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MAKING THINGS GO GOD'S WAY.

Whenever you make the sunshine. On a darkened face to break; Whenever a self-denial For another's good you make; When for the souls that wander, In his dear name you pray; You are being a ministering spirit And making things go God's way.

The world is full of his children Who have never heard of his love. And you can do something to lead them Up to the home above. With sad and darkened face, To their idol god they pray; You can send them the story of Jesus And make things go God's way.

BY THE REV. A. D. WILLIAMS, D. D.

I have before spoken of the difficulties of Weman's Journal-Alice Stone Blackwellclose of a long article, she says:

problem, the more puzzling it becomes. Some think this Gordian knot can never be untied, and must be cut with the sword Others hold that ideas, moral or immoral. piece of work artistically and ideally well. can not be dealt with vi et armis. Meanwhile the problem is growing. There were | the argument of the case in question. It is more polygamist marriages in 1882 than in a common saying among lawyers that cases any one year since Utah was settled. More than six hundred Mormon immigrants land- court-room. The young lawyer showed himed last week, and the cry is still they come."

Edmunds law and all other laws and agencies to the very close. One of these judges had against them, the Mormons are not only already decided to leave the bench and regrowing more numerous and stronger every turn to general practice; the argument of year, but polygamy is also increasing and rapidly gaining strength. Many are disposed resulted in a letter suggesting an interview. to wink these facts—especially the latter— | That Summer's work bore fruit in a partnerout of sight. But there is no use of shutting | ship in a leading law firm and in a practice our eyes to it. It is a fact, in spite of all in- | which is to-day among the most lucrative

The Edmunds law has shut polygamists in their places. It has disfranchised them. But the rest of the Mormons keep right on non-polygamous opposition among the the Holy Sepulchre!"

It has also evoked the spirit of martyrligion's sake. There is not a word of truth | fully. - Christian Union. in it. But still they believe it. It has settled down into their convictions with a force that no statement or logic can remove or parry. It has roused within them the spirit of men who rather die than yield the most sacred of human convictions. People in the States may call this rhetoric, but never-

too shrewd to attempt it.

of his hand and power, when they manifest and heat the ordinary oil barrel will leak not for his unabating application of his one Lamb's word, of women that are women. themselves. - Morning Star.

WHY NOT?

A young man in the city of New York had

been several years attempting to build up a law practice; he had a slight acquaintance in the city, he was not naturally of a very social nature, and he had very little faculty of bringing himself to the notice of influential men. The work that had come to him had been done faithfully, but the stream was a shallow one, and seemed as likely to dry up as to deepen. The young lawyer became discouraged, and began to question whether he had not made a sistake in choosing profession, and even to fear that his life would be a failure. Just at this time at friend, also a lawyer, who was going into the country for the Summer, invited him to oc cupy the house which his family were about to leave. Glad to have more commodious quarters at a reduced expense, he accepted the invitation, and found among his friend's possessions a large and valuable law library. the Mormon Problem—much more difficult | It so happened that he had in his hands at than most people imagine. A writer in the this time a case on appeal to one of the higher courts; he had nothing else to do has been visiting Salt Lake City; and, at the and the library was close at hand, and he spent the Summer in a study of the case so "The more one thinks of that (Mormon) thorough and painstaking that he mastered the whole history of jurisprudence bearing upon it. He expected very little profit from it, but he had the satisfaction of doing a

Autumn came in due time, and with it are oftener won in the office than in the self a thorough master of his case, and pre-This simply voices the fact—unfortunately | sented it with such clearness, simplicity, and an unquestionable fact—that, in spite of the | vigor that he held the attention of the judges the young man arrested his attention, and

and influential in the city. This bit of history from actual life is reout of office. But it has put their puppets | peated here as an illustration of a fact, which men are apt to forget in their moments of discouragement, that every life has its opvoting just as they did before, and in such | portunity. At some time or other along the numbers as still to bury all opposition as road, very likely at its hardest and dreariest under an avalanche. It has stamped out all point, success stands with outstretched hand. She is rarely discerned at the mo Mormons-if there ever was any-until there | ment, but the man who uses every opportuis not a single non-polygamist vote or voice | nity as if it were the great opportunity of in all Mormondom. There is but one cry in his life is sure not to miss the crown when all the hosts of Mormonism, and that is in it is offered because its jewels are covered. favor of polygamy, and is as fierce and wild | Life is full of vicissitudes, changes, and disas was that of the Crusaders, when they couragements; it is also full of rewards, shouted as from one brazen throat, "On to prizes, and opportunities. These come often at the end of a long course of discipline and patience; but to every true worker in one dom. Every last Mormon—unless it be a form or another they do come at last. It is few of the leaders—from the least unto the | a battle in which there is no final defeat to greatest, believe themselves persecuted by a those who strive lawfully; a race in which wicked government and people for their re- | no wreaths are lost to those who run faith-

A NOVEL INVENTION.

This is an astonishing age, but who would have dreamed that among its other wonders would be a barrel without staves or hoops! theless it is reality—and it will be found to Nevertheless, here it is, the work of Mr. be reality before this problem is solved. It Mark L. Deering, mechanical engineer has gone so far that their leaders themselves | Cleveland, Ohio. The material he uses to could not thwart it should they make the make this seamless barrel is wood pulp, an of this pulp is placed in an iron cylinder, the the port of Monterey. -- Meanwhile, both this government and inside of which is shaped exactly like a barthis people, and all civilized governments rel. This cylinder is made to revolve by an and peoples, are resolutely set against this ingenious arrangement both ways; that is, relic of the barbarous past. It can not be the ordinary way that a barrel would revolve, that polygamy can roll back the march of and revolve at the same time head over head, the ages, and resurrect a barbarism long at right angles, at about one hundred revo-

sooner or later, thus causing a loss of oil to a idea? And what would Wesley have accom- Editor's Easy Chair, in Harper's Magazine greater or less degree. This wood pulp bar- plished, had h lost sight of his purpose, ex for August. rel never can leak, owing to the character of pressed in his saying, "L t me ie a man of the compound entering into its manufacture. one boo'?" And what can not that man and also owing to there being no staves to accomplish who does his work as if there shrink. This is an invaluable advantage, were no other work to do?-Northern Ad for it will save to those engaged in the petroleum trade thousands of barrels of oil an nually. In addition to this advantage of tightness is the extraordinary cheapness with which it can be made, which will enable it to take the place of the ordinary oak barrel. incorporated, and the stock all taken, for the once. Most of them are payable on demand. purpose of going largely into the business of manufacturing this seamless barrel. Works will be erected of sufficient capacity for turn ing out several thousand a day.

OLIVE CULTURE IN AMERICA.

In the August Century, Mrs. Bianciardi's illustrated article, "Under the Olives," contains, besides an interesting account of the method of cultivating it in Europe, the following regarding olive culture as an American industry: "The olive has lately ac | him because they are ignorant of the conquired for Americans a new and practical nection of the duty or the privilege with his interest from the discovery that it can be provision and promise. Neglecting the duty, easily and profitably grown in California. | they miss the blessing. Residents of California have been accustomed to consider a small bottle of 'Mission | con in Connecticut, which aptly illustrates oil' for their salad as a treasure; for it far one of the points we wish to make. The surpasses in purity and sweetness any imported oil. But it is only within a few years | tor, who said: that private owners of land in Southern California have seriously considered the you not take her a cord?" question whether olive culture could be "Well," answered the deacon, "I have held the city in the awful place of rejection! made a paying enterprise. So many possi | the wood, and I have the team; but who is bilities cling to the broad lands and rich soil to pay me for it?' of the Golden State, that it is not wonderful | The pastor, somewhat vexed, replied, "I if some of them have been overlooked. will pay you for it on condition that you will week to week, month to month, and year to And, though experiments in olive-growing read the first three verses of the forty-first year, without a single conversion to God, have been made on a small scale with good | Psalm before you go to bed to-night." success during the last twenty years, popular interest is only now beginning to be and at night opened the Word of God and sleep, and deal personally with souls as we awakened. In the first place, there was the read the passage: "Blessed is he that con- have never done before. drawback, peculiarly great to the American sidereth the poor; the Lord will deliver him A teacher had among her pupils a young temperament, of the slowness of growth, in time of trouble. The Lord will preserve and irregular productiveness of the olive in him and keep him alive, and he shall be heard that he was fast going down to hell, Europe. The old Tuscan saying is, 'Plant | blessed upon the earth; and thou wilt not | she sought grace and courage from the Lord a vineyard for yourself, an orange grove for deliver him unto the will of his enemies. Jesus to speak to him about Jesus. The your children, and an olive orchard for your | The Lord will strengthen him upon the bed | fond of looking far into the future; and besides, judging from ourselves, we are not at all sure that our grandchildren will wish to live where we do. But the olive is good enough to adapt itself to the rapidity of American demands. It matures much earlier than in Europe, and bears oftener and more plentifully. The system of propagation from cuttings, as far as can be judged ow's wants." at present, gives, in our rich soil, robust trees; and there is no need to employ the slow process of raising them from the seed. fruit crop; and after that time, according to the best California authorities, the trees will yield a full, and in many cases an annual harvest. At a late meeting of the State Horticultural Society in San Francisco, it was stated that one olive farm yielded \$2,200 to the acre. The trees bore every year, and were situated on 'adobe' hill sides, the bottom lands being found, as in Italy, less favorable to the fruit. The variety was the 'Mission olive,' which has not been identifiel with any of the varieties now cultivated in Europe. The olive was introduced into South America in 1560, by Antonio Ribera; but the California trees sprang from seeds sent from San Blas in Mexico by Don Joseph attempt, and we may rest assured they are article for making paper. A certain amount de Galvez with his expedition to rediscover

ONE IDEA MEN.

It is usual to sneer at what are called oneidea men; the popular view is that such men since consigned to the tomb of time. Some | lutions a minute. The centrifugal force of | are out of balance, and are more to be pitied how, and at some time, this ghost of the this double revolution throws the pulp equal than criticised; that they are narrow mind- impatience of all efforts for the "emancipadead past must be consigned again to its ly in every direction, spreading it, so to ed, and therefore can not be depended upon tion of women." But the most resolutely sepulcher. But, by what agencies, and at to speak, equally all over the inside surface as leaders. It is not worth while to notice contemptuous sneerer at strong-minded wom-If it be accomplished save through a sea of manner three or four minutes, air is then worthy, unimportant, impractical, and few woman's rights, as if it were the slogan of Now, this is all an impudent falsehood. blood—like the exodus from slavery—it will pumped through the bung (which is made ideas. The men who have been most suc- the destruction of the essential feminine We say it unhesitatingly. There are no new hardly be less than a miracle. In some re- tight around the pipe conveying the air) till cessful in their callings, have been of the charm—a kind of war upon nature itself, difficulties as to be entitled to the name. spects, it is more strongly entrenched than a pressure of one hundred pounds to the inch was slavery. That never so powerfully is obtained. This is done without a cessa- have had one great, worthy, practical and regarded as a cause or a mere unhandsome gospel, or to the Bible generally, that has touched that strongest of all human forces— tion of the movement of the cylinder. The all-controlling idea; they have made a hobby phenomenon of progress due to other causes, not been known to scholarly and thinking pressure of this air squeezes all the water in of it and have ridden it to mill, to market, it is during this discussion that the opportument for more than a thousand years. God, too, is against it—unless he has been the pulp through the brass lining of the and to meeting; they have talked, laughed, nities of women have greatly enlarged, and Some aspects of Bible authorship have been playing with the ages in which he has gradrally eliminated it from among the forces holes, and is carried away in the grooves of and been spent for it. Columbus rode a society has greatly changed. and facts of civilization. The Mormons do the iron cylinder. After being revolved for hobby from court till he found a In the State of Massachusetts, which was that had not always been suspected; some well in accepting this issue. They boast and three minutes under this pressure, the two patron, and then he ode his hobby westwent in accepting this issue. They bear and a per- ward over unknown seas until he found a vation, it is now announced that there are but in no respects, or in the most unessential believe that Jehovah is on their side. If the halves of the cylinder are opened, and a per- ward over unknown seas until he found a vation, it is now announced that there are devil has civilized the world, and God is on feetly shaped barrel is taken out all complete new world. Palissy, the discoverer of the 284 occupations open to women, instead of respects, have they changed the general asthe side of polygamy, then polygamy will with heads in, which is laid aside for twentythe side of polygamy, onen polygamy with hours for the purpose of being seasoned, neighbors as a wild enthusiast, when by his their own living in these occupations, respectively great argument remaining the same from prevail—except there be something more four hours for the purpose of being seasoned, neighbors as a wild enthusiast, when by his their own living in these occupations, respectively. prevair—except there be something into a something the same from the proposed of the placed in a drying-room, experiments, he impoverished his family, ceiving from \$150 to \$3,000 each, every year. age to age, because built on the unchanging potent than the Almighty. But if they have when it is then placed in a drying-room, experiments, he impoverished his family, ceiving from \$150 to \$3,000 each, every year. transposed terms, and it is God who has led heated by steam to one hundred and sixty and finally threw his furniture into the kiln | This computation does not include amateurs, transposed terms, and it is dod who has led degrees of heat, and kept there for about where he was baking his pieces, because he or mothers and daughters in the household, ture. There is, ir short, no vital, no essential to the devil degrees of heat, and kept there for about where he was baking his pieces, because he or mothers and daughters in the household, ture. There is, ir short, no vital, no essential to the devil degrees of heat, and the devil degrees of heat and the devil degrees of on the forces of civinzation, and the days, when it is taken out all finished that is hiding in polygamy, then polygamy three days, when it is taken out all finished had n ither fuel, money nor credit. Edison, and of course excludes domestic service. It should have been stated to the more than the market. It should have been stated to the market of the market of the market of the market. It should have been stated to the market of t that is multiply in polygamy, then polygamy for the market. It should have been stated spending tens of thousands in experiments, Such figures show the most insidious appeared with a contain must sooner or later go to the wall—and for the market. It should have been stated spending tens of thousands in experiments, and of course excludes domestic service. Mail dimension, not one going to the root of the market. Such figures show the most insidious appeared with a contain must sooner or later go to the wall—and the sound of the sound that the pulp is prepared with a certain would have been called still more wild had proaches of the sex toward that terrible the learned men of the seventeenth and In the meantime, let his people and the compound for the purpose of making the lived in the times of Palissy. What would be best as it is to the best and the compound for the purpose of making the lived in the times of Palissy. What would be best as it is to the best as it is to th

ground through their negligence, and that in mind that oil will leak where water will dumb an mals, and for the suffering little vocate.

Recorder.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

The Bible is full of them. They are signed by the hand of Jehovah himself. It bids fair to become used entirely in the oil They are "yea and amen." They can business. A company composed of well- not fail. They convey infinite riches to the known business men has been organized and holder. Faith can "realize" on them at They are drawn to be available in "every time of need." Every "day of trouble" has in them its security or provision. Blessed is the man in whose hands are the promises of go away without any attempt at personal

> Many Christians do not know how rich they are. They have never taken an inventory of the promises of God made over to them in the covenant of grace. They are not familiar enough with their Father's Book to know the specific provisions made for their special needs and peculiar circumstances. So they sometimes fail to do work for

A story is told of a certain well to-do deadeacon was one morning accosted by his pas-

"Poor Widow Green's wood is out. Can

The deacon consented, delivered the wood, grandchildren.' As a people, we are not of languishing; thou wilt make his bed in sickness."

> again. "How much do I owe you, deacon, for that cord of wood?"

"Oh!" said the now enlightened man, those promises were in the Bible. I would | Christian. not take money for supplying the old wid-

This was a most valuable discovery. It was a lesson in faith and in filial duty to his heavenly Father, which was worth more to Five years is surely not long to wait for a the good deacon than the price of all the wood in Connecticut.—S. W. Presbyterian.

OCCUPATIONS OF WOMEN.

Massachusetts, one of the most highly civil- has arisen a race of unbelieving Anakim far ized and advanced communities in the world, surpassing Hume and Voltaire. The dethere are but seven industries open to women | fender of the Scriptures needs new armor to who wanted to work. They might keep meet them. German Rationalism has renboarders, or set type, or teach needle-work, dered all the old arguments obsolete. This or tend looms in cotton mills, or fold and is repeated continually. By sheer reiteraand very limited. The tendency of society under the exclusive control of men has been to restrict unmarried women to the lowest kinds of drudgery or the highest forms of luxurious idleness. There has been extreme en, and the most doughty foe of the cry of

prehension lest the resistless development of they maintain an attitude to avail themselves | not, and owing to the action of dampness | human animals that are not cumb, were it | society should deprive it, to change Charles

SOMETHING YOU CAN DO.

Oh, what amazing power there is in earnest, personal dealing! Of course it is all right enough to gather congregations together, preach to them, as our God gives ability and opportunity. By all means use your churches, hire rooms, halls and theater, if you will; put out large bills inviting people to come. Leave no lawful means untried to spread the glorious gospel of the Grace of God; seek to get souls who are going down to hell, as best you can. But does it not often happen at our public gatherings and preachings, when the gospel is preached; a hymn sung and a word of prayer offered, all work? I speak not now of the preacher, who can not possibly reach every case out of the hundreds of Christians who have been listening to his ministry. They have seen men and women sitting beside them deeply anxicus; they have seen the tears stealing down the cheek, and yet they have let them pass away without a loving, tender word or effort to win them to the feet of Jesus.

Oh, how cold, how dull, and dispiriting it is to God's faithful ambassadors to see numbers of Christians clear out of the place the moment the address is over; no loving, lingering hearts gathered around a new-born soul to speak a word in season to him that is weary; no tearful eyes looking around the place for the slain of the Lord; no feeling of sad disappointment when there are no precious jewels to gather to His dear feet. Oh, how unlike the weeping Lord, when he be-If all are on the watch for souls we may rest assured we shall see soul-stirring results. But if we are perfectly content to go from our state of soul must be truly lamentable. My reader, let you and me wake up out of

man of wicked habits. At last, when she young fellow was affected by her earnest, loving appeals, moved, as he knew she was, by her love for his soul. And when he had A few days afterward, the pastor met him | mastered his emotion, he said to her in a tremulous voice, "Had any one ever spoken to me before as you have to night, I might have been a child of God long ago. But no "do not speak of payment; I did not know one has thought me worth saving."-The

THE OLD WAY THE TRUE WAY.

It is frequently asserted that the old rea-

soning on the evidences of Christianity, or of such a fact as that of the resurrection, will no longer answer in view of modern objections. It might have been done, they say, fifty years ago, but "the higher criticism has given a new aspect to the matter." Paley Forty three or forty-four years ago Miss Har- and Lardner did very well as against the riet Martineau is reported to have said that in more shallow infidels of their day, but there stitch in book-binderies. This statement tion, often without the attempt to give was rather too definite, because there were any evidence, the impression is produced, other forms of labor open to them, especially especially on the minds of the young, that those of the needle. But there is no doubt | there has somehow arisen some new and terthat the opportunities of self-support for rible form of doubt, some most formidable women by honest industry in some other way | difficulty unknown to other times, and unasthan that of domestic service, were very few | sailable by any former arguments. It is an undefined spectre. It is everywhere haunting our modern literature, though taking no precise form. It is the shadowy presence of some new enemy, never clearly seen, but who has rendered unavailing, it is said, all former tactics, whether of assault or defense. In defending Christianity, if it can be defended, we must make a new start, and proceed upon grounds differing altogether from the old.

Missions.

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

ANYWHERE.

Any little corner, Lord, In thy vineyard wide, Where thou bid'st me work for thee, There would I abide; Miracle of saving grace That thou givest me a place Anywhere.

Where we pitch our nightly tent Surely matters not: If the day for thee is spent Blessed is the spot; Quickly we the tent may fold, Cheerful march through storm and cold, With thy care.

All along the wilderness. Let us keep our sight On the moving pillar fixed Constant day and night; Then the heart will make its home, Willing, led by thee, to roam

-New York Evangelist.

A GOOD TEST.

them." And yet may a man who knows less | tering the truth. of the Christian religion than he knows of the salvation, of men, wherever its influence | evening seven others came forward. has gone, ignorantly supposes the whole religion to stand or fall upon the ability or inability of men to demonstrate to a certainty some purely abstruse and metaphysical propositions. Here is a little paragraph which shows how this matter strikes the mind of an intelligent heathen:

"The most influential paper in Japan, edited by a native Buddhist, nevertheless has the frankness to say in a recent editorial on 'the Jesus way,' as Christianity is called in that land: 'See what blessings this religion confers! Open the map of the world and look at the nations of the earth. There is GEO. B. UTTER, Treasurer, not a Buddhist nation among them that knows what liberty is. The weakest and most insignificant Christian countries have more liberty than the most powerful Buddhist countries. Is it not time for Japan to

SOCIETY IN NORTH LOUP.

The Woman's Missionary Society of North Loup is now one year and three months old, and we find that the organization has been a great help to all of its members, and to many others who have come within its influence. It serves to unite us in feeling and en- Mrs. Emeline Crandall, courage us in Christian living, as well as to make all our people liberal in giving to the sup- | Collected at Eastern Association, Plainport of every good object. The Society numbers fifty members, including old and young. Besides paying for the Gospel in all Lands, and other expenses common to such socie- A. B. Davis, ties, we have raised over \$180 to add to our Church Building Fund. To say that we rejoice in the work we are doing, but partly bespeaks our feelings. Our motto is, "What our hands find to do, do it with our might,' never looking back, but always pressing forward, and trusting in God to help and keep DELIA CHASE, Sec.

CHURCH MISSION WORK.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder

Is it not about time to consider practically whether the churches, more especially the stronger ones, ought not simply to spare the pastors to attend Associational meetings, but also to send them out as evangelists or home missionaries? It is doubtful whether it would be even an indirect means of strengthening a church if the pastor should secure a reluctant consent from his flock to go out for a month or more of mission work. But does any one doubt, for a single moment, whether it would be a source of strength to a church if it should voluntarily reach out to do such work? It is plain that pastors employed by churches can not well demand, or even ask, to be sent out to help in the field, according to the common interpretation of the terms of employment. It is also plain that limiting church work to the subjective wants of the individual church is at once a source and an acknowledgment of weakness.

Again, does anybody suppose, in any candid moment, that mission work by churches, as separate bodies, will lessen the interest of any church, or of any individual member, in the same work as conducted on a larger Sabbath-school at Dodge Centre..... scale through denominational agencies?

J. T. Davis, Garwin, Iowa, to make himself L. M.

Church at West Hallock, Ill.....

the church in mission work by interesting Young Ladies' Mission Band, West Halall its members in this work.

the life of that body? No church prefers to be weak. Probably no church knows its latent strength; a good deal might be learned about it by outside work as a church; and if there are pastors who do not wish to represent the church in such work, it is well enough to find that out, too,

PEACH ORCHARD, Ky.

THE CHICAGO MISSION.

A. R. C.

I have long been of the opinion that we should work at the large centers of life and trade, as well as in the country places. My experience in Chicago has strengthened this conviction. We are becoming known here as Seventh-day Baptists, and our influence for good is being felt. Strangers come into our meetings, inquire who we are, what we are doing, and why we "keep Saturday for Sunday." They get a reason or two, or an explanation, possibly take a tract, go The true test of religions as well as of men away and come again. Quite recently a is the fruit- they bear. This was the test | young lady from Englewood was passing, and proposed by the founder of Christianity when hearing the children sing, came in and guarding his disciples from the dangers of seemed interested. She gave me her adfalse teachers and false religions. It asks dress, on leaving, and I promised to send no exemption to-day from the same search- her some tracts. In this and many other ing test, "By their fruits ye shall know ways we have great opportunities for scat-

My first sermon in Col. Clarke's Mission the stars of heaven, utterly ignoring all that was from the text, " How shall we escape if Christianity has done for the education, civ- we neglect so great salvation?" Thirty ilization, and uplifting, to say nothing of came forward for prayers. On a recent

Our Mission School Anniversary was a question of the genuineness of the Christian | success, attendance large, and exercises very 0. U. W.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE BOARD

At the regular quarterly meeting of the Board held in Westerly, R. I., July 11, 1883, eleven members and three visiting brethren were present. N. H. Langworthy presided, and L. F. Randolph offered prayer.

The Treasurer's Report was received and ordered on record:

In account with the Missionary Society. GENERAL FUND.

To balance in Treasury, Board meeting, April 10, 1883..... \$2,118 61 Cash received since as follows:

23 00

Eastern Association Colllection at Quarterly Meeting, Niantic, R. I..... Niantic Church, collection, Medical Mis

Friend at Niantic, through W. C. T.. Church at Rockville, Medical Mission... Albert S. Babcock, Rockville..... Pawcatuck Church.
Benj. W. Crandall, Hope Valley, home... Caroline Clarke, Ashaway..... Miss Susan E. Crandall, Westerly..... Mrs. Mary R. Berry, Miss Martha Maxson,

field, N. J.... Shiloh Church, China \$22, General \$70... A Friend, Shiloh, to buy printing press Mrs. Phebe West, Shiloh.... Miss Fannie Davis, Mrs. Swinney's Sabbath-school class.

Daniel B. Rogers, Daytona, Florida.... Dr. Wm. P Langworthy, New York.... Stephen Babcock, Mrs. Stephen Babcock, Miss L. A. Rogers, Miss H. A. Babcock, Miss Annie Lyon, Miss Mary G. Stillman,

Miss Phebe A. Stillman. Frank H. Stillman..... Thomas S Rogers.... Wm. B. Waite.....

Central Association Collection at Central Association, Brook-field, by Alexander Campbell..... Collected on Central Association mis-

sion field by A. W. Coon: Harriet S. Rogers, Preston.... \$10 00 A Friend, \$1 home, \$1 foreign. 2 00 Friends at Norwich. 2 35— First Brookfield Church, China \$3, General \$17..... Mrs. Betsey Bass, money earned in her West Edmeston Church, General \$21,

China school \$4..... Mrs. W. E. Witter, Durhamville...... Mrs. Mills, State Bridge..... Mrs. Anna M. Clarke, New London, home

H. D. Clarke, New London, foreign.... Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, Adams Centre..... Church at Adams Centre..... Western Association. Collection on Western Association field,

and overpayment......F. W. Hamilton, Alfred N. Y..... North-Western Association. Milton Junction Church..... Milton Sabbath school.....Albion Mission Band, Medical Mission...

Henry W. Stilman, Edgerton, Wis..... Almira, postmarked Alden, Minn., home

lock.... Mrs. L. M. Gowen. North Loup, Neb... Are not the objective energies of a church | Church at New Auburn, Minn., Medical Mission.....
S. Maxson, Parsons, Kas., \$2 and

> G. D. McLern.... 0. Bibler..... Mrs. Lucy C. Randolph, China 2 60 Pardee Sabbath school.....
> Mrs. Dorcas Williams, Norton-

Collected on field by S. R. Wheeler, quar-

ter ending March 1st:

Collections on field by O. U. Whitford: Church and Society at Cart

wright......\$21 70

Murray Maxson, Chicago, Ill.... 5 00

Church and Society, Pardee, Kas 23 80

Mrs. P. B. Maxson, Dow Creek. 5 00— 55 50

South-Eastern Association. Collected on field by L. F. Randolph: Manvill F. Randolph, and children...... \$ 58 Middle Island Sabbath-school... 12 22—

Total......\$3,199 74 Cash paid as follows:

Horace Stillman. Niantic and vicinity, to April 6, 1883.... O. D. Williams, Marlboro, N. J., to May 1, 1883. Amos W. Coon, Chanango field, to April field, to March 1, 1883.....

Hiram P. Burdick, Western Association field, to March 1, 1883..... Samuel R. Wheeler, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, etc., to March 1, 1883..... 200 14 J. T. Davis, Long Branch, Nebraska, to March 1, 1883... Herbert E. Babcock, Orleans, Neb., to

March 1, 1883.... Geo. J. Crandall. North Loup, Neb., to March 1, 1883. H. B. Lewis, Garwin, Iowa, to Jan. 1, C. J. Sindall. Minnesota, to March 1,

F. Randolph, West Virginia, to April 3, 1883.... F. F. Johnson, Southern Illinois, to March 1, 1883... C. W. Threlkeld, Kentucky, to March 1,

1883. G. Velthuysen, Haarlem, Holland, to Oct. 1, 1883... O. U. Whitford, Chicago, Ill., to March

April 1, 1883.... American Sabbath Tract Society, bind ing minutes..... Balance to new account.....

> GEO. B. UTTER, Treasurer. WESTERLY, R. I., July 1, 1883.

221 14

for the current year close Sept. 1, 1883. All contributions, therefore, to appear in the next yearly report of the Treasurer, should be sent to Geo. B. Utter, Westerly, R. I., before the end of August.

Sixteen home missionaries and missionary pastors reported in the aggregate the following: 168 weeks of labor, 25 churches supplied, 30 other preaching stations, 378 sermons, 103 prayer-meetings, 496 visits, 4,277 pages of tracts distributed, 13 additions by letter or experience, and 8 by baptism, 2 churches, and 1 Bible-school organized, \$228 15 contributed for the support of preaching, and \$259 42 for the Missionary Society.

The Corresponding Secretary reported that in addition to the correspondence and work on the Reporter, he had given 20 discourses and addresses, conducted three missionary conferences, and frequently taken part in Bible-school work, at the 2d Hopkinton Church, Niantic (Quarterly Meeting), Woodville, 1st Westerly, 1st Hopkinton, Rockville, New Salem, W. Va. (Quarterly Meeting), Lost Creek (South-Eastern Association), Plainfield, N. J. (Eastern Association), Brookfield, N. Y. (Central Association), Little Genesee (Western Association), Nortonville, Kan. (North-Western Association), Milton, and

Milton Junction, Wis. His expenses were, for postage \$4 67, 5 00 printing \$6 25, traveling \$124 50. 150 printed postal cards relating to our proposed Medical Mission, and 200 relating to our work in general, both asking for contributions, 2 75 have been sent during the quarter to churches and individuals. The responses, so far as

they are now known, have been encouraging. The Missionary Reporter account from April 1st to July 10, 1883, was presented, as follows:

Postage of Editor and Agent..... 1,200 copies for May..... 1,500 copies for June....
Mailing and postage for June and July.... Balance at last report..... \$31 83 For extra copies.....

ized to look after the interests of the Society | speaking of the dangers which threaten their in the case of several wills and bequests, his business from the prohibition agitation,

the Church will raise an equal amount; also of the land." \$50 each per year for the Salem and Ritchie Churches, W. Va., provided each Church will raise \$100.

The Corresponding Secretary reported that by the authority of the Prudential Committee, Bro. E. A. Witter, of the Alfred Theoduring vacation, at a salary of \$30 a month, and Eld. J. J. White, of Scott, N. Y., to labor in Alabama during July and August, for \$40 a month and traveling expenses.

ty, Mo., were referred to Eld. S. R. Wheeler, mony, constantly accumulating, added to the our general missionary for Kansas and Missouri.

The Board expressed a willingness to aid the Rock River Church, Wis., at the rate of | thing like a fair trial, we can not avoid the \$100 a year in the support of an acceptable conclusion that men who still persist in their minister, provided the Church would raise an equal sum.

A minute relating to the late Eld. S. S. Gris wold, a former member of the Board, was received from the committee that prepared it, triumph. And this conviction leads to the and referred to the Secretary, to be emboded in the Annual Report.

The following orders were voted: D. H. Davis, Shanghai, to pay for land re-cently purchased for school purposes, and make such improvements as may be need ed at present.......\$500 00

S. R. Wheeler...... 195 17 H. Stillman.... W. J. Haight.... A. W. Coon..... 20 20 D. E. Maxson.... F. F. Johnson...

POLITICAL HONORS IN CHINA.

O. U. Whitford...... 283 80

L. F. Randolph..... 8 64

Sindall..... 90 00

in most nations, and especially in the United | Those who have seen such a sight will not States, is required. Instead of money or soon forget it. Those who have not seen it its equivalent in "backers" and "heelers, It was voted that the Treasurer's account | brain is there required, and an exceedingly well-balanced and disciplined brain at that. In no other nation upon the earth are political honors based upon scientific attainments in all branches of study as they are in China, wherein are illustrated the true principles by which talent and wisdom are honored and rewarded, literature, science, morals, and philosophy encouraged, and a na-

tion's happiness and prosperity secured. The avenues to station and power are open alike to all. There are no distinctions save those of education; none relative to nationality, color, or previous condition of servitude. All are alike free to seek, if competent, to obtain positions of honor, from that of petty magistrate of a village to Grand Imperial Secretary—an office second only to that of Em-

Few there are, it is true, who possess the fortitude to undergo the necessary educational training consequent to, and upon which depends, his sole hope of success. Of his studies there is no end. To diligence he must add patience, and to patience continuity, else will he fail to secure the coveted prize. - Wong Chin Foo, in Harper's Magazine for July.

A MISSIONARY SPIRIT.

We need continually to keep alive the spirt of missionary work, as our surest protection from that tide of secularism which creeps in upon our churches through the deadening influence of perfunctoriness among the clergy, and worldliness among the laity; through luxury; through the imperfect and one-sided charters of our parishes, and through that fear of men and their methods in church life, which holds many a church in bondage. The tendency of a strong world upon a weakening church is continually to lower the standard and adapt the church to the world. The missionary spirit is always the divine corrective against a worldly compromise.—Churchman.

Lemperance.

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

PROHIBITION.

The assertion continues to be made by a certain class of politicians, that "prohibition does not prohibit;" that more liquor will be sold contrary to law under a prohibitory statute than is now sold under the license \$243.50 system, &c. And all this in the face of the All expenses are paid to date, excepting | repeated testimony to the contrary by those 10 00 for the July edition, and \$16 50 of unpaid who have, by actual experiment with prohisubscriptions are due. The regular monthly bition, proven that it does lessen the sale of circulation is now 1,127, and the subscription list is steadily though slowly growing, and the paper is gaining friends.

distribution is now 1,127, and the subscription list is steadily though slowly growing, and the paper is gaining friends.

distribution is now 1,127, and the subscription lintoxicants. Here is a little testimony to the same effect from the opposite side of the paper is gaining friends.

The Annual Report of the Trus
Nebraska Liberator question. The Annual Report of the Trus- Nebraska Liberator.

The Treasurer was requested and author- tees of the Brewers' National Asiociation, time and expense to be reported to the Board. urges all brewers to join the Association, The Prudential Committee reported that giving as a reason therefor, "only by union by the authority of the Board they had voted | can we resist the encroachments of narrowan appropriation at the rate of \$25 a year to minded fanaticism, and raise our business to aid the Bear Fork Church, W. Va., provided | a high position among the needful industries

More to the point, if possible, is the following, from a brewer in Winfield, Kan.: "I have invested over \$10,000 in my brewery, and I do not believe I could get \$500 for it now, on account of the prohibition laws. logicl Class, had been employed to perform I have \$10,000 worth of beer in my vaults, missionary work in the Western Association and am not allowed to sell a drop. My barley and malt cost me ninety-five cents a bushel, but I can not get fifty cents for it now. You have no idea how our people are The interest of a new field in Macon coun- upset by the new law." With such testiuniversal testimony of temperance people wherever the prohibition plan has had anyopposition to it are more desirous of preserving or promoting party lines and interests, than they are to see the cause of temperance belief that party lines will be broken up, and new issues made, before much is ever accomplished, and that this re-forming of parties is not far distant.

"OH, MY POOR BOY!"

There are persons who find amusement in the misery and madness of the intemperate; and there are temperance speakers who evoke mirth by picturing scenes which cause only misery. But those who have experienced the terrible evils of intemperance find little amusement in such exhibitions. Said one woman, into whose family this curse had entered, "When I hear temperance lec-drunk, it makes me mad! It is no laughing matter to have a man come home drunk!

There are some women—God pity them! -who have known what it is to see for the In order to secure even the first-fruits of first time a husband or a son drunk! Who political emolument, a mode of procedure can tell the anguish of those through whose diametrically opposite to that which obtains souls the sword has thus been thrust!

may count themselves happy. About the year 1863, says J. F. Sanderson, I saw a scene I shall never forget. I was walking down the main street of Nashua, N. H., and came in sight of Jim Bright's saloon, a horrible place, from which honest and sober people turned aside with disgust and dismay. As I drew near, the door opened, and I saw them lead out a boy of fourteen or fifteen years, who was drunk, sick, and helpless. Being unable to walk, he sat down upon the sidewalk, the picture of wretchedness and distress. A number of persons stood around him, laughing at his pitiable condition, and cracking their cus-

tomary bar room jokes. As I drew nearer, saw a well-dressed, bright, intelligentlooking lady walking up the street. She came along, apparently happy and unconcerned, until she was opposite the saloon, when she cast a glance at the helpless reature on the sidewalk, and exclaimed, in tones that I shall never forget: "Oh, my poor boy!"

It seemed as if a life-time of agony was condensed into that one exclamation, which marked a revelation of such sorrow as she had never known before.

She could not leave him in his misery and disgrace. Some of the by standers helped him up, and the poor mother led away her drunken boy.

There are places all about us where mere boys are poisoned, debauched, and ruined by the accursed cup. Shall this curse consume forever? Shall mothers rear children to be devoured by this dragon? Or shall men and women who fear God and love righteousness rouse themselves from their slumbers, and seek to banish this dire and bitter evil from the homes and haunts of men?—The

A SCHOOL OF PERJURY.

The saloon of this country is primarily a school of perjury. From the very day it is opened it makes liars of men. You may say this is a strong charge. Indict a saloon-man in this town for the violation of law. Your detectives tell you that he has persistently violated it. Bring him into court and put him on trial; subpæna from their houses in this city twenty-five men, young and old, who have patronized him. They come into court; you reach out the Bible; they will swear on God's Holy Word to tell the truth. the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. Let them take the stand, and try to prove by them facts which you know to be facts. Nineteen out of twenty-five will swear to a lie to defend the man who sold them liquor.

Such a man willfully perjures his soul, degrades his manhood, dishonors his citizenship to defend the man who, when he has got his last dollar and made him a drunkard. will kick him into the street and call him a drunken dead-beat. Have you tried to enforce the law against saloons? If so, you know this to be true.

They, everywhere, try to corrupt judges,

Educatio

"Wisdom is the principal the wisdom; and with all thy getti

COLLEGE DISCIPI

One of the problems which has required much which, in some cases, is still tion, is the question of doubtedly that plan which appeal to the manhood of the make them in some way th good order, will solve the plan proposed will be follow by every one who has the su heart. Amherst has set on of which the Independent sp "Amherst makes another

in college discipline in the tion of a 'college senate.' proposed by President Seely but it did not meet the appr dents till the opening of the the year just ended, when al but the senior voted to acce tion, and elected their repre non-concurrence of the seni prevent the carrying out of the senate has just organize vear's freshman class elects tive, the senate will have it ten members-four seniors two sophomores, and one fr dent Seelye is chairman of will refer to it—though reta to veto—all questions relative pline and welfare of the col heretofore been brought bef The object of this innovation students more than ever sel put upon them something bility for the good order an college at large which has 1 wholly on their instructors periment, and will be watch by many.'

A NEW METHOD IN

Under this head, Prof. T the New York State Norm School, Potsdam, N. Y., w tian Union, from which we lowing:

There has been a growing educators in this country method of teaching Latin a ficial and unsatisfactory. been made at Summer sch the methods, but those sch a short time, and are comp ners, but of those who have commencing with the gran there a single teacher has the traditional method, b

no concert of action, and t lack of helps in the right of Last Summer when a va our faculty, the local board S. Shumway, A. M. (An understanding that he wo method in teaching Latin

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artificial and unnatural. 3. The next class, of ab ginners), of from sixteen gan by committing to chapter of Cæsar. Gres both classes upon absolut fect familiarity with the t

mitted, thus training the 4. In both classes, by f of the text, by constant q the ear is trained to a nic pronunciation, accent, m 5. In both classes gree blackboard, the students

write, thus compelling th with the eye and the car: 6. Questions based upo mitting of answers in the are put to the student.

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Ifully perjures his soul, deood, dishonors his citizena man who, when he has and made him a drunkard, o the street and call him a at. Have you tried to en-inst saloons? If so, you

try to corrupt judges, to defeat the ends of at an honest, fair, and full alaw. - John B. Finch, in

Education.

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

COLLEGE DISCIPLINE.

One of the problems of college work which has required much thought, and which, in some cases, is still far from solution, is the question of discipline. Undoubtedly that plan which shall ultimately appeal to the manhood of the students, and make them in some way the conservers of good order, will solve the question. Every plan proposed will be followed with interest by every one who has the subject at all at heart. Amherst has set on foot a scheme, of, which the Independent speaks as follows:

"Amherst makes another new departure in college discipline in the recent organization of a 'college senate.' The scheme was proposed by President Seelye two years ago; but it did not meet the approval of the students till the opening of the last term of the year just ended, when all of the classes but the senior voted to accept the proposition, and elected their representatives. The non-concurrence of the senior class did not prevent the carrying out of the scheme, and the senate has just organized. When next year's freshman class elects its representa tive, the senate will have its full quota of ten members-four seniors, three juniors, two sophomores, and one freshman. President Seelye is chairman of the board, and to veto—all questions relating to the disci- languages, it nevertheless clings to whatever pline and welfare of the college, which have is good in the old way. The grammar and heretofore been brought before the faculty. The object of this innovation is to make the | called upon to do her royal work, and no atstudents more than ever self-governing, and put upon them something of the responsibility for the good order and welfare of the hands of competent teachers may be used to college at large which has previously rested wholly on their instructors. It is an experiment, and will be watched with interest

A NEW METHOD IN LATIN.

the New York State Normal and Training School, Potsdam, N. Y., writes to the Christian Union, from which we extract the following:

There has been a growing feeling among method of teaching Latin and Greek is artificial and unsatisfactory. Some efforts have been made at Summer schools to improve the methods, but those schools continue but a short time, and are composed not of begin- | a monthly journal in Latin, and "colloners, but of those who have studied Latin by commencing with the grammar. Here and there a single teacher has broken away from the traditional method, but there has been no concert of action, and there has been a lack of helps in the right direction.

Last Summer when a vacancy occurred in our faculty, the local board elected Prof. E. S. Shumway, A. M. (Amherst), with the understanding that he would employ a new method in teaching Latin and Greek. His work has assumed such shape that I am safe in calling attention to its salient features.

1. With his class of about thirty beginners of from ten to fourteen years of age he employs the objective method, making constant appeal to the eye. By the use of maps, charts, pictures, and familiar objects, the liveliest interest in the work of the class-room is maintained.

2. The child learns to associate the Latin word directly with the object. This is the natural method of learning a language. The symbol and the thing symbolized go together. The thought and its expression are learned at the same time. Words and ideas are inseparable. Ordinarily they are separated by the English expression. First the idea, then the English term, then the Latin; which is artificial and unnatural.

3. The next class, of about thirty (also beginners), of from sixteen to twenty-five, began by committing to memory the first chapter of Cæsar. Great stress is laid in both classes upon absolute accuracy and perfect familiarity with the text of what is committed, thus training the memory.

4. In both classes, by frequent repetition of the text, by constant question and answer, the ear is trained to a nice discrimination in pronunciation, accent, melody, and rhythm. 5. In both classes great use is made of the

blackboard, the students being required to write, thus compelling the hand to do service with the eye and the ear.

6. Questions based upon the text, and ad mitting of answers in the words of the text, are put to the student from the very first. This necessitates the closest attention on the part of all. The student must grasp the Latin question. He must think in Latin. He must feel idiomatic differences. This, long continued, leads him deep into the very spirit of the ancient Roman, and prepares as no other process can to read Latin literature

7. The practice of replying to the questions, orally and in writing, of converting who received that degree in 1843. prose into poetry, the oblique into the direct discussion, and vice versa, leads to a knowledge of composition, practical skill in the use of the language, and a keen appreciation of the beauty and strength of classic litera

Use renders grammatical forms familiar to B. Colgate, a library building to cost \$120.the student, so that error offends as though | 000, will be begun at once. A chemical than of worldly conquest. Being of such a the student, so that error office postal notes in sion. he was a native. Changes in inflection and laboratory, to cost \$80,000, is provided for character, it seems not inappropriate that it at any money-order office postal notes in sion.

order are observed as they occur, and by the process of induction the laws of change are reached. The student is taught to syste matize and tabulate these changes, and construct his own declensions and conjugations.

9. The student is exercised in reading easy passages at sight, the difficult portions being at first omitted. This gives confidence and keeps up the interest, and by necessitating careful attention to the root form and the inflectional endings fixes these in the mind, and greatly facilitates progress in reading.

10. Students are encouraged to put Latin questions to the teacher, and the older students put questions to each other in class, all mistakes being at once corrected either by the pupils or the teacher. Those who show the greatest aptitude are called on to conduct the recitation, so as to acquire skill and con-

Our purpose is to form a training class from April 15th to June 26th, ten weeks, for those who may wish to avail themselves of the opportunity of studying the principles of this method. They will be illustrated by actual class work.

11. The older classes study the grammar very systematically and thoroughly, devoting special and prolonged attention to the various cases and their significance, the ablative absolute, the subjunctive mood, and other peculiarities of the language.

12. New words, as they occur, are explained in Latin by their derivation, syno nyms, opposites, or their meaning is made presidents of colleges or theological semi lustration. A slavish dependence upon the sors, and forty have become missionaries. dictionary is thus avoided.

It will thus be seen that the method is electic; aiming to introduce the objective, conversational, inductive elements, and thus the dictionary are not cast out, memory is tempt is made to teach a language in ten weeks. The system is flexible, and in the advantage in classes of all grades of advance-

Our purpose is threefold: first, to give to those of our students who go to college such a preparation as will enable them to enter the best colleges unconditioned, and to prosecute their linguistic studies in college with Under this head, Prof. T. J. Morgan, of lease and satisfaction. Many of our graduates are called upon to teach Latin and Greek. We aim to give them such a drill as will enable them to give elementary instruction

> Another and broader purpose is to encourage the adoption of this method in other institutions. A Latin chain has been formed, sole condition of membership is a fee of two dollars. To each member is sent "Latine," quenda," or lesson papers.

> This movement has received the indorsement of Gen. John Eaton, President M. B. Anderson, Dr. W. T. Harris, Prof. Harkness, and many other eminent educators. The plan has awakened a widespread interest.

THE BONES OF A MASTODON.

Workmen who are digging gravel from a pit in the town of Manlius, eight miles east of Syracuse, N. Y., for the West Shore railroad, have discovered the remains of an extinct animal. A huge molar, weighing about twenty-five pounds, and a piece of tusk, nearly five feet long and eight inches in diameter in the thickest part, has been brought to the city. Other portions of the tusk and part of a shin-bone were found. The remains lay about thirteen feet beneath the surface in a deposit of gravel. Search is being made for the remainder of the skeleton. Professor Boynton, who exposed the Cardiff giant fraud, says that these are the relics of a mastodon, which must have been fully fourteen feet high, and probably weighed a third more than Jumbo. The tusk, he says, must have been at least eleven feet long. The animal lived in the postpliocene period of the tertiary age. Professor Boynton is of the opinion that the remains were washed into the gravel pit where they were found. Professor Brown, instructor in natural history at Syracuse Unitusk, he says, indicates one of the largest skeletons that has ever been exhumed. The tooth and the tusk are in a state of excellent preservation. The tip of the tusk shows the ratural color of the ivory.—Elmira Telegram.

The senior graduates of Harvard College are William Perry, of Exeter, N. H., aged 94, and William R. Sever, of Plymouth, Mass., aged 92, both of whom were graducine is William Perry, who received the degree in 1814; the senior bachelor of laws is Samuel Edmund Sewall, who received the degree in 1820; the senior doctor of divinity is ex-President Mark Hopkins, of Williams College, who received that degree in 1841 the next in seniority being Prof. Edwards Amasa Park, who was so made in 1844. The senior doctor of laws is George Bancroft,

At Madison University (Hamilton, N.Y.) June 21st, there were fifteen graduates from 8. Grammar is learned first by practice. Academy. Through the munificence of J.

CLIPPINGS.

There are in this country 6,239,958 persons who are not able to write, and there are 5,000,000 children who do not attend school. There is room here for much mission work.

There are Indian girls in the Indian Territory University who are studying German French, Latin, and Greek, geology, mora philosophy, political economy, and other branches of the college course.

Nebraska has set aside 2,443,148 acres of

land for public schools. The State University, at Lincoln, has an average attend ance of 300 students. A new school of medicine will be opened in the State next There is every reason to anticipate brighten

days for Columbian University. The new buildings are located in the heart of Wash ington, and the sale of its thirty-four acres of ground will add not less than \$150,000 to its endowment. A young English lady has shown what the

fair sex can accomplish in the severe sciences. She had been refused admittance to a series of lectures by Prof. Huxley on "Biology," but at last gained his consent, and has beat en her 250 male opponents.

Out of the 1,300 graduates of Middlebury College, Vermont, 500 have been, or are, ministers of the gospel under nine ecclesiastical organizations; eighteen have become apparent by paraphrase, explanation, or il- naries; seventy have become college 'profes-

India has 26,000 schools, 80 colleges, and nearly 3,000,000 scholars. While most of these schools are secular, nearly all this education is due wholly or in part to the labor will refer to it—though retaining the power to modernize the teaching of the ancient of missionaries. Joseph Cook, in a recent he does make laws for us, and whether we who are accustomed to smaller wages, \$100 lecture, says that "Christianity, within the lare blessed by keeping them, or cursed by last ten years, has increased 100 per cent. breaking them. But having avowed our that can be read in a minute or two. If the

> leasant reference to the accomplished Presdent of Williams College: "Two gifts to Williams College last week aggregated \$75, 000. Dr. Carter has signalized each year of his presidency by a considerable increase i the endowment of the college, and is work ing with tireless zeal to enlarge its useful ness, strengthen its position, and raise its standards of scholarship. Never, in th history of the college, has it done such good work as it is doing at present; never before has it offered such advantages to students. able to measure both. And then, he will The alumni have always been notably loyal, | find no sufficient ground for a change of the but they have by no means discharged their Sabbath until God who gave the Sabbath, obligations to the institution. A gift of \$500,000 ought to be forthcoming from a body of men who represent a large capital and who owe much to their alma mater. the best possible grace: he has made it worthy of the largest liberality."

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.

I strive with aching heart and head, All the long day and half the night, For paltry recompense of bread. And win it in the world's despite; It gives me life, and little more; Yet why complain? One blessing cheap Is superadded to my store-God giveth his beloved sleep.

And am I one of these? Why not? Our pains and pleasures intertwine-After the fight that must be fought There comes a truce with peace divine. 'Tis wise to struggle and endure! After all sorrow great and deep, The recompense is sweet and sure-God giveth his beloved sleep. -Charles Mackay.

THE TAKING OF JERICHO.

A correspondent asks, "Did the Israelites take Jericho on the Sabbath, the seventh day of the week?" We do not know. If the first circuit about the city was made on the first day of the week, then the taking versity, thinks the bones are those of a of the city was on the seventh; if on some mammoth rather than a mastodon. The other day than the first the work began, it was not completed on the Sabbath. So far as we know, there is nothing to determine on what day of the week it began. But suppose the first circuit was made on the first day of the week, and the city was capcalled its spirit, was different from every ated in 1811. The senior doctor of medi- other act of conquest by the Israelites. The spirit, the secondary or subordinate part thereon. which the Israelites had in it was not for their own personal profiting, but for the service and glory of God. It was the first possession in the land of promise, which, in a peculiar way, was to be given back to the Seminary, and twelve from the Colgate ing of it in the name of the Lord, and by his help, was more an act of solemn worship

should have been the work of their first Sabbath in the land of their promised pos-

WELL ANSWERED.

A sister who lives much among First-day people, and consequently away from Sabbathkeeping privileges, writes some of her experiences among her friends, and asks our opinion on certain points in her letter. We think it best to give the substance of her communication, and add, for ourselves, we think her friend was well answered:

"One of my First-day friends came to see me, a few weeks ago. In the course of con versation she said it seemed to her that the Seventh-day people were boastful and arrogant, assuming that they could interpret the Scriptures better than all the rest of the world. I replied that I thought they were only using the right claimed by all Protestants, to interpret according to their own | Catholic priest sues the estate of his deceased consciences. Then she fell back upon the superior for the recovery of \$16,000 for old question, 'Is it a greater work to create | masses said in his employ. The widow of the world than to redeem it? If not, why will it please the Lord better to have us keep the Sabbath to commemorate the less of his labors, rather than the greater?' Then she quoted her minister, who had recently said, that 'the work of creation was kept before us until a greater work was accomplished, and that now we keep the Sabbath in memory of the finishing of the great plan of salvation.' My reply was that to question God's reasons for making his laws concerning us, was treason to him, would weaken our faith, and lead to the overthrow of his kingdom on | Father Maguire, for whom the work was earth. We have a right to inquire whether | done, ought to pay for it. But to people faith in him as the Ruler, we only may insees fit to reveal it."

We may only add to this satisfactory answer, much less have we any right to ask why something besides obedience to God's little better, and seek to assign reasons of our own for such disloyalty to God. No man can answer the question which is the greater and his own reasons for it, shall as plainly announce his reasons for making the change.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD.

A brother writes to the Outlook as follows:

is it consistent with the idea of religious keep his promise. And certainly he will do be done by? You would think it wrong | better for them. and selfish for others to force you to observe Tuesday or Thursday or any other day in a | man at college. One day, in talking upon certain religious manner, simply because religious matters, we asked him when he they happened to believe it should be so ob- became a Christian. His reply was: Ever served. The law should protect the Chris- since I can remember I have loved God, and tian in the observance of his day, and the loved the Lord Jesus Christ." Jew in the observance of his, and all others in the observance of their days and their religious convictions; but why should it require any certain uniformity? I believe in As they live in this world, and by degrees the observance of the Sabbath; but I do learn how to live and act, so by degrees they not believe it right or Christian to be compelled to observe it by force. We should protect the observance of the Sabbath just as we protect the observance of the Fourth of July, or any other day which any number of people wish to observe; but I can not see how we can justly go any further than that without violating the Golden Rule. It seems un-American and unjust. I receive your paper regularly, and would be glad to have you show me, if you can, how this violation of the equal and co-ordinate rights of others is consistent with the common principles of justice. I am, truly,

A. J. BELKNAP. LA HARPE, Ill., July 14, 1883.

If the writer will read again the utterances of the Outlook, he will see that our platform is this: God's law the only rule for tured on the Sabbath; what then? It will | Sabbath observance; the only source of Sabbe remembered that the taking of Jericho, bath existence. Civil law has no province both in its method and in what may be in matters of religion except to protect conscience. Sunday liquor laws, and laws against rioting, to be enforced as on other method of the taking of the city was not ac- holidays. We ask no help, and expect no cording to man's wisdom or plans. It was permanent good, in true Sabbath reform purely and simply miraculous; it was the from any civil law. Our platform rests on Lord's doings and not man's. As to its God's law and his Word; we stand or fall EDITOR OUTLOOK.

CHANGES IN POSTAL RATES.

On and after Oct. 1, 1883, letter postage will be two cents for each half-ounce or frac-Lord. Under the general law of the first- tional part thereof between all points in the the college, eleven from the Theological fruits, it was his and not theirs. The tak- United States: The rate will then be the changes have been made in rates on other classes of matter.

On and after July 1, 1883, you can obtain

sums of \$5 and under, by paying a fee of three cents. These postal notes will be made payable to bearer without corresponding advice. They will be payable at any moneyorder office within three months of the date of issue. After the lapse of that time the holder can obtain the par value only by applying to the Post-Office Department at

On and after July 1, 1883, you can obtain a postal money order for as large a sum as \$100. The previous limit was \$40. The fees on and after that date for orders will be as follows: Not exceeding \$10, 8 cents; from \$10 to \$15, 10 cents; from \$15 to \$30, 15 cents; from \$30 to \$40, 20 cents; from \$40 to \$50, 25 cents; from \$50 to \$60, 30 cents; from \$60 to \$70, 35 cents; from \$70 to \$80, 40 cents; from \$80 to \$100, 45 cents.

\$16,000 FOR MASSES.

The New York World reports a case in the city of Brooklyn in which an assistant Peter O'Hara had bequeathed to Father Maguire a large sum of money. Father Kenney, the deceased pastor's assistant, claims that \$16,000 of the bequeathed sum was intended to pay for 160 masses for the soul of Peter O'Hara, and that he, and not Father Maguire, has read the masses. He accordingly sues for his pay. And if he is entitled to so much pay, he ought to sue for it, if he can not get it otherwise. If the reading of masses for the dead is a legitimate and proper branch of business, then priests of the Irish Catholic Church are paid The Christian Union has the following | quire what he commands, not why, unless he | like that, it is not surprising that the Irish people are oor, and the question is suggested, whether Ireland does not suffer more from its priestcraft than under English oppression. May not the Pope be the oppressor of Ireland instead of England? Another plain commands will not do just as well or a question suggested is, Will the courts of Brooklyn sustain and encourage the superstition of saying masses for the dead, by deciding to grant Father Kenney's suit? Verily, if \$100 can be collected for the reading work, Creation or Redemption, until he is of a mass, it is time for the Protestant world to be reminded of the truth that Luther preached in Reformation days.

CAN A CHILD HAVE FAITH?

Yes, a child can have faith. There is not one of our readers so young as not to be able to believe in the Lord Jesus Christ and be saved.

Every one knows how to believe in a father or mother, in an older brother or sister. In all candor I ask, Is it right, is it Chris- | Children naturally believe. We say to all tian even, to compel others by law, by force, | the boys and girls that God, their heavenly to keep the Sabbath as a holy day when they | Father, asks them to believe him in the do not believe it to be such? Have unbe- same way as they believe their parents. lievers in Christianity no rights which | When they promise anything, no matter Christians are bound to respect? Others what, their children expect them to keep should be prevented by law from disturbing | their promise. So when God promises anyyou in your observance of the Sabbath, but | thing, the smallest child may expect him to

liberty to compel them by force to a religious | it. God never disappoints those who put observance unapproved by their own con- their trust in him. The earlier children can science? Would you not do as you would be taught to remember their Creator, the

We once knew a most excellent young

So it will be seen that children from their earliest years may be Christians. They can have all the faith that is required of them. come to know more about religious matters. At first their faith may be small, but, like the mustard seed, it will grow and expand until it fills all their life.—Parish Visitor.

THE GRAY HEAD BY THE HEARTH.

A letter to one of her friends from a lady. who spent some time among the peasants of the Tyrol, says: "The morning after our arrival we were awakened by the sound of a violin and flutes under the window, and, hurrying down, found the little house adorned as for a feast—garlands over the door and wreathing a high chair which was set in state.

"The table was already covered with gifts, brought by the young people whose music we had heard. The whole neighborhood were kinsfolk, and these gifts came from uncles and cousins in every far-off degree. They were very simple, for the donors are poorknitted gloves, a shawl, baskets of flowers, jars of fruit, loaves of bread; but upon all some little message of love was pinned. "'Is there a bride in the house?' I asked

of my landlord. "Ach, nein!' he said. We do not make

such a pother about our young people. It is the grandmother's birthday.'

"The grandmother in her spectacles, white apron, and high velvet cap, was a heroine all day, sitting in state to receive visits, and dealing out slices from a sweet loaf to each who came. I could not but remember certain grandmothers at home, just as much loved as she, probably, but whose dull, sad lives were never brightened by any such gust of pleasure as this; and I thought we could learn much from these poor mountaineers."

Ten drunkards are made by the saloons for every wreck hauled ashore by moral suaAlfred Centre, N. Y., Fifth-day, August 2, 1883.

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

If on our daily course our mind Be set to hallow all we find, New treasures still of countless price God will provide for sacrifice: Old friends, old scenes will holier be, As more of heaven in each we see, Some softening gleam of love and prayer Shall dawn on every cross and care.

WE publish this week, on our first page, an interesting article on the Mormon ques-

tion, from the Morning Star. SUMMER Schools are growing in popular

favor. An institution in which mountain air, or sea bathing and some kind of literary entertainment are happily combined, recreation and profit are secured at the same time. The American Institute of Philosophy holds a six days session at Atlantic Highlands, beginning to-day (Aug. 2d). Many wise things, no doubt, will be spoken.

THE Liquor Dealers' Association in Ohio has called a meeting at Toledo for August 9th, to organize for an aggressive political signs that the temperance question is becoming a live political issue. Now why does not some far-seeing politician request the Ohio liquor men to fight this battle out on moral grounds, and keep it out of politics.

THE opening ceremonies of the Great Southern Exposition will have taken place will be surpassed by nothing of the kind ever held in this country except the Great Centennial. The people of Louisville take great and just pride in the part they have taken in making preparations for it. We wish it

of three cents. This will be a great convenience to all who wish to send small sums through the mails. It will also be a great convenience to us. A few of these notes at this office would be very acceptable just now. Indeed, we could stand a good many of them.

THE Treasurer of the American Sabbath Tract Society, J. Frank Hubbard, Plainfield, N. J., desires to close his Annual Report with the first of September next. All persons, societies, or churches, having money in their possession designed for the Tract Society, and which they wish to have acknowledged in the forthcoming Annual Report, should see to it, that it is forwarded before the end of August. The receipts of this Society for the past few months have been generous indeed, and there is reason to believe that the report of funds in September next will show the largest income, for general purposes, the Society has ever received. Let not so comfortable a hope be disappointed.

tapsco Bay, near Baltimore, last week, caused who might otherwise have been spared to and appropriately enough the man who has the death of over sixty persons. The verdict | many years of useful life and service on earth, | been so potent in enslaving the minds of so in the case was that the authorities of the is hurried into an untimely grave. Then we many by "his specious pen and brilliant pier did not use proper care and precaution indulge in intemperate habits in eating, and to prevent the occurrence. This may be strictly true, but did it never occur to people put our whole system into a non-resistant takes up in detail Ingersoll's article in the little less of that disposition which seeks its disease which might otherwise be easily ward- The same number contained Judge Black's own pleasure and comfort at the expense of ed off. We need not specify; each reader reply. As a defense of Christianity, Father others, would add greatly to the safety of all | will think and apply for himself, and, possiconcerned? It is a shame to our American | bly, for his neighbor too. manners, that otherwise polite and obliging people must, on such occasions, be beaten back with clubs, in order to prevent accidents, which often result in a frightful loss of human life.

lication of expressions of pleasure and approval which come from our many frien is. rich, or even to gain a competence, in all the words that are so wont to convulse his un- thement where there were but ten or twelve Perhaps we may be pardoned in making a struggle of life with its individualizing phast thinking audiences with laughter are made a year ago. Of these new families eight are quotation or two now. The first is from a es and tendencies, there is constant danger to shrivel into meaningless assumptions and Sabbath-keepers, and there are two others frequent and valued contributor to our col- that we grow narrow and selfish, whereas we transparent falsehoods. The pity which one expecting to make homes with us. These umns: "I thank you most cordially for your should be getting out of self, into broader usually has for the vanquished is turned to are all heartily welcomed by our society. earnest labor, and for the many good sympathies, larger charities, and a more com- contempt that he who boasts so conceitedly They are mostly from the churches of Dodge thoughts I find in the RECORDER, which show prehensive, Christlike manhood. If the of honest infidelity, liberty, and justice, and Centre and Trenton, Minn. Two families the Editor's care for the pleasure and in- cry of distress from any part of the world inveighs so piously against hypocrisy, should have moved from us to Nebraska, and per-

saying, "I hope and pray much good may one, our brother's keeper, affording us an the miserable errors of this prince of sophists. spare no reasonable effort to make the RE-CORDER a source of pleasure and profit to all its readers.

sent a more hopeful view of the situation. If | the best lesson of all. not, we who are more highly favored should stand ready to send aid in the time of need.

-Since the above was in type we have received a communication from Bro. Crandall which will be found in another column.

STORMS AND PESTILENCE.

It would not be a difficult task to fill long columns with detailed accounts of storms, and floods, and threatened famines, and actcampaign. This is another one of the many | ual pestilences which are visiting the earth. That cyclones and floods and thunder storms have been unusually frequent and unusually severe in our own country this year, none can doubt, while, probably, the cholera plague in Egypt has not been so severe in many years, not only sweeping away whole villages of people, but threatening to break all the usual barriers and go about its deadly before this paper reaches the majority of its work in other countries. The ravages of readers. Judging from the preparation the yellow fever in years past, in our Southwhich has been made for it, this exposition ern States, have been too great not to cause a feeling of dread at the first mention of it again. What the purposes of Divine Providence are in these visitations we do not pretend to know. To suppose that they are sent as punishment for the wickedness of the people, individual or national, special or general, would be to suppose either that hu-WE call attention to "Changes in Postal man sinfulness is quite unevenly distributed, Rates" published in another column, espe- or that God's judgments are visited upon cially to that part of the article relating to men rather indiscriminately. We are inpostal notes and money orders. It will be clined to think our brethren in the regions of seen that at all money-order post-offices "post- the cyclones will object to the former conal notes" of \$5 and under can be had for a fee clusion, and we are sure that every devout soul who believes the "Judge of all the earth" will do right, will object to the latter inference. We can go no further, then, than to say that, for some good reason hidden from the understanding of men, God sends these calamities, or what we call such, upon the earth. Are there no lessons to be learned concerning them or from them? 1. From the prevalence of dangerous dis-

eases we ought to learn the duty of temperance and diligent care for our persons and homes. The scourge arising from diseases like the cholera, the yellow fever, &c., may not always be the result of bad sanitary conditions in home or city, but that such conditions do aggravate the difficulty is proven conclusively by the history of almost every season and in every place where such plagues have exisited. The moral is close at hand. But the principle is capable of a much wider application. In a thousand homes in our land, where the terrible pestilential diseases bert, of Waterloo, N. Y. Waterloo is a never come, unsanitary conditions are al- place memorable in the subversion of despotlowed to exist which aggravate other and less THE falling of a pier at Tivoli, on Pa- frightful diseases, until many a loved one, slavery so galling as the slavery of unbelief;" drinking, and sleeping, and working, which state, rendering ourselves an easy prey to

2. Such calamities, falling upon others, and from which we are exempt, ought to spirit of the great champion of infidelity. It teach us the lessons of our universal brotherhood, and open our hearts, and if need be and sarcastic humor, and is undoubtedly the our pockets and our storehouses, in a generous charity toward those less fortunate than misrepresentations yet published. When Fa- has forty-five names this Summer term WE have never before indulged in the pub- ourselves. In the intensity of our applica tion to our own business, in our haste to be light of truth and reason, his great swelling are certainly thirty-eight families in the set-

come from it. I think the RECORDER is a opportunity to help a brother man, and grand good paper. I am very much inter- awakening in us a disposition to render that ested and helped by it, and am anxious to help, we shall have gathered good from it,

3. If we were to draw a third lesson from this subject it would be that our strongest ties to this life and its possessions, are like the cords of the spider's web. We build houses LETTERS from private sources bring news | and barns, and cities, and call them permathat our people in the North Loup Valley, nent possessions, and in a moment, with the he can't." It is not strange that Ingersoll Friday evening prayer-meetings are prewhich has done great damage to crops and to wreck and ruin. Or perchance he leaves profitable business of pleading the cause of buildings. Fortunately, no lives were lost. the houses standing, and with the pestilence But quite unfortunately, the new church, sends their inhabitants in a ghastly march which was well along in the process of erec- to the grave. If this reflection shall help us tion, at the village of North Loup, was com- to realize that our best, most real and most pletely demolished. This, with the damage permanent possessions are not of earth, and is fast vanishing away in the light of truth done to crops, is a heavy blow to our people. | incite us to greater diligence in laying up | It is to be hoped that later advices will pre- treasures in heaven, we shall have learned

Communications.

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

A SEVERE STORM AT NORTH LOUP, NEB.

Sabbath-day, July 21st, was very warm. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon, clouds began to gather in the northwest, and, after the rain began to fall within sight, the clouds separated, a part going into the northeast, the others bearing around toward the southwest. After a time, these two clouds began to draw together, and when they united, nearly overhead, the rain and hail came down boards all on; but when the storm had announced that the Elder would make some other buildings in town were unroofed, a sented to Mr. and Mrs. Crandall the table is that it may be the means of uniting the destroyed; a new house nearly completed, in-Mira Valley, and a shanty two miles southin the shanty was quite badly injured. The ess of the evening, to which ample justice loss to our people on the church will be about was done by the one hundred and six guests. two hundred dollars, but our losses in crops | Mr. Crandall and wife wish to express thanks are badly damaged, being nearly all shelled their company and their kind tokens of reoff the straw by the hail. Wheat, too, is damaged considerably, though not as much as the oats. Corn looks bad, but, I think, the loss on the crop will be slight.

The next morning after the storm, the work of clearing away preparatory to rebuildas before the storm. Now if the brethren and sisters are willing to conform to the teachings of Paul when he says, "Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfill the law of Christ," there is abundant opportunity, and that, too, where great good will come of it, I believe. The people here are courageous, energetic, and self-denying, and I believe they will succeed. We have great reason to be thankful that we escaped so well.

"NOTES ON INGERSOLL."

The above is the title of a little book pub-

G. J. C.

lished by the "Buffalo Catholic Publication Company," and written by Rev. L. A. Lamrhetoric" has at last suffered a fearful rout Lambert's work is complete and eminently satisfactory to both Catholic and Protestant; at the same time it shows up the unworthy is a marvel of close reasoning, sharp criticism best expose of the Ingersollian sophistries and

Whether the weapon is cold, clear, incisive always does. logic, or keen, pointed, sarcastic wit, he is contribute a little towards its usefulness." whatever God's design may have been in and neat, his passes never fail to "draw pastor, one who could and would act as a blood;" so that when Father Lambert leaves | watchful shepherd. For a few weeks we the great American champion of infidelity he presents a sorry appearance indeed.

He says in conclusion, "Of course we do not expect him to reply to us, and for several publishers of immoral literature, and the notorious "Star Route" thieves. He has found his true level here, and the glamour and sense. The book is well calculated to counteract the malign influence of Ingersoll's work, and ought to have an immense circulation especially among those who are wavering or doubting in the faith of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. A. H. B.

Home Aews.

New York. ALMOND.

A barn belonging to Joseph Stillman, just in the southern edge of this town, was struck by lightning, and burned to the ground, last Friday night, also a barn at the head of Karr Valley, on the same night.

WEST GENESEE.

On the evening of July 26th, one hundred and six guests assembled at the house of Mr. Joel Crandall and wife to celebrate the twenwith great force, accompanied by a fearful tieth anniversary of their wedded life. The wind. The frame to our new church was up, evening passed quickly, with music and visexcept a portion of the tower, the sheathing iting intermingled, when Mr. John Smith passed over, it was all blown down. Two remarks. In a few words the speaker prenew barn three miles southwest was entirely full of presents which had been brought by their many friends. Congratulations were next in order, and then followed a sumptueast, were blown down. One woman living ous repast, furnished by the host and hostwill be much greater. Oats in some places to their many friends for the pleasure of

The people are cordial and seem anxious but not so as to prevent a fair congregation that the church shall be strengthened. The assembling for worship at the usual hour. congregation last Sabbath numbered fifty, But the clouds thickened, and the darkness and still more have promised to come. Here increased until reading had to be suspended ing the church began, and by the end of this is a large field for Christian labor. But in the service. Then came the wind and where are they to get a pastor? is the ques- torrents of rain. The storm was short but tion often asked me. There are faithful severe. The passenger train on our railroad ones in the caurch ready to sustain the hands | was blown from the track, twenty one miles of a pastor.

Elim Spinger came near death's door last week. His team ran away, and threw him | trucks on top. About twenty passengers upon the ground, breaking three ribs and his collar bone. He is slowly recovering.

Rhode Island. ROCKVILLE.

Among the improvements here of late we notice quite a large and attractive addition to the residence of Eld. Irish. The inside appearance of our meeting house has been greatly improved by the laying of new carpets upon the floor of the vestibule and upon the aisles of the audience-room, a contribu-

tion from the Ladies' Benevolent Society.

During the pastor's absence, now nearly two months, the Sabbath-evening meetings have been led by different members of the Church. They have been quite interesting and generally well attended, notwithstanding the warm weather. Eld. Irish will probably preach to us until Eld. Babcock's return, the last of August.

Our Sabbath-school continues its sessions during the warm weather with nearly the osual average attendance.

Wisconsin.

CARTWRIGHT. The little village known as Cartwright is growing in buildings and population. Some idea of its growth in these respects may be ther Lambert holds him up to view in the fierce against eighteen for last Summer, and there struction of the reader." The second is from shall cause us for a moment to reflect that himself display such a wicked disregard for haps others may become dissatisfied and try tion for publication, adds a private note, in some sense, and often in more senses than hands of a master, can be made to overcome serving the First-day now reside here, which a Christian on his own account.

makes some society prejudice, as it nearly

Our Church does not claim to be in a pros. been favored with the presence and services of Bro. Eugene Socwell, of Milton. He will remain with us during the college vacation. We generally have good attendance at Sabcious in their spiritual interest to those who

The spirit of Sunday legislation has broken out severely; some of our First-day citizens claiming to be much disturbed by the runthat has so long invested his life and sayings | ning of the mill on Sunday, although they knew that such would be the case when moving here; and so the first blow at religious liberty in Wisconsin has been struck here at Cartwright. D. J. Cartwright with his partner in business (Matthew Cummings) received, this week, a notice from the District Attorney, of which I will send a copy:

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., July 16, 1883. Messrs. Cartwright & Cummings:

Gentlemen,-I have been waited upon by citizens of Cartwright, who have made complaints that you run your mills and business on Sundays to the great scandal and annoyance of all the citizens, mostly.

I have the greatest respect for the social and religious opinions of mankind, but there seems to be no other or middle course for me to pursue when such complaint is made, that the State law is being infracted and violated, but to notify you that if you continue, and the citizens insist upon it, I will be obliged, painful as it may be to me, to Sincerely yours, prosecute.

W. T. Boland, District Attorney. This is, no doubt, the work of spite and revenge. The leader of it is sustained by some outsiders and a very few citizens, who are prejudiced against the Sabbath and some who observe that day. This may cause dis-Sabbath-keepers in closer unity of love and fellowship. May we not have the sustaining sympathy and prayers of all lovers of truth and religious freedom?

MRS. B. H. STILLMAN. Minnesota. DODGE CENTRE.

A severe storm-of wind and rain passed here on Sabbath-day, July 21, 1883. It had I am well pleased with my field of labor. been dull with light rain in the morning, west of us, and landed thirty feet away, the coaches all striking bottom side up with were more or less injured, two died in the afternoon, and the conductor is regarded as fatally injured. The wind did not take on that tunnel shape peculiar to cyclones, but spread over a wider extent of country, dropping down in its fury here and there along its pathway, and demolishing buildings, some completely, while others were simply unroofed. Orchards and other crops were badly damaged. The hardest part of the storm

passed to the north of us. A village of some four hundred inhabitants, twenty-two miles northeast, was struck, and only two houses are left to mark its whereabouts. Many of its inhabitants were killed or badly wounded.

We were remarkably preserved, with but slight damage to our town, for which we are grateful to God, who holds the winds in his

We are now in the hurry of the haying season. We have a very large and heavy crop of hay which is being gathered in good condition. The fore part of the season was wet and backward, but of late the weather is good. Oats have rusted some, but wheat looks well; corn fair. Harvest will be late this year, but we are looking hopefully for a better crop than we have had for several

Minnesota is a "big place," and it has a rich harvest which will soon be ready for the sickle, but as we look out over the fields we find the harvest of souls already ripe; truly "the harvest is great but the laborers are few;" let us pray "the Lord of the harvest, that he will send forth laborers into his har-

In Mr. Spurgeon's inextaustible fund of illustrative stories is one of a man who used to say to his wife, "Mary, go to church and pray for us both." But the man struction of the reader." The second is from shall cause us for a moment to reflect that a young man who, in sending a communication others have some claim upon us, that we are truth. Every page shows how truth, in the some other locality. Several families obtained by his mind that it was time for him to become

Condensed A

At the close of the first week of the telegraph operators, the paratively little change. Adv 28th, say: Both sides, it seem pared themselves for a long and gle. To-day finds the Western. pany, according to the statemen cials, in better position than since the strike. They report a and business up to time. The as emphatic in their statement is the same old game of bluff th heen at ever since the strike There was a decided falling of ness of the Produce Exchange a call this morning. There was orders, and the business done wholly local, the Western Un about one-fifth of the regular that was subject to delay. The and Ohio office might as we closed as it received no business A terrible accident occurred

Watertown and Ogdensburg Carlton, west of Rochester, N Seventeen persons were killed wounded. The train was fill ists, and was running rapidly town of Carlton, at which pla stop, when it collided with a fr had been started by the win along the switch until it reac track. The scene in the darki ble. There was wind and rain. engine was totally wrecked, ar sons were killed outright and the ruins.

The examiners in the chief have reversed their decision the priority of invention to T ison for the incandescent cond tric lamps, formed of carbo William E. Sawyer and Alvin ed the claim. The examiners ton find no sufficient evidence Sawyer and Mann ever conceiv to successful practice paper ca

The internal revenue collecfiscal year is \$144,553,000; \$146,523,000 for the previo cost of collection was \$5,120 heads the list with \$25,977,00 returned \$17,967,000, Ohio Kentucky \$15,387,000. The estimates a reduction of \$43, enue the carrent year under of the act of March 3d.

It is now asserted that Mr. negotiating for the control of Valley railway. The main id transfer of the property to the tem, and thus bring about a tion of anthracite coal tonna York Central for westward sl

The new tariff law is found The cash balances in the tree up to expectation, and there to suppose that the result fo be of the same gratifying ch for the few weeks the new la operation.

The Saloon Keepers' As Louis, Mo., have adopted a gard to the Sunday law, ar loons open. They will also who take a different course.

It is understood that the Kendall, of Providence, R. quest of \$600,000 for a pub

Foreign.

An earthquake of unus curred near Naples, Italy, F Shocks began at half past jority of the upper classes

Nearly all houses in the tois estimated that a thousand killed and eight hundred i ber of steamers are carryin Naples. The impression disaster is indescribable. with wounded are const Naples, from the scene of t hospitals are already filled. Col. Badens made a sor

from Hanoi with five hundi seven cannon, and killed the enemy. The French The military attache of the at Berlin has given Challe most pacific assurance regi of China in the Tonquin object of China in manin Tonquin frontier was to repel demonstrations by the

The British authori against the return to Eng leged pauper emigrants, friends in this country wh take care of them. The n vestigated.

The deaths from cholen 28th, were 332 in Cairo, 1 rage, 84 Mehalla, 81 Shibi Ghizah, 22 Mitigame, 14.4 the provinces.

Alderman Farley, of will institute an action bank, for swearing of against Farley. The least

It is reported that Germ conclude a treaty admitta triple alliance, but preshould the porte appeal to

The quantity of logs co the principal stres past season were 445,000 cludes a number cut in l of Sunday legislation has broken some of our First-day citizens emuch disturbed by the runill on Sunday, although they h would be the case when moving the first blow at religious liberty has been struck here at Cart-J. Cartwright with his partner Matthew Cummings) received, notice from the District Attor-I will send a copy:

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BOLAND, District Attorney. doubt, the work of spite and e leader of it is sustained by s and a very few citizens, who I against the Sabbath and some

hat day. This may cause disnsiness matters, but our prayer be the means of uniting the ers in closer unity of love and May we not have the sustaining prayers of all lovers of truth reedom?

MRS. B. H. STILLMAN.

Minnesota.

DODGE CENTRE.

orm of wind and rain passed th-day, July 21, 1883. It had h light rain in the morning, to prevent a fair congregation r worship at the usual hour. thickened, and the darkness I reading had to be suspended Then came the wind and in. The storm was short but passenger train on our railroad m the track, twenty one miles d landed thirty feet away, the

triking bottom side up with About twenty passengers ess injured, two died in the the conductor is regarded as The wind did not take on

tape peculiar to cyclones, but wider extent of country, dropits fury here and there along d demolishing buildings, some file others were simply unirds and other crops were bad-The hardest part of the storm orth of us.

some four hundred inhabito miles northeast, was struck. houses are left to mark its Many of its inhabitants were wounded.

parkably preserved, with but to our town, for which we are who holds the winds in his H. B. L.

n the hurry of the haying ve a very large and heavy crop being gathered in good cone part of the season was wet but of late the weather is we rusted some. but wheat Sair. Harvest will be late

eare looking hopefully for a we have had for several

a "big place," and it has a ich will soon be ready for the e look out over the fields we great but the laborers are the Lord of the harvest, I forth laborers into his har-

con's inex: austible fund of ice is one of a man who wife, "Mary, go to church both." But the man He awoke and made up was time for him to is own account.

Condensed Aews.

At the close of the first week of the strike of the telegraph operators, there was comparatively little change. Advices to July 28th, say: Both sides, it seems, have prepared themselves for a long and bitter struggle. To-day finds the Western Union Company, according to the statements of its officials, in better position than at any time since the strike. They report all wires clear and business up to time. The strikers are as emphatic in their statements, and say it is the same old game of bluff that they have been at ever since the strike commenced. There was a decided falling off in the business of the Produce Exchange at the opening call this morning. There was no outside orders, and the business done was almost wholly local, the Western Union handled about one-fifth of the regular business, and that was subject to delay. The Baltimore and Ohio office might as well have been closed as it received no business.

A terrible accident occurred on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg railroad, at Carlton, west of Rochester, N. Y., July 27. Seventeen persons were killed and fourteen wounded. The train was filled with tourists, and was running rapidly through the town of Carlton, at which place it did not stop, when it collided with a freight car that been started by the wind and blown along the switch until it reached the main track. The scene in the darkness was terrible. There was wind and rain. The second engine was totally wrecked, and many persons were killed outright and buried under

The examiners in the chief patent office have reversed their decision and awarded the priority of invention to Thomas A. Edison for the incandescent conductor for electric lamps, formed of carbonized paper. ed the claim. The examiners in Washington find no sufficient evidence to show that Sawyer and Mann ever conceived of reducing to successful practice paper earbon.

fiscal year is \$144,553,000; compared with \$146,523,000 for the previous year. The cost of collection was \$5,120,000. Illinois heads the list with \$25,977,000, New York to build a second canal across the Isthmus of returned \$17,967,000, Ohio \$15,704,000, Kentucky \$15,387,000. The commissioner do not appear to have interposed any serious estimates a reduction of \$43,000,000 in rev- objection to this proposition, which emanates enue the current year under the operation from English sources, and M. de Lesseps is of the act of March 3d.

Valley railway. The main idea is to make a | be commenced at once. transfer of the property to the Reading sys tem, and thus bring about a large contribution of anthracite coal tonnage to the New York Central for westward shipment.

The new tariff law is found to work well. The cash balances in the treasury are fully up to expectation, and there is every reason to suppose that the result for the year will be of the same gratifying character as that for the few weeks the new law has been in operation.

The Saloon Keepers' Association of St. Louis, Mo., have adopted a resolution in regard to the Sunday law, and will keep sawho take a different course.

It is understood that the late Henry L. Kendall, of Providence, R. I., made a bequest of \$600,000 for a public library.

Foreign.

An earthquake of unusual severity occurred near Naples, Italy, Friday, July 27th. pruning-knife; but, if it were wise and glo-Shocks began at half past nine. The ma- ried in its fruitfulness, it would acknowljority of the upper classes were at a theater. | edge that if the vine dresser had cut it less, Nearly all houses in the town collapsed. It he would have withheld a good thing. I is estimated that a thousand persons were the corn-field were sensitive and could speak, killed and eight hundred injured. A num- it would not, if wise, ask to be spared the ber of steamers are carrying the injured to plunging plow and the torturing harrow. Naples. The impression produced by the This is our culture time, in view of the disaster is indescribable. Steamers loaded great harvest. That is best which promotes with wounded are constantly arriving at the fruitfulness in which God delights, and Naples, from the scene of the calamity. The which will be our true glory by his grace. hospitals are already filled.

from Hanoi with five hundred men, captured | by the present. We are pilgrims, and must seven cannon, and killed one thousand of estimate circumstances in view of their inthe enemy. The French lost eleven men. | fluence, not so much in making us comfortrepel demonstrations by the black flag.

The British authorities remonstrate against the return to England of their alfriends in this country who had promised to But a toilsome ascent leads on to a wide and glorious vestigated.

The deaths from cholera, Saturday, July 28th, were 332 in Cairo, 17 Zifteh, 17 Barrage, 84 Mehalla, 81 Shibin, 46 Tautah, 51 Ghizah, 22 Mitigame, 14 Zeagzig, and 199 in the provinces.

Alderman Farley, of Toronto, Canada, will institute an action against the Federal bank, for swearing out an information against Farley. The latter claims \$100,000 damages.

It is reported that Germany has refused to conclude a treaty admitting Turkey to the triple alliance, but promised assistance, should the porte appeal for aid for protec-

The quantity of logs cut and floated down | you a church certificate?" tne principal streams of new Dianswick the our, yes, replied the young man, hension of truth, whether through reading might be there. cludes a number cut in Maine.

to support Italy's demand for full payment | sent that to some Christian church. I am | ed is so pondered as to become part and parof claims of Italian subjects. It is expected an old sailor, and I have been up and down cel of the man's inner nature; just as food year will close Sept. 1, 1883. All contributions, that the Sultan will vield.

Twelve bishops, including Cardinal Me-Cabe and Archbishop Croke, were absent from the meeting of the catholic hierrachy at Dublin, July 6th.

At Toronto, Canada, Archbishop Lynch has issued a pastoral, demanding the payment of Peter's pence in the See under his

In an explosion in a mine at Caltariseteta in Sicily, thirty-five miners out of seventy were killed.

A NEW SUEZ CANAL.

Manufacturer and Builder the following interesting statements concerning the Suez

of the fact that the Suez Canai has proved a it has, in the short period of its existence, were not wanting those who, when this im- drawn sigh, he asked, "Mamma, is there portant engineering work was about to be anything I can do?" undertaken, predicted its financial failure, 1882 to 7,000,000.

seriously proposed and earnestly advocated | Baptist. Suez. The shareholders of the present canal reported as having declared the new project It is now asserted that Mr. Vanderbilt is to be not only practicable but desirable, and egotiating for the control of the Lehigh to have expressed the opinion that it should

"These facts tell the story of the success of the Suez Canal more eloquently than pen can record. So astonishing, indeed, is the growth of the world's commerce, that it is safe to predict that the second canal across Suez, which will become an imperative necessity within the next few years, will prove as successful financially as the first."

GOD KNOWS WHAT IS BEST.

Things are not what they seem. God alone perceives their true value and lasting results. He is infinitely wise, and can not loons open. They will also expel members err; infinitely strong, and can not fail; in finitely kind, and can not neglect. He will keep back nothing that is good, however we may deprecate it; nor give us what would injure, though we beg for it with outstretched arms.

If the vine were sensitive and could speak it might utter a cry at the stroke of the Christians must not judge of things as men Col. Badens made a sortie on the 19th do whose possessions and hopes are limited sharper crags.

"The easy path of the lowland hath little of grand

take care of them. The matter will be in- Peopled and warm is the valley, lonely and chill the But the peak that is nearer the storm-cloud is nearer the stars of light."

> THE Christian Standard relates the following little story, which points its own moral, and is worthy to be often repeated:

-Newman Hall.

An old sea captain was riding in a railway carriage, and a young man sat by his side. He said, "Young man, where are going?" "I am going to the city to live."

"Have you letters of introduction?" "Yes," said the young man, and he pulled some of them out. "Well," said the old sea captain, "have

in the world; and it is my rule, as soon as I | becomes of advantage to us when it is not | therefore, that are to appear in his next Annual Reget into port to fasten my ship fore and aft only taken into the body but assimilated to port, must be sent to Geo. B. Utter, Treasurer, Westto the wharf, although it may cost a little it, and mixed with its substance. A man erly, R. I., before that date. We trust that the wharfage, rather than have my ship out in may run through a picture-gallery so as to friends of missions, churches and individuals, will the stream, floating hither and thither with see every painting it contains, and to derive both generously and promptly bear this in mind. the tide."

Life for some people is one perpetual "don't." Our sympathies were recently en-listed for Freddie, a little fellow of five, who had been kept within doors during a long storm. His mother, a gentle woman, sat quietly sewing, as she chatted with a friend. Don't do that, Freddie," she said, as the The Christi in Union quotes from the child's whip handle beat a little tattoo on the carpet. A block castle rose, and fell with a crash. "Don't make a noise, Freddie." The boy turned to the window, the restless fingers making vague pictures on the damp pane. "Don't mark the fact that the Suez Canai has proved a the window, Freddie," interposed the mothvastly greater success, in a financial sense, er; and "Don't go into the hall," she added, than its projectors ever dreamed of; and that as he opened the door to escape. The what the artist means it should be. And I "don'ts" continued at brief intervals. At not only revolutionized the commercial rela- length the small one, seating himself with a | be, because I feel yearnings and longings tions of Europe with the East, but has also pathetically resigned air, remained perfectly within myself to be infinitely better, infinitely originated important political changes. There still for about a minute. Then, with a long- holier and purer than I am now. And so it

prophets of evil were, the results of the op- than to create an atmosphere of blame it shall appear what you shall be; for you erations of the canal may tell. The original about him. He will grow unhappy and dis canal, which in 1880 had reached the high that he never quite pleases you. Wise comat present, owing to the narrowness of the ing a fierce, direct war of extermination. shall be greatly increased .- Spurgeon. passage and other difficulties, all traffic is The result of such training may not be soon suspended during the night lest vessels apparent, but in the end you child's cha ac-The internal revenue collected for the past | should run aground and cause a blockade, | ter will be broader and stronger. Wait for which might prove serious in causing delays. | the moral nature to grow, and be patient, as "In view of these facts it has been lately God is patient with his children. -- Vermont

HOW TO GATHER A CONGREGATION.

question, how to get people out to church depth never uncovered by the sea, it opens services! Various expedients may be tried, its shell, loses the water within, and perishand some may be found helpful, a chorus es. But oysters taken from the same depth, Review of the New York market for butter, cheese, choir, short sermons on questions of the if kept in reservoirs where they are occasionday, and then anything—but sermons. A ly left uncovered for a short time, learn to hand organ and a monkey would draw one keep their shells closed, and then live for a night, at least. It is not the size of the much longer time when taken out of the congregation, though that determines the water. This fact is also stated by Bingley, worth of a man's ministry. There may be and is now turned to practical account in the a big field stuffed with milk weed, but most so-called "oyster schools" of France. The people would exchange it for less than a hill distance from the coast to Paris being too of potatoes. It is what you raise, first of great for the newly-dredged oysters to travel all, not how much you raise, that gives value without opening their shells, they are first to your crops. And that a man may attract | taught in the schools to bear a longer and the very best kind of congregation, let him longer exposure to the air without gaping, give himself to his people. Let there be a and when their education in this respect Let a man give himself to his people, and his people will give themselves to him. They may not come in shoals to his net, but the best fish will come. And they will stay; they will not go away in shoals. Such efforts, steadily maintained, will show permanent results. The members of the choir may quarrel, and the hand organ get out of tune, but a soul on fire with love for Christ and love for souls will attract people out of the chilly atmosphere of sin, as the warm home fire, seen through the uncurtained window, draws shivering, bare-footed boys standing on the wintry pavement. In the church, as on the farm, what we put into it will determine what we shall take out of it. Scant seed makes stingy crops. - Baptist Weekly.

EXPERIMENTAL KNOWLEDGE.

There is danger in the indiscriminate, and too common, lauding of knowledge obtained through experience, over knowledge obtained from other sources. A young man might be named who, although not a student of med- for July is before us, and is an unusually interesting at Berlin has given Challamel Lacour the Nobler aims involve severer toil, fiercer conmost pacific assurance regarding the action mices, costner sacrifice. If we seek a notice from personal experience what are the effects country, "Village Defenses," "Ancient Mexican of China in the Tonquin matter. The sole goal, let us not envy others their smoother from personal experience what are the effects country, "Village Defenses," "Ancient Mexican of China in the Tonquin matter. object of China in massing troops on the path. If we would win a richer prize, we of those poisons; and it is to be feared that Civilization," and "The Religion of the Omahas Tonquin frontier was to be in readiness to must fight a sterner battle. If we would this is but an illustration of what is conattain a loftier height, we must clamber up stantly being done in the moral sphere. It ought to be impressed on the minds of all young people, that there are things which it young people, that there are things which it is not desirable to know, and that to know them by experience is a cause for shame. The shame the distribution of the child states, there is nothing that for extent, variety, beauty, grandeur and sublimity, compares with Watkins Glen, at the head waters of Seneca Lake; and as it is remarkably them by experience is a cause for shame. When one's experience leads him to look with equaninity or with approval on that it has become, including the Glen Mountain House from which before he rightly shrank with disgust, it is a sufficient sign that his experience has been unhealthy and improper. The look of amazement, or of horror, on the face of a "green" youth, on the first revelation to him of some too common phase of iniquity, is as honorable to him as the knowing wink of another who has grown callous by the experience of iniquity, is disgraceful to its giver. "Experience teaches fools;" and in some things it is only fools who will be willing to learn by experience. _Sunday School Times.

MEDITATION.

"Oh, yes," replied the young man; "I really profitable to us. In the mere appre-"Yes," said the seu captain, "I want to or hearing, there is little or no profit. The CARRSVILLE, Ky., July 20, 1883.

The Italian squdron has arrived at Tangier. | see that. As soon as you reach the city pre- | profit begins when that which is apprehendfrom the sight a certain amount of pleasure; but he alone profits by such an exhibition who pauses and studies each worthy work of art, and gathers ideas from it which enrich the Pacific Garden Mission Rooms, corner of Van his mind, or learns lessons from it which Buren St. and 4th Avenue, every Sabbath afternoon; refine his taste, or which may guide his own at 2 o'clock. Preaching at 3 o'clock. All Sabbathefforts after excellence in art. "It is the keepers in the city, over the Sabbath, are cordially settling of milk," says an old writer, "that invited to attend. makes it turn to cream, and it is the settling of truth in the mind that makes it turn to spiritual nutriment."—W. L. Alexander.

OUR FUTURE CONDITION.

not be the end of God's design. When I see a block of marble half chiseled, with just perhaps a hand peeping out from the rock. E. Jordan, Geo. W. Hills. no man can make me believe that that is know I am not what God would have me to is with you; you are not what God means you to be; you have only just begun to be There is no surer way to check confidential | what he wants you to be. He will go on or at least that it would never prove remun- intercourse between parent and child, and to with his chisel of affliction, using wisdom erative. How completely at fault these retard the development of his best faculties, and the graving-tool together, till by and by shall be like him, and you shall see him as £20 shares of the company are now worth couraged, if not disobedient and reckless. he is. Oh, what comfort this is for our £90, and the last dividend declared was at | Far better let some childish wrong doings | faith, that from the fact that our vitality the rate of 20 per cent. The traffic of the pass unreproved, than to make your boy feel and the fact that God is at work with us, it is clear and true and certain that our latter figure of 4,500,000 tons, was augmented in mendation will not foster vanity or self-con- end shall be increased. I do not think that sciousness. A loving word, an appreciative any man yet has ever got an idea of what a "Already the traffic has become so enor- smile, any sympathetic recognition of real man is to be. We are only the chalk crayon, mous that it threatens within a few years, at effort, is generally more helpful than many rough drawings of men, yet when we come William E. Sawyer and Alvin Mann contest- the present rate of increase, to exceed the reproofs for failures. Check evil propensi- to be filled up in eternity, we shall be marcarrying capacity of the canal. Indeed, even | ties by developing good ones, rather by wag- | velous pictures, and our latter end indeed

OYSTER SCHOOLS.

It is common to quote the oyster as the owest example of stupidity, or absence of anything mental; and as it is a headless creature, the accusation might not seem wholly unfounded. Yet the ovster is not such a fool but that it can learn by experience; for Dic-How many ministers are vexed by that quemase asserts that, if it be taken from a Mrs. Fanny M. Greenman, East Hebron, Pa., gift of patience, of hard work in the study, is completed, they are sent on their jourof pastoral visitation, of soul-seeking prayer. | ney to the metropolis, where they arrive with closed shells and in a healthy condition.

: Magazines.

DIO LEWIS'S MONTHLY, Vol. I, No. 1. This is the beginning of what promises to be a valuable magazine. The sayings of Dr. Lewis on the subject of preserving and promoting health nave long since become familiar to the American people. He says by way of introduction to the magazine, "The cloud overhanging this wonderful land is the doubtful health of its people. With good digestion and good nerves we can more than realize the world's brightest hopes. The aim of this magazine is to popularize Sanitary Science." If the succeeding numbers shall prove as interesting as this first one, we think this aim will be realized. The magazine contains 116 pages, neatly printed on heavy paper in type which can be read by all. We should like its make up better if instead of "Dio Lewis's Monthly" at the head of every page, there were at the head of every alternate page, the running title of the article on the page. Published by Clarke Brothers, 68 and 69 Bible House, New York. \$2 50 per year.

THE American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal son & Morse, Chicago, Ill. \$3 per year.

In all the Glen scenery of the United States, there easy of access both by railway and steamboat routes, connected with it, and conducted by the owner and proprietor-A. J. Michener of Philadelphia-one of the most popular Summer Resorts in the whole

BURDICK HISTORY.—Charles D., Burdick, of Emporia, Kan., would like to get the name, post office address, and genealogy of every Burdick in America. Address as above.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Notice.—If any of the brethren anywhere in the denomination are going to attend the Southern Exhibition at Louisville, Ky., between the middle of August and the middle of September, I wish they would drop me a card, as I shall go on a mission Meditation on divine things makes them | tour to upper Kentucky, and would be glad to meet some of our brethren that I have never seen who C. W. THRELKELD.

THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MISSIONARY SO-CIETY.—The Treasurer's account for the current

A. E. MAIN, Corresponding Sccretary.

CHICAGO MISSION.—Mission Bible-school at

LETTERS.

Mrs. L. J. Briggs, J. P. Lundquist, Mrs. Mary Langworthy, H. S. Burdick, A. B. Prentice 2, G. W. Stillman, W. F. Place, J. B. Clarke 2, T. A. Jones, T. G. Crandall, Ella F. Swinney, Mrs. G. W. We are quite certain that what we are can Vandenburg, A. E. Main 2. Mrs. Marcus G. Godfrey 2, C. H. Greenman, W. A. Coalson, G. Velthuysen, E. Lua Babcock, Geo. K. Chapin, Warren Randolph, F. M. Greenman, S. R. Wheeler, C. V. Hibbard, F. H. Williams, V. A. Willard, Mrs. M.

RECEIPTS.

Pays to Vol. No.

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

	* 100		
Laura Potter, Alfred.	\$2 00	39	52
T G Crandall Little Genesee,	2 00	39	52
T. G. Crandall, Little Genesee, H. S. Burdick, Wirt Centre.	2 00	40	7
Mrs. M. E. Jordan, Bolivar,	~ 2.50	39	
Calista Barber. Almond,	3.00		30
Thomas P. Simon, Bridgewater,	1 50		52
Joseph H. Burdick, Brookfield,	-2.00		52
Joseph S. Crumb, "		. 39	52
Samuel Jordan.	2 00		52
Mrs. A. L. Saunders, "	2 00	39	52
Dr. A. C. Rogers.	2 00		
F. H. Williams, Buffalo,	2.00	40	13
W. A. Babcock, Adams,	2 00	39	52
Mrs. Amos Williams, Adams Centre,	2 00	40	11
A. G. Green,	2 00	39	52
W. D. Green,	2 0		52
J. H. Kenyon,	. 2 0	39	52
O. S. Potter,	2 0		26
J. R. Green.	2 0		2
Alex. Campbell,	2.0		52
Judith Clark,	2 0		26
Mrs Lucy Wright, "	20		52
D E Cibbs			52
B. F. Gibbs,	$\begin{array}{c} 2 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \end{array}$	0 39	52
O. D. Green,	2 0	0 39	52
M. D. Titsworth, Ephraim Emerson, East Hebron, P.	a. 20	0 39	
Mrs. L. J. Briggs, New Richmond,	Wis2 0	0 40	
Mrs. L. J. Briggs, New Richmond,	nn 1 0	0 40	
Mary Langworthy, Dodge Centre, Mi V. C. Bond,	1 (0 40	
V. U. Bolla,	$\bar{2}$	0 40	
G. K. Chapin, Winthrop,	2 0		
W. A. Coalson, Christine, Cal.,		10	
FOR LESSON LEAVE			
Man Banny M Graanman East He	bron.	۲a	50

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

etc., for the week ending July 28th, reported for the RECORDER, by David W. Lewis & Co., Pro-Street, New York. Marking plates furnished

BUTTER.—Receipts for the week were 40,513 packages; exports 9,387. With lighter arrivals and prices ruling steady and reasonable there was fair business, and the daily receipts were about all taken for the first time this season. Exporters took freely and prices ruled in their favor. There were selections of finest State creamery to home trade at 22½ @ 28c., good ones 21@22c. Sweet creams had a peddling trade at 20 @ 21c. Half firkin tubs State dairy make sold quick at 20 @-21c. Firkins had less inquiry, with sales at 20 @ 22c. Very little Welsh arriving. The heaviest part of the week's business, however, was in good to find Western creameries for export at 18 @ 20c. and fine June make factory butter at 131 @

14½c. We quote: Fancy. 17@18 Sour cream creamery.. -@28 20@21 Sweet ... $-\overset{\smile}{@}21$ 20@21 Imitation cream'y, fresh —@18 16@17 Factory butter, fresh.... —@14 13@134 CHEESE.—Receipts for the week were 87,852 boxes; exports, 90,416 boxes. The market has ruled

all taken and a firmer feeling. We quote: Faulty. Factory..... 10@104 Skimmed -@ 8

steady at last week's prices, and closes with stock

Eggs.—Receipts for the week were 6,224 bble. and 3,928 cases. Strictly fresh eggs were in light supply and quick taken at an advance of 2c per dozen over last week. We quote:

Finest and Freshest. Fresher. Fresh. 22@224 BEANS.-Marrows were in good demand for export, and prices advanced 20 @ 25c. per bush. Medi-

ums were quiet. We quote: Marrows, per bushel, 62 lbs......\$2 45 @\$2 55 Mediums DRIED FRUITS are nominal. We quote:

Evaporated apples, ring cut, choice......121@18 Peeled peeches, evaporated......18 @20 peaches, "
choice to fancy. 9 @12
common to good. 7 @ 9 Unpeeled peaches, Blackberries..... - @ 843 Plums......10 @12;

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, BRANS, ETC. HOJE Exclusively and Entirely on Commission ORBID. 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 Agenta, make no purchases whatever references. our own account, and solicit consignments of intraquality property.

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

MILTON COLLEGE. which he does Two Departments: Preparatory and Chiegiste. Three Courses of Study: Classical Scienced, 2001 applied, and thu.

Expenses from \$120 to \$200 per year of dool.

Fall Term opens Aug. 29th; Winter Term opens 165, 1883; Spring Term opens March 26, 1884 tonk
mencement exercises, June 25, 1884

Selected Miscellany.

THE RAINY DAY.

We dream of bright to-morrows Without the gloom of sorrows To shade the golden ray. We sing: Let life be merry! It is a narrow ferry— What of the rainy day?

Now, when the sun is shining, Tis wise to be divining The best and safest wav-To shelter find, when weather Brings fire and flood together Upon a rainy day.

The blue sky we live under May tremble with the thunder When clouds are thick and gray; Then how shall we, affrighted, Unsheltered, and benighted, Endure the rainy day?

The ship may drag its anchor, A thief may rob the banker, And vigor fly away-But he of wise discerning Will save, from what he's earning, Aid for the rainy day.

Now heedlessly we dash on, Victims of pride and passion, In currents vain and gay; For which there no defense is When we should save expenses To meet the rainy day.

Who practice self-denial, Will stand the test of trial, If "luck" should turn away. True to himself and neighbor, And unashamed of labor, He dreads no rainy day.

-Geo. W. Bungay

WHERE THE PEARLS COME FROM.

"Papa! How was it—how was it that you | to their shells, which in four or five years knew just what I wanted for a birthday

"It certainly does seem rather strange, Kittie, that I should have hit upon the right thing. If I had been acquainted with you, and had heard you often expressing your ad- of the pearl-bearing oyster. As it can not miration of pearls, or even if I had asked expel these, they must in time become coated your mother, and she had happened to men- in the same way; and when this is achieved, tion that a pair of pearl earrings would and the little idols become part of the shell, surely suit your taste, perhaps I could ac- the oyster is removed from his home and the count for the selection; but as it is, why, I

"Oh, papa, you should not laugh at me. found, papa?" It was foolish to ask such a question, I know, for I have always admired pearls so much. the greatest pearl-fishing station of the world. But I could not help it; these are so perfect ly beautiful. Look! Look! now that I hold | is on the east, as well as those from the them up that way toward the light. There southern side of Hindostan, on the west, is something so delicate, so exquisitely ten- gather there in great numbers at certain der in the lustre of a fine pearl, that I never | seasons of the year for the pearl fishery, some tire of them. There is no other stone that also coming from greater distances, and with prayed God to have mercy on me, a sinner, near Cincinnati, was fond of relating this seems to me so elegant, not even a diamond." them come many traders, even from distant and it made me feel better."

"You are right in your admiration of the regions, for the purchase of the pearls. beauty; you are wrong in likening them to precious stones. There is not the slightest similarity in them, though worn alike for Ceylon side, and thought possibly the man their elegant effect in jewelry. The diamonds, was coming to board us. But when he was rubies, etc., are crystals. Pearls are something entirely different. "Now where do stopped, lowered an anchor, and I saw from you suppose they are found?"

"I am sure I do not know, papa. They for pearl oysters. It is very seldom the na get them somewhere, in some mines, I sup-"Shall I tell you where and how I got

those in your hand?" "Oh, yes; they will be worth so much

more to me if there is a story of your own adventures with them.' "There is a story with them. Kittie, and

a sad one, and I will tell it to you presently; but before doing so, it is well that you should learn what pearls really are, and never again call them precious stones. Hand me that winkle shell, Kittie. Do you recollect where we found it and how it looked?"

"Yes; it was in Peconic Bay, creeping on draw up the stone again ready for use. Feel the bottom, and when I reached my hand down into the water and picked it up, I found it filled with a squirming mass of flesh, which you said was the animal which built rations. When we had passed about half the shell. He was slimy and disagreeable." | the distance toward him, he made his descent. I saw him take hold of the weight-

"Slimy enough he was, I admit, and I am glad that you mentioned the fact, for rope, loose the knot which held it, so as to thereby hang the pearls."

"What, papa, pearls! Like these in my earrings?"

"Not exactly, my child, because this poor his head burst from the water with a cry winkle never could make such beauties as such as I hope I never may hear again. these which are shining here so charmingly. but he could make pearls beyond question, me of his danger; he was attacked by a shark. only they would be of his own grade, and no I called to my crew and they sprang to their higher. Now let us see how it is done. oars with all the vigor of men who knew Look at the winkle shell; is it alike on the that a life was at stake. I headed the boat straight between the shark and the man,

"No, sir; the outside is coarse and rough, hoping that our approach might prevent the but the inside is so smooth and polished that attack, but the beast was too fierce and too you might almost call it elegant." hungry to be driven off. As the bow of the

"It would have been right, Kittie, to boat passed the Indian, he made a spring omit the 'almost,' though you are speaking for it, and the bowman caught him by the slime which you call 'disagreeable.' All sea

tions? But they are all on the outside. I the oysters, and searched them carefully. Put away the gospel, and man dies in despair, gold. This done, the farmer wrote a receipt

"That would be a wise conclusion, Kit- other in size, color and lustre. I knew well tie, if the winkle had no mind of his own; the Tamil words he used; they mean 'My a poor sort of mind perhaps you may call it, | darling child, and I thought that he had perbut he cares for his own comfort. These haps come out on this dangerous excursion wrinkles show, as you suppose, the lines of alone to secure a present for her. When I deposit, and there might very naturally be returned home and found I had a darling as many within as without, but they would child of my own, I determined that those cause him trouble from their roughness, and | two Tamil pearls should be, if she lived, her so he varnishes over the inside constantly birthday present for her tenth year, and that with the same material, and makes it com- I would tell her their sad story." fortable for himself, and beautiful for you. Have I made it plain to you?" "I think I understand, papa."

and as this mostly is crowded out and dis-

appears during the growth, shells are car-

bonate of lime. Now, we will go one step

further. Kittie. Suppose the animal, wheth-

er it was a winkle, or an oyster, or a clam-

any kind of shell-fish, in fact-should roll

up a little ball of the slime in some part of

his body, and let it harden (which he could

easily do), he would have a small speck there

of the same substance as his shell. I don't

believe it would feel very comfortable to him,

and I think he would put more of the same

slime or animal matter around it, so as to

smooth it and coat it over, just as he smooths

and polishes the inside of his shell, and by-

and by, after a long time, he would have

"Oh, papa, I see it all. He has made a

pearl, he has made a pearl. How strange!

"Yes, and what is still more wonderful,

the Chinese and Japanese have even suc-

ceeded in forcing the poor oysters to make

pearls when they would not otherwise do so,

by putting bits of glass and other things in-

become covered with this wounderful de-

posit. In Japan they produce 'miracles' in

"They introduce sundry little flat, stamped

"But where were my beautiful earrings

"They came from the Gulf of Manaar,

The natives from the coast of Ceylon, which

"My ship was lying becalmed one day,

when we saw a boat coming out from the

within about a cable's-length of the ship, he

his preparations that he was about to dive

breath long enough to go to the bottom,

gather what oysters he is able, and return.

The men in the boat are ready to help each

diver when he rises exhausted from his long

retention of his breath; and if he is pursued

by a shark, they draw him into the boat with

"This man, however, was without help.

With my glass I watched him lower his

stone so as to adjust the rope the right

length, fasten it to the side of the boat, and

ing curious to watch his proceedings, I or-

dered a boat to be lowered, and started from

the ship just as he had completed his prepa-

let it fall, and then he disappeared like a

flash. My men were pulling moderately,

and we were within about thirty yards, when

"It needed no second thought to assure

boat they are able to assist one another.

copper Joss figures to the interior shell

there a smooth round little mass-"

How beautiful!"

the same way.

miracle is proclaimed."

"Oh, papa! papa! how can I ever thank you enough for them! I shall never forget the poor Tamil girl to whom they seem to "We will call the slime 'animal matter,' belong."—Harper's Young People.

DIALOGUE WITH A NEGRO.

A correspondent of the New York Observer writing from Athens, Ga., supplies the following:

While sitting alone in my office, Peter Smith (a negro) called on an errand, and I asked him if he would answer a few questions, and let me take down the answers. He consented, and the following conversation took place:

"What is your name?" "Peter Smith."

"Where do you reside?"

"At Athens, Georgia."

"How long have you been a member of Christ and his church?"

"Forty years."

"Do you mean to say just forty years, or forty years more or less?" "Oh, no, I only mean I have been a mem-

ber forty years, it may be longer." "What do you feel to be your duty as a member of Christ?" "To try and serve him, and to inquire

how to serve him. This I have done forty years, and have never tired." "What is your hope and trust?" "My trust is in God's grace, he having

sent his only begotten Son to die that I might live.' "What is your first duty?"

"To serve God."

"What duty do you owe to man?" "To do unto others as I would have them do unto me."

"Can you read?" "No, sir."

"How did you learn these duties?" "My heart, filled with his love, teaches

me that these things are right and just." "How was this made manifest to you, by a revival meeting or what?"

"Oh, no, I felt a heavy load of sin, and I

"Did you have any more need for prayer "Oh, yes, sir, I had to pray for enlight-

enment, for God's gift to make known to me his ways, and to fill my heart with his love, that my life might be full of joy."

"To know the Lord; every new thing I

tives do this alone, as several being in the know of him gives me more joy." "Uncle Peter, wont you offer up a prayer?"

"In the diving the man must hold his "Yes, sir." "Almighty everlasting God, our heavenly Father, who is the author of faith, ruler and supporter of heaven and the earth, the giver of all good and perfect gifts—the judge of nailing. all men, Holy, Holy, Lord God of the Sabbath and the earth is full of thy glory. We are the workmanship of thine own hand. We come as poor, penitent souls, just as we are; nothing can we do without assistance from thee, we are poor, unprofitable souls, nothing good to offer unto thee; a weak and | thorough in finish. bruised reed, every moment standing in need, and we ask thee in the name of Jesus to lend | Judge. a helping hand, and grant to us as thou seest we need. Thou knowest our needs, thou knowest our wants, and knowest the secrets of our hearts. Oh, that thou would be pleased to search our hearts as thou didst Jerusalem in the days of old, and would purge them of all wickedness that might be on it." there. Give us a clean heart, oh God, and renew a right spirit, to serve thee in spirit, and in truth, so that our last days may be our best, and heaven be our home when we are done with the world. Amen.

The above are the exact words of Peter Smith, as given to me, nor did I prompt him or question him by explanation. His language is good at all times, and his skin is as black as ebony.

NO GOSPEL-THEN WHAT?

You stand upon that darkest spot in all of only a common winkle. Well, the coarse hand; but before he did I had seen the shark is the dizziest, awfulest gulf the eye of man side and the elegant side he made himself, turn on his back, and I knew what it meant ever looked into. What means it? Have you and he made all from the same material and The white of his under surface glanced in hope in your poor heart as you stand there, at the same time for both parts. The agent | the light, and shot across like a flash directly | shivering, stricken soul? Where do you get it from? Whence comes it to you? Have "The poor fellow's face had lighted when you light there in darkness? Out of what water contains carbonate of lime, being pre- he felt the strong grip of the bowman's hand, cloud or from what sky does it shine? Accisely the same substance as marble or lime- but the next instant that look turned to an tually, my friend, put the Bible where many stone. You can not see it, for it is perfectly expression of despair, and with a scream, this do put it practically, and what light or hope ties had business matters to transact, they dissolved, so that the water may be as transtime of fearful pain, he was torn away, and
parent as the clearest spring water, and yet the water was filled with blood. In a mo

up parent as the clearest spring water, and yet the water was filled with blood. In a mo

up parent as you stand there in that dark, the heavens, and each repeated his obligathe winkle has the power to separate the car-ment two men caught his outstretched hands. drear spot? That pleasant sunlight—bright-tion without mortal compact. Such a thing bonate of lime and absorb it into his body. and fairly hurled him into the boat. But est, sweetest thing in nature—in answer to as breach of contract was rarely met with, He forms the slimy substance which covers one leg was gone; those awful jaws had cut the question, "If a man die, shall he live so highly did the people regard their honor. the outside of his body, and mixes the lime it away as clean as a knife or a cannon shot with it. When he is hatched from the egg, could have taken it.

If there is hope in nature, surely it will be the new mode of doing business they were "His face had lost its agonized look; it found there. What say the green fields to often pained by these innovations. make it larger and larger as long as he lives, was placid and bore no mark of pain. He this question? the ripple of bird-songs? the anecdote is handed down of a farmer who which he does by adding new material all breathed but three times; he spoke—oh, with such tenderness of feeling!—only two words, stretching broadly beneath the eye? What ly wisdom. On returning to his native lime-bearing slime, which hardens as it is applied, and thus the shell grows."

Such tenderness of feeling — only two words, is such tenderness of feeling — only two words, stretching broadly beneath the eye; what is neck was his bag, and in it were four time, or the profound star-depths at night?

Such tenderness of feeling — only two words, stretching broadly beneath the eye; what is such tenderness of feeling — only two words, stretching broadly beneath the eye; what is such tenderness of feeling — only two words, say the deep, calm, blue heavens of the day— parish, he had need of a sum of money, and work which will require washing are Black, Blue, and the world is done to the profound star-depths at night?

This was being to the deep, calm, blue heavens of the day— parish, he had need of a sum of money, and broadly feeling are Black, Blue, and the world is done to the profound star-depths at night?

should think there would be as many within In the very first one, and almost at the very and grimly we bury him out of our sight as and handed it to Mr. Stewart. as without, if the two sides are formed to first moment of my search, I found two a beast—Rev. W. J. stillman. magnificent pearls, a perfect match for each

COULDN'T FIND THE TEXT.

The Examiner's Virginia correspondent relates the following story of John Leland, one of the early Baptist preachers of that "In colonial times Leland was once be-

nighted in a strange part of the country, and asked leave to spend the night at a house on the road. He was hospitably entertained by the good people of the house, who belonged to the Established Church of England, and knew nothing of any ministers copal clergyman. The gentleman and lady of the house were inclined to boast of their uncommon familiarity with the contents of that'll put more faith in a bit of paper than said, 'Mr. Leland, I am so glad you have of God."—Baptist Weekly. come; for we have a child that has not yet been baptized. Won't you baptize him to-morrow morning?' 'Certainly,' said Leland, if the proper arrangements can be made. The genileman of the house then said, 'Mr. Leland, will you not preach for us to-morrow? We can soon notify the neighbors, and get a congregation for you.', Leland consented. The next morning the people assembled, and Leland preached. After the sermon, the bowl of water was brought for the 'baptism.' Leland handed the Bible to the gentleman of the house, and said, 'Please turn to the passage that enjoins the ordinance of baptizing infants. I like to read the authority when I baptize.' The gentleman took the book, and searched for some time, and then returned it, saying, 'I don't see the passage, Mr, Leland; but my wife is more familiar with the Bible than am. Perhaps she can find it.' 'Very well, said the preacher; 'let her find it, while I prepare for the administration of the ordi nance.' The lady searched a good while, but at last said, 'Mr. Leland, I don't see that passage. You had better turn to it yourself.' 'Why, madam,' said Leland, 'I've been looking for that passage for thirty years, and have never seen it yet. I suppose we may as well give up this business.' So he went on his way, leaving his Majesty's subjects still locking for the text, which has not even yet been found."

A THOROUGH JOB.

anecdote. He once had occasion to send to the village for a carpenter, and a sturdy young fellow appeared with his tools.

"I want this fence mended to keep out the cattle. There are some unplaned boards; use them. It is out of sight from the house, so you need not take time to make it "What gives you more joy than anything a neat job. I will only pay you a dollar and a half."

The Judge went to dinner, and coming out, found the man carefully planing each board. Supposing that he was trying to make a costly job of it, he ordered him to nail them on at once, just as they were, and continued his walk. When he returned, the boards were planed and numbered ready for

"I told you this fence was to be covered with vines," he said, angrily; "I do not care how it looks."

"I do," said the carpenter, gruffly, carefully measuring his work. When it was finished, there was no part of the fence as "How much do you charge?" asked the

"A dollar and a half," said the man,

shouldering his tools. The Judge stared. "Why did you spend all that labor on the job, if not for money?"

"For the job, sir." "Nobody would have seen the poor work

"But I should have known it was there. No; I'll take only the dollar and a half."

And he took it and went away. Ten years afterward the Judge had the contract to give for the building of certain magnificent public buildings. There were many applicants among master-builders, but the face of one caught his eye.

"It was my man of the fence," he said; "I knew we would have only good, genuine work from him. I gave him the contract, and it made a rich man of him."

It is a pity boys are not taught in their earliest years that the highest success belongs only to the man, be he a carpenter, farmer, author, or artist, whose work is most sincerely and thoroughly done.

Two centuries ago, in the Highlands of Scotland, to ask for a receipt or promissory

Look here, papa; are these fine wrinkpearl-oysters.

Ah, the world is dumb! Its sounds are empty
chattering or dull, mumbling mockery.

Instruction as genue man of the ship, I opened chattering or dull, mumbling mockery.

Instruction as genue man of the ship, I opened chattering or dull, mumbling mockery.

"What is this. man?" cried Mr. Stewart, eying the slip of paper.

"It is a receipt, sir, binding me to give ve back the gold at the right time," replied

"Binding ye? Weel, my man, if ye canna trust yourself, I'm sure I'll no trust ye. Ye canna have my gold."

And gathering it up he put it back in his desk and turned the key on it.

"But, sir, I might die," replied the canny Scotchman, bringing up an argument in favor of his new wisdom; "and perhaps my sons might refuse it ye; but the bit of paper would compel them.

"Compel them to sustain their dead faexcept those of 'the church.' and hence took need compelling to do right, if this is the ther's honor!" cried the Celt. "They'll road you are leading them. I'll neither trust ye nor them. Ye can gang elsewhere for the Bible. During the evening, the lady in a neighbor's word of honor and his fear

THE SABBATH RECORDER

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Mopular Scien

A SUBTERRANEAN FOREST has discovered in Chazy, Clinton Co., lies about seven feet below the the ground, and many of the tree fine state of preservation.

THE DECAY OF TEETH has been ject of some investigations by Dr upon Prussian soldiers. His are that the teeth decay sooner in sons than in dark, and in tall than the left side sooner than the right er jaw than the upper. The t often affected is the third molar, fourth; the incisors and the canin the lower jaw being last reachd facts are interesting, but it is no tain that they would be found to same order in other walks of life.

A NEW lightning appliance has vented by M. de Khodinsky. He jet of coal-gas and of oxygen on prepared prismatic pencil of magn coal-gas and the oxygen arrive at of combustion by two separate pip in the same tube.

An ingenious mechanical device exhibited in New York, whereby may be separated from sand withou sistance of water. As the med neither intricate nor expensive, are large tracts of territory w abounds, quite remote from any co water supply, the invention prom one of value.

DR. GUIDRAH, of Australia, ha an instrument called the Electro means of which vibrations of ligh as sound, may be transmitted. I tested by many scientific men, nounced a success. It enables o that which is transpiring many tant, in minute detail, as co though observer and observed we proximity.

KEROSENE, showered upon pla penetrating, and destroys inse stages of developments, even to Two parts of kerosene to one of is a proper proportion. If fresh at hand, condensed milk, dilu same strength, may be emplo mixture is successfully used for t sect in the orange groves of F can be, it is thought, employed chinch-bugs. A mixture of three per cent. of kerosene is de bugs, and does no harm to the gr By spraying a few outside rows ripening field of wheat, the who corn can be protected from the se of the destructive chinch-bug. ratus for the cheapest and best of the emulsion is yet to Doubtless a sprinkler drawn by could be made, that, by passing rows of corn, would spray them effectively.

LA NATURE describes the foll ple electrical experiment: "Take a pipe -one of commo

ing one cent and balance it c the edge of a goblet, so that it w freely at the least touch, like the pair of scales. This being done audience: 'Here is a pipe pla edge of a goblet; now the que make it fall without touching. blowing against it, without to glass, without agitating the air and without moving the support

"The problem thus propos solved by means of electricity. let like the one that supports the rub it briskly against your coat to electrify the glass through Having done this, bring the gob about a centimeter of the pipe latter will then be seen to be tracted, and will follow the gl and finally fall from its support

THE special feature of the ne ry at Columbia College_is a p This is the fourth paper dome i They have all been mad by the ers of paper boats in Troy, N. all in this country. The first c at the Troy Polytechnic Institut at West Point, and the third at lege. While that at West Poin est, the Columbia College dome in construction and arrange method used in the manufact paper is kept a secret, the mal private, patented process: 1 made in sections semi-lunes. technically called. There are of these sections. They are he ward the inside at the edges, as ribs of wood. The thickness of only 3 32 of an inch, but it it sheet-iron. On one side of the oblong opening for the telescop this is a shutter (likewise of stiffened with wood lining) around on the outside of the whole dome is so light that t turn it. The inside diameter and the height is eleven feet. the observatory is 100 feet abov

-Paper World.

This done, the farmer wrote a receipt ded it to Mr. Stewart. at is this. man?" cried Mr. Stewart. e slip of paper.

a receipt, sir, binding me to give the gold at the right time," replied

ding ye? Weel, my man, if ye canna urseli, I'm sure I'll no trust ye. Ye ive my gold." athering it up he put it back in his

turned the key on it. sir, I might die," replied the canny an, bringing up an argument in his new wisdom; "and perhaps my ht refuse it ye; but the bit of paper mpel them."

pel them to sustain their dead faonor!" cried the Celt. "They'll ipelling to do right, if this is the are leading them. I'll neither trust hem. Ye can gang elsewhere for out you'll find nane in the parish it more faith in a bit of paper than hbor's word of honor and his fear -Baptist Weekly.

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Popular Science.

A SUBTERRANEAN FOREST has just been discovered in Chazy, Clinton Co., N. Y. It lies about seven feet below the surface of the ground, and many of the trees are in a fine state of preservation.

THE DECAY OF TEETH has been the subject of some investigations by Dr. Franzius upon Prussian soldiers. His conclusions are that the teeth decay sooner in light persons than in dark, and in tall than in short; the left side sooner than the right; the lower jaw than the upper. The tooth most often affected is the third molar, then the fourth; the incisors and the canine teeth of the lower jaw being last reached. These facts are interesting, but it is noways certain that they would be found to follow the same order in other walks of life.

A NEW lightning appliance has been in vented by M. de Khodinsky. He directs a jet of coal-gas and of oxygen on a specially prepared prismatic pencil of magnesia. The coal-gas and the oxygen arrive at the point of combustion by two separate pipes inclosed in the same tube.

An ingenious mechanical device has been exhibited in New York, whereby gold dust may be separated from sand without the assistance of water. As the mechanism is neither intricate nor expensive, and there are large tracts of territory where gold abounds, quite remote from any considerable water supply, the invention promises to be one of value.

DR. GUIDRAH, of Australia, has invented an instrument called the Electroscope, by means of which vibrations of light, as well as sound, may be transmitted. It has been tested by many scientific men, and pronounced a success. It enables one to see that which is transpiring many miles distant, in minute detail, as correctly as though observer and observed were in close proximity.

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By spraying a few outside rows negret and three per cent. The bugs are the control of the ripening field of wheat, the whole area of corn can be protected from the second brood all to no purpose whatever. The messenger said the man wouldn't live till morning, when the fact is he of the destructive chinch-bug. The apparatus for the cheapest and, best application of the emulsion is yet to be devised. would have been all right in an hour or two. But Doubtless a sprinkler drawn by two horses some folks are slow to learn," added the old physicould be made, that, by passing between the rows of corn, would spray them quickly and effectively.

LA NATURE describes the following simple electrical experiment : '

ing one cent—and balance it carefully on the edge of a goblet, so that it will oscillate freely at the least touch, like the beam of a pair of scales. This being done, say to your audience: 'Here is a pipe placed on the edge of a goblet; now the question is to make it fall without touching it, without blowing against it, without touching the glass, without agitating the air with a fan,

let like the one that supports the pipe, and rub it briskly against your coat sleeve, so as to electrify the glass through friction. Having done this, bring the goblet to within about a centimeter of the pipe stem. The latter will then be seen to be strongly attracted, and will follow the glass around, and finally fall from its support.".

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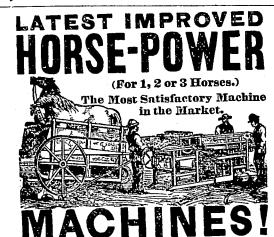
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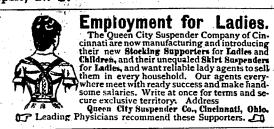
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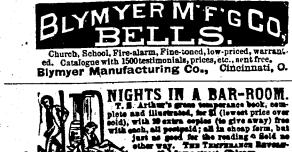
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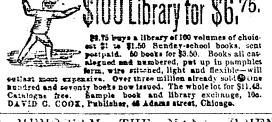
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	.		1	
Leave Dunkirk Little VaLey		1.05 рм 2.52 ''		7.15 AM 8.54 "
Salamanca Carrollton Olean Cuba Wellsville Andover Alfred	8.25 AM 8.35 " 9.00 " 9.25 " 10.24 " 11.04 "	4.06 " 4.33 " 4.58 " 5.50 "	11.20 "	9 25 " 10.00 " 10.31 " 11.25 " 11.48 "
Leave Hornellsville Arrive at Elmira Binghamton Port Jervis	1.35 рм	8.57 " 10.58 "	2.47 " 4.27 "	1.50 PM 4.80 " 7.30 "
New York	10.20 рм	7.10 AM	11.25 ам	
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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, Perysburg 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,

Stations.	No. 1	No. 5	No. 3*	No. 9
Leave New York Port Jervis	9.00 AM 12.13 PM	6.00 PM 9.05 "	8.00 PM 11.40 "	8.15 PM 12.55 "
Hornellsville	8.55 РМ	4.25 AM	8.10 AY	12.25 PM
Andover Wellsville Cuba Olean Carrollton Great Valley Arrive at Salamanca	9.35 PM 9.57 " 10.49 " 11.18 " 11.40 "	6.07 " 6.30 " 6.57 "	10.29 " 11.09 "	2.22 " 2.50 " 3.30 " 3.40 "
Leave Little Valley Arrive at Dunkirk		į	11.52 ам 1.30 рм	4.35 PM 6 00 "

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 11.12, Olean 11.55 A. M.; Allegany 12.20, Vandalia 12.41, Carrollton 1.40, Grav Valley 2.00, Salamana 2.10, Little Valley 3.25, Catton and 4.05, Danta 5.20, 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 7.85

5.40 P. M., daily, from Hornellsville, stops at all stations, arriving at Salamanca 11.20 P. M.
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STATIONS.	15.	5.	9.	3.	21.	37.			
Leave Carrollton Arrive at	A. M. 9.26	A. M. 7.00	P. M. 4.10	P. M. 11.50	P. M. 8.22	A. M.			
Bradford Leave	9.55	7.33	4.51	12.35	9.00	••••			
Bradford Custer City Arrive at	10.00 10.10	7.40 7.52	4.55 5.07		••••	7.00 7.15			
Buttsville		8.30	5.45						

7.20 A. M., daily, except Sundays, from Carrrollton, stopping at all stations, and arriving at Bradford 8.20 A. M. 11.04 A. M., daily, except Sundays, from Carrollton, stops at Limestone 11.20, Kendall 11.31, and ar-

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.

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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. 3.80 P. M., daily, except Sundays, from Bradford, stops at Kendall 3.84, Limestone 8.44, and arrives 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 Junction, and arriving at Bradford at 4.46 P. M. Train 12 runs Sundays from Bradford to Carroll-

Passengers can leave Titusville at 8.00 A. M., and arrive at Bradford 11.35 A. M. Leave Bradford 8.80 P. M., and arrive at Titusville 7.30 P. M.

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The Subbath School.

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

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 VII.—THE LAST DAYS OF JOSHUA

BY REV. JAMES SUMMERBELL.

For Sabbath-day, August 11.

SCRIPTURE LESSON.-JOSHUA 24: 14-29. 14. Now therefore fear the Lord, and serve him in sinceri

15. And if it seem evil unto you to serve the Lord, choose ye this day whom ye will serve, whether the gods which your fathers served, that were on the other side of the flood, or the gods of the Amories in whose land ye dwell: but as for me and my house, we will serve the Lord.

16. And the people answered and said, God forbid that we should forsake the Lord, to serve other gods:

17. For the Lord our God, he it is that brought us up, and our fathers, out of the land of Egypt, from the house of bondage, and which did those great signs in our sight, and preserved us in all the way wherein we went, and among all the people through whom we passed:

18. And the Lord drave out from before us all the people, even the Amorites which dwelt in the land: therefore will we also serve the Lord; for he is our God.

also serve the Lord; for he is our God.

19. And Joshua said unto the people, Ye can not serve the Lord: for he is an holy God: he is a jealous God; he will not forgive yor transgressions, nor your sins.
20. If ye forsake the Lord, and serve strange gods, then he will turn and do you hurt, and consume you, after that

21. And the people said unto Joshua, Nay; but we will serve the Lord. 22. And Joshua said unto the people, Ye are witnesses against yourselves that ye have chosen you the Lord to serve him. And they said, We are witnesses.

23. Now therefore put away (said he) the strange gods which are among you, and incline your heart unto the Lord God of Israel.

24. And the people said unto Joshua, The Lord our God will we serve, and his voice will we obey

25. So Joshua made a covenant with the people that day, and set them a statute and an ordinance in Shechem.

26. And Joshua wrote these words in the book of the law of God, and took a great stone, and set it up there under an each that was by the sanctuary of the Lord.

27. And Joshua said unto all the people, Behold, this stone shall be a witness unto us; for it hath heard all the words of the Lord which he spake unto us: it shall be there-

words of the Lord which he spake unto us: it shall be therefore a witness unto you, lest ye deny your God.
28. So Joshua let the people depart, every man unto his inheritance. 29. And it came to pass after these things, that Joshua the son of Nun, the servant of the Lord, died, being an hundred and ten years old.

CENTRAL TRUTH.-God's service is tree.

DAILY READINGS. SEVEN THINGS GOD REQUIRES: Sincerity. Luke 6: 49-49. Holiness. Isa. 1: 11-17. Faithfulness. Rev. 3: 7-13. Trust. Psalms 23. Love. 1 Cor. 13.
 Spirituality. John 11: 19-25.
 Unity. Matt. 6: 24-33.

GOLDEN TEXT.—" Choose you this day whom ye will serve."—Josh. 24: 15.

Time —1426 B. C. Place.—Shechem, between Mount Gerizim and Mount

OUTLINE.

I. The choice proposed. v. 14-16. II. The agreement mutual. v. 17-22. III. The covenant renewed. v. 23-28. IV. The death of Joshua. v. 29.

QUESTIONS AND REMARKS.

Approaching the Lesson. Whose last days are we considering? What kind of a man had he been? Who ealled him into public life? How long had he governed Israel? How many battles did he conduct? How many victories, and how many defeats? Whose fault occasioned the defeat? In what perilous enterprise was he faithful? Were others with him equally so? What great city did he take? What land did he conquer and divide? Who gave him the right and power? Was he faithful until his last days? Describe the difference betwen his last and first days. How old is he now? Between what two mountains has he gathered the people? Has he finished the work committed to him? What was the last act of his life?

The life of Joshua is one of the most remarkable on record. Of such a life we never are ready for the last days, the last days that come to all. His first days were in Egypt and slavery, his last in Canaan, in liberty. God, through Moses, called him into public life, gave him his victories and his in fluence over the tribes of Israel. Like our New Testament Joshua whose life was without spot or blemish, there is no record of sin against Joshua. He sealed his ministry with his death, and himself and the people united in ratifying the covenant as the last act of his life.

I. The choice proposed. v. 14-16. Between whom and what are the people to choose? Whom were they in elined to serve? What gods did their fathers serve? When did they serve them? Who were the Amorites? What must own blood. Joshua wrote it in the book of the they do with the other gods? Could they not serve both? law (v. 26), to preserve it for future generations How must God be served? What is meant by sincerity and to make them remember, and as a witness. A this choice? Why should they make it? Why? What is it great stone. Jacob set up one at Bethel. Gen.

While it is right and duty to fear God, he requires us to do it freely and from choice. If we will use and, now, his statue at Shechem. Surely, they will our test judgment; unperverted by evil associations and sin, the right choice is easily made; but, if we body and spilt blood, and writes the law, formerly suffer ourselves first to be enslaved among the on stone, on he hearts of his people. Heb. 8: 10. Egyptians, or go back to our fathers who were among them and the idolatrous Chaldeans, their proof or reminder of what they themselves had done chains will bind us. Many are so bound to this day. of their own free deliberate choice. The very sight The gods of the Amorites. The Baslim and of it would remind them of the solemn promises they Ashtaroth of the Canaanites were worshiped in common by them. The Amorites dwelt in the mount ains, were fierce, warlike and cruel. They were the descendants through Canaan, and so were among the prograitors of the land. A people will not be better than their religion or their chosen gods. The other side of the flood (the Euphrates river) and in Egypt. This definitely fixes the times and places from whence this tendency came. It had the force of ages behind it; and the power of association around it, and so became like a mighty flood, hard to turn back; easier to resist at the beginning. Put away these gods. That was not an evil thing in reality for them to do; it was a good thing in reality—the very best—the only thing | prepared teacher who enjoyed teaching, nor to be done, and to be done first of all things. Now, one who was well prepared who did not ento day is the only time. The fire of evil habit is all joy it. A deacon in Chicago, a few years consuming. Rum, tobacco, evil speaking, bad com-

pany and bad places of resort will not let go of them- bers. At the end of the second year, it burning building, they burn until the last vestige one asked him: of humanity is gone. It must be put out, and put away. This people were alway inclined to this evil; it had the prestige of the crowd, and to put it away might seem an evil thing, but must be done, for God I read over the next and pray over it, then must be served in sincerity and in truth. No I think about it and pray over it some more, lurking heart-lingerings. This got Aaron into his trouble when Moses was gone. The people wanted the god other folks had, a god for display, to be looked at: howbeit a helpless god, a god to be put away. Between all of this kind of service, and the true and living God, we are still called to choose. The influence of this false religion upon them is re corded in their history, it spoiled the early hopes of Jacob. Gen. 31: 19, 30-35, and 35: 1-5. Little wonder that his children in the wilderness and in Canaan now need such earnest warning. The only kind of worship that God accepts is described by our Saviour. Luke 6: 46-49, John 4: 23, 24. The choice was readily made. Joshua's example and words were all powerful. Me and my house. First of all, me. Then the household, children, servants, visitors, all, feel the influence, and are likely to be influenced by it. Men and children too laugh at an unreal profession of religion, and do not want that kind. In his own house it was eminently fitting ty and in truth; and put away the gods which your fathers served on the other side of the flood, and in Egypt; and that Joshua should decide what religion or practice of it should prevail; so all the people said, we will do it, v. 16; all the tribes of Israel, at Shechem, where they built an altar after they took Ai, the place where Jesus met the woman of Samaria, 1,450 years after. Had they kept their promise, it had been better for them. Deut. 32: 16, 17, Ezek. 20: 17-26.

II. The agreement. v. 17-22. What did they agree to do? What did they call this agreement? What reasons do the people give for it? What signs do they refer to? Who did he drive out? Did their gods defend them? Why could they not serve the Lord?. Explain holy and jealous. Why will he not forgive their transgressions? If they forsake him, what will he do? What agreement will they break? Can they do it with honor? Is an agreement with God as sacred as with men? They agreed to serve the Lord, and they called

this agreement a covenant, the most solemn kind of obligation because mutually entered into and from choice. Their reasons were many and powerful. 1st. God brought them and their fathers up out of Egypt, the house of bondage. Ex. 2:23. 2d. He did great signs. How many? Name some of them. The greatest. 3d. He drave out without hope. the people before them, thus proving his superiority. and invincibility. It was the Lord rather than Joshua, even. It was he that divided the Jordan, that overthrew Jericho, that gave them Ai, and then the whole land. He preserved us all the gave her heart to the Saviour but did not unite with way. That crooked way they went, and fed them any church organization. She had gained the esteem the 40 years in the wilderness, and especially he drave out those terrible Amorites, that so im pressed with fear the ten spies sent up with Caleb and Joshua. Among all their enemies they were the most Joshua. Among all their enemies they were the most implacable and formidable. For these, among others, R. Champlin, near Lottery Village, Westerly, R. I., the people declare a second time, We will serve July 19, 1883, Mrs. Amy Babcock, widow of the the Lord, for he is our God. Another inportant reason is given by Joshua, v. 20. As though the First Hopkinton Seventh day Baptist Church, he had said, if you break your own word and for- and had been since the age of about fourteen or fifsake the Lord, he will turn and hurt you. This after telling them (v.19), ye can not do as you have promised. Ye can not for the double reason, 1st. They would soon forget and go back to their sins. after the lapse of seventy-two years. Since the death 2d. God would tolerate no double dealing Will of her husband, some eleven years ago, she has not forgive. Because repentance was not sincere, from the heart and perpetual, but accompanied with iniward hankerings after the old sin, they failed to uproot and put away. So they were witnesses but little noise in society or in the church. She was, against themselves. v. 22.

III. The covenant renewed. v. 23-28. What therefore must they put away? What does he mean by therefore? Had he told them to do this before? Had they really done? Might not this failure have made God's service seem evil? How should they incline their hearts? Had they done this? What did the people say? How many times had they said this already? What does Joshua make with them now? Had they ever made such a covenant before? Had they kept it? Where did he write it? Did they keep it any

Some people are habitual covenant breakers. These were of that class. They are easy to agree to almost anything. Holding on to the love of the old idolatries, made all the trouble; so they must now put away the strange gods. Right hands or eyes they may seem to be, but they are to be put away. Our Joshua says the same. We must strip for this race before we can harness for the battle. Now, again, the third time the people say (v. 24), they will make the Lord their God, serve and obey him. Now this covenant is solemnly made, between the mountains of cursing and blessing. Will they keep their vows and receive the blessing, or will they invite the overthrow? Joshua ratified the covenant made at Sinai. He did not change, annul or do it away. He wrote it all, wrote it to stay for them, and our Joshua ratified it in like manner, and wrote it in his 28: 18. Moses erected twelve pillars at Smai; Joshua his memorial in the midst of Jordan and at Gilgal, remember. Jesus put up his memorial in his broken Joshua adds, it shall be a witness (v. 27). a had made to the best friend they ever had, in his dy ing hour. Depart to their inheritance(v. 28) The land received through Joshua from God as promised to Abraham nearly 500 years before.

IV. The death of Joshua. v. 29. The people of Israel had two of the most illustrious men, living and dying with them. What do you know of their birth-place, place of death, of burial, and of their influence on their people

THE PHILOSOPHY OF IT.

"Can you tell me how I can better enjoy

Waldo Abbott says he never knew an unbegan a Bible class with thirty mem

selves, telling us to depart in peace. Like fire in a numbered three hundred and fifty. Some

"What is your philosophy of teaching?" "What is that? Oh, you mean how I do it. Well, as soon as one lesson is through, and by the end of the week I get so I must teach the lesson or I shall die.

Those who study the lesson in that way will enjoy their classes .- Well Spring.

MARRIED.

At the home of the bride's father. Friendship, N. Y., July 13, 1883, by Rev. Charles A. Burdick, Mr. LESLIE FITCH, of Hawkinsville, Ga., and Miss

In Walworth, Wis., July 22, 1883, by Rev. Alex. McLearn, D. D., Mr. Orson VANVLEET, of Hampshire, Ill., and Miss Lida Estella Gilliland, of

DIED.

In Wellsville, Allegany Co., N. Y., July 20, 1883, CHARLIE, eldest son of Wm. H. and Esther Miller, grandson of Eld. Charles Rowley, in the 16th year of his age. The circumstances of his death were painful in the extreme, which add greatly to the keen anguish that rends the hearts of the bereaved friends. On the Tuesday previous to his death, Charlie was standing in front of a team of colts holding them by the bits, while his father was load ing the wagon with feed from the mill, when one of them took fright and both became unmanageable and ran, violently dragging him some distance when he was thrown beneath the loaded wagon, one of the wheels passing over his body and inflicting internal injuries which resulted in death. Charlie was a good boy, and highly esteemed by those who were acquainted with him. The great contrast between him and other boys in the neighborhood has been a subject of frequent remarks. Although a lover of company he seemed to studiously avoid the society of those lads who had acquired vicious habits. The memory of his steady, honest life will ever be a precious jewel, treasured in the hearts of the sorrowing family. Funeral discourse by Rev. A. Coit,

In the town of Rodman, N. Y., July 23, 1883, ALDRO J. CRANDALL, aged 34 years, 10 men hs, and 17 days. The seeds of consumption began to develop in his system early last Winter, from which time he steadily declined til death. He gave encouraging evidence that he was saved by the blood of Jesus, for he died happy in the prospect of heaven. He leaves a wife and two children to mourn, but not

Of consumption, in Hebron, Pa., June 20, 1883, SUSANNAH TRACY, wife of James P. Tracy, in the 56th year of her age. The subject of this notice was born Nov. 30, 1828, in Virgil, Courtland Co., N. Y. Married, Jan. 11, 1848. Many years ago she of all who knew her as a pure minded woman, liv ing a life that was a blessing in society, and a devoted wife and mother. The bereaved family consists of a husband and two sons.

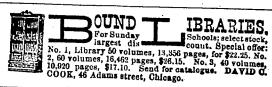
late Capt. Paul Babcock, aged 93 years and 11 months. This mother in Israel was a member of teen years. She was of a long-lived family, her father, the late Job Clarke, having died in his 96th year. In the year 1811, she was married to Mr. Babcock, and came to live on the farm where she died, lived with her eldest daughter; her other daughter, who was the wife of Rev. James R. Irish, D. D., having died in DeRuyter many years ago. Sister B. was a woman of quiet domestic habits, and made however, a faithful Christian woman in all relations, leading a godly and irreproachable life; a liberal dispenser of hospitality, and a willing aid to her husband in his more active career. At the time of her death, she was said to be the oldest resident of the town of Westerly. Her death was apparently hastened by a fall some months ago, from which she never recovered. She retained her faculties—even her excellent memory-to the very last, except that she had been, for some years, hard of hearing. The discourse at her funeral was preached by the writer, from Psa 16: 8-11.

In Hopkinton, R. I., July 20, 1883, Mr. James W. KENYON, in the 87th year of his age. He had been a member of the First Hopkinton Church for nearly

At Quonocontaug Beach, R. I., July 24, 1883, WILLIAM RUSSEL, infant son of Wm. R. and Pauline Stillman Wells, aged 6 weeks.



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A WANDERER'S PR

BY E. R. CHAMPI

What can I do without T What, but deny and doubt O Master! guide me to Th And make my life with T Teach me Thine own hun

Mine eyes are blurred; I c How like the world ny so Since I have been these ye Give sight, as in Thine ear Thou gav'st it to the outer And make me, seeing self

To Thee return, to Thee !

THE WARD FAN

EXPLANATORY NOTE.—The man had collected considerable up a sketch of this noted family the early history of the Seventh of Rhode Island, for the See morial, when its publication wa ly, if not quite, all of the men were members of the Newport down to the close of the War of object, he says, in these collection is not to supplant the work of t but to preserve and embody su uments as might be useful to h therefore, close up the path of but rather facilitate his work: materials brought to his door, h more finished production of lite object in view it is now published

Thomas Ward, of Glou came to Newport, R. I., at of the restoration of Charle of Great Britain. He is s an officer in the army of Ci to America for a safe retre of the times. He is supp ene of the original propriet Mount Hope Bay, purchas pany with others from the

He was twice married. was Amy Smith, grandd Williams. He was an em was much in the General aty from Newport. In 1 urer of the Colony. In pointed Chairman of a Co letter to the king. In 1679 mittee to reply to twen from the Lords of Privy he was appointed Assistan and Chairman of Commi laws; in 1683 was again write to the king. He w as Deputy from Newport

of his death, or nearly so. Both he and his second Ward, were members of Baptist" Church of Newp 25, 1689, in the 48th year his death, his father, Joh England to Newport, and family. He had served i Cromwell. He died in 1 by his son in the "North

of Newport.

Amy Ward, the widow afterward married to Ari ard Ward, the only child by his second wife Amy, port, April 16, 1689. H dent education at the gra Colony, and was very ear active life. He was mar Tillinghast. Mrs. Ward joined the Newport Chi Ward in 1753, and hearly members of Mr. Ward's close of the War of the members of the Newpo Oburch.

Richard Ward was fo 1714 to 1733—Secretar Rhode Island. He w Court which tried the band in 1723, consisting who were hung July 19 In 1737 he was nominate the opposing party brou him of wrong doings, w issued a printed vindica considered by his party a most able and conclus prevent his defeat in the he was elected Deputy G Covernor of the Colony, two years. The following