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ant is delayed beyond six months, 50 sed until arrearages are paid, is of the publisher. DEPARTMENT.

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

ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., FIFTH-DAY, JULY 26, 1883.

WHOLE NO. 2007,

TERMS-\$2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

VOL. XXXIX.-NO. 30.

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

The Sabbath Recorden.

MORNING GLORY.

Earth's awake, 'neath the laughing skies, After the dewy and dreamy night,-Riot of roses and Bubel of birds, All the world in a whirl of delight.

Roses smile in their white content, Roses blush in their crimson bliss, As the vagrant breezes wooing them Ruffle their petals with careless kiss.

Yellow butterflies flutter and float, Jeweled humming-birds glitter and glow And scorning the ways of such idle things Bees flit busily to and fro.

The mocking-bird swells his anxious throat, Trying to be ten birds in one, And the swallow twitters, and dives, and darts Into the azure to find the sun.

But robin red-breast builds his house Singing a song of the joy to come, And the oriole trims his golden vest, Glad to be back in his last year's home.

Lilies that sway on their slender stalks, Morning-glories that nod to the breeze, Bloom of blossoms and joy of birds,— What in the world is better than these? _Louise Chandler Moulton.

SERMON Delivered before the North Western Association, a

Pardee, Kan., June, 1883, and requested for publication in the SABBATH RECORDER by the Associ-BY REV. N. WARDNER, D. D.

"For thou hast made him a little lower than the angels, and hast crowned him with glory and honor. Thou madest him to have dominion over the works of thy hands; thou hast put all things under his feet."—Psa. 8: 5, 6.

The declaration of this text is opposed to to his present dignity as monarch of earth. by its being found in very ancient structures, condition. We are told that God "made built. They covered their walls and monu- made upon its massive stones are in alphaman upright, but they have sought out many | ments with sculptures and images to an ex- | betic letters. inventions." Eccl. 7: 24. The text refers tent unparalleled among the nations of the to man as he was created and as he will be world. After enduring the ravages of when restored through redemption and seven sets of conquerors, and the robberies firmed, even of an angel, than that he was plying the museums, squares, and parks of built. As a scientific monument, that pyra- people, and the devotion of one-twelfth of made in the image of God; hence man's in- the Old and New Worlds with monuments, feriority to angels must have reference to his | images, obelisks, &c., Egypt still has left | position and stage of development. The more sculptures than all the world besides. far more significantly. But the skeptic says, such a view of man is not scientific; it does not harmonize with the theory of evolution. According to that theory, as many explain it, the world made itself, or grew as it hap pened—the misfits failing, and the fittest of perfection, beauty, and order. According just as we see tadpoles turning into toads, to this, there could be no distinct purpose and grubs into butterflies. The advocates in nature, which would imply a Creator, ex- of this theory are in the habit of manufacecuting a plan decided upon before the process began.

Now if we find that the teaching and and then bronze, and then iron, and so on, prophecies of Scripture correspond with the forgetting that the Indians are making just facts of the world's history, and that those | such tools to-day. It is not by the relics of prophecies were uttered at a time when existing facts showed not the least evidence state of the ancient nations of the world. and numerous apparent evidences that they must read the records of those nations, would not be, and yet they all came to pass, then the history of the world proves the divinity of Scripture prophecy, and divine foresight and purpose in all the events of this

Now look at Egypt, Assyria, Babylon, Persia, Greece, and Rome. All were warned by the prophets while in their glory of their downfall, and the causes thereof, and, in some instances, before they came to be such nations as described. Most of these predictions have now become history, fully verifying their accuracy. When Eygpt was in the height of her glory, God said to her, under and that my name may be declared through. out all the earth." This was said not merely with reference to the man who occupied the throne at that time, but the nation which he represented. Pharaoh did not mean any therefore that pyramid must have been built particular man, our association. But God said York State is about \$8,740,000,000, of which stood for the nation. Egypt was settled by flood, or three or four hundred years before men, plants, or animals. The negro there much more a strong nation. But God said York State is about \$8,740,000,000, of which the immediate descendants of Noah. It was Shem died. Besides, there is an astronom- pictured is exactly like negroes now. The her exaltation was ended, and her future a little more than one-half is real estate.

greatest civilized nation this side of the flood, termines definitely the time of its erection. It ments of Bene Hassan are instantly recog- the attempt at recovery, and failed. She has and hence was the best exponent of the sci- is a wonderful scientific curiosity, showing nized as Jews. Those monuments thus been kept the basest of kingdoms; servile, entific knowledge and civilization of the an- extensive and very exact knowledge of phi- demonstrate that during the last 4,000 years stupid, treacherous, cruel, and base in chartediluvians. Four thousand years ago, losophy, astronomy and mathematics to have there has been no change of species, nor the acter. There is scarcely a nation on earth Egypt was the granary of the world, and been possessed by its builders. Mr. Smyth slightest variation in any of the common that has not governed itself during some part had wise men to teach the arts and sciences, says, "It contains a measure, not only re plants, birds, or animals of Egypt. The of the last 2,400 years, except Egypt. Since in well-constructed palaces and temples. At cording the week of seven days, and the carrier-pigeon used by Sesostris to carry the that prediction of Ezekiel began to be fulthat time they were skilled in working in sabbatic week, but giving a method of chro- news of his corronation to the cities of filled, there has never been a prince of the copper, iron, tin, gold, and silver. On their | nology capable of fixing the date of the pyramonuments are pictures of glass-blowers, making glass, more than 2,000 years before Moses; and that that circumstance, taken in the English knew how to make it. They buried their dead princesses in linen, so fine that in a specimen now in the British the writings of all those of the fathers who, Museum "there are 270 pairs of threads in from the time of Irenæus and Justin a square inch, and 170 threads of woof." To Martyr down to some men still living, have Egypt the world is indebted for the alphabet. endeavored to establish the belief that the It has been found that the masons who worked on the great pyramid marked their Moses taught it to the Israelites at Mount work with alphabetical characters. Contra-Sinai." ry to the general opinion, it appears that Recent excavations in ancient Babylon hieroglyphical writing was a later invention. also reveal the fact that a week of seven They also used the decimal system of enumerdays was observed by the Chaldeans at the ation. In the days of Abraham, Egypt was

the world's university, where Cadmus went

to learn his A B Cs; Heroditus, to learn

for the last 4,000 years.

history; and Euclid to learn geometry. as a day of rest. (Chambers' Cyclopedia, The twelve books of Euclid are the standard Vol. 2, p. 222.) text books on geometry in our colleges to-Prof. Smyth says that in this pyramid They made paper of the papyrus science and revelation are linked together. which grew on the banks of the Nile, on It is the highest and best-built structure ever which they wrote poetry, prose, history, biology, philosophy, law, and theology; which erected. The builders knew the polar diameter of the earth, its specific gravity, disshows how Moses came by his skill in au tance from the sun, precession of the equi- contradicted by all the facts of history. thorship, he being "learned in all the wisnoxes, and many other truths of astronomy. dom of Egypt." This expression doubtless They embodied in it the indestructable means much more than we have been in the standard of measurements, both linear and viz., that man originated from an oyster, how to construct the arch centuries before it liquid. An iron stone-measure rule, used by ment of other nations as well. Sesostris coming up through tadpoles and monkeys was understood by the Greeks, as is proved the builders, has been found where it had It rather shows that he has descended from a still in existence. Painting had also reached now in the British Museum—scattering to and deep in proportion. higher physical and moral standard to his a well defined culture and great brilliancy of the winds the theory of the successive stone, present dwarfed, weak, and demoralized color as long ago as when the pyramids were bronze, and iron ages. The builder's marks publican government. To him the United

building in modern Egypt, shows that Egypt has become the basest of nations and officers, the army of the nation, and the dimiserably degraded since the pyramids were since. It possesses a religious character as tian nations base their legislation and their different from other monuments in Egypt as common law upon the moral precepts taught the monuments of a Christian cemetery dif- by this same native of Egypt, notwithstandgiven to him to rule over. Such magnificent and the depth of her present degradations she fer from those of a Chinese cemetery. All ing the many glaring mistakes which some provision for him signifies his natural great- continues to testify for God against the the later tombs and temples in Egypt are ness, and the value God set upon him; and Atheistic theory of the origin of mankind covered with paintings and sculptures and the atonement expresses the same, though from apes and savages. If such a theory images of gods, dog-headed, hawk-headed, were true, the earliest nations would be but and ibis-headed. But this pyramid has no little above brutes, and from that point trace of idolatry about it. It proves the would have advanced upward into civiliza- theory false which teaches that man began tion. If such were the law of nature, the as a fetich worshiper, and then advanced to in the hands of strangers, being unable to process would still be going on, and we polytheism, and then to monotheism; but hold even half of the Suez Canal, which runs should see oysters turning into tadpoles, 'tad- | that the process was the reverse. It proves | poles turning into monkeys, and monkeys that Egypt was a civilized nation at its earli- pressed beyond any other people on earth. primordial substance up to the present state into men, in all the stages of development, est historic period. From that state it has manuscripts written on papyrus, on all sucturing facts to suit it, representing that the jects, literary, religious, political, and scienearlier nations used only stone implements,

an ancient Egyptian painted on his tomb, and illustrated, and know more of him than a few scattered tribes that we can learn the Smyth, has demonstrated that the builders of the great pyramid, besides its use as a sepulchre, designed it also as a monument to the latest ages of the acquirements they had with his spear." and Shem lived after the flood 502 years;

have not produced the slightest change in defend themselves against great odds; and

the first, and for hundreds of years, the ical fact revealed in its structure which de- Hebrew brick-makers pictured on the monu- recovery prohibited. She has often made Egypt did not vary a feather nor a tint of | land of Egypt upon her throne. Their rulers mid to exceeding exactness; showing it to color from the carrier-pigeon used in Cairo have been sent to them from other countries, have been erected so many centuries before to-day. They thus bear witness against the who have sent even their slayes to be their theory of evolution as utterly contrary to the governors. facts of their experience. The mummies of mentioned, appears to overthrow, forever, animals have been compared by Cuvier, the tion out of all that have existed did the prince of geologists, with existing animals of prophets predict such things, and that Egypt the same species, and he declares that there is the only one of them all concerning which is not the slightest variation. He examined the mummies of cats, ibises, birds of prey, Sabbath was never heard of in the world till dogs, crocodiles, and the head of a bull, and he says, "there is not the smallest difference to be perceived between them and those we now see, any more than between the human mummies and the skulls of men of the present day. Here is an unanswerable refutation of the notion of the transmutation same time, and that they named the days of of species by slow changes during long perithe week as we now name them, and that ods. The only series of facts which we have, they observed the seventh day of the week extending over 4,000 years, shows that no such changes have taken place in men or animals." These monuments, then, are valid witnesses to the truth of the Bible account of the original creation of man in the dignity of a civilized being. The notion of his ascent from tadpoles and apes is a fiction

Four thousand years ago, Egypt had a large trade on the Red Sea, and protected it by ships of war, which shows the advancedropped in between two of the stones, and is read of a war ship 420 feet long, 57 feet wide,

Egypt furnished the first founder of a Reernment. He instituted the twelve united The contemptible attempts at public states of Israel in the desert, and established universal suffrage, popular election of all its vision of the land in fee-simple to all the

But the glory of Egypt has departed. Foreigners now sit on Pharaoh's throne; the once-great cities of Thebes. Memphis, and Heliopolis are now desolate and covered with the sands of the desert. Her commerce is through their land. Her people are op-All this the prophets of Israel foretold, been degenerating into barbarism. Her while Egypt was yet in her full glory and early history is printed on the walls of her strength; and the calamities they predicted monuments, engraved on the rocks, and concerning Egypt have come to pass. God said, through Ezekiel, concerning her, "It shall be the basest of kingdoms; neither shall it exalt itself any more above the nations, for Dr. Patterson says, "We read the life of I will diminish them that they shall no more rule over the nations. And I will make her rivers dry, and sell the land into the hand of we can of the characters in Harper's Weekly | the wicked, and I will make the land waste that they would ever be fulfilled, but strong To know the state of ancient nations, we or the Illustrated London News, how he and all that is therein, by the hand of table spread for his dinner, with trussed also destroy their idols, and I will cause and see if they look like the productions of geese and loaves of bread; the slaves pouring their images to cease out of Noph, and there apes and baboons at any stage. Compare wine from jars into cups, and the fruit which shall be no more a prince of the land of the pyramids of ancient Egypt with the mud- formed part of the meal. The lord of the Egypt." (chaps. 29, 30.) To all human walled cabins of modern Egypt, and see estate stands with his scribe, and his sheep, appearance, it was then the most unlikely which way that nation has been developing cows, oxen, and geese are driven up to the thing imaginable that Egypt should ever annual count to be counted, and the number | become the lowest of kingdoms, and much The Astronomer Royal of Scotland, Piazzi of each is written on his tomb. The Pharaoh less that it should always remain so because goes out to war, and you see his chariots and of the unparalleled fertility of her soil and horses and bow and sword and spear, fol- consequent ability to sustain a large populalowed by a long line of chariots and cavalry. | tion, and consequent ability, also, to recover The conquest of a city is attempted, and you freedom, if temporarily lost. It was far less see the soldiers, with pick-axes, undermining | probable that strangers should always rule luvians. Shem, the son of Noah, was living the brick walls, the beseiged shooting down and waste Egypt than any other nation upon when that pyramid was built. According to upon them—the soldiers of the great king earth, not only for the reasons stated, but thee up that I might show in thee my power, hieroglyphic inscriptions, traditions, and entering and burning the city, the captives also because of its situation, having the Medsome historic records, it was built three or | tied and marched off, being first counted, | iterranean on one side, the Red Sea on anothand the king of the conquered city lying on er, and an impassable desert on another; Abraham was 150 years old when Shem died, his back, while the Pharaoh digs out his eyes together with the total inundation of the Again, the 4,000 years which have elapsed which would enable even a weak people to

Now, when we consider that only one nathey have proved true; and when we consider, also, that specific predictions were made by them concerning many other nations and cities, which proved as exceptionally true in each case, and not in regard to any other nation, what conclusion can we reasonably come to than that those prophets uttered what the God of the universe communicated to them to declare, as they claim that he did?

In these cases we have remarkable proofs that God, in a certain sense, rules and overrules all the counsels, wars and conquests of nations, and turns them all to account. Their arts and sciences, industry and prosperity, ascent to empire and descent to poverty and ruin, are according to his moral law, and by his almighty power. Hence to every ruling earthly power he says, as he did to Pharaoh, "Even for this same cause have I raised thee up, to show in thee my power and that my name may be declared throughout all the earth." Let us also remember that God is in Christ reconciling the world unto himself. That he is the little stone which Daniel saw taken out of the mountain without hands, which shall fill the whole earth; and he shall reign in righteousness. May we all have grace to accept him as our King and Saviour.

Most of the substance of this discourse may be found in "Egypt in History and Prophecy," by Robert Patterson.

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES.

WINTER IN INDIA, by the Rt. Hon. W. E. Baxter, M. P. This is the last, and the best, of a number of charming books of travel by the Hon. Mr. Baxter, who has taken many journeys in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. By the aid of this book we can accompany him through his Winter tour in India. Mr. Baxter tells his story in such a pure, simple style that readers of all ages will alike enjoy it. His position as an English statesman is a guarantee of the reliability of its every statement. Published in Funk & Wagnall's Standard Library.

CROP REPORT of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, for the month ending June 30, 1883. Topeka, Kan.

THE North American Review for August continues its method of discussing certain practical vital subjects by two or more writers on the same subject. In this number, Moral Instruction in Public Schools is discussed by Rev. Drs. R. H. Newton and F. L. Patton; and the old but ever interesting subject of Science and Prayer is handled by President Galusha Anderson and T. B. Wakeman. Five other subjects, all interesting and popularly handled, combine with those mentioned to make up an interesting number. 30 Lafayette Place, New York.

THE August numbers of the Century and St. Nicholas this season are fully up to the standard of excellence attained in former years. Abounding in short stories, bits of poetry, articles particularly adapted to the time of vacation and out-door sports, as well as articles discussing live practical subjects, they are just the magazines one would wish to take to the seaside or the mountains for a few days or weeks. They will afford pleasure and instruction.

THERE is a prevailing and strong dislike among educated and thoughtful people tosensational preaching. We probably on various grounds share in that feeling. But we must be sure that our dislike be discriminating and intelligent. We do not, for example, object to the preaching that produces a sensation. I am sure for my part I wish I could produce a sensation of alarm and terror in the careless, of responsibility in the believing, of joy and irrepressible gladness in the saintly. Whitfield surely produced a sensation. So did Nettleton, and Edwards, and Tennant. So did Erskine, and Henderson, and Knox. So did Luther. So in earlier times did Paul and Peter, when whole cities were moved, and thousands owned the irresistible power with which they spoke. - Dr. John Hall.

The total value of the property in New

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

BY MRS. M. A. DEAN.

Good news! Ah! how it flies with wing-ed speed, From mouth to mouth, from heart to heart, indeed How it uplifts the soul, so long weighed down, Making the cross we bore a victor's crown! What trembling hopes, what eager, fond desires To joy exultant turn, as, o'er the wires Some message swift is sent-some tidings glad, That thrill the heart, however faint or sad

Oh! thus the gospel came to Bethlehem, To Rome, and Corinth, and Jerusalem, With its "streets of palaces and walks of state" And patient souls, that for "Messiah wait." To Olivet, with fruit-crowned heights aglow, And the brook Kedron singing, soft, below; To lowly vale and mountain towering o'er— To humble listeners, on the sea and shore; To all that, having ears, would hear the news-The rare and joyful tidings, nor refuse The messenger who brought them.

And thus to us. through centuries of time, And epochs long and dark, the news sublime Has come, as fresh as when the shepherds old On Bethlehem's quiet plains, first heard it told By angel lips, for unto us is born, As unto them, that glorious, blessed morn, "A Saviour, which is Christ the Lord!" Oh! now Our souls, in humblest adoration bow! Saviour, Redeemer, brother, friend, in one;-With presence so divine, no more alone We walk the slippery, dangerous paths of life, Or faint and fall in its unequal strife. Sustained and helped by his unfailing love We onward press to higher fields above.

Oh! never can we fathom all the height And depth and largeness of this love, the light And joy, and blessedness, his presence gives, The peace that fills the soul, that in him lives. Nor ever can we spread, too wide or far, The glorious tidings of the risen star That leads men safely to the blessed Christ; That, clear, amid the darkness and the mist Of doubt, shines forth to light the way to him, And reassure the soul whose faith is dim.

What do we then? Shall we withhold our hand And idly in his busy vineyard stand-Content to press his gift to selfish breast, And in our own security to rest? Nay! let us make the measure of his grace To us, the fullness of the love and blessedness, With which he fills our happy hearts and lives, The measure of our work for him. The sheaves We bring to him will, at the best, seem naught, Compared with what, to us, his death has brought: A drop, in the wide circle of the sea, Lost, in the depths of its immensity! Oh! let us, then, what poor return we may Make swiftly, e'er the night absorb the day; That what so freely he hath given to us, O'erflowing, may reach many a godless house, And weary broken, overburdened heart-Of his great, brooding love and care, a part! Let us, to whom this message early came, Who long have trusted in his precious name, And found his grace "sufficient" every day, Whatever ills beset our devious way; ve leaned on him in sorrow, pain, and grief, And found from sorest burdens, sweet relief, No longer groveling in the paths of sin But pressing toward the heaven we hope to win; Oh! let us send the gospel hurrying on To all the Christless lands beneath the sun, To heathen nations that in darkness sit, And pagan worshipers, in the temples met To men that know not of their high estate, And women, that, in weary bondage wait, And children, such as Christ has bidden "come," Who wander wide, and can not find their home, Albeit, the kingdom is not far from them, And Christ but waits for us to ope for him

Which shall be to all people!" While we To send the good news, aye the gospel pure, To lands beyond the sea, let us be sure That the Divine message hath nothing lost Of its Divineness, or its wondrous cost, To dwellers in our midst; so while we give To send the news abroad, we needs must live To keep the message sweet and pure, at home, That all, responsive to the invitation "come" May, at the last, find him, who once was sent, But ever may be found!

As on the distant towers, our watchmen true, In heathen tongues, proclaim the tidings new Oh! let our temples on a thousand hills Of our great faith, so many faithful seals Ring with the joyful message, day by day, 'Till all shall own the dear Redeemer's sway. "Good news! good news! a Saviour, Christ the Lord Is found, for all who listen to his Word! And hope and trust, and joy and peace shall fill All souls, that yield obedience to his will." FARINA, Ill., June 30, 1883.

THE LANGUAGE OF MISSIONS.

upon this subject there is scarcely a diversi- within a few weeks. ty of opinion.

universal language, and so the medium for than some would prefer; still we do not feel out of their prison-house of unbelief and carrying the gospel to all nations, will not like complaining. There are not many who death. be so readily believed. The statements can get rich very fast without losing their

increase of the sale of English books in In- good for us. If the Lord will teach us how Mission Board. An old gentleman unostendia during the last ten years is a suggestive to use it wisely, and we would be willing to tatiously stepped up to the treasurer's desk fact. May we not hope that not very many practice the teaching, we will be truly and laid there a large envelope directed to ten years hence we may see our dear old blessed. Next to personal piety, I regard

throughout the East. In the schools of Siam and Japan it is the principal language taught. As many as 8,000 to 10,000 candidates are annually examined for admission to the three great universities of India, and there the English language is the one chiefly General Grant states that in his recent travels he 'found it spoken everywhere,' and he 'considers it certain that it is to become the common language of all nations.

Says the Indian Mirror: 'When educated Hindoos meet, they talk English; when they write, they show a decided preference for it.' With the introduction of this language has come ready access to English literature, and especially the English Bible. In eight years from 1870 there were sold in the Madras Presidency alone nearly 25,000 copies of the English Scriptures, and most of the purchasers were Hindoos. Dr. Murdock calls attention to the great increase of followers the opening of the opportunities East, growing out of the same reason. From 1859 to 1868 there were about 4,000 copies sold, but during the last ten years the sales have numbered 426,000 copies."

SELF-SUPPORTING.

In all missionary work among feeble churches and small mission stations, the aim of the Board in charge should be ultimate self-support. This has long been recognized as the true policy in home work. It that he will send forth laborers into his has not so long been clearly recognized as harvest." When we consider the process by the policy for foreign work. It must, there- which God wrought to bring about the gosfore, be regarded as at once an evidence of pel era, when the Gentiles should be made to keep a rendezvous for ruffians. The exgrowth in the true missionary method, and partakers of its fullness, it may seem like a most gratifying proof of the eminent suc a long time. Yet every step reveals to us cess of the foreign mission enterprise, when more and more the infinite wisdom and persuch counsels as the following, based upon | feet character of God, and the wickedness | growing facts, become common:

Board in Turkey, was lately held in Constantinople, attended also by two or three man, the remedy for sin was made plain. representatives of the Prudential Committee of the Board. Dr. George Washburn, President of Robert College in the same who can, in a measure, comprehend the give their influence and votes to instate any city, writes to the Independent that 'the glorious scheme, and who are made partakmost important question discussed related to the co-operation of the missionaries and the native churches in their work. There was no difference of opinion in regard to the general principle that the fullest co- are anxious for all, we are justified in havoperation was essential now, and that at the ing our special interests. While we may, If mens vote, sign petitions, or become the the way; there is no hope for me. But ing their attention to other races. They unanimously requested the Prudential Committee to modify any by-laws of the Board and love of sin to that of holiness, from the which might stand in the way of giving the love of self to the love of our neighbor as the work.' The Independent says, editorially, respecting some facts developed at this conference: 'It is by no means a source of difficulty in most other fields that the native Christians desire to take more of the responsibility of missionary work than the missionaries deem it proper to surrender to them. On the contrary, the question of self-dependence, self-support, and aggressiveness is one of vast difficulty in China and India, and a process of careful education and stimulation is necessary. That the Evangelical Armenians are not only willing to provide for their own church, and, to a considerable extent, educational matters, but are anxious to labor for the extension of these blessings to other communities, does not augur ill for the future of Evangelical Christianity in Turkey."

MISSION CONCERT AT FARINA.

Our concert was held, according to previ-It has long been thought the wise policy ous arrangement, on Sabbath evening, June in doing missionary work among foreigners 30, 1883. The exercises were good. One in our own country, to carry the truth to essay, by Mrs. York, and a poem, by Mrs. them in the English language. They will Dean, were the original contributions, be- agencies that God has given us for the difprobably learn the English language more sides a recitation and a dialogue. Our sub- fusion of this precious good news. Does readily than the missionary will learn ject was "General Missionary Work." We our condition as a people affect us as it theirs; that is, they will learn the English designed to emphasize the importance of should? Do we feel the sorrow we ought to sufficiently well to understand sooner than being engaged in gospel distribution. The feel when members of our body stray away the missionary will learn some other lan- most interesting part of the exercises to me and are lost? If we are deficient in this guage sufficiently well to speak it effectively. was the collection. The design of the con-spirit, how can we rest until we have re-Further: Not many generations of any cert was to raise money for the outfit and turned to our allegiance to God and to one people can subsist in this country without salary of Miss Dr. Swinney. We secured another? The redemption of the soul is acquiring the language and customs of the about \$19 in the collection. On the Sabcountry, and the sooner this is done the bath two weeks previous a collection was consequently none other requires such dilibetter and safer citizens do they make. If taken in the congregation for the same pur- gence and faithfulness. While we pray the the missionary can help in this work of pose, which amounted to \$24. If we add Lord to send forth laborers into his harvest, naturalizing foreign elements, while he is to this what the Ladies' Missionary Society let us also pray that he will awaken us to impressing upon them or planting in them have arranged to give, it will probably be our solemn obligations and duties. Then the spirit of Christianity, he shall do a about \$50, more or less, which this church shall we, in very deed, be as a city set on a double service to his country and to his God. has raised for the above-mentioned object hill, and as a lamp that shall give light to

We are in the midst of harvest and hay- tonished to find how many are already wait-But that the English is ever to become a ing. It is easier to do the harvest this year ing for such a people to arise and lead them

The English language is rapidly becoming the general medium of communication portant work of our life. It seems clear that we are realizing this as never before in all our history as a denomination.

BY MRS. MARTHA ERNST.

THE GOSPEL HARVEST.

Who waits with more hopeful anxiety for results than the faithful husbandman who has invested his honestly acquired property in tillable lands, and with proper care prepared the soil and sowed his seed. As the time of harvest draws near, his first great effort is to secure the needed aid, lest his former labor bestowed upon his lands be lost. Christ took this beautiful similitude to impress upon the understanding of his that were upon them for the publishing of the glad tidings of salvation to the lost and perishing inhabitants of the world. For when the gathering multitudes followed him, from far and near, and pressed upon him to hear the gracious words that fell from his lips, and as they fainted and were scattered abroad as sheep having no shepherd, he said to the disciples, "The harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few. Pray ye, therefore, the Lord of the harvest "A conference made up of representa. And when the divine character was clothed in flesh, and in his earth-life Jesus gave a liquor, or the men made mad by the liquor of man, and the necessity of a Redeemer. ers of its benefits, feel the force of the divine command to pray for laborers to enter into the great harvest field. And while we his or her, guilt, however dark or atrocious formed the habit that has been my ruin. through others, aid in the conversion of the bondsmen of any man or woman, that they can be saved. Do not sell it to them. lives, give positive evidence of the power of that bar rum, whisky, brandy, etc., in each the gospel to change us from the practice and every glass of liquor sold and drank at that bar, and in all the crime and misery ourselves. With this preparation of heart, that guilt, and should be held responsible a memory that will soon rot. we shall be ready for the special work God for it. In all the brawls, the oaths, and the has designed us to perform in the great harvest field. Wheresoever we shall go, we deeds of crime which that liquor will occashall be like those who were scattered sion, he is promoter, accessory and partner abroad upon the persecution of Stephen. Wherever they went, they preached the gosfor its sale. No matter where this is done, pel; and because of the Christ-spirit that dwelt in them, the truth proclaimed took effect. Although there are various spiritual gifts bestowed upon Christ's followers, yet each, in its order, is useful to the perfecting of the body of Christ, which is his church. First, God gave some apostles, then prophets, then pastors and teachers. That the various gifts may be kept in constant activity and growth, it is necessary that we have a head or leader. Thus are all things set in

Now, in order that we may make this subject profitable, we must make it practical, and consider well whether, as Seventh-day all around us. And then we may be as-

English Bible extensively circulated and the giving of our means for the advancement had no opportunity to ask him any questhe Board of Home Missions. Then he of God's cause at home and abroad, in what tions. On opening the envelope \$5,000 in lowing, the vote in Michigan grew from United States bonds rolled out, their value being about \$5,400.

Lemperance.

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

TOUCH NOT,

Grief banished by wine will come again, And come with a deeper shade, Leaving, perchance, on the soul a stain, Which sorrow had never made. Then fill not the tempting glass for me: If mournful, I will not be mad; Better sad, because we are sinful, be, Than sinful, because we are sad

WHO IS TO BLAME?

Not long ago, in the city of Utica, N. Y. another man was killed in a low dram-shop kept by a woman—one McCrone, made drunk in this "groggery," and then killed by two of the "Utica roughs," who made this "dive" their headquarters. Who is to blame?

The coroner's jury found that John Brandt and Fred Russ were the guilty parties. Are they alone guilty? No! Mc-Crone's death was the direct work of the dram-shop, duly licensed by the excise commissioners of that city, which gave Mrs. cise commissioners derived their power from the voters of the city of Utica; and as these voters placed the granting power to sell in the hands of the excise commissioners, they drank, which nerved them for the brutal probe this matter to the bottom. If men lows: person in the possession of the power to sell enables them to open a bar, and sell over

resulting therefrom, they are partners of

vulgarity; in all the imprecations, in all the

who has any agency in procuring a license

nor by whom, by doing it men make themselves co-workers with the rum-sellers, their tributaries, and allies. saloon. McCrone was made drunk in this saloon. He said or did something displeasing to Mrs. Heid after being made drunk by her. Brandt and Russ, who were also drunk, at the command of Mrs. Heid, set upon McCrone, beating him in a most brutal manner, and he died from the injuries. What does this prove? Simply this: That license to sell was license to kill. And more than this: The woman who dropped the blood-coin in her till, the excise commissioners, the bondsman, and the voter who voted for license, at the high bar of Heaven must answer the responsibility when, by their votes, signatures, and approval, they gave this woman the right to sell the liquor which caused the murder. . From this conclusion there can be no escape, no matter where this is done, nor by whom, nor from what motive. No alleged motive can justify or extenuate the deed. The plea of necessity

is false and hollow. It simply smooths and levels a path for men to hell. We know when these facts are put home men undertake to shake themselves of the responsibility in the same manner as did Pontius Pilate when he delivered our Saviour into the hands of the mob for crucifixion. He took his basin of water and went out before the multitude and washed his hands, saying, "I am innocent of the blood of this just person." But we all know that oceans of water could not have

THE GROWTH OF PROHIBITION.—It is said that without counting a vote in Kausas or Iowa, there were cast for Prohibition 4,440 to nearly 15,000. This is encourage. ment for Prohibitionists; and when the evidence comes from every side, where it has had a fair trial, that Prohibition does prohibit, the encouragement is doubly encour-

MAKING DRUNKENNESS INFAMOUS.—The venerable Rev. Dr. Andrew P. Peabody, late preacher of Harvard University, in a recent letter on the sale and use of intoxicating liquors, says: "I believe that the only remedy for intemperance is to make drunkenness the prime offense, and to bring about a state of public feeling in which drunken. ness and all approaches to it shall be looked upon with the same disesteem, loathing, and intense moral disapprobation with which the attempt is made to brand the sale of spiritous liquors. Stigmatize the sale and the seller as you please, I care not with how deep a brand, if you will only make one deeper still for those whose vice makes the sale infamous. What the law makes ignominious, society will hold in like disesteem. If a young man of respectable family is likely to be locked up in a house of correction for coming home drunk from a convivial gathering, not only will he be restrained from excessive indulgence, but his parents and friends will be very careful how they start him on the first steps of the evil way. Making drunkenness infamous would do more than all things else towards checking, and, to a large degree, entirely preventing the use of strong drink of any kind in families and on occasions of social festivity, and would multiply, beyond any other conceivable cause, the number of total abstinents."

SIX YEARS.—One day a young man entered the bar-room of a village tavern and called for a drink.

"No," said the landlord, "you have had the delirium tremens once, and I can not sell you any more."

He stepped aside to make room for a couple of young men who had just entered, and the landlord waited on them very politeman, the remedy for sin was made plain. deed. Who, then, is to blame? Let us to the landlord and addressed him as fol-

"Six years ago, at their age, I stood where those young men are now. I was a rum, to carry on the trade of ruin and dam- twenty-eight, I am a wreck, body and mind. nation; if they have so aided any person in You led me to drink. In this room I Sell it to me, and let me die, and let the world be rid of me; but for Heaven's sake sell no more to them!"

> THE DRUNKARD'S WILL.—I leave society a ruined character, wretched example, and

I.leave my parents during the rest of their life as much sorrow as humanity in a declining state can sustain.

I leave to my brothers and sisters as much mortification and injury as I could bring on I leave to my wife a broken heart, a life of wretchedness and shame, to weep over

my premature death. I give and bequeath to each of my children, poverty, ignorance, and low character, Mrs. Heid was the keeper of a licensed and the remembrance that their father was

> MAINE AND TOBACCO.—It having been alleged that, the prohibition of the liquor traffic in Maine has led to a largely increased consumption of tobacco, opium, etc., in that State, ex-Gov. Dingley, in a late address, called attention to the very significant fact that the revenue reports show that while the expenditure for tobacco averages one dollar per capita in the entire United States, it averages but seventeen cents per capita in the State of Maine.

BREVITIES.

Five members of the Gladstone Ministry are total abstainers.

During the past year not an ounce of strong drink was ordered by the medical officer of the Marylebone Workhouse, and no liquors whatever were used.

Father Mahoney, of St. John's Cathedral, Milwaukee, declared in a sermon that he could not conscientiously administer the sacraments to any saloon-keeper who refused to obey the excise law.

In a jail at Covington, Indiana, twentyfive men, arrested for drunkenness during the progress of the county fair, made things lively by howling at the passers-by. One fellow shouted: "Look here! this is what you tax-payers get for a little whisky revenue; you have to board twenty-five of us, locked up for drunkenness."

In seventy-four counties in Iowa a man has to be a temperance man to stand any show for a nomination or election to any made below, which we clip from an exreligious interest, in part, at least, providing change certainly raise some serious onesthey had much to start with. I think, peran old certainly pelieved. The statements can get rich very last without losing their made below, which we clip from an exreligious interest, in part, at least, providing their made below, which we clip from an exreligious interest, in part, at least, providing their made below, which we clip from an exreligious interest, in part, at least, providing their made below, which we clip from an exreligious interest, in part, at least, providing their made below, which we clip from an exreligious interest, in part, at least, providing their made below, which we clip from an exreligious interest, in part, at least, providing their made below, which we clip from an exreligious interest, in part, at least, providing the religious interest, providing t change, certainly raise some serious questhey had much to start with. I think, per- an old gentleman played a few weeks ago on happiness be held responsible for the work of make such a proud showing on this questions. P. A. BURDICK. | tion ?-McGregor News.

Education

"Wisdom is the principal thir wisdom; and with all thy getting

ALBION ACADEMY.—It may to the readers of the SABBATH know that we have secured corps of teachers, and expe Albion Academy on the 4th next. We have put a new Chapel and Ladies' Hall, and pledged to put the buildings the work will be carried forw as possible.

THE readers of the RECORDI ticularly interested in the fo which we clip from the Inc many will wish Prof. Tomlin success in his new and respons

"Principal E. T. Tomli Auburn (N. Y.) High School, Head Master of the Rutg School, of New Brunswick, school is to be reorganized more thoroughly efficient as classical school.

BUSINESS DEPARTME

A Business Department is t Alfred University, beginning term of the next school year 1883. The full course will manship, Book-keeping, Bu spondence, Commercial Calc mercial Law, and Practical W new movement on the part of and ought to be well patronize men of our denomination w opportunities as the opening ment will afford them. The will be under the managemen M. Davis, a graduate of the U has had special qualifications taking, and to whom, at Alfr Y., all communications on should be addressed. Ask for

TRANSLATE IT.

It is said that poets are b Certain it is that some natu write in the flowers and figure while others employ the plain words, which go straight to t be expressed with no uncertain style should be employed dep on the object for which one If it be simply to please, let i it be to instruct, convince, or be plain, direct, honest Eng not be stupid because it is Who has not heard an otherw made powerless to convict preacher had loaded it down speech, and covered it up flourishes? We once listened quent sermon, and people said A little Miss was asked how very honestly replied, "It w for me." We can not help preachers, Give us the pla truth, the stronger the bette ing little story illustrates the

Said one minister to and were to translate your sermo they would do some good." English," said the other; mean?" "I will show "Read me the first paragr done, and the sesquipedalia reduced to Anglo Saxon, wil two derivatives, or words of syllables. When the whole lated, it was found that the before required forty-five mil be delivered with ease in thi derstood. Not an idea was was better than before, so convince and persuade.

COMPLINENTAR

We clip the following from the State Board of Health

"Among the many gratif the growing interest in mate sanitation, we have great platention to the work done of hent of the State Superinter C. Whitford. This gentles report has embedied a seri school houses of different a careful attention has been of proper lighting, heating, While it can not be said i reach the highest ideal of they are still so far in adva used in too many building State, that we heartily con school authorities through especially those who contem erection of new buildings of old ones, for which h many useful suggestions mather the plans in question. It is GROWTH OF PROHIBITION.—It is without counting a vote in Kansas there were cast for Prohibition ,000 votes last Fall, in fourteen In the six months immediately folhe vote in Michigan grew from nearly 15,000. This is encourage. Prohibitionists; and when the evines from every side, where it has trial, that Prohibition does proencouragement is doubly encour-

& DRUNKENNESS INFAMOUS.—The Rev. Dr. Andrew P. Peabody, late of Harvard University, in a recent the sale and use of intoxicating ys: "I believe that the only remtemperance is to make drunkenrime offense, and to bring about public feeling in which drunken-Il approaches to it shall be looked the same disesteem, loathing, and oral disapprobation with which the made to brand the sale of spirits. Stigmatize the sale and the ou please, I care not with how nd, if you will only make one I for those whose vice makes the ous. What the law makes ignoociety will hold in like disesteem. man of respectable family is elocked up in a house of correcming home drunk from a convivng, not only will he be restrained sive indulgence, but his parents will be very careful how they n the first steps of the evil way. unkenness infamous would do all things else towards checking, rge degree, entirely preventing strong drink of any kind in famoccasions of social festivity, and iply, beyond any other conceivahe number of total abstinents."

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rs ago, at their age, I stood young men are now. I was a prospects. Now, at the age of I am a wreck, body and mind. to drink. In this room I iabit that has been my ruin, a few more glasses and your done. I shall soon be out of tere is no hope for me. But saved. Do not sell it to them. and let me die, and let the of me; but for Heaven's sake

NKARD'S WILL.—I leave society racter, wretched example, and at will soon rot.

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rinkenness." ur counties in lows a man perance man to stand any ination or election to any ty-live counties in Iowa a whisky man to stand any manto any explies to both parties. Is see in the Union that can d showing on this ques-

Education.

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

to the readers of the SABBATH RECORDER to know that we have secured a competent corps of teachers, and expect to reopen next. We have put a new roof on the its practical value." Chapel and Ladies' Hall, and have money pledged to put the buildings in repair, and the work will be carried forward as rapidly as possible.

THE readers of the RECORDER will be particularly interested in the following item, which we clip from the Independent, and success in his new and responsible position:

"Principal E. T. Tomlinson, of the Auburn (N. Y.) High School, was appointed school is to be reorganized and rendered more thoroughly efficient as a preparatory classical school."

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

A Business Department is to be opened in Alfred University, beginning with the Fall term of the next school year, August 29, 1883. The full course will embrace Penmanship, Book-keeping, Business Correspondence, Commercial Calculations, Commercial Law, and Practical Work. This is a new movement on the part of the Trustees and ought to be well patronized by the young men of our denomination who want such opportunities as the opening of this department will afford them. The department will be under the management of Prof. T. M. Davis, a graduate of the University, who has had special qualifications for this undertaking, and to whom, at Alfred Centre, N. Y., all communications on this subject should be addressed. Ask for circulars.

TRANSLATE IT. -

Certain it is that some naturally speak or write in the flowers and figures of rhetoric, after-session application.—Boston Journal. while others employ the plain Anglo Saxon words, which go straight to the thought to be expressed with no uncertain aim. Which style should be employed depends altogether on the object for which one speaks or writes. If it be simply to please, let it be flowery; if it be to instruct, convince, or persuade, let it be plain, direct, honest English. It need not be stupid because it is not sensational. Who has not heard an otherwise good sermon made powerless to convict because the preacher had loaded it down with figures of speech, and covered it up with rhetorical flourishes? We once listened to a very eloquent sermon, and people said, "How fine!" A little Miss was asked how she liked it, and very honestly replied, "It was too rosy posy for me." We can not help saying to the preachers, Give us the plain, unvarnished truth, the stronger the better. The following little story illustrates the point:

they would do some good." "They are in German, and Italian languages; and all English," said the other; "what do you mean?" "I will show you," said he. of God.
"Read me the first paragraph." It was done, and the sesquipedalian verbiage was reduced to Anglo Saxon, with only one or two derivatives, or words of more than two syllables. When the whole was thus translated, it was found that the sermon, which before required forty-five minutes, could now be delivered with ease in thirty, and be understood, Not an idea was omitted, and al was better than before, so expressed as to convince and persuade.

COMPLIMENTARY.

We clip the following from the Report of the State Board of Health for 1882, just issued:

"Among the many gratifying evidences of the growing interest in matters pertaining to tive, and as offering in its spirit the only sanitation, we have great pleasure in calling attention to the work done by the late incumbent of the State Superintendency, Hon. W C. Whitford. This gentleman in his last school houses of different grades, in which training does not fit young men for the late the Outlook, and when fair-minded, in- uriates in doing good especially along its careful attention has been given to matters activities of modern life. This objection telligent, Christian people understand the own chosen lines of work. But God seems of proper lighting, heating, and ventilation. While it can not be said that these plans sity of Pennsylvania, which has rearranged views. reach the highest ideal of the sanitarian, its courses of collegiate study, and incorpothey are still so far in advance of the plans rated a new departure. At the end of the used in too many buildings all over the Sophomore year, the student may continue useu in the regular academic course, may study properly;" and, "We like to go with the wait, or see results, or not see results; sow school authorities throughout Wisconsin, for a diploma in science, or a special line of especially those who contemplate either the mechanical or civil engineering, or in the of church members observe Sunday as Sabof old ones, for which latter proceeding business of life. This attempt to enlarge back to the Bible, and get in harmony with many useful suggestions may be drawn from the lines of education in one institution God. the plans in question. It is an ungracious | will be watched with much interest.

task to criticise such a work, but it should be said that in some of the larger buildings, as drawn, the architects have not allowed. sufficient floor space, and have tolerated the vicious systems of attaching seats to the desks behind them, and of double desks, two features originally introduced directly in the ALBION ACADEMY.—It may be of interest interests of overcrowding. For these errors, which may readily be avoided in the furnishing of any school-room, the draughtsmen only are responsible. Mr. Whitford has left as a monument of his official term a report Albion Academy on the 4th of September | which has thus far never been surpassed in

PRESSURE IN SCHOOL.

The school committee of Providence has established a new regulation, providing that the teachers of the primary, intermediate, and grammar schools should remain after the afternoon session an additional hour to assist pupils who may find it necessary to many will wish Prof. Tomlinson abundant remain in order to keep up with their classes. This regulation established as a feature of the school system a practice which is now of more or less exceptional and irregular application, and is looked upon usually as a Head Master of the Rutgers Grammar school, of New Brunswick, N. J. The penalty for dullness or negligence. There are plausible arguments which might be urged for the incorporation of this feature in the public schools of other cities; but there are also good reason for sharply questioning the propriety of such a course. The change may be advocated as a benefit to the duller scholars who, by the aid of this help, may be kept from falling behind their classes. But it actually supplies one more stimulus to a system which is already abundantly furnished with incitements to study. The retarding of a class by the necessity of keeping its progress within possible pace of its duller members, is often regarded by teachers as a grievance; but if the advancement of the brighter and more ambitious pupils were not retarded to some extent in this way, there is no guess. ing what havoc might be wrought among the finer intellectual organisms by the unrestrained pressure of eager competition. To remove this check by providing means for goading the duller scholars up to a fuller measure of work, is a plan of doubtful expediency for the interests of either element in the class. It releases the brighter ones from what ought perhaps to be regarded as a beneficent impediment and it imposes upon the duller ones an extra burden at the alert and responsive, and when all a child's instincts revolt against further confinement in the school-room. It is hard often for teachers to dissociate dullness from negli-It is said that poets are born, not made. progresses more slowly than another may reach the attention and impress the people be quite as much fatigued and unfit for extra

CLIPPINGS.

Tufts College had its Commencement on June 20th. It has received \$175,000 in gifts during the year.

A petition was presented recently to the Board of Education of New York City, by 160 prominent ladies, asking that sewing be made compulsory in the primary departments of the public schools for girls below ten or twelve vears.

The authorities of the Argentine Repub lic are making commendable efforts to elevate the standard of education in that country. The Government has just secured the services of eight young women recently graduated from the Normal School at Winona, Minn., to take charge of normal schools in the Republic.

The late Frances Ridley Havergal, author of many tender and favorite hymns, was a woman of astonishing versatility. She was an exquisite needle-woman, a brilliant piano Said one minister to another, "If you player, a good composer and a vocalist, and were to translate your sermons into English, familiar with the Hebrew, Greek, French,

> from the presidency of the college, but Rev. Dr. J. O. Murry has been appointed Dean of the Faculty, and Dr. M. takes the reins two copies of "Brown's Review of Gilfillan" of government into his hands, and Dr. Mc-Cosh confines his attention to instruction. Schools of art and philosophy are to be formed, and over \$200,000 have been promised for this purpose. June 20th, degrees graduating class.

Dr. Mark Hopkins, ex-President of Will iams College, Mass., says: "In my view, the continuance of our constitutions depends on the purity, the sacredness, and the well-ordering of families. Have what public schools you will, enlighten the people as you may, and without the family as formamodel of a right government, the permanence of free institutions in any such form as to make them a blessing is impossible."

Sabbath Reform.

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

THE SABBATH.

BY ANNIE L. HOLBERTON.

The sun sinks in the west, The day is softly closing: The quiet Sabbath rest Invites a world's reposing.

The sacred day is here. That God's own Word made holy; Pause, mortal, and revere His Sabbath, ours, the only.

Dost desecrate and slight God's day of rest and blessing, No other one can right That wrong to your redressing.

Defied the voice from Heaven

That blessed this holy day, The seventh of the seven, The Sabbath Christ observed, His Father's law revering, Unkept and unpreserved

The Pagan monarch's sway

With boldness and unfearing, Still stands a sacred time, Which man can alter never; A monument sublime No human power shall sever.

The Sabbath of the Lord, The time his work was ended, The mandate of His Word, Inseparably blended.

Among the sacred ten Commands that God hath given, How dare the lips of men Denounce that one as riven?

ANSWERED

Notwithstanding his great age, 82 years, Eld. Alexander Campbell has recently written and had published, a very able tract of 28 pages on the Sabbath question. It is mainly designed to meet the positions taken by Rev. Mr. Rice, in a sermon preached at Wolcott, N. Y. Mr. Rice is a Presbyterian minister of fine ability and address, who, after Eld. Rogers had concluded his tent work at Wolcott and had left the place, preached upon the subject of the Sabbath, close of the day, when the faculties are least and had his sermon printed in pamphlet form and circulated among the people. Eld. Campbell has taken up his more important positions and very clearly and successfully gence, and to remember that a child who answered them. This reply can not fail to there, having, within a year or two, done effective work in assisting Mr. Rice in revival meetings in his own church.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD.

A brother from Ramapo, N. Y., writes of his conversion to the Sabbath about three years ago, by reading some tracts furnished him by some Adventist preachers, and by a faithful reading of the Bible on the subject. He then speaks of a Presbyterian minister who assures him that he has read the March number of the Outlook (Vol. 1, No. 12) with much interest. He also asks for sample copies of the Outlook, and offers his services in an effort to raise a club for it. The letter is in a most excellent spirit, and speaks hopefully of the work.

The following postal-card was written by one of the ministers referred to in it: "Will you please send to two young ministers (Baptist and Presbyterian) interested in the Sabbath question, and desiring to investigate her talents were consecrated to the service it, files of the Outlook from the first issue, as per your offer? I have seen only occasion-Dr. McCosh, of the College of New Jer- al copies, handed me by others. I esteem it sey (Princeton), was not allowed to retire highly, and look for great good from it."

A brother in New Hampshire, to whom were sent a short time ago, writes under date of July 3d, expressing thanks for the same, and says, "One of them I shall hand to some one else, keeping the other. I promise were conferred upon 112 members of the myself much pleasure and profit in its pe-

The following letter speaks for itself:

Brewerton, Laurens Co., S. C., July 2, 1883. Dear Brethren,—I thank you for sending me the Outlook. At first I did not appreciby the last few copies to take a different | sin, but it is a death to our own goodness. view of the whole question in regard to the It is getting dead to our own experiences, Sabbath. It is almost strange that the getting dead to our way of doing good things Church has let the Sabbath lie buried so In the earliest stages of sanctification th long under the rubbish of the sinful digres-It is often alleged that the usual college sions of a worldly-minded Church. Circu-

multitude, and at present the large majority and reap, or sow and have others reap; acespecially those who contemplate of the school of finance may fit himself for the bath." We need reform. We should go business of life. This attempt to the bath."

S. C. CONFERENCE, M. E. Church South.

A SABBATH PRAYER. -O, Sun of Righteousness, arise, and by thy light divine disperse the papal fog which has so long obscured the light of truth. Restore thy longneglected Sabbath-day which thou hast made longer reign to tread thy holy Sabbath in the dust, and trample on thy holy law divine. Fulfill the gracious promise of thy Word, and usher in that glorious happy time when all shall hail with songs of sacred joy the Sabbath's blest return, and with devoted zeal shall hasten to thy courts to pay the weekly homage of their praise.

J. K. WALLER.

SPEAKING of the defeat of the Religious Liberty Bill in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, the Record of Philadelphia, be learned from the things which he has

"In this age of reform, we beg leave to say to such legislators that the day is coming when they and all others like them will be soon forgotten; and their names, if remem bered at all, will only be regarded as among people who, had they lived in what we cal the 'Dark Ages,' would have consigned those who differed from them in religious matters to the prison or the stake. The defeat of Bill No. 90 is a disgrace to the State of Pennsylvania, to the Christian religion, and to the age in which we live."

THE SOLAR ECLIPSE.

On the 6th of May, there was a total eclipse of the sun. The center of the moon passed exactly over the center of the sun. and hid his bright face from observers on the small portion of the globe where the moon's dark shadow rested. But the moon's shadow is very narrow when it reaches the earth, not much more than a hundred miles in width, and only those on this line of totality, as it is called, can see the eclipse. The shadow, too, passes so quickly that a total eclipse can not last more than seven minutes, and may last but a few seconds.

Much to the disappointment of astronomers, the line of totality in the recent eclipse passed over a part of the South Pacific Ocean, a waste of water dotted by a few small islands. One of these, Caroline Island, was favorable as a point for observation.

Three parties of observers, sent by the American, English, and French Governments, made the long voyage to this island in order to behold the eclipse. They started about the 1st of March, and nothing was heard from them until the 12th of June, when the but as soon as I turned my back on my American party arrived at San Francisco, on their return voyage. During this time there was no means of communicating the result

But they were favored by wind and tide, have come back in excellent health and spirits, and are well satisfied with what they

have accomplished.

The sky was almost cloudless at the time of the eclipse, and the slight haze in the atmosphere interfered little with the operations of the observers. The totality lasted five minutes and twenty-five seconds. they will say, "How singular you are!" "Mine heritage," says God, "is unto me as a speckled bird; the birds round about minutes and twenty-five seconds.

sublime spectacle that human eyes ever beheld was unfolded to the band of observers | They will say, "How odd he is!" "How collected on this lone island of the ocean, including in its members some of the most famous astronomers in the world.

silvery corona shone forth with five distinct streamers. The chromosphere, the sun's outer envelope, was unusually quiescent, and the red flames rising from it were few and

Every phase of the eclipse was photographed every specialty was sketched, and the spectroscope was made to wrest every possible secret from the imprisoned sun. The borometer rose, the humidity increased, and the temperature fell to that of night. cusation, "You must be different from anybody else." This difference, which God has

dwell within the orbit of Mercury. The official reports will soon give more ex-

tended details of the glorious scenes witnessed by the observers of the total eclipse of the 6th of May, 1883.

A DEEPER DEATH.

There is a deeper death to self after hear cleansing. Heart cleansing is the death of the "old Adam," the death of the carnal, sin-bent nature; but when the soul has been purified, and made like unto Jesus in its heart-life, this new creature must follow its Lord through the higher form of crucifixion. It may be difficult to explain this, and yet ate it. I threw several copies aside without advanced believers are distinctly conscious reading them much. But I have been led of it. This higher death is not a death to soul has wounderful facilities for doing good and has many plans for doing good. It luxhas, in a measure, been met by the Univer- subject, they will generally indorse your to divest the soul of this facility for goodness, and draws it into a state where it loses There are two difficulties in the way of the its will so completely in himself, that it has truth of the subject: Many will say, "One day is as good as another, if we observe it shown to it by the Spirit. It can work or complish wonderful things, or lie hid away with equal gladness, because its joy is drawn ton of truth, to be clothed and rounded out immediately and only from Jesus, and does by the living graces of a holy life. It is only not depend on the facility or number of its the lean creature whose bones become ofactivities. Into such a state were the holy fensive.—A. J. Gordon.

prophets when they spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost. — G. D. Watson, in Christan Standard.

PROBATION.—A question that is quite a favorite with a certain class of theologians for man. Let not the heathen Sunday at the present day is, "What will be done with the heathen, who have not had a fair chance in this life?" They think this can be answered only in one way, viz., "They will be granted a probation after death." But we do not believe that the question is a proper one to ask. It implies that God is so partial and unjust as to place some men on probation, and then not give them a probation. According to Paul, Rom. 2: 18-32, there are none who have not a fair chance in this life. He says that the heathen who know not God are without excuse, because "the invisible things of him," i. e., "his eternal power and Godhead," are plainly manifest from the creation; that they may made. And those who do not recognize their Creator, have become so because they "did not like to retain God in their knowledge," but chose to follow their own lewd desires. It is evident, then, that it would be a lowering of the dignity of God's government, a compromising with sin, if such persons were allowed a second probation. Neither is there any probability that they would profit by such leniency. "Because sentence against an evil work is not executed speedily, therefore the heart of the sons of men is fully set in them to do evil." Eccl. 8: 11. If men harden their hearts in this probation, a second probation would make them still more obdurate.—Signs of the Times.

> "I Know a Thing or Two."-" My dear boy," said a father to his only son, "you are in bad company. The lads with whom you associate indulge in bad habits. They drink, smoke, swear, play cards, and visit theaters. They are not safe company for you. I beg you to quit their society."

"You needn't be afraid of me, father," replied the boy, laughing, "I guess I know a thing or two. I know how far to go and when to stop."

The lad left his father's house twirling his

cane in his fingers and laughing at the "old man's notions. A few years later, and that lad, grown to

manhood, stood at the bar of a court, before a jury which had just brought in a verdict of guilty against him for some crime in which he had been concerned. Before he was sentenced he addressed the court, and said, among other things: "My downward course began in disobedience to my parents. I thought I knew as much of the world as my father did, and I spurned his advice; home, temptation came upon me like drove of hyenas, and hurried me into ruin."

Mark that confession, ye boys who are beginning to be wiser than your parents! Mark it, and learn that disobedience is the first step on the road to ruin. Don't take it.

SINGULAR FOR CHRIST'S SAKE.—If you follow Christ fully, you will be sure to be called by some ill name or other. For, first, During that precious period, the most are against her." If you become a true Christian, you will soon be a marked man. singular she is!" They will think that we try to make ourselves remarkable, when, in fact, we are only conscientious, and are en-As the moon covered the sun's disc, the deavoring to obey what we think to be the Word of God. Oftentimes that is the form of contempt; practical Christians are set down as intentionally eccentric and will-

fully odd. Mothers have brought that charge against daughters who have been faithful to Christ. because they would not go into gayety or indulge in vain apparel, and many a man has said it to his fellow-men by way of ac-Search was made, but all in vain, for the made a necessity, men treat as a mere whim mythical Vulcan, the planet supposed to of their own. If we do not come out from among them and be separate, we can not expect to be housed beneath the wings of the Eternal; but if we do, we may reckon upon being regarded by those around us as strange, unfriendly creatures. - purgeon.

> A SHEPHERD'S STORY.—I forget now who it was that once said to me: "Jean Baptiste, you are very poor." True. "If you fell ill, your wife and children would be destitute." True. And then I felt anxious and uneasy for the rest of the day. At even-song wiser thoughts came to me, and I said to myself: Jean Baptiste, for more than thirty years you have lived in the world you have never possessed anything, yet still you live on, and have been provided each day with nourishment, each night with repose. Of trouble, God has never sent you more than your share. Of help, the means have never failed you. To whom do you owe all this? To God. Jean Baptiste, be no longer ungrateful, and banish those anxious thoughts; for what could ever induce you to think that the hand from which you have already received so much would close against you when you grow old, and have greater need of help? I finished my prayer, and felt at peace.

> THEOLOGICAL soundness ought to be the glosy of the church; and it is only when made o buttress to spiritual decay and corruption that it becomes a reproach. Doctrine is the frame-work of life; it is the skele

Alfred Centre, N. Y., Fifth-day, July 26, 1883.

REV. L. A. PLATTS, - - EDITOR.

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

> LIFE is a leaf of paper white, Whereon each one of us may write His word or two, and then comes night; Though thou have time But for a line, be that sublime; Not failure, but low aim, is crime, -J. R. Lowell.

MANY of our readers will recognize in the author of "Liberty of Conscience," pubor three letters to the Outlook which have been published in our Sabbath Reform Department.

In a report which a correspondent gave us last week, of the address made by Mr. Fryer | ing: to the Alfred Centre Sabbath-school, a number of mistakes occur. Mr. Fryer asks that we make the following correction, which we cheerfully do. The report says that he went to China in the service of the British Government. The fact is he went in charge of St. Paul's College at Hongkong, which, although not connected with any missionary society, was nevertheless conducted entirely on missionary principles.

A WRITER in the Western Christian Ad. consecutive years were: for a term of one year over 60 per cent., while the average appointments for a term of three years were for which it is administered. The honest, less than 10 per cent., making the two year appointments about 30 per cent. If this is honest, self-seeking, untruthful man, does a fair representation of the working of the itineracy throughout the country, it certainly does not look as though there was much demand for a lengthening of the period of the pastoral term.

THE strike of the telegraph operators calls ty from danger as well as the remedy for actual evils is light. President Garfield well in darkness disappear like owls and bats bedeeds should be reproved."

plumage, seem the brightest when they take | not the ends of justice be, at least, as well their flight. For years, business has been reached, and the ends of morality better transacted between remote parts of our served, if the solemn, imprecatory oath were country, messages of joy and of sorrow have abolished, and the simple, plain affirmation been transmitted across the continent, news for the millions, on subjects of almost endless variety, have been transmitted with lightning speed from center to circumference of our great country, and we have scarcely realized what an inestimable blessing to us the telegraph is, until a gigantic strike on the part of the operators has, for the time, silenced the click of the thousands of wondrous little machines which have so busily carried our messages to and fro through the land. So likewise many a man has lived upon the bounties of an all-beneficent, everpresent Providence, and little thought it anything to be thankful for, until misfortune or bad management has deprived him of what he called his own. So also with the opportunities for usefulness, or personal improvement which come to us so naturally today; we fancy they will abide with us forever. Presently they are gone and we mourn their everlasting flight. There are few things more desirable, or more beautiful, than the spirit which sees a constant blessing in the common things of life, and in devout thankfulness for them seeks to use them in accordance with the will and purpose of the Divine Giver.

JUDICIAL DATHS.

Our attention has again been called to this subject by a vigorous little pamphlet approved at a Friends' Meeting in Philadelphia, April 16, 1883. It gives the usual Biblical argument, based mainly on the words of Jesus, who, interpreting the law of the Old Testament, said: "Ye have heard that it hath been said by them of old time, Thou shalt not forswear thyself, but shalt perform unto the Lord thine oaths; but I say unto you, Swear not at all; neith | It is a common remark among Satatoga vis-

nor by the earth, for it is his footstool; inclination to sleep, and their appetites at at times inhales the atmosphere of heaven. whatsoever is more than these cometh of one for the rest of the year." evil." It is argued that this does not refer about to be uttered. Thus, both the form and purpose of that custom which our Saviour spoke so positively against as comlished in another column, the writer of two | ing of evil, is certainly not unlike the form and avowed purpose of the judicial oath in common use now.

statements which we deem worth consider-

1. The tendency of the practice of administering the oath in the usual form and under the attending circumstances, is to lessen the feeling of reverence for the name of God. This is due, in part, to the hurried and irreverent manner in which the oath is often administered, but, in larger part, to the nature of the transaction itself. The oath is an imprecation, a form of refavor or mercy, if the witness do otherwise E. F. Shepherd, son-in-law of W. H. Vanthan speak in strict conformity to the truth. derbilt, and will remain in this country until vocate points out that in two Western Meth- | If he repeat it often, he becomes familiar | odist Conferences, which he selects as fair with the thought, the oath loses its force, in this country, he will at once be taken to and name of God all sacredness.

truthful man does not need it, and the disnot heed it. It is now quite generally expected that in all criminal cases, an interested witness, and almost every witness is interested, will not tell the truth unless it

there may plot for personal ends. The safe- cy is to cheapen the truth under ordinary circumstances. It puts a difference between truth and falsehood on the witness stand or said, "Light itself is a great corrective. A in some official station, and truth and false fore the light of day." A greater than Gar- anything, "You must not lie because you field said, "He that doeth evil hateth the are under oath." The inference is broad light, neither cometh to the light, lest his and easily drawn, "If you are not under oath, you may lie with impunity." We believe the question of our Philadelphia It is said that blessings, like birds of gay | Friend was well put when he asked, "Would put in its place?"

Communications.

"But let your communication be, Yea, yea; Nay,

OUR SARATOGA LETTER

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., July 21, 1883. The season at Saratoga never opens fairly until the races begin. At present it is ex- law, are a law unto themselves, in that they on the piazzas, dyspeptics discuss their livers | hearts." and their symptoms, and landlords look as blue and hopeless as their guests. The averhe is the personification of restless business activity; but in Saratoga he wisely takes matters coolly, quietly, and peacefully, and, aside from keeping his eye on the safetyvalve of the market, pays no attention to, one of the springs, he glides down stairs at a | Paul: "Know ye not that ye are the temlate hour, receives his mail, purchases a breakfast-table. The list of arrivals informs him of the arrival of friends, and the rest of which Christian men can use with advanreturns to his hotel or boarding-house at an | whisperings of right, these intuitions, so early hour, and at an early hour retires. The bracing atmosphere of the foot-hills is conducive to sleep, and he loses no opportunity to gain the benefit of this great restorer.

to the prevalent vice of profanity, for that seen groups of ladies and gentlemen whose man, gives a precise statement of facts; as the rest, owing to its locality. They are as admissible. It must, therefore, refer to the in a kind of informal reunion chat are retro- Paul, with a cultured mind, argues points \$116 77, Central, \$95 08, Western, \$89 05, solemn form of imprecation common at that spectively enjoying the Saratoga of years of law, rebukes, persuades, and breaks and North-Western, \$95 38. I suppose that time for the purpose of adding emphasis to gone by, when they came here with their forth at times in words of matchless elo- \$600 would not more than cover the expenses the truthfulness or importance of what was parents. These well-preserved belles and pleasing and memorable incidents of the Following this short but conclusive, if grand in their old age, the respected whitecorrect, Biblical argument, are two or three | haired veterans, while enjoying the pleasures of to-day, fairly revel in the reminiscences of the past—a vivid mental picture.

Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, of England, who has accepted the invitation of the State exalted position that he does, and as the representative of the English Bar, this eminent Jurist will be accorded great attention. He will sail from Liverpool about August 10th, and will reach New York City about Irvington. A reception will be given him by 2. Following close upon this tendency, is | Wm. D. Sloane, well known in railroad cirthe statement that the oath fails of the end cles. He will afterwards, accompanied by a small and select party, visit Newport, and interpreting of scripture and the resolving tion. We as a people are wonderfully dethen come to Saratoga. Mr. Vanderbilt has of hard sentences. We are in doubt about ficient in our spirituality as it seems to me. placed at the Lord Chief Justice's disposal three elegant cars—dining, drawing, and interpretations, we ask wisdom of God, as their camp-meetings, they expect to see peosleeping coaches. The trip proposed is quite | St. James tells us; we hear a voice within | ple converted, numerous baptisms are planned an extensive one, and includes Boston, the and much of the darkness is dispelled. for, and they are not disappointed in that re-White Mountains, St. John, N. B., and Thank God, the day is coming when the in- spect. I believe the time has come when is extorted from him by the cunning crafti- throughout the Dominion of Canada. The dwelling Spirit will bring all God's people our Associations should be changed in their ness of on opposing counsel. If the truth other points to be touched will include Ni- into unison, both in the apprehension of workings. They have been long enough a up afresh the dangers which threaten the what is the advantage to justice or common Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, that day, how just and how becoming that no doubt but that it is pleasant to visit all life of a nation when all its great industries morality that the witness be compelled by Sioux City, St. Louis, Omaha, we allow unto others that liberty of con- the Associations, if it is very hard work. and business interests are controlled by men law to add perjury to his willing falsehood? and possibly to San Francisco. While in science we claim for ourselves, and how The ministers become acquainted with the this country, he will pay a special visit to needful the prayer, "Create in me a clean denomination, and the denomination with Wm. M. Evarts, at his country seat at Windsor, Vt., and also to an old friend, the Bishop of Frederickstown. The Lord Chief thousand wrongs and abuses that are grown | hood under the ordinary circumstances of | States by his son and two of his friends. Justice will be accompanied to the United every-day life. It practically says, if it says | While in Saratoga, he will probably be a guest of Judge Henry Hilton.

LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE

BY REV. SAMUEL COWELL

Conscience, in this age of inquiry, is beportion of the world. Let one call it star to guide the soul over life's troubled sea.

where a man can not lift up his eyes to

er by heaven, for it is God's throne; itors that on their arrival here they feel an Like as the lungs inhale the air, so the soul regime.

the Great King. Neither shalt thou swear eficial effect of the mineral waters and the man, and the inspiration of the Almighty cording to the minutes, published in the by thy head, because thou canst not make healthy atmosphere. An old habitue the giveth them understanding." And thus RECORDER, of the different Associations held munication be Yea, yea; Nay, nay; for 'A month or six weeks in Saratoga regulates | spake as they were moved by the Holy of the five Associational delegates amount to Frequently on the broad piazzas may be style or culture. Matthew, as a business The South-Eastern is much less than any of years are indicated by frosted locks, and who if reporting to some higher public officer. follows: South-Eastern, \$66 54, Eastern, quence. And the inspiration lay in the of all this year. I know that there is some beaus of a third and half century ago recall holy supremacy of conscience, guarding the plausibility to the argument that the money past, and refer familiarly to names once as, like a vessel, he was rushing fearlessly of it would, it may be that most of it would. prominent in the leading events of their time, down the rapids of his eloquence. And Would it not be better to put an evangelist but to the younger generation known only these holy inspirations have never ceased; into the field with that money and have the in history. Brilliant in their prime and the Pentecostal flame has not gone out like Associations come further apart so as to give of men. His holy inspirations ever attend the faithful ministrations of his Word. | tion so that they will be in condition to work, And it has been so all along the Christian and then when the people come together, Bar Association, will, it is expected, be in centuries. It is witnessed in the noble words there is no reason why they should not re-Saratoga about August 28th. Holding the of martyrs. It is witnessed in many sweet and precious hymns. It is heard in the counsel of the aged. It is whispered in the breath of the departing. Like the winds of heaven, it has gone forth, sometimes in the strength of the tempest, before whose They say, "I have friends or acquaintances nunciation of all claim upon the divine August 22d or 23d. He will be the guest of blast antichrist has fled, and slavery and op- there, and I would be glad to see them," or pression have been swept away. At other "I would be glad to see the country, I altimes, soft as the Summer wind it comes, laden with perfume like those gales which such almost useless motives. I do not now "blow off the shores of Araby the blest." This inspiration, this enlightened con-

science, this holy voice of God, should not it," or any expression that indicated a propbe lightly esteemed; and especially in the er estimate of the correct use of the Associathe meaning, we are perplexed by manifold | When the Methodists or Adventists come to heart, O Lord, and renew a right spirit with-

THE ASSOCIATIONS.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:

Your remarks in the RECORDÉR on this subject revived a desire to write some of my thoughts upon it. I have long had some definite views on this question, and have sometimes expressed them. Through a peculiarity of our history, we have the Conference and Associations doing very nearly coming a subject of attention. It has hith- the same work, and there has been a very erto been thought of as the dim light of general feeling that there should be a change nature, lost in the glory of the revealed | in the object and working of the Associations. Word—a low and careless estimate, as we There has been a change, but more in the shall see. Conscience (Latin conscio, to spirit than object. It has been a gradual know) is the knowledge of right which God | growth or development. It is, therefore, has put within the souls of men-a safe probably permanent. The growth is in the guide, when not blinded by sin or worldly right direction. It needs some help to make lusts. It is like a lens, perfect and beauti- it very efficient in this line. The Eastern ful as the eye, and sensitive to the motes of Association seems to be taking the lead by sin as the eye to dust. Nay, it is the alone giving over to the Conference the business light which God has given to the greater of the Association. I suppose I agree with a large minority that the exclusive work of light, if he please, it is yet quite sufficient | the Association should be for a revival of religion; a special effort for the salvation of "They who do by nature the works of the souls. Everything should subserve that end. It may be that we are on the right road and tremely dull. Family parties sit in groups show the work of the law written in their all that is needed is a little patience to let the forces that are already in operation work By this light many of the noblest of men | it out. It may be thought strange to say have lived and died, as Confucius, Socrates, that the exchange of delegates is a serious age guest comes to this place for rest and Aristotle, Epictetus, Marcus Aurelius, Sen- obstacle to this plan: I believe that it can recuperation, and not simply for pleasure. | eca, etc. Hear the latter, on the naked | not be made a revival agency to any great ex-At his home in New York City, or elsewhere, rock of Corsica, saying: "There is no land tent under the present arrangement. It may have less of the old fashioned debate and Heaven. Wherever we are, the distance of sparring and more of the spirit of love, as it the Divine from the human remains the certainly has, but this comes far short of same;" and again, "God is near you, is conversion and addition to the churches. with you, is within you."—Farrar's Seekers | At each of the Associations there were this and is not disturbed by, any commercial after God, pp. 94, 174. How similar to year at least six delegates from abroad, four of the hammer and saw is heard on every rustle. If he does not make an early trip to the words of his illustrious cotemporary, St. from the other Associations and two from side. Trade is quite active. Frequently our two Societies, Tract and Missionary. It ple of God, and that the Spirit of God is our custom that each one of these shall morning paper, and saunters toward the dwelleth in you." Now, conscience in these preach during the Association, two of them days of skepticism, is the only weapon have special subjects to present, and the rest are likely to have peculiar views of their own, in charge of Mrs. Eva Allen Alberti, of New the forenoon is generally devoted to making tage. Science can no more ignore these and the most of the remaining time is filled Market, N. J., affording a good opportunity an informal call on them. In the evening, ethics of the soul than it can the instincts with essays, and occasionally a sermon by for young people and others to take lessons he pays a visit to Congress Spring Park, but of the brute. What doth it mean? these some one living in the Association, besides the in voice culture under the direction of a suc introductory sermon. It is true that at least | cessful teacher. world-wide and so pure. What else are half of the preachers are not adapted to they but a token of his wisdom and grace preaching revival sermons. It is therefore of the regular teachers of that department very evident, at least to me, that we need | in Alfred University. Why not enjoy the Conscience is closely allied to inspiration not look for much revival interest being pro- healthful breezes among these hills through

neither by Jerusalem, for it is the city of once improve. This is due both to the ben- Saith Job (32: 8), "There is a spirit in one, should not be entirely overlooked. Acone hair white or black; but let your com- other day illustrated this in a few words: were the Scriptures given: "Holy men this year, I find that the traveling expenses Ghost," each writer retaining his peculiar \$422 82. They differ considerably in amount. statements of Matthew and guiding St. Paul | would not be used for anything else. Some the ancient fire of the temple. True, the him more time to work. Let there be a sacred canon is closed, as also the day of month or two between the Associations. miracles. But God still speaks to the souls | Have him hold meetings in the church a week or more before the time of the Associaceive the blessing. We need, as a people, to be made over in

regard to our estimate of the Association. It is

amusing to listen to the conversation of those

who are intending to attend the Association.

ways had an anxiety to go there," and other remember of ever hearing any one say, "I hope to be baptized anew by the Holy Spirthem, but we have a more important work on our hands. We need very much such a power as it seems to me the Associations might become. In reading the "state of religion" in the different Associations, some seemed to have increased a little, while others have decreased, but we can not decide until the time of Conference, whether we are a larger or a smaller denomination than we were one year ago. Why could not the Association be made a power of ingathering which we so much need? It is right and commendable to care for the things that remain, but we are doing that all the time. We need to change our tactics. In the army we were given the order to "mark time," but only preparatory to another order which was "forward march." I have wondered whether we have not been obeying the former more than the latter. In saying this I do not intend it as a criticism on my brethren in the ministry or elsewhere, for I realize that on no one would it fall more heavily than on myself. But I do desire that we may as a people renew our hold on the divine power, that the convicting and converting power of the Holy Spirit may be seen manifested more in our midst. Whether it may be through the Association or through some other instrumentality, let us unitedly pray God that we may be the "temple" for his indwelling, and that we may feel the power of a new life. W. H. E.

Dome Hews.

ALFRED CENTRE.

It has been said that Alfred is a dull place during vacation. But at present there is a strangers are seen in town. Prof. McGibbany is here, with his family, spending va-

There is an Elocution Class in progress,

There is also a class in painting, in charge (Latin, inspiratio, drawing into the lungs). duced at the Associations under the present vacation, and seek recreation and improvement with the books in the libraries. There is here a clear sweet breath of a opportunities for doing good. suggested that during the last cation we have a few first class The meetings on the Sabbath tained. For the few months pa gregation has been favored w from a number of ministers. T was the regular communion ser church. After an appropriate Bro. L. C. Rogers, the Lord's administered by Brethren T. and L. A. Platts. The occasion real interest.

Rhode Island. ASHAWAY.

It seemed quite pleasant 20th, to see the arrivals from Al and other places, coming into with trunks, valises, and bags; in in the morning, and some day. A part of them are on friends, and others returning to Although quite a number of

away, our Sabbath congregation own in numbers quite well. July 21st, the desk was occupied P. Hawley, who gave us a m sermon from Matt. 11: 28. Another member of the Chur

away-Mrs. Amy Babcock, w late Paul Babcock. Funeral held at her late residence, bel I think she was one of the olde oldest, member of this Church.

Wisconsin. WALWORTH.

We visited the baptismal wat bath, where five very promising ple were baptized as the first young people's meeting comme months ago. Another young promise has been led to the fee iour, who, we hope, will soo Lord's command in like manner ing is steadily increasing in numbers, and we trust that the will make it a source of g strength to the church.

We have also commenced a se day afternoon in a school-hou and a half miles from our vil quite interesting. The meeti in numbers and interest from so that we were encouraged it Sabbath-school, (or Sunday properly.) There have been yet; but there is a deep int derness which are good indicat est-time not very distant. T of the congregation are Fi And what is still more encoun remain through the school take their places in the class this, certainly set us a comm ple at the Center. Why is it ple are not more desirous to If they have a taste for po surely be gratified by the stud ures. If they have a vividin imagery of inspiration will s desires. If they have a love terseness of diction, they ca where in such perfection God. And above all, in it our duty, but also our des should interest the children than this? May God give grace to appreciate our privi

ALBION.

The religious interest is fa but we have reason to believe particulars, a better condition vails, than for a few years bath school shows an increas attendance over last year. are generally well attende Huffman was with us last 8 and, in his usually earnest a discourse on God's estimat Isa. 13: 12.

We are glad to learn. sources, that our brethren praying for us, and we har tinue to pray that in our el Academy, to maintain the ligion and build up the cht tion of precious souls, the love, which "seeketh not other s welfare," may be fluence that shall guide all

BILLINGE.

Our crops this season as abundance of fruit, both c apples) and wild. Our country is hilly wit

springs of living water. S stony, requiring to be cle work can be done to an

2 00

\$2,710 37 . 2,215 84

\$4,926 21

OUTLOOK FUND.

From General Fund......\$2,000 00

Mrs. Delia Gardiner, Adams Centre,....

Contributions to send Outlook to laymen:

J. W. Morton....

A. Stillman....

I. D. Titsworth.....

Edgar R. Greene.....

Wm. B. Maxson.....

Stephen Babcock.....

. D. Spicer....

Mrs. P. L. Berry.....

Mrs. W. Bentley.....

A. Dunham......George J. Crandall.....

Mrs. John Titsworth.....

Mrs. A. P. Allis.....

Friend

Thomas Rogers.....

A Friend.....

Deficiency.....

Paid A. H. Lewis, postage, &c.....

L. A. Platts, stock and labor.....

A. H. Lewis, postage..... L. A. Platts, stock and labor....

Laura Randolph, wrappers.....L. A. Platts, stock and labor.....

DISBURSEMENTS.

Bal. Dr. per last report, April 1st.....\$3,063 57

Receipts for quarter:

n of expense, though a subordinate d not be entirely overlooked. Acthe minutes, published, in the ; of the different Associations held I find that the traveling expenses Associational delegates amount to They differ considerably in amount. n-Eastern is much less than any of wing to its locality. They are as South-Eastern, \$66 54, Eastern, Central, \$95 08, Western, \$89 05, i-Western, \$95 38. I suppose that d not more than cover the expenses year. I know that there is some y to the argument that the money be used for anything else. Some d, it may be that most of it would. not be better to put an evangelist eld with that money and have the ns come further apart so as to give time to work. Let there be a two between the Associations. hold meetings in the church a ore before the time of the Associait they will be in condition to work, when the people come together, reason why they should not re-

i, as a people, to be made over in ur estimate of the Association. It is olisten to the conversation of those tending to attend the Association. I have friends or acquaintance's I would be glad to see them," or be glad to see the country, I alan anxiety to go there," and other st useless motives. I do not now of ever hearing any one say, "I baptized anew by the Holy Spir, expression that indicated a propof the correct use of the Associaas a people are wonderfully deour spirituality as it seems to me. Methodists or Adventists come to p-meetings, they expect to see peoed, numerous baptisms are planned ey are not disappointed in that rebelieve the time has come when ations should be changed in their They have been long enough a t scheme for visiting. There is out that it is pleasant to visit all ations, if it is very hard work. ters become acquainted with the ion, and the denomination with we have a more important work ds. We need very much such a t seems to me the Associations ome. In reading the "state of n the different Associations, some have increased a little, while othecreased, but we can not decide ime of Conference, whether we or a smaller denomination than e year ago. Why could not the be made a power of ingathering o much need? It is right and ile to care for the things that rewe are doing that all the time.

change our tactics. In the army

en the order to "mark time,"

eparatory to another order which

ard march." I have wondered

have not been obeying the for-

han the latter. In saying this I

nd it as a criticism on my breth-

ministry or elsewhere, for I realize

one would it fall more heavily

self. But I do desire that we

ople renew our hold on the di-

that the convicting and convert-

I the Holy Spirit may be seen

more in our midst. Whether it,

ough the Association or through

nstrumentality, let us unitedly

at we may be the "temple" for

ing, and that we may feel the W. H. E. ome Glews.

New York. ALFRED CENTRE a said that Alfred is a dull place ion. But at present there is a de business activity. The sound ier and saw is heard on every i is quite active. Frequently with his family, spending va-

n Elocution Class in progress, Mra Eva Allen Alberti, of New A, affording a good opportunity eple and others to take lessons are under the direction of a suc

so a class in painting, in charge teachers of that department iterity. Why not enjoy the among these hills through seek recreation and improve-¿books in the libraries. There

opportunities for doing good. It has been suggested that during the last week of va- | year. cation we have a few first class lectures.

The meetings on the Sabbath are well sustained. For the few months past the congregation has been favored with sermons from a number of ministers. The 14th inst. was the regular communion service of the of Arkansas. church. After an appropriate sermon by Bro. L. C. Rogers, the Lord's Supper was administered by Brethren T. R. Williams and L. A. Platts. The occasion was one of L. M. C. real interest.

Rhode Island. ASHAWAY.

It seemed quite pleasant Friday, July 20th, to see the arrivals from Alfred Centre and other places, coming into the village with trunks, valises, and bags; eight came in in the morning, and some later in the day. A part of them are on visits among friends, and others returning to their homes.

Although quite a number of families are away, our Sabbath congregations hold their own in numbers quite well. Sabbath-day, July 21st, the desk was occupied by Rev. J. P. Hawley, who gave us a most excellent Truly, God's care and great mercy were mani- stating that at or near the place where Gen sermon from Matt. 11: 28.

Another member of the Church has passed away-Mrs. Amy Babcock, widow of the late Paul Babcock. Funeral services were held at her late residence, below Westerly. I think she was one of the oldest, if not the oldest, member of this Church.

Wisconsin. WALWORTH.

bath, where five very promising young peo- anew to his service, it was good indeed to be ple were baptized as the first fruits of a there. Our people here have more interest young people's meeting commenced several in the denomination than ever before. Often months ago. Another young man of much | I have been asked, "What is the religious promise has been led to the feet of the Sav- interest among our people?" and it has been iour, who, we hope, will soon follow his with great pleasure that I could truthfully Lord's command in like manner. This meet- | reply, I think it better than ever before, ing is steadily increasing in interest and since I have been in the ministry. My home numbers, and we trust that the good Lord | and this field look better to me than ever bestrength to the church.

day afternoon in a school-house about two workers are growing stronger, the young and a half miles from our village, which is people are taking hold of the work, having quite interesting. The meeting has grown | recently organized among themselves a forin numbers and interest from the beginning, | eign missionary society, and it is their intenso that we were encouraged to establish a tion to furnish the means to support one of Sabbath-school, (or Sunday-school more the children in the new boarding-school in properly.) There have been no conversions | China. Some also who have been asleep yet; but there is a deep interest and ten- are beginning to awake. May God thoroughderness which are good indications of a harv- | ly arouse them! Our material prospects are est-time not very distant. The major part | good also. Those who have lived here the of the congregation are First-day people. longest say, "The prospect never was so And what is still more encouraging, they all | good as now." Our church building is proremain through the school exercises and gressing finely. Let those to whom God take their places in the classes. They, in has entrusted means for the church building this, certainly set us a commendable exam- in North Loup, forward the same that it ple at the Center. Why is it that God's peo- | may be used. ple are not more desirous to study his Word? If they have a taste for poetry they will surely be gratified by the study of the Scriptures. If they have a vivid imagination, the imagery of inspiration will surely meet their desires. If they have a love for beauty and terseness of diction, they can find them nowhere in such perfection as the Word of siness usually transacted by telegraph is God. And above all, in it we read not only much confused, and greatly delayed by the our duty, but also our destiny, and what necessary resort to the slower processes of should interest the children of God more the mails. The following memorial was than this? May God give all wisdom and presented by the American Brotherhood: grace to appreciate our privileges.

A. MC L.

ALBION. The religious interest is far from our ideal, but we have reason to believe that, in some particulars, a better condition of things prevails, than for a few years past. Our Sabbath school shows an increase in interest and attendance over last year. Sabbath services are generally well attended. Bro. J. L. Huffman was with us last Sabbath, (July 7,) and, in his usually earnest manner, preached a discourse on God's estimate of man. Text, Isa. 13: 12.

sources, that our brethren elsewhere are for a fixed compensation for Sunday work of M. E. Church of Scio. praying for us, and we hope they will con- forty cents per hour; Section 3, that salaries tinue to pray that in our efforts to revive the | now paid shall be increased according to the Academy, to maintain the institutions of religion and build up the church in the salvation of precious souls, the spirit of brotherly cent. increase; employees receiving from \$45 | to stay with them only three months. For seven love, which "seeketh not its own, but another's welfare," may be the controlling influence that shall guide all our actions.

Missouri.

BILLINGS.

Our crops this season are good. There is abundance of fruit, both cultivated (except

apples) and wild. Our country is hilly with plenty of good springs of living water. Some portions are stony, requiring to be cleared before farm

is here a clear sweet breath of air and also chinery. Stock, hogs, cattle, and sheep do well, making their own living most of the

There is excellent water power on the James River, and power on small streams for light machinery. A good woolen or cotton mill could do well here, as wool is raised in abundance and we are near the cotton fields

We need a good blacksmith in our neighborhood, and would like to have some good Seventh-day Baptist brother improve the opportunity to establish such a business.

Our Sabbath meetings and Sabbath-school are well attended by our own people, with a lively interest in both Church and Sabbath. ARTHUR VANHORN.

Nebraska. NORTH LOUP.

After an absence of seven weeks and journey of over four thousand miles, I arrived home safely on the fourth of July. When I think of the dangers through which we passed so safely and the comparative comfort enjoyed in so long a journey, it certainly seems wonderful that the facilities for travel have been brought so near to perfection. fest all through the journey.

We found the streets of our town nearly full of people, gathered to celebrate the Nation's birthday, and as we made our way but found them in too strong a force, ar through the crowd, receiving from old and young the hearty welcome home, it seemed to us that we had come to be more fully enshrined in the affections of the people than we had supposed. Then when we came togather with them on the Sabbath about the We visited the baptismal waters last Sab- table of the Lord, and there pledged ourselves will make it a source of great spiritual fore. That which is of greatest importance and gives me most courage is that the re-We have also commenced a service on Sun- ligious interest is constantly growing. The

Condensed Aews.

THE operators on the principal commercial telegraph lines in the United States and Canada struck last week. As a result, bu-

SECTION 1. Believing that man's physical and mental welfare requires that at least one day in seven be accorded him for rest and Myron J. Whitford, M.D., of Walworth, and Miss recreation, we ask for the total abolition of MYRTIE LARKIN. Sunday work as a compulsory duty, unless

compensated as extra service. § 2. That eight hours shall constitute a regular day's work, and seven hours a regular night's work, and that both sexes shall receive equal pay for equal work.

§ 3. That a universal increase of fifteen tioned now for.

cial telegraph employees is identical with that presented by the American employees, We are glad to learn, through private with the exceptions of Section 1, which asks following schedule: Employees now receiving \$65 per month and upwards, ten per to \$65 per month, fifteen per cent. increase; employees receiving \$35 to \$45 per month, her patience. She was a member of the Seventh-day Transferred to Outlook Fund, by order of twenty per cent. increase; and that the lowest salary paid shall be \$35 per month. This brother-in-law. Mr. Lyman Trask. applies to all practical telegraphic employees, such as operators, clerks and linemen.

of the weather and condition of the crops received July 19th were favorable, says a special dispatch to the New York Tribune. The weather is cool and dry, and the crops | Snell, aged ten years. She was one of the most instill improving. In Southern and Central teresting and lovely children we ever knew. Of such Minnesota and Dakota every kind of grain is the kingdom of heaven. is doing remarkably well, and is reported to be in excellent condition, while in the northern portion of these States the dry weather has done some damage. Still, everything is improving, and the weather is most propitious. No further rain is needed just at present, and should the weather not again | Charles Hubbell. become excessively hot and dry, an average crop is expected.

According to a recent report of Superintendent McCall, the sixty-six joint stock insurance companies doing business in New York have an aggregate capital of \$21,937, 020. During the six months ending with June, they paid \$7,119,296 losses, and received \$11,792,700 premiums. Their tota income was \$12,975,530, and their total ex penditure, exclusive of \$1,079,496 dividend paid to stockholders, was \$11,998,976. Th showing does not indicate a very profitable condition of the insurance business, and ye it is a mistake to suppose that the capita invested in insurance is excessive.

A Tucson, Arizona, dispatch says: "Th Mexican consul here has received a lette from the frontier, under date of July 15th Montezuma, they attacked a Mexican settl ment, killing five persons. A detachment of Mexican infantry pursued the savage were repulsed with a loss of seven soldier.

The Post-office Department is preparing eivil suits against the Star Route contractor The amount claimed to be due the govern- J. ment will not be less than \$1,000,000. The Sixth Auditor's clerks are busy preparing the necessary papers. The prosecutions are to begin at once. Some of the contractors who escaped indictment will have an opportunity to defend themselves in these civil

Large swarms of locusts have made their appearance on the east end of Long Island since Monday, July 16th, and are causing wide-spread damage among the corn and grain fields. They have already extended over a territory of nearly twenty miles square, and are rapidly spreading westward. The farmers of the infected districts are employing men and boys to kill-them.

Chief-Justice Waite, who is with General Sherman's party, was thrown from his horse while going from Livingston to Yellowstone. He received painful but not serious injuries, which will prevent his proceeding.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MISSIONARY SO-CIETY.—The Treasurer's account for the current year will close Sept. 1, 1883. All contributions, therefore, that are to appear in his next Annual Report, must be sent to Geo. B. Utter, Treasurer, Westerly, R. I., before that date. We trust that the friends of missions, churches and individuals, will both generously and promptly bear this in mind. A. E. MAIN, Corresponding Scoretary.

CHICAGO MISSION.—Mission Bible-school at he 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 Sabbathkeepers in the city, over the Sabbath, are cordially

WANTED-A good farm hand (Seventh-day Baptist) by the month, for a permanent position, at good wages. Address box 40, West Hallock, Peoria Co., Ill. House help also wanted.

MARRIED.

At Dalton, N. Y., at the residence of the bride's brother. July 18, 1883, by Rev. W. A. Niles, of Hornellsville, BARNA C. ROUP, of Perry, and Miss Ma-RY E. BARAGER, of Hornellsville.

At Quincy. O. June 28, 1883, by Rev. W. H. Scoles, Mr. James Hardesty and Miss Vina Maxson, all of Quincy. At the residence of the bride's parents, Milton

Junction, Wis., July 14, 1883, by Rev. N. Wardner, assisted by Rev. A. J. Titsworth, of Milwaukee,

DIED.

In Scio, N. Y., Mrs. FANNY T. PENDLETON BAR-BER, daughter of John and Susannah Pendleton, born at Stonington, Ct., Jan. 1, 1803, was married to Hosea Barber, of Westerly, R. I., Oct 4, 1821, moved to Alfred in May, 1829, where they reared a large family. Four sons and one daughter survive per cent. on all salaries paid shall be peti- her. Her husband died at Alfred, May 1, 1873. Since that she has lived most of the time with her daughter. Mrs. Jeffrey M. Thomas, where she was The memorial of the Canadian commer- tenderly cared for, and at whose house she quietly passed away on the eve of July 9, 1883. Her funcral was largely attended at Five Corners, on Wednes- | Wm. B. Wait, day, July 11th, where she had spent nearly a half | Dr. P. J. B. Wait, century of her life. Sermon by the writer from Job | Church of North Loup, Neb... 14: 14, assisted by Rev. R. Canfield, pastor of the Women's Sabbath Tract Society, Hartsville In Willing, N. Y., July 16, 1883, of cancer, Ann

ELIZA, wife of John Swartout, in the 67th year of her age. Her home was in Albion, Wis. Her health being poor she and her husband came to Willing to visit a son and other friends, intending to stay a year, but disease worked so rapidly that she was permitted tience, and now we trust wears a brighter crown for | Paid bill printing for Treasurer...... Baptist Church of Albion, Wis.. She leaves a husband and five children. She died at the home of her | Paid L C. Rogers, expenses 3 months....

In the village of Adams, N. Y., July 18, 1883, MARY FRANCES, daughter of Willis A. and Harriet Babcock, aged 15 years. She was a girl of rare qual ities of mind and heart. She had finished the course in the graded school, and was ready to enter the

Reports from the country as to the state | departure, sending messages to her companions and choosing the place of her burial. Thus she fell

At Oakland, Wis., June 27, 1883, BEATRICE Subscriptions per A. H. Lewis..... Mrs Geo. R. Wheeler, Salem, N. J..... SNELL, second daughter of J. A. and Lucetta M. C. Potter, Jr., Plainfield..... Sabbath school, Farina, Ill..... Mrs. F. W. Hamilton, Alfred Centre.....

LETTERS.

T. F. West, Loyalton, Cal..... F. H. Tucker, Ten Mile P. O., Mo..... T. L. Gardiner, J. L. Hull, A. E. Main, J. B. Whitford, Stephen Babcock, O. U. Whitford, G. H. F. Clarke, Milton, Wis..... S. Marie Stillman, DeRuyter.... H. Spicer, Joel Dewey, L. Coon, J. L. Huffman, J. Mrs. Arthur S. Crumb, " F. Stilson, H. S. Olin, Lois Babcock, L. T. Rogers, J. E. Mosher, Mrs. H. M. Babcock, G. Velthuysen, S. D. Davis E. B. Titsworth.....

RECEIPTS.

All payments for the SABBATH RECORDER are ac knowledged from week to week in the paper. Per sons sending money, the receipt of which is not duly acknowledged, should give us early notice of the Pays to Vol. No

n l	D. Bert Kenyon, Alfred Centre,	\$1	00	39	5
e-	Ladies' Society, Alfred Centre, for fiv	re –	••		
al	Reading Rooms in Chicago,	10	00	40	1
- 1	Mrs. D. T. Burdick, Alfred;		00	39	5
K-	L. Whitford,		00	39	5
ls	J. F. Perry, "	1	20	39	2
is	Wm. H. Wells, Nile,		00	39	5
le	Mrs. H. M. Babcock, West Edmestor		00	39	. 5
et	Mrs. Joel Dewey, Oneida,		00	39	
			00	39	ā
al	J. Frank Stilson, Rome, A. M. Dunham, Plainfield, N. J.,		00	39	Ē
	Wm. 8. Burdick, Roulette, Pa.,		00	39	Ē
he	J. L. Huffman, Jackson Centre, O.,		00	39	
	Job Van Horn, New Hampshire,		00	39	Ī
er	Lois Babcock, Townsend,		00.	40	į
h,	C. W. Threlkeld, Carrsville, Ky.,		00	$\overline{40}$	Ì
n.	Mrs. W. S. Burdick, Utica, Wis.,		00	39	Ì
of	MIS. W. S. Durdick, Guea, Wils.,		00	40	3
	E. L. Burdick, Milton,		75	38	į
le-	R. C. Bond, Milton Junction,		50		3
$\mathbf{n} \mathbf{t}$	J. T. Davis,		00		
es,	Geo. S. Larkin, "Now Pichland Min		50		
ná	Mile. D. Othiman, Montaloutana,	ш.,	3.00		
"	1 II. D. CIII.		00		
•	Chas. Hubbell, Dodge Centre,		00		
ng				,	
rs.	TREASURER'S REPOR	KT.	•		
111	I T Hyppard Theamirer				

In account with the TRACT SOCIETY. Third Quarterly Report.

David Johnson.

Holly M. Maxson,

Amelia Holcomb.

J. R. Burdick.

B. G. Stillman,

Dianna Hubbard

J. L. Burdick.

Mrs Lorenzo Burdick,

Dr. Silas S. Clarke.

Mrs. Sidney Marshall

Phineas C. Burdick.

Mrs. Susie Crumb,

. Clark Crandall

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Crandall.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Crandall,

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Stillman,

Church of DeRuyter,.... Bequest of Mrs. Sarah F. Randolph, Albi-

on, Wis., making Mrs. Elizabeth Ed-

wards, Mary Jane Drake, and Thomas

F. Randolph, Life Members, \$100 less

Collection at Eastern Association.

G Velthuysen, Haarlem.....

balance of note for \$100...

Central

H. W. Burdick,

Leonard Coon,

G. D. Johnson.

J. B. Wells,

Horace Wells.

Eld. J. Clarke,

P. A. Burdick,

I. L. Cottrell,

Charles M. Coon.

Frank D. Allen,

George T. Stillman,

Mrs. Joshua Clarke, .

Mrs. Stephen Babcock,

Miss H. A. Babcock,

Frank H. Stillman.

Mrs. B. F. Burdick,

Mrs. H. C. Rogers,

Thomas S. Rogers,

First Genesee Church.

Dr. Wm. P. Langworthy.

GENERAL FUND.	Laura Randolph, wrappers
Dr.	\$4,926 21
Balance cash on hand, April 1st\$3,161 07	PUBLISHING FUND.
Cash received since to July 1st, as follows:	Balance per report April 1st \$195 00
Receipts for April (published)	TENT FUND.
•	Balance as per report April 1st \$6 00
Receipts for June: Daniel B. Rogers, Daytona, Fla 10 00	Received for April (published)
Women's Aux. Tract Soc., Alfred Centre. 12 80	Received in June:
J. F. Hubbard, Plainfield, N. J 100 00	Bettie Woods, Black Jack Grove, Tex 1 00
L. J. Burdick, Lincklaen, N. Y	
E Phiness Burdick. " 10	
Schuyler Olin, ," 2 00 Lohn I Tallett Otselic 1 00	
JUIL J. Lancts, Osserio	General Fund\$2,666 85 Outlook "710 37
Mary E. Fifield " 1 00	Tent '. 203 97
Lucina Tallett, " 2 00	
Almina Fifield " 2 00	1 Utal
Mr. and Mrs Elias B. Irish, Cuyler Hill 5 00	
J. W. James, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. York, " 2 00	l 1 1 1 1000 · ·
1 50 mm. and mis. O. 9. 1011,	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7

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1 00 T. H. Tomlinson, \ Aud. A. Luther Cardner, "... Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Nichols, DeRuyter.... 5 00 J. D. SPICER, Mrs. John Crumb, WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET. Mrs. L. A. Harvey, Review of the New York market for butter, cheese Mrs. Lee Palmer.

etc., for the week ending July 21st, reported for the RECORDER, by David W. Lewis & Co., Pro-duce Commission Merchants, No. 85 and 87 Broad Street, New York. Marking plates furnished 2 00 BUTTER.—Receipts for the week were 45,649 pack ages; exports 4,216. The market is unsettled. Low-

Examined and found correct.

prices have been accepted for everything except fancy fresh creamery, and at the close there are more sellers than buyers of this style butter. Finest State sour creams sold at 22@23c., sweet creams were slow at 21c., best dairy make in tubs was best thing on the list, and sold quick at 20@21c., and few fancy Delawares went at 211 cents. In Western creameries there were sales for export at 18@19@20c., and some finest sold for speculation account at 20@21@ 22c. Among the exports are 1,941 pks, for Germany, of good to fine factory and dairy make at 12@14c. Fancy. Fine. Faulty.

Sour cream creamery.. -@23 20@21 15@18 -@21 Home dairy, Imitation cream'y, fresh —@18 16@17 Factory butter, fresh.... -@14 13@13 $\frac{1}{2}$ CHEESE.—Receipts for the week were 116,805 box

es; exports, 91,673 boxes. The market is lower than last week, and buyers are very hard upon any stock off in condition, flavor or quality. At the close 101@10% cents, is the extreme top for fancy colored, and 92@10c. for white cheese. Tha market closes with considerable stock going over unsold, and prices weak. We quote:

Fine. Faulty. 91@ 94 6@ 84 5 @ 7 1@ 8 Eggs.—Receipts for the week were 7,785 bbls. and 4,659 cases. There has been good trade all the week without change in prices. We quote:

Finest and Freshest. Fresh. BEANS are less active and lower. We quote: Marrows, per bushel, 62 lbs......\$1 90 @\$2 20 1 75 @ 2 15 DRIED FRUITS.—There is only a peddling trade,

and prices are weak. We quote: Evaporated apples, ring cut, choice......121@18 fair to good...........10 @11 Apples, N. C., sliced, choice to fancy... 7 6 9 Peeled peeches, evaporated......18 @20 Unpeeled peaches,

Peeled 'choice to fancy. 9 @18

'common to good. 7 @ 9 Raspberries, dried....... Blackberries..... — @ 81

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, BEANS, ETC. Exclusively and Entirely on Commission.

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

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

G. Velthuysen, Haarlem.... academy. During the past Winter she gave her heart to Jesus, and had continued since an active G. Velthuysen, Haarlem..... Christian. After but one week's illness she was tak-The government at Cairo, Egypt, has acen from all the bright promises of the earth life, and cepted the offer of England to send twelve from her many friends and her dear parents, to the Balance on hand...... 3,470 35. doctors to the infected districts. The woodworld of brighter realities and joys. When told she could not live she said: "I am not afraid to en huts where the cholera originated have die," and calmly talked with her parents about her work can be done to an advantage with ma- | been burned.

BE IN TIME.

Be in time for every call: If you can be first of all: Be in time. If your teachers only find You are never once behind. But are like the dial, true. They will always trust to you;

Never linger ere you start; Set out with a willing heart: Be in time. In the morning up and on, First to work, and soonest done: This is how the goal's attained: This is how the prize is gained;

Those who aim at something great Never yet were found too late: Be in time Life with all is but a school; We must work by plan and rule, Ever steady, earnest, true, Whatsoever you may do, Be in time.

Listen, then, to wisdom's call-Knowledge now is free to all: Be in time.

Youth must daily toil and strive, Treasure for the future hive; For the work they have to do, Keep this motto still in view-

THE YOUNG ARTIST.

A TRUE INCIDENT.

"Nettie, Nettie!" cried a loud, eager voice, "come on now, I want your eyes."

was stretched a canvas, bearing the outline of a face.

"Now sit right there," he said impetuous-

And obedient little Nettie closed her lips at once, and opened her dark eyes very wide.

The third morning came, and poor Peggy acted as though she had really grown desper-

Walter had a talent for painting and now, and muttering to herself:

ment, Walter had really determined to try round holes in her fair face where the dark softly. Worn out with grief and a restless most despairing hope of selling it for enough to help him begin the study of painting.

"You know, Walter," Nettie had said, "God always helps those who keep trying, and I do believe you will succeed."

So they eagerly searched every picturebook for a good subject, and after much discussion selected a pretty engraving of a beautiful Roman Lady with large soft eyes, long dark lashes, and ripling hair, half concealed by a graceful veil.

"That's the very thing!" Walter had cried enthusiastically; "and, Nettie, your eyes are for all the world like hers, and you can sit for me; she is just lovely!"

A blush of pleased delight swept over Nettie's face, and a bright light came into her eyes, that were indeed soft and dark, not very unlike the Roman Lady's, though the ginning the picture, Nettie was now sitting phe. before him while I have been telling you all this. She was so pleased to think that she could do anything to help him; and, do you know, so earnestly were her hopes bent on his success, in her love and ambition for him, petition that God would help him and bless his work.

As the exhibition was only three weeks distant, and he had not many leisure hours for such work, Walter wasted not a moment, and labored with such industry that by the time the third week had only begun, he and | Scarcely noticing her, Walter was passing Nettie stood before the finished picture—she perfectly satisfied that no one could have ingly on his arm, and said in a low, tremulous done it better, he nervous and anxious, seeing faults that she denied; the lady's face was too fat and round, her eyes had a stern, staring expression, and her hair just had ridges all over it instead of soft waves.

"But just see how the eyes follow me about, Walter," cried Nettie, proudly, "and you said that was something so hard to get right; don't you see if I stand on this side she seems to be looking right at me, and now when I go on this side, it looks almost as if her eyes moved too."

"Yes, that is true," said Walter more hopefully. "I have certainly succeeded well in that effect; and I believe," he continued with a sigh of relief, "taking it all

"I should say it is!" cried Nettie, decis- the next moment was reflecting the expresively, "and you will see," she added, with a sion of hers. beautiful trusting faith in her dark eyes, "if it doesn't prove a grand success."

and exhibition had been kept a profound se- thing?

cret between Walter and Nettie, to be a proud surprise for their father and mother, the least said, the better. And now, that it to mother about it at once." was finished, they hung it in Walter's room, were their hearts of hopeful expectancy.

Every night Walter fell asleep gazing at the to hear of my picture!" Roman Lady, and his eyes turned with unfailing devotion on her first, when awaken-

mother in her household work was a poor downward on his pillow. colored girl, who was what is called "halfwitted;" her vacant, expressionless face told lamity seemed so great, destroying so sud- ing?" that teaches one to act and think sensibly; appeared no room for comfort or cheer. But but she was very obedient and harmless, not | she could not see Walter in such grief without | by himself." withstanding the queer, foolish fancies that trying to do something for him, and kneeling had given her the name, among children, of down beside him she said gently: "Crazy Peggy. Once or twice only, in her Do try to think it all best, Walter; I life. she had been known to do strange things, and sometimes seemed possessed by ceed that I do not believe he means it all to foolish fears, making her timid and fright- be a failure; perhaps some good may come of again she crept softly into Walter's room, imagine any cause for alarm.

It was one of Peggy's duties each morning to clean and dust Walter's room after he had talk so foolishly, and I don't want to hear go about her work, but glancing back nervously all the time at the face on the wall while trying still to cling to her trust in bed, exclaiming, "Why, Nettie, what does with its great dark eyes, which seemed to the foolish girl to be staring fixedly at her, and could but feel how forlorn a hope it seemed with sparkling eyes and glowing cheeks, Netfollowing her wherever she went. From one to look for good from such apparent failure. And in obedience to this strange call, a side of the room to the other she moved, She wished she could talk with her mother little girl about ten years old, answering to the eyes really appearing to move as she did, about it, but Walter was a peculiar boy, and the name of Nettie, ran hastily up stairs to a | till, with her usual duties only half per- | when he said a thing was to be kept quiet,

The following morning it was just the ly, pointing to a chair, and seizing an old and she hurried about, giving only a frightveil, arranged it artistically about her head. ened glance now and then at the stern eyes boy looked pale and sick. 4 And please don't talk, but just sit there and | that never seemed to cease their close watch | try to look like the Roman Lady we saw in of her, and away she sped, leaving a very imperfectly-cleaned room.

trying her best to look as she fancied the Roman Lady did when having her picture Once she clinched her fist and shook it me-

who loved him better than anything in the she had, and, rushing to the hearth, seized a something was wrong from the little girl's world, and thought his paintings perfectly poker sharpened at one end, and without a face. moment's delay was again before the picture | But suddeniy, in the very act of washing And now in a few weeks there was to be exclaiming, "I'll fix yer," and the next in- the dishes, a new, hopeful idea rushed into an art exhibition in the city, where any one stant punch! went the cruel poker through Nettie's troubled brain, and the very momight place his work on display or for sale; one eye, punch! through the other, and there ment her task was done, away she flew up and inspired by Nettie's urgent encourage- hung the poor Roman Lady with only two stairs again to Walter's room, and crept in

frightened glance at the havor she had made, ture from under the bed, and softly left the Peggy finished her cleaning, and left the room.

clothes in Walter's room," said her mother, as Nettie came in from school a half-hour dow below. Waiting for nothing more than

ing her, the little girl ran lightly up the steps, laid the articles in their proper places, and then turned for an admiring glance at the lattle door.

picture. She could not possibly believe her own eyes for a moment; not till she drew nearer, and, reaching up, she actually placed resemblance did not extend further. And her finger in the poor pierced eyes, could thus it was that, having lost no time in be- she realize the terrible, mysterious catastro-

Lost in grief and bewilderment she stood, uncertain what to do, till suddenly Walter's voice from below broke the spell that seemed holding her. Instantly all her thought was turned to him; she must try to tell him that every day she added to her prayers the gently what had happened that he might be spared the sudden shock experienced by

Hastening out of the rooms, she stood at the landing of the stairs as he came bounding up, her little face looking pale with grief, and her hands still clasped tightly together. hastily on, when she laid her hand detain-

"O, Walter, don't, don't go in there yet!" Her brother stopped and looked at her as if he thought she was suddenly losing her "What in the world is the matter, Nettie, you look as though you had seen something terrible?"

"O, Walter," she repeated in reluctant, broken sentences, "the Lady—the Lady—" In a moment the words had filled him with can do anything for us?"

"We'll try," was the kind answer, and vague alarm.

"Tell me, Nettie!" he cried almost angrily, "what is it—what do you mean?" "O, Walter, the Roman Lady-has-has

had her eyes put out!" Walter paused only an instant, staring at together, it is the best picture I have ever Nettie in speechless amazement, and then, dashing past her into the room, his own face

"Who could have done it!" he cried, at last

"I have thought and thought," said Nettie, dejectedly, "and I know it could be no if a success, and in case of a failure—why, one but Crazy Peggy. I will go and speak

She was turning to leave the room, when tie wished it had been but a day, so full and everybody is against me; I will never,

possession of him, and seizing the unhappy Roman Lady he hurled her under the bed Now, the only assistance employed by their out of his sight, then threw himself face

Nettie did not know what to do; the cahow little of the mind had been given her denly their long-cherished hopes, that there

small room, in which her brother Walter, a formed, poor Peggy hastily left the room, he always meant it, and Nettie knew it would young boy several years older than herself, glad to escape from the eyes that seemed to not do to tell of the trouble that had come to them,

Walter was not ready for breakfast the same, only the strange impression of fear had taken stronger hold on the foolish girl, with a face still sad and troubled, went to his next morning, strange to say, and Nettie, eyes. room to see what could detain him. The poor

"I do not want any breakfast, Nettie," said he, "just tell mother that I have a bad

taken, and thinking what a great boy her nacingly at the innocent Roman Ludy, but again! She had read of such things, and brother Walter was to be able to paint such dropped it again, quelled by the staring eyes. the thought was more than she could bear; Slowly she walked to the bed, half crying scarcely tasting her own breakfast, she went drawing, but with such small means for cultivating it, that neither his father nor mother encouraged his efforts, and his only help and sympathy came from the little sister who loved him better than anything in the little sister who loved him better than anything in the little sixty and muttering to nersen:

"I want that ar ooman to stop starin' at me;" and, glancing back nervously to meet only the same relentless gaze, the poor, silly girl seemed actually to lose the little mind with her many cares, she would have seen she had and muchering to nersen:

"I want that ar ooman to stop starin' at the she must do something to help Walter. Had not the busy mother been so engrossed with her many cares, she would have seen she had and muchering to nersen:

night, he was now sleeping heavily, and With a grunt of deep satisfaction, but a stooping very quietly, Nettie drew the pic-

Only a few squares distant, she has often "Run up stairs, Nettie, and put these noticed the sign of an artist's studio, and had sometimes seen beautiful pictures in the winher bonnet, away she hurried, carrying the With never a thought of the dismay await- precious picture in her arms, till arriving at

Nettie was naturally a very timid little girl With a half-uttered cry, and a sudden and when the strange gentleman answered terror-stricken clasping of her hands, Nettie immediately her knock, it seemed for a mostood like one petrified before the disfigured | ment as though all her senses flew from her, and she stammered out:

"Please, sir, can you, do you think you can—do anything for a lady that has had her eyes punched out?"

It was very evident, notwithstanding the gentleman's kind and gentle face, that it was difficult for him to keep from smiling Roman-nosed were the movers of the world's "Come in, my little girl, and let us see

what is the matter." Nettie felt a little better at the kindly in vitation, and entering the room, turned to-

ward him the unfortunate Roman Lady. "Ah, I see," said the artist, another smile playing around his lips, but which he kindly tried to hide. "I see your picture has met with an accident?"

"O, yes, sir," cried Nettie, eagerly. "Wal ter, my brother, had painted it for the exhi bition, and now that this has happened, he is in such trouble that he says he will never, never try again."

The good man looked at the troubled, eager little face before him, and asked sympa-

"What were the eyes like?"

"Like mine, sir," answered Nettie, eagerly; "just like mine; I sat for Walter while he painted them. O, sir, do you think you

taking a piece of canvas he skillfully cut two pieces the right size, and as skillfully, with strong mucilage, fastened them in the right place on the back of the canvas. "Now cried out: "Lucky dog that I am! and I still while I see what I can do."

Never had Nettie's dark eyes looked so beautiful as now, with the glad, eager hope beaming in them, making them soft and bright. And after a short time, during finding voice. "Who has ruined my picture? which the artist had silently worked, a Joseph Cook, the religious-philosophic lecher to come forward to see the picture.

O what a wonderful change had come over | "I have no sympathy with secret societies. the Roman Lady! There were the eyes now In despotic governments there may be some in which only a close observer could detect reasons for such societies, for the laudable anything peculiar, and no longer with the purposes of mutual protection against tyranhaving united all their little savings to buy Walter caught her, almost rudely, by the spoiled them, but soft and beautiful; a few wide, staring expression that had before ny and oppression. But in a free governas nice a frame as they could for it. Almost arm. "Stop!" he cried, "I will not have skillful touches of the artist-brush had ena week yet must elapse before the opening you say anything about it; father and mother tirely altered the full, round look of the of the exhibition, and both Walter and Net. never cared about my paintings; everything pretty face, and changed the ridges in hair to soft waves.

Nettie clasped her hands in an ecstacy of delight. "Oh, sir," she cried, "I don't Poor boy, grief and anger had taken full know how to thank you, and I haven't any money now; but, if Walter sells the picture, I know he will pay you all you ask."

"Never mind about that, my little girl," replied the artist, kindly; "but tell me, has Walter ever had any one to teach him paint-

"No, sir; no one at all," answered Nettie. 'He just loves it so, he tries it all the time

"Well, sul pose you ask him to come and see me, sometime," said the artist, and scarcely waiting longer than to say another earnest thank you," away Nettie hurried.

and to her surprise and delight, found him "O Nettie, ple ise hush!" cried Walter, al- still sleeping. Climbing noiselessly upon a chair, she hung the lady in her former place, gone to school for the day, and the very first any of your own fancies; you see the harm ready he was stirring, and with a groan morning after the picture had been hung, is done and can't be undone, and what's the opened his eyes; mechanically they turned, she stopped right before it, and gazed at it use of talking of some good that we can't see!" as if from habit, to the wall where they had Poor little Nettie felt indeed that it was rested so often during those hopeful days; useless to try to comfort Walter just now, and and now, with a great start, he sprang up in tie told him her story, ending with the artist's kind message.

And the Roman Lady took her place as proudly as any on the following Monday morning in the great hall, and will you believe it, was actually bought, not for a very great sum, but by a lady who said, "I want that picture just for the earnest, beautiful

But better than all this, Walter went to study with the kind artist, and when, in time, he too became a fine painter, he and Nettie used often to speak of the good that had come from what seemed so great an evil headache, and would like to lie still a little to the dear Roman Lady.—New York Ob-

CHARACTER IN THE NOSE.

Great men have frequently ill-constructed noses. Small noses, oblique in profile, are confined to people with gentleness of temper, delicacy. Socrates, the philosopher, Boerhoave and Lairesse, though great men, were of gentle and patient dispositions. Noses arched from the upper part of the root belong to elevated characters, those born to command, firm of purpose and steadfast in their undertakings. A nose with a large ridge, straight or curved, announces superior faculties. Such were the noses of Dean Swift, Cæsar, Borgia, Paul Sarpe, and Titian. Perpendicular noses suppose a soul that knows how to act and to suffer tranquilly and with energy. Chaucer says her nose "directed strait," and Dante means the straight nose when he styles it "il dretto naso." Pug noses belong to little great people; they always make the motions to adjourn in a public meeting, are full of bristling officiousness, make good errand-run-ners, are tolerably faithful, as lawyers full of technicalities, as preachers run in one rut, and as doctors strictly follow the text-books. No man with a pug nose ever set the Ohio River on fire, or accomplished much more than to humdrum through life's traces. Snub noses generally belong to critical people, who are born disgusted with everything. Pugilists have frequently snub noses. They indicate a hang on-ativeness, and somewhat of that quality in a man called perseverance, in a mule obstinacy.

Plato called the aquiline nose royal, and some modern hath it: "God made the destiny, the elegant Greek-nosed the arbiters of art, and those distinguished for imbecileinsanity glorying in a snub. Take, O take that nose away. Sancho Panza, the worthy 'squire of Don Quixote, was frightened nearly to death by a nose. He trembled in every limb, and, hastily dressing, ran for something to eat at the sight of the terrible nose. Most probably it was a useful nose -such a one as Erasmus describes in his Colloquies between Cocles and Pomphagus. The latter had been absent many years, and his friend Cocles at once recognized him by his terrible nose, but Pomphagus says he is not ashamed of his nose. "Ashamed of it! No, indeed," bursts out Cocles; "I never saw a nose that could be put to so many uses."

"Ha, ha! uses, uses—what uses?" "If the cellar was deep it could sniff up the wine like an elephant's trunk; if the bellows were missing, it could blow the fire; if the lamp was too glaring, it could suffice for a shade; it would serve as a speakingtrumpet to a herald; it could sound a signal of battle in the field; it would do for a wedge in wood-cutting; a spade for digging, a never knew before what a useful piece of furniture I carried round with me!"-Cincinnati Enquirer.

Everything in connection with the picture O, Nettie, who, who could have done such a thoughtful look in his gentle face, he called turer, at a collation in his honor in Chicago, not long since, in answer to an inquiry, said: | Carreville—C. W. Threlkeld.

ment like our own, they have scarce an excuse for existence. I would not be as ultra as some. I would not say that all who belong are bad men, but it were better that even good men be not associated in such a manner. It is not fruitful of that broad and generous spirit of brotherhood which should exist between the members of community. I do abhor the selfish, clannish spirit of secret societies."

YOUNG ATHEISTS

A suggestive scene took place lately in a railroad car that was crossing the Rocky mountains. A quiet business man, who had been slowly watching the vast range of snowclad peaks seen for the first time, said to his

"No man, it seems to me, could look at that scene without feeling himself nearer to his Creator."

A dapper lad of eighteen, who had been chiefly occupied in caressing his moustache, pertly interrupted, "If you are sure there is

"You are an atheist?" said the stranger, turning to the lad.

"I am an Agnostic," raising his voice.
"I am investigating the subject. I take nothing for granted. I see the mountains, I smell the rose, I hear the wind; therefore I believe that mountains, rose, and wind exist. But I can not see, smell, or hear God. There-

A grizzled old cattle-raiser opposite glanced over his spectacles at the boy. "Did you ever try to smell with your eyes?" he said.

"Or to hear with your tongue, or to taste with your ears?" "Certainly not."

"Then why do you try to apprehend God with faculties which are only meant for material things?" "With what should I apprehend him?"

said the youth, with a conceited giggle. "With your intellect and soul; but-I beg your pardon!" here he paused; "some men haven't breadth and depth enough of intel-

lect and of soul to do this. That is probably the reason you are an Agnostic." The laugh in the car effectually stopped the display of any more atheism that day.

But this is a question which can not be laughed or joked away. Every thinking forbearance, attention, and docility, dispos- man in his youth must face for himself that terrible problem of life: "What is God?" and "What is he to me?" As a young man decides that question his future life takes shape. - Youth's Companion.

THE SABBATH RECORDER

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Mopular Şcien

INCREASE OF STATURE AT N human frame is so constructed th repose, and the joints relieved of cal pressure, the body is longer standing erect, and this change not overcome at once upon r writer has frequently measured morning and evening, and fou was about five-eighths of an inc the morning. Dr. Merkel has be ing the body when lying prone, that the height of an individ night's rest, before rising from two inches greater than it is at in ured standing. The sudden when the person rises occurs at t tions of the lower extremities third of an inch at the ankle, on the knee, and two-fifths at the gradual diminution is mainly vielding of the plantar arches an vertebral discs.

A MAN breathes about eight minute, and uses three thousand or about three hundred and hogsheads of air per hour.

DR. WILLIAM HAMMOND, I Diseases of the Mind and Nerv in University College, New Yorl children smoke cigars, they d nervous system before they are f and render themselves liable t and various functional diseases which are certainly calculated their mental force. I have seen stances of young children having sight seriously, if not irreparably the use of tobacco."

MANY lovers of the beautifu admirers of the colors like that bow sometimes seen on glasswander how they are produced. The that the workmen of a Bohemis turer, wishing to celebrate his r kindled some Bengal lights in th ovens. What pieces of glasswar became irridescent. This ac covery was taken due advanta like effects were desired. While hot, and before it is put in th vapor is the product of a mixtu chloride of tin, carbonate of carbonate of strontian. After ing process, the colors can some moved by vigorous rubbing.

employing a common, cheap, bu put less than a level teaspoonfu borax into the bottom of the t hot water on it, and then co proper degree. This borax ma ing more easy, and is good for healing them when chapped, them in good condition aft Whatever good soap you use, it sary to boil the clothes, but helps in most cases, especially i are well stirred about in the not best to leave them actually minutes, as this will turn them whole washing may be done w water, if desired, but more or must be used, and the labor is want to loosen the dirt between the cloth as easily as possible, rinse it all away. That is the of making soiled clothes clean.

THE American Agriculturist

ORIGIN OF MUCK DEPOSITS of the deposits under consider by any means obscure, and ma a few words. Whenever stagni existed in low basins for a larg years, a certain class of n mosses, and grasses have for conditions for rapid and luxur These plants have matured finding a tomb in the impure fostered their growth. As the years and of centuries succeeds alternations of heat and cold were filled up, so that surface peared, and matted turf, coi low and worthless forms of into view. In most cases de and water shrubs grew in ass the grasses and mosses, and the of leaves and dead twigs conti little to filling up the stagnar puddles.

Whenever vegetable growths and fall into moist earth with a process of eremacausis, or tion, commences, which, procultimately ends in entire disci tissue, and the product is The process is different when the water, as, in the case of la limbs, a dozen centuries will h disassociate and change their wure, and some of the linest and ble timber used in ship and struction has been exhumed. swamps and bogs found in other countries. The peats our own low meadows, have, tent, resulted from the decay forms of vegetation, as grasses moss. Of all the various form contributed to our muck bedi mosses constitute, undoubte important constituents.—Ser no sympathy with secret societies. tic governments there may be some or such societies, for the laudable of mutual protection against tyraippression. But in a free governour own, they have scarce an existence. I would not be as ome. I would not say that all who e bad men, but it were better that i men be not associated in such a It is not fruitful of that broad rous spirit of brotherhood which ist between the members of com-I do abhor the selfish, clannish

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LATH RECORDER

T OF LOCAL AGENTS

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crace Stillman BEW JERRY. C. Bowen. L. F. Livermore. Lliss Mosher. Bonham PENNSYLVANIA W. Stillman.

-D. C. Long. W Coon. VEST VIBELVIA R Davis Bakin P. Randolph

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Popular Science.

INCREASE OF STATURE AT NIGHT.—The human frame is so constructed that when in repose, and the joints relieved of the vertical pressure, the body is longer than when standing erect, and this change of length is not overcome at once upon rising. The writer has frequently measured his height, morning and evening, and found that he was about five-eighths of an inch taller in the morning. Dr. Merkel has been measuring the body when lying prone, and finds that the height of an individual after a night's rest, before rising from the bed, is two inches greater than it is at night measured standing. The sudden diminution when the person rises occurs at the articulations of the lower extremities-about onethird of an inch at the ankle, one-eighth at the knee, and two-fifths at the hip. The gradual diminution is mainly due to the vielding of the plantar arches and the intervertebral discs.

A MAN breathes about eighteen times a minute, and uses three thousand cubic feet, or about three hundred and seventy-five hogsheads of air per hour.

DR. WILLIAM HAMMOND, Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System in University College, New York, says: "If children smoke cigars, they destroy their nervous system before they are fully formed, and render themselves liable to neuralgia tral New York, "I have got back from a long and and various functional diseases of the brain, dreary ride away down among the mountains, and which are certainly calculated to destroy their mental force. I have seen several instances of young children having their eyesight seriously, if not irreparably injured, by the use of tobacco."

Many lovers of the beautiful are great wife had just poured for him. admirers of the colors like that of the rainbow sometimes seen on glassware, and wonder how they are produced. The story goes that the workmen of a Bohemian manufacturer, wishing to celebrate his return home, kindled some Bengal lights in the annealing ovens. What pieces of glassware were there ovens. What pieces of glassware were there became irridescent. This accidental discovery was taken due advantage of when like effects were desired. While the glass is hot, and before it is put in the annealing furnace, a vapor is passed over it. This vapor is the product of a mixture of protochloride of tin, carbonate of baryta, and chloride of tin, carbonate of the carbonate of carbonate of strontian. After the annealing process, the colors can sometimes be removed by vigorous rubbing.

THE American Agriculturist says: "In employing a common, cheap, but clean soap, put less than a level teaspoonful of powdered borax into the bottom of the tub, pouring hot water on it, and then cooling to the proper degree. This borax makes the washing more easy, and is good for the hands, healing them when chapped, and leaving them in good condition after washing. Whatever good soap you use, it is not neces sary to boil the clothes, but this process helps in most cases, especially if the clothes are well stirred about in the boiler. It is not best to leave them actually boiling many minutes, as this will turn them yellow. The whole washing may be done without warm water, if desired, but more or stronger soap must be used, and the labor is harder. We want to loosen the dirt between the fibres of the cloth as easily as possible, and then to rinse it all away. That is the philosophy of making soiled clothes clean."

ORIGIN OF MUCK DEPOSITS.—The origin of the deposits under consideration is not by any means obscure, and may be stated in a few words. Whenever stagnant water has other Highest Priced Brands. existed in low basins for a large number of years, a certain class of marsh plants, mosses, and grasses have found favoring conditions for rapid and luxuriant growth. These plants have matured and decayed, finding a tomb in the impure waters which fostered their growth. As the decades of years and of centuries succeeded, with the alternations of heat and cold, the basins were filled up, so that surface water disappeared, and matted turf, compacted with low and worthless forms of grasses, came into view. In most cases deciduous trees and water shrubs grew in association with the grasses and mosses, and the annual fall of leaves and dead twigs contributed not a little to filling up the stagnant ponds and

Whenever vegetable growths become dead, and fall into moist earth with access of air, a process of eremacausis, or slow combustion, commences, which, proceeding slowly, tissue, and the product is called humus.

The process is different when it falls into passed. GEO. W. COOK, Ph. D., Principal, Pough ultimately ends in entire disorganization of the water, as, in the case of large trees and keepsie, N. Y. limbs, a dozen centuries will hardly serve to disassociate and change their cellular structure, and some of the finest and most durable timber used in ship and house conother countries. The peats and mucks of our own low meadows, have, to a large extent, resulted from the decay of the smaller forms of vegetation as forms of vegetation, as grasses, leaves, and moss. Of all the various forms which have contributed to our muck beds, the spongy mosses constitute, undoubtedly, the most important constituents. - Scientific Ameri-

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Abstract of Time Table, adopted July 16, 1883.

EASTWARD.

				1 2
STATIONS.	No. 8*	No. 12*	No. 4*	No. 6
Leave Junkirk Little Val.ey		1.05 PM 2.52 "	•••••	7.15 AM 8.54 "
calamanca Carrollton Dlean Cuba Vellsville Andover Alfred	8.25 AM 8.35 '' 9.00 '' 9.25 '' 10.24 ''	4.06 " 4.33 " 4.58 " 5.50 "	11.20 "	10.00 " 10.31 " 11.25 " 11.48 "
Leave Hornellsville Arrive at Elmira Binghamton Port Jervis	1.35 PM 3.15 "		2.47 " 4.27 "	1.50 PM 4.30 " 7.30 "
New York	10.20 рм	7.10 AM	11.25 ам	

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS EASTWARD.

5.00 A. M., except Sundays, from Salamanca, stopping at Great Valley 5.07, Carrollton 5,35, Vandalia 6.00, Allegany 6.50, Olean 7.50, Hinsdale 8.28, Cuba 9.27, Friendship 10.53, Belvidere 11.24, Belmont 12.01 P.M., Scio 12.27, Wellsville 1.45, Andover 2.40, Alfred 3.32, Almond 4.10, and arriving at Hornellsville at 4.35 P. M.

9.06 A. M., daily, from Dunkirk, stopping at Sheridan 9.15, Forestville 9.22, Smith's Mills 9.31, Perrysburg 9.46, Dayton 9.55, Cattaraugus 10.15, Little Valley, 10.31, Salamanca 10.48, Great Valley 11.26, Carrollton 11.45 A. M., Vandalia 12.01, Allegany 12.20, Olean 12.40, Hinsdale 1.12, Cuba 1.40, 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.

No. 8'will not run on Monday. Train 4 will stop at Cuba for New York passengers, or let off passengers from west of Salamanca.

WESTWARD, No. 1 No. 5 No. 3* No. 9 STATIONS. Leave 9.00 AM 6.00 PM 8.00 PM 8.15 PM New York 12.13 PM 9.05 " 11.40 " 12.55 Port Jervis 8.55 PM 4.25 AM 8.10 AM 12.25 PM Hornellsville Andover 9.57 " 5.20 AM 9.13 AM 1.24 5" 10.49 " 6.07 " 10.01 " 2.22 " Wellsville Cuba 11.18 " 6.30 " 10.29 " 2.50 " 11.40 " 6.57 " 11.09 " 3.30 " Olean Carrollton Great Vallev 11.50 " 7.05 " 11.20 " 3.45 " Salamanca Little Valley 12.32 АМ 11.52 АМ 4.35 РМ

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS WESTWARD. 4.35 A. M., except Sundays, from Hornellsville, stopping at Almond 5.00, Alfred 5.20, Andover 6.05. Wellsville 7.25, Scio 7.49, Belmont 8.15, Belvidere 8.35, Friendship 9.05, Cuba 10.37, Hinsdale 11.18, Olean 11.55 A. M., Allegany 12.20, Vandalia 12.41, Carrollton 1.40, Great Valley 2.00, Salamanca 2.10, Little Valley 3.25, Cattaraugus 4.05, Dayton 5.20, Perrysburg 5.40, Smith's Mills 6.31, Forestville 6.54. Sheriden 7.10, and arriving at Dunkirk at 7.35

3.00 " 1.30 рм 6 со "

Arrivelat

5.40 P. M., daily, from Hornellsville, stops at all stations, arriving at Salamanca 11.20 P. M.
Sundays, Train 1 will run between Salamanca and

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WESTWARD. 15. 5. 9. 3. 21. 37. STATIONS. A. M. A. M. P. M. P. M. P. M. A. M. Leane 9.26 7.00 4.10 11.50 8.22 Carrollton Arrive at 9.55 7.33 4.51 12.35 9.00 Bradford Leave10.00 7.40 4.55 7.00 Bradford 10.10 7.52 5.07 7.15 Custer City Arrive at 8.30 5.45 Buttsville

ton, stopping at all stations, and arriving at Brad-11.04 A. M., daily, except Sundays, from Carrollton, stops at Limestone 11.20, Kendall 11.31, and ar-

7.20 A. M., daily, except Sundays. from Carrroll-

rives at Bradford 11.35 A. M. 11.45 P. M., except Sundays, from Carrollton. stops at all stations, arriving at Bradford 12.25 P. M. 1.00 P. M., Sundays only, from Bradford, stopping at all stations, arriving at Kinzua Bridge at

EASTWARD.

1.45 P. M.

STATIONS.	6. 20.*		32.	12.	16.	38.	
Leave	Р. М.	А. М.	А. М.	Р. Ж.	Р. М.	P. M.	
Buttsville '	6.15	l	8.45				
Custer City	6.56		9.85		3.15	6.10	
Arrive at			1 .				
Bradford	7.10		9.50		8.25	6.30	
Leave		İ.	A 4				
Bradford	7.20	6.25	10.03	2.40	4.15		
Arrive at		i				1	
Carrollton -	8.20	6.55	10.45	8.20	4.55	••••	

7.35 A. M., from Bradford, stops at Kendall 7.40. Babcock 7.50, Limestone 8.00, arriving at Carrollton at 8.30 A. M.

3.30 P. M., daily, except Sundays, from Bradford, stops at Kendall 3.34, Limestone 3.44, and arrived at Carrollton 4.01 P. M. 6.50 P. M., except Sundays, from Buttsville, stopping at all stations, arriving at Bradford 7.50 P. M.
4.00 P. M., Sundays only, from Kinzua Bridge, stopping at all stations, via Riderville and Crawford

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INTERNATIONAL LESSONS, 1883.

THIRD QUARTER.

June 30. Joshua, Successor to Moses. Josh. 1: 1-9. July 7. Passing Over Jordan. Josh. 3: 5-17. July 14. The Plains of Jericho. Josh, 5: 10-6: 5. July 21. Israel Defeated at Ai. Josh. 7: 10-26. July 28. The Reading of the Law. Josh 8: 30-35. Aug. 4. The Cities of Refuge. Josh. 20. 1-9. Aug. 11. The Last Days of Joshua. Josh. 24: 14-29. Aug. 18. Israel Forsaking God. Judges 2: 6-16. Aug. 25. Gideon's Army. Judges 7: 1-8. Sept. 1. The Death of Samson. Judges 16:21-31. Sept. 8. Ruth and Naomi. Ruth 1: 14-22. Sept. 15. A Praying Mother. 1 Sam. 1:21-28. Sept. 22. The Child Samuel. 1 Sam. 3: 1-19. Sept. 29. Review.

LESSON VI.—THE CITIES OF REFUGE.

For Sabbath-day, August 4.

SCRIPTURE LESSON .- Joshua 20: 1-9. 1. The Lord also spake unto Joshua, saying,
2. Speak to the children of Israel, saying, Appoint out for you cities of refuge, whereof I spake unto you by the hand 3. That the slayer that killeth any person unawares and unwittingly, may flee thither: and they shall be your refuge

from the avenger of blood.

4. And when he that doth flee unto one of those cities shall stand at the entering of the gate of the city, and shall declare his cause in the ears of the elders of that city, they shall take him into the city unto them, and give him a place, that he may dwell among them.

5. And if the avenger of blood pursue after him, then they shall not deliver the slayer up into his hand; because he smote his neighbor unwittingly, and hated him not be-

6. And he shall dwell in that city, until he stand before the congregation for judgment, and until the death of the high priest that shall be in those days: then shall the slayer return. and come unto his own city, and unto his own house, unto the city from whence he fled. 7. And they appointed Kedesh in Galilee in mountNaphtali.

7. And they appointed Redesh in Galilee in mount Naphtali, and Shechem in mount Ephraim, and Kirjath-arba, (which is Hebron) in the mountain of Judah.

8. And on the other side Jordan by Jericho eastward, they assigned Bezer in the wilderness upon the plain out of the tribe of Reuben, and Ramoth in Gilead out of the tribe of Gad, and Golan in Bashan out of the tribe of Manasseh.

9. These were the cities appointed for all the children of the stranger that sciourneth among them. Israel, and for the stranger that sojourneth among them, that whosoever killeth any person at unawares might flee thither, and not die by the hand of the avenger of blood, until he stood before the congregation.

CENTRAL TRUTH .- Chi ist is our refuge.

DAILY READINGS.

Joshua 20: 139

4. Romans 8: 1-17. 5. Romans 8: 24-39. 6. Matt. 22: 1-14.

FGOLDEN TEXT .- "We have fled for refuge to lay hold upon the hope set before us."-Heb.

TIME.-1445 B. C. PLACE.—Shiloh.

OUTLINE. I. The need of refuge. v. 1-6. H. Refuge provided. v. 7-9.

QUESTIONS.

Introduction. For how man of the law did Joshua lead the people in their conquests? After this, what were they enabled to do? Being old and feeble, what did Joshua then attend to? What did God direct him to have appointed? Why were they needed? Of what do they remind us?

I. The need of refuge. v. 1-6. Unto whom at this time did the Lord speak? What did he tell him to do? To whom were these cities to be a refuge? Between whom was a great distinction made? Num. 35: 11, 12. Who was. on no account, to be spared? Num. 35: 30, 31. Who was the avenger? What was his duty? Num. 35: 19. When he reached the city, to whom did the slayer declare his cause? If satisfied that murder was not intended, what were they to do? When the avenger appeared and claimed him, what was done? Num. 35: 24. If judged innocent of willful murder, what was the result? How long was he to stav in the city? For what would he thus, to a certain

II. Refuge provided. v. 7-9. How many cities die they appoint? From among what cities were these chosen? Name the three appointed on the west of the Jordan. Which was the most northern? Where was Shechem? Where was Hebron? What cities were chosen east of the Jordan? Where were these cities located? For whon were these cities appointed?

INTRODUCTION.

We have in this lesson a picture of an institution peculiar to a people in a rude state of civilization. Before a people have advanced far enough to have courts of law, each individual is free to take on himself the execution of justice. Under such circumstances there is need of protection against passion, hatred, and revenge. It was to afford the innocent some chance to escape that cities of refuge were es. tablished among the Israelites.

TOPICAL NOTES.

I. The need of refuge. v. 1-6. The Lord also spake unto Joshua. Repeated what he in substance had already communicated to Moses. Cities of refuge. The institution of cities of refuge interests us as at once an admirable finstance of the spirit of the Mosaic legislation, and as an arrangement of gracious wisdom. In the absence of Damascus. It is twenty miles south of Jerusalem, courts of law and any sufficient arrangement for the administration of justice, a system has uniformly exists, a city of 10,000 inhabitants. In the mounarisen in all primitive tribes, and is found in many tain of Judah. The mountainous region of places to day, of charging the nearest male relative with the duty of putting to death the murderer of his kinsman.—Pulpit Com. Whereof I spake unto you. The general directions on this subject will be found in (a) Exod. 21:13; (b) Num. 35:9; (c) Deut. 19:2. The reference to them here is one of the numerous instances in which the book of Joshua presupposes the existence of the Pentateuch.—Cam. Bible. That the slayer that killeth any person unawares. In accordance with these regulations a wide distinction was made between the man who committed willful murder, and one who slew another by mistake in ignorance, and unintentionally. (a) In the former case the guilty criminal met with no compassion from the Mosaic Code. He was regarded as accursed. The horns of the altar were to be no refuge for him. He was to be dragged from them by force to suffer his doom, nor could rank or wealth exempt him from it. Num. 35: 31, 32. (b) In the latter case, where life had been taken shall all the saints glory.—Scripture Treasury. And unawares, a more merciful system of legislation intervened. - Cambridge Bible. May flee thither. Where we can not abolish an evil custom, we may at least mitigate its evil effects. It must often hapnen to the Christian to find laws and customs in existence which we feel to be opposed to the spirit of lar through express trains are added to the Erie service. Teachers. Christianity. Two courses are open to us, to de Christianity. Two courses are open to us, to de been given the title of Chicago Express, and will be the "solid Pullman train" for Chicago, running over the Western divisions, and making its usual connect the c

are, of course, some customs and laws against which a Christian must set his face. But there are many more in which it would be fanaticism. not Christianity, to do so.—Pulpit Com. From the avenger of City at 8.20 P. M., and runs through to Buffalo and blood. In avenging blood the relative of the murdered person acted thus not from mere blind passion, but as a public officer, appointed to the task; and to shrink from it was, therefore, recreancy to duty, as for a policeman or sheriff to shrink from the infliction of just punishment is with us a recre ancy to duty. Thus the punishment of willful murder was secured, so that perhaps few of the guilty great attention to the convenience of the Erie's patescaped. Mr. Palmer, in his recent explorations of rons, and with the intention of giving to all the benthe Sinaitic wilderness, found the Arabs everywhere averse to the beginning a course of violence for fear of the law of blood revenge. - Johnson. Shall declare his cause. The first hearing was only preliminary, to distinguish fugitives from those who entered the city not claiming protection, to' enable the authorities to keep a record of fugitives, and a special guard over them, and to ascertain that the fugitive was not acting under the hallucination of mental disease, or from low and selfish motives; as, for instance, the desire for the public support which probably was given in return for labor to those who were confined in the cities of refuge. In times of famine, or in cases of great destitution, there would be special need of caution. - Johnson. They shall take him into the city. Till he can have his formal trial. Then, if he was found guilty, he was delivered up to be executed; if he was innocent of willful murder, he was kept in the city. It may be asked why, if the proper judges were satisfied of his innocence of the crime of willful murder, he were not at once dismissed from their jurisdiction, and suffered to go at large as usual. The proper reply doubttess is: (1) that he might still be in danger from the enraged passions of the pursuer. (2) He was to wait the issue of another trial, (v. 6). (3) His detention was probably designed as somewhat of a punishment for the rashness or heedlessness to which the homicide was owing. Something of a penalty was to be paid for carelessness as well as for crime. -Bush. That he may dwell among them. We do not know what means of support were provided for the fugitives, but there must have been some, as necessarily there were many poor fugitives, and many whose income depended upon business which their flight destroyed.—Johnson. If the avenger of blood pursue. Vengeance must be under the direction of the law. The rule for Christians as individuais is, never to take vengeance at all, but to submit to the most grievous wrongs in silence. But there are times when a Christian is bound to re gard himself as a member of a community, and in the interests of that community to punish wrong doers. We learn a useful lesson from the chapter before us. We may not take the law into our own hands. We are not the best judges in our own cause. The punishment we inflict is likely to be disproportionate to the offense.—Pulpit Com. Until the death of the high priest. This limit Not Books of Magic, but choice, classic literature, was for various reasons, among which may have at prices so low as to make the old time book buyers been the fact that the custom of blood revenge was so fixed among the Israelites, that no greater check than this limitation of it by the death of the high priest could be attempted. The need of punishing in some way the carelessness which results in accidental manslaughter, so as to make every one care-

all penitent souls are set free from bondage. - John-II. Refuge provided. v. 7-9. They ap pointed. Heb., sanctified, consecrated, a term implying the peculiar sacredness which God would have attached, in the minds of his people, to this institution. Accordingly they are sometimes, though not perhaps by the sacred writers, called sanctuaries. -Bush. In Galilee. In that part of the province afterwards called "Galilee." This name, which in the Roman age was applied to a large province, seems to have been originally confined to a little "circuit" or "region"—Galil, Galilah, Galilaa-round Kedesh Naphtali, in which were situated the twenty towns given by Solomon to Hiram, king of Tyre, as payment for the transportation of timber from Levanon to Jerusalem. 1 Kings 9: 11.—Cambridge Bible. Shechem. Shechem was the place where God first appeared to Abraham in Canaan, and where he built his first altar; and where Jacob built an altar; and where Joshua read the Book of the Law to the people, and pronounced the blessings and the cursings; and where afterward Christ declared himself the Messiah to the woman of Samaria. Shechem and its history may be regarded as showing forth God's blessings in Christ to all nations. - Wordsworth. Kirjath-arba. So called from Arba. the father of Anak, the progenitor of the giant Ana kim. Its later name was Hebron. It is the oldest town of Palestine, and is mentioned even before and the same distance north of Beersheba. It still Judah. Hebron is situated nearly 3,000 feet above the sea level. -Peloubet. These were the cities appointed. They were all Levitical cities, which appears to have been so ordered that the cases of manslaughter might come under the cognizance of those who might be presumed to be most thorough ly versed in the law of God, and most competent to give judgment according to it, and who, moreover, would be less likely than any others to be swayed by private bias in their decisions.—Bush. As the institution of refuge cities is considered as a type of Christ, certain expositors observe a significancy in the names of their cities. Kedesh signifies holy, and

our refuge is the holy Jesus. Shechem, a shoulder,

'and the government is upon his shoulder." He-

bron, fellowship, and believers are called into his

holy fellowship. Bezer, a fortification, Jesus the

stronghold. Ramoth, high or exalted, for him hath

God exalted. Golan, joy or exaltation, for in him

not for Jews only.

ful, and the typical significance of the high priest's

death, who prefigured Christ, through whose death

for the stranger. Those not Israelites by descent. In this provision is seen how the gospel is TRAIN CHANGES ON THE ERIE.—Two new regu-Old No. 3, long known as the Pacific Express, has

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VOL. XXXIX.-NO.

The Sabbath

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

MAKING THINGS GO GO

Whenever you make the su On a darkened face to bro Whenever a self-denial For another's good you n When for the souls that wan In his dear name you pra You are being a ministering And making things go God

The world is full of his chil Who have never heard of And you can do something Up to the home above. With sad and darkened face To their idol god they pre You can send them the stor And make things go God's

THE MORMON PRO

BY THE REV. A. D. WI

I have before spoken of the Mormon Problem-mu than most people imagine. Weman's Journal-Alice has been visiting Salt Lake close of a long article, she "The more one thinks

problem, the more puz Some think this Gordian k untied, and must be cut Others hold that ideas, m can not be dealt with vi while the problem is grow more polygamist marriage any one year since Utah w than six hundred Mormon ed last week, and the cry

This simply voices the fo an unquestionable fact-tl Edmunds law and all othe against them, the Morm growing more numerous a year, but polygamy is all rapidly gaining strength. to wink these facts—espec out of sight. But there is our eyes to it. It is a fact credulity.

The Edmunds law has out of office. But it has in their places. It has d But the rest of the Morm voting just as they did be numbers as still to bury under an avalanche. It l non-polygamous opposi Mormons—if there ever w is not a single non-polyga in all Mormondom. The all the hosts of Mormonis favor of polygamy, and is

as was that of the Cru

shouted as from one braz

the Holy Sepulchre!"

It has also evoked the dom. Every last Morm few of the leaders-from greatest, believe themselve wicked government and higion's sake. There is a in it. But still they beli tled down into their conv that no statement or lo parry. It has roused will of men who rather die t sacred of human conv the States may call this theless it is reality—and be reality before this pr has gone so far that their could not thwart it sho attempt, and we may r too shrewd to attempt it

Meanwhile, both th

this people, and all cit

and peoples, are resolut

relic of the barbarous p that polygamy can roll the ages, and resurrec since consigned to the t how, and at some time dead past must be con sepulcher. But, by wh what time; no human If it be accomplished sa blood-like the exodus hardly be less than a m spects, it is more strong was slavery. That I touched that strongest religious conviction. . God, too, is against i playing with the ages in ually eliminated it from and facts of civilization well in accepting this is believe that Jehovah is devil has civilized the the side of polygamy, prevail — except there potent than the Almigh transposed terms, and on the forces of civiliz that is hiding in polyg must sooner or later

there is no help for it. In the meantime, let nation see to it that