (6) it was tender in proffering the promises of God.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.—The following resolutions were adopted by the Sabbath-school at Nile, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1882:

WHEREAS, it has pleased our heavenly Father to remove from our midst our brother, Dea. S. P. WITTEB, one of our oldest members, who has been connected with our school, either as teacher or scholar, from its first organization, about thirty-four years ago, always manifesting a deep interest in its welfare, always ready to serve it in any capacity, yet never seeking to be prominent, always present at its sessions when health would permit; therefore,
Resolved, That in his death we lose one whose example is worthy of our imitation, and that we cherish his memory in our affections.
Resolved, That we hereby express our deep sympathy for his widow and her family in their sore affliction.
Resolved, That we present a copy of these resolutions to his family, and send a copy for publication in the SABBATH RECORDER.

C. A. BURDICK, BRAYTON BABCOCK, MRS. HANNAH JOHNSON, MRS. L. H. KENYON, Com.



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall st., N. Y.



UNEQUALLED IN Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability. WILLIAM KNABE & CO. Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

NEUTRALIZED.

In what way a Prevalent Evil may be Shorn of its Power to Harm.

Malaria is a broad name for many diseases—all originating in blood poisoning. Bilious fever, the typhus and typhoid fevers and chills and fever are prominent members of the family. Malaria defies alike the builders, the plumbers, and the physicians. Despairing of ordinary treatment, the latter almost unanimously recommend BENSON'S CAPLINE POROUS PLASTER as the greatest anti-malaria specific of the age. These plasters act upon the liver, spleen, bowels, and kidneys. Worn over the region of the liver, and upon the back over the kidneys, they ward off malaria like an armor. No other plasters do this. When you purchase, satisfy yourself that the word CAPLINE is cut in the center of the plaster. SEABURY & JOHNSON, Chemists, New York. Highest awards at International Expositions.

INVESTORS

Desiring First-class DIVIDEND Paying Stocks or Bonds yielding Ten Per Cent. per annum, and over, WELL SECURED, may obtain full particulars, with satisfactory references and testimonials, by addressing H. BLAIS DELL, Financial Agent, 48 Congress Street, Boston, Mass. Mention this paper.



Educated and practical growers now assent to our motto "that the further North seeds are grown the earlier their product will be." We offer this year a full line of Standard Potatoes, true to name, grown on the prairie. Select Early and Blue Stem Wheat; White Russian Oats; Blaine's Cab-bage, said to be the best ever raised in the West; and North Star Yellow Dent Corn still takes the lead, and for fodder is equal to any of onion seed, tomatoes, cucumbers, peas, etc. A full line and large crop of 1883 growth on our own farms. Wild Rice for duck ponds always on hand for Spring or Fall sowing. 7th Annual Catalogue. Free. T. H. HOFFMAN, Grower, Importer & Jobber, St. Paul, Minn.

CITATION.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE

of New York, by the Grace of God Free and Independent: To Rowland S. Burdick, Ethan L. Burdick, Almira Babcock, Sarah Burdick, Sophronia Vincent, Celestia Burdick, Charles Potter, Correll D. Potter, Delia Gardner, George Burdick, Bertha E. Burdick, heirs at law, and next of kin of Peter Burdick, late of the town of Alfred, in Allegany county, deceased, greeting: You, and each of you, are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of Allegany county, at his office in Angelica, in said county, on the 14th day of February, 1883, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to attend the proof and probate of the last Will and Testament of said deceased, which relates to both real and personal estate, and is presented for proof by Joseph W. Smith, Executor therein named, and hereof fail not. In TESTIMONY WHEREOF, we have caused the Seal of Office of our said Surrogate to be hereunto affixed. Witness H. J. Swift, Surrogate of said county, at Cuba, the 14th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two. H. J. SWIFT, Surrogate.

AGENTS can now grasp a fortune. Outfit worth \$100 free. Address E. G. EDWORTH & CO., 10 Barclay St., N. Y.

Business Directory.

It is desired to make this as complete a directory as possible, so that it may become a DENOMINATIONAL DIRECTORY. Price of Cards (3 lines), per annum, \$3.

- Alfred Centre, N. Y.
SILAS C. BURDICK, Books, Stationery, Drugs, Groceries, etc. Canned MAPLE SYRUP a Specialty.
A. A. SHAW, JEWELER, AND DEALER IN WATCHES, SILVER WARE, JEWELRY, etc.
BURDICK AND GREEN, Manufacturers of Tinware, and Dealers in Stoves, Agricultural Implements, and Hardware.
VOICE CULTURE BY LETTER. Address, for particulars, J. G. BURDICK.
LANGWORTHY & DAVIS, IRON FOUNDERS, Manufacturers of, and Dealers in AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. Job Work to Order.
SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST EDUCATION SOCIETY. E. P. LARKIN, President, Alfred Centre, N. Y. D. E. MAXSON, Corresponding Secretary, Alfred Centre, N. Y. AMOS C. LEWIS, Recording Secretary, Alfred Centre, N. Y. W. C. BURDICK, Treasurer, Alfred Centre, N. Y.
SABBATH-SCHOOL BOARD OF GENERAL CONFERENCE. H. C. COON, President, Alfred Centre, N. Y. T. R. WILLIAMS, Cor. Sec., Alfred Centre, N. Y. E. S. BLISS, Treasurer, Richburg, N. Y. Alfred, N. Y.
J. C. BURDICK, WATCHMAKER and ENGRAVER. The Rockford Watches a Specialty.
G. C. SHERMAN, Repairer of all Kinds of Light Machinery. Prices reasonable. Hornellsville, N. Y.
ELIAS AYARS, ARCHITECT. PRIVATE AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS. Citizens' National Bank Building, Hornellsville. Berlin, N. Y.
E. R. GREEN & CO., DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE, Drugs and Paints.
E. R. GREEN, Manufacturer of White Shirts. THE "BERLIN CHAMPION SHIRTS" TO ORDER. Adams Centre, N. Y.
M. D. TITSWORTH, DRUGGIST. HANDY PACKAGE DYE COMPANY. Best and Cheapest, for Domestic Use. Send for Circular. Leonardsville, N. Y.
ARMSTRONG HEATER, LIME EXTRACTOR, and CONDENSER for Steam Engines. ARMSTRONG HEATER CO., Leonardsville, N. Y. New York City.
THE BABCOCK & WILCOX CO. Patent Water-tube Steam Boilers. Geo. H. BABCOCK, Pres. 30 Cortlandt St.
THE N. Y. SAFETY STEAM POWER CO. Vertical and Horizontal Steam Engines & Boilers. Geo. H. BABCOCK, Pres. 30 Cortlandt St.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN & CO., CHEMISTS. Analyses of Ores, Minerals, Waters, etc. 40 & 42 Broadway.
R. M. TITSWORTH, MANUFACTURER OF FINE CLOTHING. Custom Work a Specialty. A. L. TITSWORTH, 80 Walker St.
C. POTTER, JR. & CO. PRINTING PRESSES. 12 & 14 Spruce St.
C. POTTER, JR., H. W. FISHL, JOS. M. TITSWORTH. HYDRAULIC JACK AND PRESSES. PUNCHES AND SHEARS for IRON. E. LYON & CO., 470 Grand St. Plainfield, N. J.
AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY, EXECUTIVE BOARD. I. D. TITSWORTH, Pres., J. F. HUBBARD, Treas., L. E. LIVERMORE, Sec., G. H. BABCOCK, Cor. Sec., New Market, N. J.
THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL BOARD. CHAS. POTTER, JR., President, Plainfield, N. J. E. R. POPE, Treasurer, Plainfield, N. J. L. E. LIVERMORE, Secretary, New Market, N. J. Gifts for all Denominational Interests solicited. Prompt payment of all obligations requested.
C. H. RANDOLPH, DEALER IN GRAINS, FLOUR, MEAL, FEED, BALE HAY, STRAW, &c. Bet. Elm and William Sts. 126 Front St.
CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER OR READY MADE, from Samples. Agent for WANAMAKER & BROWN, Philadelphia. Rubber Goods a Specialty. 10 per cent. discount to Clergymen. 41 W. Front St. ALEX. TITSWORTH.
J. C. POPE & CO. FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS. 14 E. Front Street.
POTTER PRESS WORKS. Machinists, and Builders of Printing Presses. C. POTTER, JR., Proprietor.
O. M. DUNHAM, MERCHANT TAILOR, AND Dealer in Gent's Furnishing Goods. Next to Laing's Hotel. 44 W. Front St.
POPE BROTHERS, DEALERS IN Dry Goods, Notions, Hosiery, Gloves, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mats, etc.
SPICER & HUBBARD. PLAINING MILL. Sash, Blinds, Doors, Mouldings, etc.
T. H. TOMLINSON, M. D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. Residence, 2d Street.
W. M. STILLMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Supreme Court Commissioner, etc. New Market, N. J.
H. V. DUNHAM, MANUFACTURER OF CLOTHING. A store to Let. Best in the place. Dunellen, N. J.
GORTON'S HOUSE-HEATING STEAM GENERATOR. Cheapest and best. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for Circular to N. J. STEAM HEATING CO.

- Daytona, Florida.
DAVID D. ROGERS, CIVIL ENGINEER, U. S. Deputy Surveyor for the Dist. of FLORIDA, Valusia Co., Fla.
Westerly, R. I.
MAXSON & CO., BUILDERS. DEALERS IN LUMBER. Successors to C. MAXSON & CO.
L. T. CLAWSON, TAILOR. CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, AND TRIMMINGS. Samples sent by mail.
A. L. BARBOUR & CO., DRUGGISTS AND PHARMACISTS. No. 1, Bridge Block.
E. B. CLARKE, DEALER IN FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS. Orders by mail promptly filled.
J. F. STILLMAN & SON, MANUFACTURERS OF FINE CARRIAGES. Orders for Shipment Solicited.
E. N. DENISON & CO., JEWELERS. RELIABLE GOODS AT FAIR PRICES. Finest Repairing Solicited. Please try us. THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY. GEORGE GREENMAN, President, Mystic Bridge, Ct. GEO. B. UTTER, Treasurer, Westerly, R. I. W. L. CLARKE, Recording Secretary, Ashaway, R. I. A. E. MAIN, Corresponding Secretary, Ashaway, R. I. THE MISSIONARY REPORTER. A. E. MAIN, Editor and Publishing Agent. Terms: Single copies, 50 cents; in clubs, 40 cents. Address MISSIONARY REPORTER, Ashaway, R. I.
THOS. A. BARBER, DRUGGIST AND PHARMACIST, AND DEALER IN Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes.
O. LANGWORTHY & CO., GENERAL STORE. Books, Hardware, and Glassware, a Specialty. Send for Catalogue of Garden Seeds.
O. I. WELLS, Maker of Fine Carriages and Wagons. New Milton, W. Va.
LUTHER F. RANDOLPH, Dealer in General Country Store Merchandise and Produce. Successor to L. F. RANDOLPH & BRO. Chicago, Ill.
ORDWAY & CO., MERCHANT TAILORS. 205 West Madison St.
E. STILLMAN BAILEY, M. D. 3084 Michigan Avenue.
FRED. D. ROGERS, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND PHARMACIST, Office, 2384 Prairie av. Store, 2406 Cottage Grove av.
C. B. COTTRELL & CO., CYLINDER PRINTING PRESSES, for Hand and Steam Power. Factory at Westerly, R. I. 112 Monroe St. Walworth, Wis.
E. A. WALTERS, PATENT HAY ELEVATORS AND CARRIERS. Best in use. Agents wanted.
F. D. READ, DRUGS, GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, &c. Milton, Wis.
PROF. N. WARDNER WILLIAMS, MUSICAL DEPARTMENT, MILTON COLLEGE. Piano, Voice Organ, Harmony, &c. Send for circular.
W. H. CORY, DEALER IN Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots & Shoes, Crockery, etc.
W. W. CLARKE, DEALER IN BOOKS, Stationery, Jewelry, Musical Instruments, FANCY and HOLIDAY GOODS. Milton, Wis.
DAVIS BROS., MANUFACTURERS OF HAND and POWER PRESSES and SHEARS. TREE-SHRINKERS and AXEL-SETTERS. Circulars.
W. P. CLARKE, REGISTERED PHARMACIST, Post-Office Building, Milton, Wis. Minnesota.
ELLIS AYRES, PHOTOGRAPHER, ARTIST. COPYING IN INDIAN INK, OIL, CRAYON, &c. Dodge Centre, Minn.
KANSAS.
GRIFFIN & SON, DEALERS IN DRUGS AND GROCERIES, Nortonville, Kansas.
The Sabbath Recorder PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY. — AT — ALFRED CENTRE, ALLEGANY CO., N. Y.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION Per year, in advance, \$3 00 Papers to foreign countries will be charged 50 cents additional, on account of postage. If payment is delayed beyond six months, 50 cents additional will be charged. No paper discontinued until arrears are paid, except at the option of the publisher. ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT. Transient advertisements will be inserted for 50 cents an inch for the first insertion, and 25 cents an inch for each subsequent insertion. Special contracts made with parties advertising extensively, or for long terms. Legal advertisements inserted at legal rates. Yearly advertisers may have their advertisements changed quarterly without extra charge. No advertisements of objectionable character will be admitted. JOB PRINTING. The office is furnished with a supply of jobbing material, and more will be added as business may demand, so that all work in this line can be executed with neatness and dispatch. ADDRESS. All communications, whether on business or for publication, should be addressed "THE SABBATH RECORDER, Alfred Centre, Allegany county, N. Y."

PUBLISHED BY THE

VOL. XXXIX.

The Sabbath

Entered as second-class office at Alfred Centre, N. Y.

THE JUBILEE

THE ALLIANCE

opened the Jubilee Session the following program:

Oration, by E. B. Denison. The speakers and interesting man the Minnesingers, and upon their influence of their songs were those days. These pre-mans, and of noble b between the twelfth a

The Recitation, by "John Davidson," w one of his age was w

The paper, "The Rytter, was carefull its queries, items of contained a well writi and the church, and other interesting were well written, l and with a lack of tion.

The Oration of C. terranean," was we lived. The speaker general outline and the various parts of on an island with wrote the Iliad a birth-place of Napo source of commerce the Middle Ages.

The Lecture, by Civil Service," was in which the speak civil service, spoke showing that it wa day to introduce a by which the great may be done away time when there sh own loved land, in shall be second to lands, and we beco and permanence.

The music was at the Lyceum, with as pianist.

THE ALFRED

held its session T at which they intr the public session evening to essays t the works of Whit "The Witch's Dre "Skipper Iredon and "Nauhaught were well learned essay "The Quak and the Oration, Miss Ada Clarke, five of the mem Quaker costume, each with their knitting.

The music for chorus, with c "Christmas Carn "The Meeting W chorus with str ment, Charity Finale, Orchest ing dedicated verty, all o ion by L who furni the mu rit of tion an Mr. be a if and curing

held its After praye ing Hymn" Lyceum. The tenth Century contained a po represented to the death of th ises: an essay u "Wisdom rule tender referen

IMPERFECT IN ORIGINAL