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PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY.

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

TERMS-\$2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

WHOLE NO. 2019.

VOL. XXXIX.-NO. 42.

ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., FIFTH-DAY, OCTOBER 18, 1883.

MINUTES OF THE FORTIETH ANNUAL SESSION OF THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY.

The American Sabbath Tract Society met for its Fortieth Annual Session in connection with the General Conference, at Adams Centre, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1883.

The meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock A. M., by the President, I. D. Titsworth.

Prayer was offered by Stephen Burdick.

After singing by the choir, the President nominated the following Standing Committees, which nominations were confirmed by the Society:

On Nominations-O. U. Whitford, L. R. Swinney, James Summerbell, J. M. Todd, Geo. B. Carpenter.
On Resolutions—L. R. Swinney, N. Wardner, A. B. Prentice, L. A. Platts,

On Finance—A. R. Crandall, T. L. Gardiner.

At 10.15 A. M., the Annual Sermon was preached by J. W. Morton. Subject, Abraham. Text, Genesis 18: 17, 18, 19. Divisions: I. Abraham as a Patriarch. 1. A natural father. 2. A spiritual father. II. Abraham as a teacher of the true religion. 1. Matter of his teaching. 2. Manner of his teaching.

After the sermon, a collection was taken in behalf of the Tract Society amounting to \$242 85.

The choir sang, after which the Annual Report of the Treasurer was presented, and by vote of the Society the reading of the items in detail was omitted, and the Treasurer read the totals as contributed and disbursed, showing a total of \$8,968 15 contributed, and \$7,109 72 disbursed.

The report was adopted.

The Corresponding Secretary, Geo. H. Babcock, presented the Annual Report of the Executive Board, reading until the hour for adjournment arrived, when further reading was postponed until the afternoon session.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Prayer was offered by T. L. Gardiner.

The Committee of the Executive Board to arrange a programme for this Annual Meeting, reported as follows, which was adopted:

1 10 A. M., opening services and appointment of Standing Committees.
2. 10 15 A. M.. Annual Sermon, by J. W. Morton. 3. 11.15 A. M., report of the Treasurer.
4. 2 P. M., report of the Executive Board, followed by discussion, the speakers to be limited in time to five minutes each.

5. Report of Committee on Resolutions, and discussion. Speakers to be limited to five minutes each. 6. Closing business and adjournment.

The Corresponding Secretary resumed the reading of the Report of the Executive Board; following its conclusion, remarks were made, upon motion to adopt, by A. H. Lewis, who spoke of his acquaintance with the Society and its work for the past fifteen years. He had been pleased to note in this time a steady advance in its plans and its work until it has culminated in a year of greater achievements than ever before. He looks for the same blessing to continue in the years to come.

Wm. A. Rogers, alluding to the statement of the circulation of what is equal to 20,000,000 pages of tracts, raised the question as to whether we had any adequate conception of this vast work, and illustrated it by reference to his astronomical observations for years which had not yet reached a million points.

Stephen Burdick raised a question as to what has become of the tent work and the funds contributed in his society for that object.

V. Hull spoke of his astonishment at the magnitude of the work being done by the Society. He had not been in full faith respecting all the Board had undertaken, but it was because de did not know the men who had it in charge.

J. Summerbell spoke of his anxiety respecting the discontinuance of tent work. He had more faith in the living teacher than in the printed page. He would not discontinue the printed method but would add the other line of work. He would not only send out the cavalry but would follow it with the infantry as well.

C. D. Potter referred to the appeals that had been published to the denomination urging the necessity of contributions to support tent work if they desired it continued. The responses to this appeal direct did not appear to the amount of one dollar. But there was great interest in the work of the Outlook and large contributions for it.

C. Potter, Jr., said that up to the year 1883 there was not onefourth enough to continue the tent work except as the members of the Board paid the expense from their own pockets. The agent therefore was asked to take the field as canvassing agent, in which capacity he had done well. Give us the money and we will keep an agent at work.

T. R. Williams thought the common sense of the people had settled the whole question. If the people were satisfied that this tent work was needed they would sustain it. The work is too great for the tent, and the people see a better way to carry on the work.

Stephen Burdick said that in his opinion we could not print too much nor spread abroad the truth too widely. Still as a fact of history the personal appeal has been the great means of spreading the truth.

A. Whitford spoke of a remark by one subscriber to the Outlook that the Seventh-day Baptists were the best examples of Puritanism. While this may be true he had sometimes thought there was too much of a tendency to criticise and seek to have all plans carried on in our own individual way. He asked that we trust more to those who have these matters in hand.

E. P. Larkin asked that with all our advancement and work in other respects we do not neglect the interests of our Sabbath Re-CORDER. He urged that, 1. The RECORDER have more subscribers. 2. That it have more work upon it by our able men outside the editorial work.

E. M. Dunn did not want the RECORDER any larger. He spoke of a person outside of our denomination, of intelligence, and yet who thinks the RECORDER the best of all the papers. He believed in tent work to some extent. He asked what we are doing in our own neighborhoods to extend the circulation of our own views and the RECORDER?

J. J. White spoke of the necessity of some measures to overcome the prejudice which had sprung up in some places against us, growing out of the teaching of the Adventists. He hoped there would be some tracts published, or teachings in the Outlook, to reach successfully the errors of this class of teachers.

The report was adopted.

The Committee on Nominations reported as follows, which was adopted:

Your Committee on Nominations would respectfully report as follows:

President—Chas. Potter, Jr., Plainfield, N. J. Vice Presidents—I. D. Ttitsworth, A. B. Prentice, L. E. Livermore, N.

Vice Presidents—I. D. Ttitsworth, A. B. Prentice, L. E. Livermore, N. Wardner, L. R. Swinney.

Treasurer—J. F. Hubbard, Plainfield, N. J.

Corresponding Secretary—G.o. H. Babcock, Plainfield, N. J.

Recording Secretary—E. P. Saunders, New Market, N. J.

Directors—Stephen Babcock, A. H. Lewis, J. D. Spicer, T. H. Tomlinson, J. M. Todd, C. D. Potter, J. B. Clarke, Edwin Whitford, Wm. C. Burdick, E. R. Green, J. M. Titsworth, Joshua Clarke, Henry V. Dunham, Joseph A. Hubbard, A. E. Main, Geo. B. Carpenter, Jonathan Maxson:

Auditors—J. D. Spicer, T. H. Tomlinson, L. E. Livermore, Wm. C. Burdick

O. U. WHITFORD, L. R. SWINNEY, JAMES SUMMERBELL, & Com. J. M. Todd, GEO. B. CARPENTER.

On motion it was voted that when we adjourn, at the final adjournment, it be to meet with the General Conference at its Annual Session in 1884.

On motion, the Society adjourned to the call of the Chair, while waiting for the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

EVENING SESSION.

Prayer was offered by U. M. Babcock.

The Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:

1. Resolved. That we rejoice in the increased efficiency and power or our publications, and that appreciating their paramount importance in the work of instructing and inspiring our own people and in spreading the knowledge of the truth, we earnestly urge that every possible measure be taken to make them more complete and more effective.

2. Resolved, That while we believe in all our periodicals we think the SABBATH

2. Resolved, That while we believe in all our periodicals we think the Sabath Recorder is the most important for our people of all; and we request the Executive Board of this Society to use their utmost endeavors to relieve the editor of the Recorder from the business management of the Publishing House, at the earliest possible day, that he may devote himself to what is more strictly editorial work; and we pledge our cordial support in efforts to increase the circulation and income of our denominational paper.

3. Resolved, That we will continue the battle for religious liberty in the State of Pennsylvania, so ably prosecuted by the late lamented Joel Greene, Hon. Horatio Gates Jones, and others.

4. Resolved. That it is the opinion of this Society that the tent work should

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Society that the tent work should

not be abandoned without a more thorough trial than it has yet had.

5. Resolved, That the signs of promise in Sabbath Reform in Europe call for a vigorous prosecution of the work by the press and the living teacher.

On motion to adopt, it was amended to adopt by items. The first resolution was adopted without remark.

On motion to adopt the second resolution, remarks were made by James R. Irish, upon the wide-spreading truth enunciated in the resolution. He urged the importance of the RECORDER in our families, and spoke of the high appreciation of many of the RE

A. E. Main spoke of our various papers, each performing their own important work. Still there could be no question as to the greater importance of the RECORDER. But while this is true it is not well to speak of it as superior to the other leading religious papers. He emphasized the importance of relieving the Editor of the business management so that he could make the RECORDER more wide-reaching in its worth and influence.

A. H. Lewis agreed with the sentiment of the resolution, and assured the people of the willingness of the Board to do all that the resolution urges, just as soon as the people will so support the paper as to make it possible to so improve it.

E. Lanphear regarded the RECORDER as the great balance wheel of our denomination. He thought withholding matter from this paper and placing it in others was not right.

Geo. B. Utter spoke first of the importance of the RECORDER. He spoke from his personal connection with the RECORDER for a quarter of a century. He wanted to see not a little improvement. in forty years, but such a growth as is equal to the demands of the times, an advance that will keep pace with other valuable papers. He wants Home News, and Foreign News, also a thorough literary paper. He would enlarge it by fifty per cent. He would have the Editor control the business and the editorial work as well. Let different departments be edited by competent persons, but make it invaluable to our people. Make the RECORDER what it should be

and it would largely do away with the necessity of the Outlook, and the Reporter and the Sabbath Visitor.

Geo. H. Babcock said that no member of the Society places any higher esttimate upon the SABBATH RECORDER than its Board. The remarks just made do not come up to the ideal of the Board which they have set for themselves. Rome was not built in a day. Give the RECORDER time to grow. Give the Board a chance, andthey will make the RECORDER what you ask. Give us a thousand more subscribers.

T. L. Gardiner thought it more the work of the people than of the Board. He deprecated the tendency among our people to seek other papers because cheaper. He plead for more denominational loyalty.

C. D. Potter thought the resolution should be amended by inserting the words "for our people," after the words "most important." He thought it could be made more important and interesting by restoring the missionary items which have been taken from it. He was informed that that had already been provided for. He expressed his gratification at that informatiou.

V. Hull wished we could do more toward making the paper what we desire than by simply talking about it. He did not think all the departments we need can be printed in the RECORDER. He did not think we could dispose with any of our other papers.

E. M. Dunn did not like the sentiments advanced about absorbing all other papers in the RECORDER. All such remarks are against the Reporter and the Outlook and the Visitor, and are not wise. He spoke of the origin and history of the Reporter and the importance of keeping it in circulation.

Israel Lewis wanted a column of prices current to meet the wants of farmers.

The amendment proposed by C. D. Potter was accepted by the author of the resolution.

J. Summerbell spoke appreciatingly of the RECORDER, and heartily seconded the desire to make it larger and better.

O. D. Sherman said that if we could not increase the value only by an increase of price, we should be willing to submit to that in order to bring about so desirable results.

E. P. Larkin seconded the remarks of Bro. Gardiner, and urged that pastors should advocate the interests of the RECORDER, and endeavor to increase its circulation.

L. A. Platts spoke in the same strain, and thought that every Seventh-day Baptist should, like every Methodist minister, be a agent for the circulation of his own paper. He hoped that the time would come when the high ideals mentioned by several could be realized. But we can not make Home News nor Missionary news. He said that for every valuable article he had secured for the RE-CORDER from writers, he had written on the average three letters soliciting articles. He urged that the people interest themselves and send in something worth reading, and that the whole denomination will be glad to hear.

The second resolution was adopted. The third resolution was read and adopted without remarks.

The fourth resolution was read and remarked upon by V. Hull. He thought this one of the most important resolutions before us. He did not think it had had a fair trial. He thought if it could be properly carried on it would be valuable. He spoke of the tent work in the Northwest. It was not well supported. Brethren poured cold water on it, and the work failed. He spoke of the importance of having a suitable man, one adapted to the work.

D. E. Maxson said that the last remarks and the report of the Tract Board, had confirmed the impressions with which he came to this meeting. He thought it was settled that it is not according to the genius of our people and the methods of our work.

J. G. Burdick thought that the trouble with us had been that we tried the work as an experiment. The Lord is not pleased with our carrying on his work on trial.

The resolution was adopted.

The fifth resulution was read and adopted without remark.

On motion, it was voted that this Society refer to its Executive Board the question of the advisability of printing in an extra the transactions of the Society at this Annual Session.

The minutes were read, corrected, and approved. On motion, adjourned.

L. E. LIVERMORE, Secretary.

I. D. TITSWORTH, President.

Christianity is knowing Christ. Knowledge only comes by experience, and experience takes time. I can not know a person you introduce to me as I can know a truth clearly stated. I may be very glad to meet him, to begin an acquaint nce on your recom-mendation; but I can not know him till he shows himself to me. There is no influence that can help a man like the constant, halfunconscious presence of a friend whom he thoroughly respects and loves. New truth is taught, new feeling inspired by the constant action and reaction of one such soul on the other; they keep each other always true and warm. Nothing is more beautiful than the growth of two friends' natures, who are always finding new depths in each other's The best culture of personal friendship finds its infinite image in the saving of the soul by Jesus Christ.—Phillips Brooks.

OUR NEED.

Our Christianity must be a growth.

INDIA AS A MISSION FIELD.

An exchange says that the population of the Empire of British India has grown to 254,000,000. The creed and caste census shows that there are 1,862,634 Christians of all sects and races; 1,853,426 Sikhs; 187,-937,460 Hindus; 6,426,511 Demolaters; 3,-418,884 Buddhists; 1,221,896 Jains; 50,121,-586 Mohammedans. There are 130,000,000

of males and 124,000,000 of females in India, and of the latter 21,000,000 are widows. The Roman Catholics number 963,058, over onehalf of all those reported as Christians. There are 716 chief stations, 658 fereign and Eurasian ordained agents, 674 native ordained agents, 79 foreign and Eurasian lay preachers, 2,988 native lay preachers, 4,538 congregations, 528,590 native Christians, 145,097 communicants, 168,998 male pupils and 65,761 female pupils under Christian instruction. Of the 46 Protestant Churches and Societies represented in India and Ceylon 12 are Presbyterian, 5 are Church of England, 6 are Lutheran including Basle, 8 Baptist, 4 are Congregational, 3 are Methodist.—Central Baptist.

FAMILY RELIGION.

Family religion requires the highest mutual confidence. The reading of the Bible, prayer in the morning or evening, attendance at church, can not constitute family religion. The spirit of the parents must be devout; our children must know that both father and mother depend upon God for direction, and look to him for comfort. The accidental discovery of a parent at prayer makes a deeper impression upon a child's mind than a month of routine services. The spirit in which religious subjects are referred to is more than the things that are said. The undertone is more important than the

overtone. Not gloom, nor tasks, nor morbid conscientiousness, but simple, unaffected confidence in God and truth, a personal trust in Christ, and a love for each other, which is the result of the love of all for Christ, and a sincere spirit of good will to all at home and of kindness in thought and expression to all who enter the home or are mentioned there—these make the family religion, and make its Bible-reading, prayer, and churchgoing as natural as its social life. No child ever goes out from such a family to become an unbeliever or a scoffer. But from the Pharisaic, the stiff, the dead, the intolerant, whose religion is a yoke of forms without heart, few of the youth become religious. Christian Advocate.

DR. T. L. CUYLER says, in the Evangelist, that "all the best preaching that can be marshaled in the Sabbath pulpits of our communities is unable to counteract the malarious influence of godless, frivulous homes. Just as soon expect to grow sugarcane in Greenland, or oranges in Alaska, as to rear the plants of grace in a family whose very air is saturated with worldliness."

BAROMETRIC pressure in connection with igneous terrestria eruptions, by M. F. Laur, are maintained to be produced by gaseous outbursts produced exclusively by variations of atmospheric pressure.

A PRAYER.

Oh lead me. Lord, that I may lead The wandering and the wavering feet: O feed me, Lord, that I may feed Thy hungering ones with manna sweet. Oh strengthen me, that while I stand Firm on the Rock, and strong in Thee, I may stretch out a loving hand To wrestlers with a troubled sea

HUMBOLDT, NEBRASKA.

Under date of Sept. 30th, Bro. D. K Davis writes of this field as follows: "I en joy my work here very much, and it increases districts, on Sunday, soon after my arrival. These appointments alternate, thus bringing them two weeks apart at each place. Now I have accepted an invitation to preach at a school-house in an adjoining county, a dis tance of twenty two miles, where I am to go next Sunday, and shall probably arrange to go once in four weeks, which will make it necessary to have my appointments at Round Grove school house also four weeks apart."

WOMEN'S WORK.

The Episcopal Church has just held a Convention in Philadelphia. On missionary day some very interesting things were reported by the Missionary-Bishops from various fields. Among other things, Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, spoke of the work of the Ludies' Auxiliary. In twelve years they had raised nearly \$1.200,000 for missionary work. Aside from the work of aiding active laborers in the field, they had planted schools and hospitals, and paid the salaries of female missionaries sent to foreign lands. Auxili aries had been organized in thirty dioceses, but the ladies feel keenly that they have not the sympathy and co-operation of the bishops and pastors of churches. They desired to plant hospitals wherever the church has established missions.

A MISSIONARY PEOPLE.

In 1875 the Moravians numbered in Europe and America a little less than 17,500. heathen. This, supposing the native mem bership to have increased in proportion to \$5 to every member of the denomination, for foreign missions. From statistics before us, we learn that this people maintains in eighteen different foreign countries or provinces. 284 missionary agents, 31 native missionaries and assistants, and 1,585 native helpers and occasional assistants. Embraced in these stations or communities are 26,901 communicants, 16,481 baptized adults, 6,924 "candidates, new 1 cople," etc , 28,715 "baptized children," making a total of 79,021. The day school statistics of these missions foot up as follows: Schools at the stations 125, schools at out-stations 92; number of boys in attendance 8,549; number of girls. 8,041 total, 16.590; male teachers employed 182. female 108, total 290. There are also 92 Sunday schools with 7,125 children, and and 944 teachers. After such a presentation of figures comment seems unnecessary.

NORTH LOUP, NEBRASKA.

Our brethren at North Loup, Neb., are making a strong effort to build a meeting house, and have met with some encouragements and some discouragements. A severe wind in July destroyed the frame when partly covered; and two hail storms have greatly damaged their crops. The village is now incorporated, and has five trustees. The chairman is a Seventh-day Baptist, and temperance man; the other four are equally divided on the question of temperance. A was presented to them, and, of course, it devolved upon the chairman to cast the deciding vote. This aroused great hostility toward Sabbath-keepers, who, to their honor, were held responsible for the defeated petition; and many business men, who had before appeared to be disposed to help the church enterprise quite liberally, are said to be doing all they can to cripple the endeavor now. Our own people are lifting hard in the work of church building; and some help cution experienced by converts. A high has been sent from the East. Doors, windows, pews, plastering and painting, are yet to be paid for, and their funds are exhausted. treated as a dog. Cas'e keeps the people

and will not other brethren and sisters of antipathies of the worst type. It begets declare the principle of restriction, and to means come generously up to their help, at pride and selfishness. It is born of the devil arge the authorities to carry out its provisthis their time of need? A comfortable and delights in deeds of darkness. It dries meeting house, paid for, will be of very great a church is one of the symbols of the Chris- Schools, railroads. Christian civilization, ures must be adopted, and that Restriction

Cor. Sec. of the Missionary Society. ASHAWAY, R. I.

OUR MISSIONARY DUTY.

BY MRS. P. A. LEWIS.

"Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" Master, unto thy feet my gifts I bring. Away back, when time was young, the eternal God said: "And in thy seed shall all the nations of the earth be blessed." So Bible Christianity shall make its way, broadening on my hands. By invitation I commenced and deepening, until the whole world shall preaching in two school houses in adjoining be filled with the knowledge of the truth. It is indeed blessed to hold forth glad tidings of salvation to a lost and ruined world. The real purpose of life is to live for God. Let action be our watchword, and forward our march. There is no time for dreams. There is but one motive to actuate us. Being redeemed and blood bought, we should take up the song of Mary: "My soul doth magnify the Lord, my spirit hath rejoiced in God my Saviour. He that is mighty hath done great things for me: Holy is his name." The thought we wish to bring home to every heart is, to extend the blessings of our own holy Christianity with willing hands to those who have them not. Among the many proofs that God ha-

made of one blood all the nations of the earth is the fact that, go where you will, you find men invoking the aid of a power that is higher than they. There is a great difference between a Christian communing with God and the worshiper of some hideous idol but they alike show the instinctive desire in the human soul for help. Dr. Livingstone says that perhaps in no country is there so little formal worship as in Africa, which makes the people seem like the most godless race of mortals known; "but among them there is no need of beginning to tell even the most degraded of the existence of God or of a future state, the facts being universally ad mitted. The worship of the spirits of their ancestors is almost universal among the tribes. They fancy themselves completely in the power of disembodied spirits, and a son has been known to kill his mother under the belief that she would be more useful to him as a spirit than as a substance." Our hearts as Christians should be stirred when we think of our blessed Christ and the sweet communion we have with the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Ghost, and the assur ance of eternal life. And these poor heatnen. 1882 they raised \$98,640 for foreign mis of some mountain-brow or the edge of a vast sions, that is for mission work among the forest, and extend their arms to the sky; and while the women are wailing, and the very children weep, they will cry to the spirits of the growth of other denominations during the prospect of following them as the greatest of misfortunes. The ways of seeking help are as many and as diverse as are the nations of the earth

Does God require anything at our hands? Some of us have but a single talent. Is it wrapped up in a napkin, or where is this 114 mission stations, in which are employed buried gift, this hidden treasure? Let us stir up the gift that is in us. I praise God that some of the dear missionary workers in heathen lands are permitted to hear some of

"Jesus loves me, this I know, For the Bible tells me so;

and then see some of the little children teaching their parents the Lord's prayer: · Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name." And the young people so anx ious to learn, that some who can read have appointed night-schools to teach the young men and women. In some of the towns in the western part of Africa the people are eager to hear the glad news of salvation. Town after town is saying. "Send us teachers; we want to hear of God;" saying that 6,479 adult pupils, making 13,604 scholars other towns have the Christ religion, and like an adder." they want it to. God is widening and deep ening the interest in the hearts of the heathen of Africa. This dark continent contains 250 000 000 of people. The Chinese are a despised, patient, industrious people; and the coming of so many of them to this land has brought new and grave responsibilities upon the church. God himself, in spite of the counsels of men, has permitted one hundred and fifty thousand to plan: themselves on Christian soil; and these heathen, without let or hindrance, have here erected their temples and altars of idolatry, and have instituted in the hearts of all the towns and cities of the Pacific coast the worship of gods made with hands. Now and then, here and there, a voice of warning has been raised. The truth of the assertion that no one can be interested in a subject which petition for a license to open a liquor saloon he knows nothing about, ought to awaken us all to get the true knowledge of the condition of the whole world: When we do understand, all true Christians will give even of their necessities to carry the gospel to the Church Temperance Society, whose aim has uttermost parts of the earth .- Christian

CASTE.

The greatest barrier in the way of mission work in India is easte. This is widespread and imperious. It is the cause of the persecaste man-e. g., a Brahman-becomes a Christian. He is at once outcasted; is not

up the fountains of kindness and sympathy which God planted in the human heart. It

The sun gives ever, so the earth: What it can give, so much 'tis worth. The ocean gives in many ways; Gives paths, gives rivers, fishes, bays; So, too, the air, it gives us breath, When it stops giving comes in death. Give give; he always giving, Who gives not is not living; The more we give the more we live. God's love though in our wealth unheaped, Only by giving it is reaped: The body withers, and the mind, If pent in by a selfish rind. Give thought, give strength, give deeds, give pelf,

Give love, give tears, and give thyself,

Give. give; he always giving;

Who gives not is not living;

PROGRESS OF MISSIONS.

The more we give the more we live.

The following statement indicates the progress of Christian missions in various parts of the world during the first eighty vears of this century: Eighty years ago there America. Eighty years ago there were about 170 missionaries from Europe and America. in heathen lands; now there are about 2.500. Eighty years ago there were about 50.000 converts from heathenism; now there are about 1.820,000-310,000 in the West Indies. 250,000 in Africa, 500,000 in the East Indies, 70,000 in China and Japan, 90,000 in the Indian Archipelago, 300,000 in the South Pacific Seas, 240,000 in Madagascar. and 60,000 in America. Eighty years ago there were acout 70 missionary schools; now there are more than 12.000 with upwards of 400,000 scholars, all receiving instruction in the Word of God .- From Statistics in '80.

At the last session of the Methodist North India Conference, in Lucknow, last January. Bishop Foster ordained twelve native preachers. Most of these preachers have been in the regular work, usually as circuit preachers, eight or ten years before they are ordained.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Congregationalists last year expended \$147.270 57 in their work, and supported 129 missionaries; Presbyterians, \$194.816-16 expenditures, and 183 missionaries; Baptists \$82.548 41 expenditures, and 60 mission aries; Methodists. \$146,038 70, and 59 mis sionaries: other bodies, \$48.446 36 expendi tures, and 108 missionaries; total. \$619,120 D expenditures and 519 missionaries. The English Baptist Missionary Society.

while straitened for funds, is literally burdened by the applications of young men who desire to be sent as missionaries. A large number of applicants have been received conditionally, to be sent out only in case an increase of contributions shall warrant One of the young men writes: "For years I have been preparing myself for this most blessed enterprise. It has been my one aim night and day, my one longing desire. Can it be, with the world wide open, that the churches at home will decline to furnish the means to send out those who are waiting, and longing, and panting to go?"

Yemperance.

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

SHORT TEMPERINCE SPEECH.

I do not think it best To wait till I'm a man. But sign the temperance pledge As carly as I can.

Let's be tectotal boys Till we grow up, and then, 'Tis my opinion, with God's help, We'll be tectotal men!

PROHIBITION IN SIGHT.

Episcopal Church Temperance Society was held in Philadelphia, Oct. 8th. A resolution, offered by the Lord Bishop of Rochester, and seconded by Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, was adopted, declaring that it was the duty of the Church to support the been to mangurate the temperance reform Judge Arnoux, of New York, was adopted, declaring that it is the duty of citizens to amend the excise law in the direction of restriction, and to aid the authorities in carrying out its provisions with stringency and degrade, imbrute, and damn everything that

It is gratifying to note that when the Four or five hundred dollars more are needed; apart. It engenders and perpetuates class operation one year it finds it necessary to day of our death: -J.

ions with stringency and effect. It doesn't take long in a sincere effort to regulate the value to our cause at North Loup. , Indeed, stands squarely in the way of progress. rum traffic to discover that vigorous measmost of all the gospel-these are destroying and finally Prohibition must be the watch-

INTEMPERANCE IN HIGH PLACES.

The following is an extract from the letter of our regular Washington correspondent. If he has given us a true picture, as we have nothing better with which to renew their worn-out vitality than "punches" and juleps" and "mashes," is it any wonder that sins with effective measures? If it be true that " the learned and eminent Senator from Vermont has found himself unable to resist gest to the Vermonters that they send some man to Washington in his place, whose moral stamina is greater than his stomach, and that for the safety of our learned and emities; now there are seventy in Europe and charms from the pathway of their weak

the Capitol after their exhausting forensic worse to be their tempters! and renew worn out vitality with one of instilled into the minds and consciences Richard's choice decoctions, and those who of the young is, that nobody can safely succeeded them have followed their example. tamper with an intoxicating beverage. Every day during the sessions of Congress for | On the bed-rock of entire abstinence alone an hour or two after the adjournment of each are they safe. I am willing to confess on House, Richard is kept busy as a bee in an- this public page that I would no more dare They pass an examination each year. As a swering the calls of Senators, mem ers and to tamper with a wine-bottle than I would consequence they are thoroughly reliable others, Hancock's though it is old-fashioned, dare to thrust a fire-brand into one of the men; and many of them are very successful. dingy, and covered all over with the dust of pews of my church editice. The venerable years, has a more distinguished constituency president of my college told me how often than any other saloon in Washington. Not- in his student days he used to listen to the withstanding his frigid temperament, the learned and eminent Senator from Vermont has found himself unable to resist the charms of Richard's mixtures, and has not infrequently slaked his thirst in the never failing fountain from which Richard draws."

THE SALOON-KEEPER'S GAINS.

I have made a thousand dollars during the last three months," said a saloon keeper, boastfully, to a crowd of his townsmen. "You have made more than that," quietly remarked a listener.

"What is that?" was the quick response. "You have made wretched homes-women and children poor, and sick and weary of life. You have made my two sons drunk ards," continued the speaker, with trembling earnestness; "you made the younger of the two so drunk that he fell and injured himself for life. You have made their mother a broken hearted woman, Oh, yes; you have made much-more than I can reckon up, but you'll get the full count some day-

you'll get it some day!" A minister of the gospel told me one of he most thrilling incidents I have heard in my life. A member of his congregation came home, for the first time in his life, intoxicated, and his boy met him upon the doorstep, clapping his hands and exclaiming. "Papa has come home!" He seized that boy by the shoulder, swung him around, staggered and fell in the hall. That minischild dead! There was his wife in convulsions been extracted from it. Rebuke any man and he asleep. A man about thirty years of age | that offers you a glass of cider, however new asleep, with a deed child in the house having it may be. You can not be too exact about a blue mark upon the temple where the cor- these things. ner of the marble steps had come in contact I would as soon give alcohol to a well with his head as he swung him around and man as one that is sick. I would as soon his wife on the brink of the grave. . Mr. drink fermented wine over a rum bar as at The Second Annual Convention of the Gough," said my friend, "I cursed the the communion table. I would as soon take drink." He had told me I must remain until he awoke, and I did. When he awoke he What is the matter? where is my boy?" 'You can not see him." "Stand out of my way! I will see my boy." To prevent confusion I took him to the child's bed, and as turned down the sheet and showed him the

THE GOSPEL OF TEMPERANCE.

BY REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER.

What amazes and shocks me is to see the

wine-bottle where it is as flag: antly out of

place as a bonfire would be on the floor of a powder-mill. No intoxicant has any business to be on the table of a family which contains any boys, or on the table of any miscellaneous social party, or in the cupboard of any professional man, or anywhere else, in short, except possibly in the hands of a very discreet and careful physician. Every bettle that contains alcohol contains a serpent. The serpent in Eden was not a more no doubt he has, it is certainly a very sad perfect embodiment of deceit. A bottle of one. So long as our law makers can find Bourbon or Burgundy will deceive the very elect. I am constantly called to labor for the reformation of persons who began with the most honest resolutions to drink moderately; but their glasses insensibly enlarged they never take hold of vital questions with a and deepened until they became literally a vigorous grasp, and never deal with national pit of damnation. Some of the hardest cases I encounter are of those whose names are enrolled on church registers. In yonder lecture-room I have heard a man pray most athetically for deliverance from the tempts the charms of Richard's mixtures." we sug- er, and yet he has been tracked to a drinking saloon on his way home from the prayermeeting. More than once he has been the subject of most loving personal efforts (once or twice of necessary church discipline). and stil does he cry out in agony from the bites nent statesmen, it is high time the people of the serpent which he deliberately put into were only seven Protestant missionary socie- took this matter in hand and removed such his own bosom when he was a young man. He never whines about being "a poor unfortunate victim," etc., etc.; he squarely admits that he is a heinous sinner against "It is announced this evening that Sena- God and his own soul. But what shall be tor Edmunds, President pro tem of the Senate, said of those Christian people who, from had appointed Richard Francis as keeper of thoughtlessness or from the tyranny of the Senate restaurant. Richard, who is a fashion, will set wine-bottles where they will courteous and affable colored gentleman, is produce just such conflagrations? In my the oldest and best known barkeeper in the honest judgment. Pat O'Rafferty, the grogcity of Washington. For two generations seller, will have no heavier account to answer he has stool behind the bar at Hancock's, for in the "great day" than will those on the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue, reputable and professedly Christian people near 13th street, and mixed drinks for who place bottle serpents on their hospitable statesmen, lawyers, journalists, poets, actors tables for the temptation and poisoning of and others of renown, and the fame of his their guests. Half the drunkards in the punches, juleps, and mashes has extended land had one or more partners at the outset. far and wide. Clay, Webster and the great God's Word solemn'y declares, "Be ye not lights of their day, on the walk down from partakers of other men's sins;" how much contests, never failed to stop at Hancock's The one momen ous truth that must be

eloquent sermons of Dr. -; but those very sermons were delivered under the inspiration of the wine cup! The excuse was, 1 can preach better with the help of a stimulant." He delivered a discourse once on the sufferings of our Lord that melted his auditory to tears; but his nerves were all on fire with port wine while he was preaching. How this brilliant minister of Christ-fell at last into open intemperance, and how bitterly he repented, and how he reformed and was reinstated, is still remembered by a few aged people. His temporary fall is a warning, trumpet-tongued, to all of us not to ·· look upon the cup that stingeth like a ser-

The only gospel of temperance I have yet earned, or which I dare to preach, is let it ulone, it is a deceiver; it hath power to cast both body and soul into hell. This is the principle to teach the rising generation. On this bed-rock of entire abstinence they can build safely. On that immutable rock let us maintain and enlarge the temperance reform.—Raptist Herald.

CLEAN HANDS FOR TEMPERANCE.

Better get a mile away from danger than an inch too near. You can not be too radical upon that matter.

If you go to the table of the Lord and fermented wine is used, refuse it; if. not knowing it, you get it in your mouth, spit it out; it is "the cup of devils." If your doster ter said to me: "I spent the night in that puts it into your medicine, throw the medihouse, I went dut, bared my brow, that the cine away and dismiss the doctor. Fermennight dew might full upon it and cool it. I tation is in sweet cider; it begins in the walked up and down the hill. There was his press; when only five days old sleuhol has

Medford rum into my mouth as sweet cider.

Have nothing to do with "the poison of passed his hand over his face and, xclaimed, dragons." whether the doctor, the deacon, or the devil offers it to you -Bible Banner.

LIBERTY.

We are in favor of personal liberty in its corpse he uttered a wild shrick, "Ah, my very largest sense, but we want a kind of dear child!" That minister said further to personal liberty that reaches to the greatest on a Christian basis and by intelligent and me: "One year after he was brought from number. No man has a right to spend his practical methods. A resolution, moved by the lunatic asylum to lie side by side with carnings for rum when by so doing he is dehis wife in one grave, and I attended the priving his family of the necessities or comfuneral." The minister of the gospel who forts of life. Especially when by so doing told me this fact is to-day a drunken hostler he is practically, though not in fact, barrerin a stable in the city of Boston. Now tell ing away his children's school books. Now me what rum will not do? It will debase, Era.

is noble, bright, glorious and God-like in a Judge McConnell, of Tennesce, says there human being. There is nothing drink will is not one place in the fifth judicial district not do that is vile, dastardly, cowardly, and where intoxicating liquors are retailed and "Church Temperance Society" has been in hellish, Then are we not to fight till the the schools have risen and the whisky der

Education

Wisdom is the principal the windom; and with all thy gett

PROF. E. P. LARKIN, wh attend the General Conferen niversary of the Education he is the President, returne work in Virginia.

THE roll call does not no the regular chapel exercises Professor keeps an accour class, and the attendance marked by his being in his REV. L. E. LIVERMORE

for the Trustees of Alfred U upon his work for this Insti eral Conference, and is among the churches of the MRS. PROF. IDA F. KE

modern languages, is mak esting for the members of eas:onally devoting an eve tion and games of some con a large number of the Ger for a very pleasant evening

PROF. A. R. CRANDALL Milton College, and afterw der Prof. Agussiz, the g Harvard College, Camb charge of the University the geological survey of Crandall made a short vi days since on the way from consin, to his work in Ker

THE Seventh-day peopl vicinity do not forget to p University. They have for school the present term, sexes are looking forward time when they shall enj A few seek schools neare some temporary advantag to be a general desire to schools. This feeling is

WHAT IS NEE

President Robinson, in Brown University, from fore quoted, sets forth in the need of laboratories teaching the physical scie in which increased attent class of studies, the nece perative. Those who to in our own schools have mand. We raise the qu man who has money to g institutions of learning co to provide a good laborate versity, or Milton College words of President Robin

"One thing is certain,

no man competent to tea

to teach in any departs without having at his col ances as are requisite in a of his instructions bot profitable to his pupils. guage one may need only book. In teaching pur room with blackboards teaching rhetoric, or log or ethics, one may ask or for his pupils to ga But in teaching the phys as in giving instruction of the sciences, both pi the useful arts, there m oratories in which to ext gate, but also lecturesubjects of instruction practical illustrations di of the students. The u age of the world fails to the means for practical several departments of s and applied, is not ali expected of it, and need find itself neglected by ing to secure to themse ble preparation for the

> The subject of our Latin ode-writer and co light of day in the little Apulia, on the 8th day His father was a ala continual subjection; early seeing his son's devote his entire mes his son a superior edu accomplish this he mo the usual culture give highest classes was af ishing his tasks at B higher branches. In

V. THEODORE L. CUYLER.

exes and shocks me is to see the where it is as flag:antly out of nfire would be on the floor of . No intoxicant has any husin the table of a family which y boys, or on the table of any is social party, or in the curp-

professional man, or anywhere except possibly in the hands of et and careful physician. Every ontains alcohol contains a serserpent in Eden was not a more diment of deceit. A bottle of Burgundy will deceive the very constantly called to labor for in of persons who began with nest resolutions to drink moderieir glasses insensibly enlarged d until they became literally a ation. Some of the hardest inter are of those whose names on church registers. In vonder I have heard a man pray most o deliverance from the tempts e has been tracked to a drinkhis way home from the prayerore than once he has been tho est loving personal efforts (once ecessary church discipline). and ery out in agony from the bites t which he deliberately put into when he was a young man. ines about being "a poor unctim," etc., etc.; he squarely ie is a heinous sinner against own soul. But what shall be Christian people who, from ess or from the tyranny of set wine-bottles where they will such conflagrations? In my ent. Pat O Rafferty, the grogve no heavier account to answer great day" than will those professedly Christian people the serpents on their hospitable temptation and poisoning of Half the drunkards in the or more partners at the outset.

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vine cup! The excuse was, "I ter with the help of a stimulivered a discourse once on the our Lord that melted his andibut his nerves were all on fire ne while he was preaching. iant minister of Christ fell at intemperance, and how bitterand how he reformed and is still remembered by a few Histemporary fall is a warnongued, to all of ne not to e cup that stingeth like a rer-

spel of temperance I have ves nich I dare to preach, is let it eceiver; it hath power to capt scul into hell. This is the uch the rising generation. On I entire abstinence they con On that immutable rock let us enlarge the temperance ret Herald,

LANDS FOR TEMPERANCE.

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the table of the Lord and ferused, refuse it; if, not knowit in your mouth, spit it out; of devils." If your doctor remedicine, throw the mediliamiss the doctor. Fermenveet cider; it begins in the Thre days old alcohol has from it. Rebuke any man glies of cider, however new tenn not be too exact about

soon give alcohol to a well is sick. I would as soon i wine over a runi bar as at table. I would as soon take tw my month as sweet cider. to do with "the poison of er the doctor, the deacont, or to you.—Bible Lanner.

Liberty.

e of personal liberty in its e, but we want a kind of that reaches to the greatest nan has a right to spend his when by so doing he is derof the necessities or comspecially when by so doing though not in fact, barier-Idren's school books. — New

ell, of Tennesce, says there the fifth judicial district ig liquors are retailed and e risen and the whisky dens

Education.

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

PROF. E. P. LARKIN, who came home to attend the General Conference and the Anniversary of the Education Society, of which he is the President, returned last week to his work in Virginia.

THE roll call does not now form a part of the regular chapel exercises, as formerly, but a Professor keeps an account of a division or class, and the attendance of the scholar is marked by his being in his seat or not.

REV. L. E. LIVERMORE, General Agent for the Trustees of Alfred University, entered upon his work for this Institution at the General Conference, and is now canvassing among the churches of the Central Associa-

MRS. PROF. IDA F. KENYON, teacher of modern languages, is making it very interesting for the members of her classes, by oceasionally devoting an evening to conversation and games of some country. Last week a large number of the German scholars met for a very pleasant evening.

PROF. A. R. CRANDALL, a graduate of the Milton College, and afterward a student under Prof. Agassiz, the great naturalist, of Harvard Collège, Cambridge, Mass., has the geological survey of that State. Prof. Crandall made a short visit to Alfred a few days since on the way from his home in Wisconsin, to his work in Kentucky.

THE Seventh-day people of Verona and vicinity do not forget to patronize our Alfred University. They have four young ladies in school the present term, and more of both sexes are looking forward hopefully to the preciated, but this one certain, always suc time when they shall enjoy its advantages. cessful help is exprestly plead for. Let the A few seek schools nearer home because of some temporary advantage, but there seems schools. This feeling is evidently on the increase and is a hopeful feature.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

Brown University, from which we have before quoted, sets forth in very plain language the need of laboratories and apparatus in teaching the physical sciences. In these days in which increased attention is given to this class of studies, the necessity is doubly im perative. Those who teach these sciences in our own schools have long felt this demand. We raise the query here whether a man who has money to give to build up our institutions of learning could do better than to provide a good laboratory for Alfred University, or Milton College. But hear the words of President Robinson:

"One thing is certain, and that is, that no man competent to teach will be content to teach in any department of knowledge without having at his command such appli ances as are requisite in making the subject profitable to his pupils. In teaching a lan- San Francisco are making an effort to rouse the ten commandments were intended to would not have observed it, nor enjoined its truthfully said of girls of the same years, guage one may need only a bare room and a an interest in the Celtic tongue. A class book. In teaching pure mathematics, a proom with blackboards may suffice; or in teaching rhetoric, or logic, or metaphysics, or ethics, one may ask only for space enough for his pupils to gather around him. But in teaching the physical sciences, as well as in giving instruction on the applications of the sciences, both pure and natural, to the useful arts, there must be not only lab oratories in which to experiment and investi gate, but also lecture-rooms in which the subjects of instruction can be brought in practical illustrations directly before the eyes of the students. The university that at this age of the world fails to provide itself with the means for practical instruction in the several departments of science, pure, natural and applied, is not alive to what is rightly expected of it, and need not be surprised to find itself neglected by those who are seek ing to secure to themselves the fullest possible preparation for the age in which they are

HOBACE.

The subject of our sketch, a renowned Latin ode-writer and composer, first saw the light of day in the little town of Venusia, in Apulia, on the 8th day of December, 65 B. C.

His father was a slave, thus being under continual subjection; however, the father early seeing his son's genius, purposed to devote his entire means wherewith to give the boundlessness of our opportunities and his son a superior education. In order to the gloriousness of our destiny, if faithful the usual culture given to children of the spirit that expresses itself in frivolity of highest classes was afforded Horace. Fin- which is always so attractive, has for one of higher branches. In his twenty-first year he | ness. - Western Christian Advocate.

was obliged to join the army, on account of the assassination of Julius Cæsar, which threw the country into a turmoil. Soon after this event he was created tribune, which position he held until the battle of Phillippi. He purchased the office of scribe, and while engaged in this position, he was devoted with great zeal to the literary world. His complete success has made him one of the most emminent writers of the age. Epodes and satires were his first attempts, being imitations of the Greek satirists. In a short time his writings made him acquainted with Virgi!, who introduced him to that great patron of letters, Mæcenas. Mæcenas presented him a farm near Tivoli, gave him his inde pendence, and sought his intimacy, and encouraged him. An acquaintance with Augustus was the result of his friendship with

In personal appearance he was a little, round, dark-eyed man, gray-haired, and inclined to be corpulent; in dress he was some what slovenly, and apt to be absent-minded in his manners His disposition was kind, friendly, and honorable.

PREACHING THE WORD.

BY REV. T D. WELKER.

How delightful to preach the Word wher the conditions are right. It matters little who the messenger is; if he has a message from God, it is one of life's sweetest pleasures to proclaim it. There is more depending on one's nearness to God in this great work than anything else. Preaching that comes from a heart full of infinite love will never be in charge of the University of Kentucky and | sipid or dull. When the Holy Spirit speaks through human lips, words never return utcerly void. We may all have this psesence and be imbued with this power. Many other things may be wanting and difficult or impossible to get. The Holy Spirit can always be reached. his presen e and power secured. When this largest factor in successful preaching can be had without a college or a library or a pair of saddle bags, how important that his presence be secured. The service of other helps is not denied nor destudy and the thinking hours blaze with the intimate contact of the Holy Ghost. Carry the omnipotence of love into the pulpit so to be a general desire to patronize our own that your words will burn with the live coals of God's love and you are sure to succeed. gratuitously for a long time. I desire, also, ply a duty done, but will have the sanction ity and most earnest, moral aim with which size and reiterate it from the pulpit, from Your message to the people will not be sim- to congratulate you upon the very great abil-President Robinson, in his address at the call by incarnating the divine presence of your opponents; for the fair and Christian out wherever there are thirsty, perishing question. souls. - Western Advocate.

CLIPPINGS.

The academic term at the Naval academy began Oct. 1st. The number of cadets at the academy is 253.

Oberlin College has received \$5,000 from Miss Sturges, of Mansfield, Ohio, for a new building for the use of ladies' societies, to be called Sturges Hall.

Mr. William Mather, of Manchester, England, is visiting this country for the purpose of learning something of the methods of instruction in vogue here.

Oberlin College has established a chair of Political Economy and International Law, and has called to fill it Mr. James Monroe, formerly United States Minister to Brazil.

has been formed to engage in the study of it.

The citizens of Bloomington, Ind., have contributed \$50,000 toward erecting a fireproof building for the Indiana University, n place of the one which was recently burned

Charles L. Colby has given \$1,000,000 to establish a new university in Wisconsin. It was his father, Gardner Colby, who endowed the college which bears his name it Waterville, Me.

There are twenty-one universities in Germany. The total number of students attend ing lectures during the present Summer is 25,084. Protestant divinity students num ber 3.558; Catholic divinity students 811. The law students are 5,426; the medical students, 6,172. In the faculty of philosophy, which includes literature, mathematics and the sciences, the number is 9,117. The University of Berlin has the largest number of students. 4,062; next comes Leipsic with 3,097, and Munich with 2,295; the smallest number, 231, are being taught at Rostock. students is at Leipsic; of Catholics, at Wurz-

BE EARNEST.

Be earnest. This life of probation in world of sin and temptation has no time to waste on trifling. Levity does not become a being born to the inheritance of immortality. Only the want of a true appreciation of

Şabbath Keform.

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

OUTLOOK CORRESPONDENCE.

At the suggestion of the Editor of the Outlook, we give below some communications to that paper, showing the variety of views men have upon the subjects treated in the Outlook, and their thoughts and feelings in relation to them:

GARDI, Georgia, Sept. 19, 1883. Editor Outlook: Dear Brother. - I wish to get the "Church History of Ethiopia," by Michael Geddes, also by Gobat. Please be so kind as to inform me where to get them. Also, "History of Eastern Church," by Dean Stanley; price. &c. With thanks for the excellent Outlook, a paper that I hail with de-I am yours fraternally,

A. K. RICHARDSON.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 22, 1883. Mr. Editor,—I have received the Outlook for several months and read it carefully. In my ministry of over fifty years, I have read ad I could get, pro and con, on the day of the week to be kept as the Sabbath, and ofter preached on the authority and observance of the Sabbath. I offer the following criticism as an epitome of my views: The Sabbath is as old as man, and was made for all men, in all time. "Six days shall work be done, but the seventh is the Sabbath of rest, " &c The Bible nowhere says the seventh day of the week is the Sabbath! Any nation observing the same and regular day, after six days work, fulfills both the letter and the spirit of the Sabbath law. It is perfectly futile to attempt to change the practice of almost universal Christendom for centuries; besides the influence of the Saturday Sabbath-keepers in this contention, goes to destroy all Sabbath observance; for the unbelieving world will say "As it is disputed as to what day of the week is the Sabbath, therefore, we will have none." I consider it puerile to consecrate time, talents, and means, in such of rest, but as a day sanctified and set apart a controversy, when "the world lieth in for certain purposes; not simply as our Sab wickedness." No matter what the historic fathers said or did; the law is plain.

Respectfully, D. B. LAWTON.

NEWTON, Mass., Sept. 17, 1883. American Sabbath Tract Society: Dear Brethren,-Permit me to express to you my sincere thanks for the Outlook, mailed to me feature of our relation to Sabbath reform of God's approval in your own heart. Good the paper is conducted. You are certainly our publications and in our public gatherpreachers are those who have been called by entitled to the ardent admiration of your the Holy Spirit to preach, and who honor own faith and order, and the highest esteem in their souls, so this stream of life gushes manner in which you discuss the Sabbatl

I regret to add that I am now so com pletely submerged with papers and periodi cals, that it is literally impossible for me to give to the Outlook the attention it deserves; and so I think that in justice to yourselves, I ought to request its discontinuance. I beg you to believe, however, that I have no other reason in the world for making the request, and that I am, brethren, with the highest Cordially yours, esteem,

WAII. CALKINS, Minister of Eliot Church.

Jonesboro, Ga., Oct. 1, 1883. cents. I have always had my doubts wheth- Jews kept Sunday. Now read the following eous. Useful occupation, not more wearyfind no authority for the change. I think with the coming of Christ, else he himself energy of youth. The same things may be day, that the Sabbath ought to be changed to the week." If it be true that the Jews kept | which dangers come to the brothers. Take infer that baptism came in the room and stead of circumcision, it would not make it which the Jews kept, then Monday is the so If we infer that rantism was baptism, it would not make it so.

Respectfully, D. L. DUFFY.

SABBATH REFORM.

Since returning from the Conference, I have been more than ever impressed with the importance of our own personal relations to the Sabbath question, as Sabbath-keepers. That there is a thoughtful inquiry in regard to Sabbath truth, among many First-day keeping Christians, is evident to all who are familiar with our publications and with currept events. But while I am sure that this The largest number of Protestant divinity inquiry, if pursued in the light of Bible truth, will result in the conviction that there is no warrant in the Word for the observance of the first day of the week as the Sabbath, I am not so sure that it will result in the immediate acceptance of the Seventh-day as magnificent "freaks of nature" have never doth already work" in the midst of us here, such. I feel certain, however, that the Chris- | been satisfactorily explained, except as, gentian world will accept this truth finally, because God stands back of his own law and truth, and it must triumph in the end.

The tendency of the age is to no-Sabbathaccomplish this he moved to Rome, where even "over a few things," can account for a ism, and here lies the danger. The difficulties that stand in the way of observing the Seventh-day as the Sabbath, to thousands,

of the loss of employment will seem to set | tion of a mirage of this kind is given in the them face to face with stern want, while to others the loss of social position and popular disfavor will prevent an unbiased decision. while to many long existing social family el Jemal, the occupants of the station used and religious ties will be weighty reasons for continuing the observance of Sunday as Sabbath or holy day. Bread winning, social position, the many open avenues to material prosperity and place, of influence, will con time to act as hindrances to Sabbath ob servance. But these are matters over which a small band of Seventh day Baptists can have but little control, and for which they are in no way responsible; but there is a sense in which we hold a very important and responsible position in relation to this truth. Nothing short of maintaining loyal, earnest, Bible taught, observance of the Sabbath-day, can meet the demands of the time; not a blind Pharis ica' observance that makes it a burder, but an intelligent worshipful rest day, always reminding us of God as the creator of all things and thus the author of all good. Would not such an observance as this, sup plemented with the church service and the study of the Word, inspire reverence for God and loyal obedience to all his revealed will? But is it not true that we Seventh-day Bap tists are to some extent affected by the no-Sabbath sentiment that is crowding in upon us? I am afraid that this wide-spread belief is shading into our own ideas of Sabbathkeeping. If this is true it is an element of weakness that should alarm every loyal Sab bath-keeper. We are the advocates and defenders of this truth, and of all times we can not afford to waver in the least in our integrity as consistent Sabbath kecepers just now. It seems to me to be of the utmost importance to us that we hold ourselves to a strict and conscientious observance of the day as taught in the Bible, not only as a day bath but as the Sabbath of Jehovah, "not doing our own ways nor finding our own pleasure nor speaking our own words." And the promise is, "then shalt thou delight thyself in the Lord." The Sabbath-will indeed be a delight. The importance of this can not be overestimated. We must emphaand in our prayer meetings. We must exert ourselves as church members and as individual 'Christian men and women to bring about Sabbath reform among Sabbath-keep-` H. C. B.

ASHAWAY, R. I., Oct. 6, 1883.

MIXED.

It is impossible for a man to write an article or preach a sermon of any length in favor | the families of their congregation. Parents of the Sunday-Sabbath without getting terribly muddled. The Conference News prints | thinking about, know what they are doing, a "Sermon on the Sunday Question," in and guide their reading. Rivet their hearts which the writer says: "While yet in the to their home at every possible point. Next Editors Outlook,—You have been sending | wilderness, the man who gathered sticks on to a personal consecration to Christ, no me the Outlook for some time. I am pleased | Sunday was punished with death." Then | power will be so strong to keep them from to read. Enclosed I send you twenty-five according to this writer's idea, the ancient sin as love for those who are pure and righter we should observe the first day of the from the same article: "The Sabbath is a ing than necessity demands, is a wonderful week instead of the seventh, as the Sabbath. perpetual institution. Its obligations did safety-valve for the abundant, and as it often I have examined the subject carefully, and not cease, as some would have us believe, appears to quiet-loving age, superabundant stand unchanged through time. If we infer observance on others, nor sanctioned its though the chief watchfulness may not alfrom Christ's rising from the grave on Sun | change from the seventh to the first day of | ways be needed in the same direction from that day, it would not make it right. If we Sunday, and that a change in the Sabbath care for the young. Notice the preposition. was made by Christ to the day following that true "Christian Sabbath.' Is it not time for another reform movement? We believe it is, and think that it should take the shape of teaching men how to read the Bible. Signs of the Times.

> WHEN enemies are peaceful, and your way is smooth, beware lest some snare should be laid to entrap you; prosperity and ease sometimes destroy, when adversity but slightly affects.

THE MIRAGE.

The London Spectator has an interesting inside the walls of homes, within the limits article upon this singular phenomenon, from of the half century to which my observation which we make an extract. We have, during is restricted. I believe that an independour residence in Chicago, seen two of these ence of act and speech, of conduct and manexhibitions, in which the Michigan and In- ner, is now claimed, and now conceded bediana shore, with its sand hills, its houses tween parents and children, whether sons or and trees, and some sail vessels on the water, were suspended in a reversed position over the lake in front of us. The cause of these erally, they have been ascribed to a peculiar condition of the atmosphere: We believe that the phenomena of mirage,

desert, are well known to be due not to mere ing loyalty, of strong family ties, above all, illusion, but to the displaced images of real of a pure and enlightened faith, we must objects, which, by reflection from some well- look to our homes. We must see that the redefined stratum of the atmosphere, are trans- lationship—the primary, the aboriginal reported some scores of hundreds of miles lationship-of parents and children is exerishing his tasks at Rome, he pursued still its chief elements a deep controling earnest will seem almost or quite insurmountable. from the place of the originals to which they cised with all authority and with all obedi-To many of the laboring classes the certainty owe their existence. An admirable descriptioned ence.—Dean Vaughan.

August Cornhill. the writer, who seems to lay the foundation at least of his tale in fact, stating that at a certain solitary telegraph station on the Red Sea, which he calls Um to see for lifty minutes at a time, and repeatedly from day to day, a mirage of the same remarkable building, "an ancient building of great size, castellated, with a broad terrace before its massive gateway." Wahabees were seen walking in numbers along the terrace, so that the observer felt sure, wherever the castle might be, it was center of a Wahabee revolt. By copying the scene as it appeared in the mirage, and inquiring of travelers, one of the telegraph clerks at length learned where the castle was situated, and found out that it was as he had conjectured from the character of the constantly recurring vision, one of the secret centers of Wahabee conspiracy. It is represented that not the castle only, but the particular persons frequenting the castle, could be seen so clearly in this magic mirror provided by the strange conditions of the atmosphere, as to be recognized and rendered quite familiar with the inhabitants of this little lonely telegraph post on the Red Sea, distant, apparently, some hundreds of miles away. Whether the phenomena of the mirage are really so vivid as this, that you can see the image of what happens at so great a distance as if it were close at hand, we do not profess to know, though the writer of this paper evidently means so to represent it. We should have thought that would be possible only if the atmosphere could furnish telescopic apparatus to magnify the reflected image, as well as reflecting surfaces by the aid of which to alter and falsify its apparent locality. But be this as it may, there seems to be no doubt that in special localities the desert does present some lively pictures of all sorts of distant scenes, sometimes curiously blended together, and sometimes topsy-turvy. Caravans which are not within some scores of miles of the place will apparently pass through it, sometimes in regular order, sometimes with both men and camel walking on their heads. Ships of war-probably on the Red Sea-will appear to sail through the the desert, side by side with these caravans, so that the mirage grotesquely collects together like the sheet on which the magio lantern is displayed, the most ill-assorted collection of images from the real world, and unites them in places where they are quite inconsistent with each other.

THE PERILOUS PERIOD.

Dr. Goodfellow, in the Northwestern, gives it as his opinion that "the perilous period for the boy is during the next ten years after ings. We must pray over it in our families he reaches eight." This fact, and such we believe it is, certainly calls for very serious consideration, not only by parents, but all Christian workers. Sabbath school superintendents should see that boys of this age have the best teachers that they can furnish. Intelligent men of the church should be willing to turn away from the tempting book or paper and go and teach their own bright boys and others, in a way that will interest as well as profit, and they must be interested to a certain degree or they can not be profited. Pastors should know the boys that belong to should take time to learn what they are

GOD MADE THE FAMILY.

-Advocate.

It may be said, and with as much of truth as is generally to be found in a paradox, that man made the State, but that God made the family. Of the last clause, at all events, there can be no denial—God made the family. It is the unit of society; the sum of the homes is society itself. According to the state of the homes of a town, or of a country, is the state of the place, and the state of the nation.

I do not think that I err in noticing a decided diminution of respect and reverence daughters, which would not have been dreamed of in the earlier years of this century. . . . "The mystery of lawlessness while we are, perhaps, deploring the state of society abroad, and thanking God that we are not as other nations are. If we would keep in any sense at the head of the nations, or Fata Morgana, as they are seen in the as the country of free institutions, of willAlfred Centre, N. Y., Fifth-day, October 18, 1883

REV. L. A. PLATTS.

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

REMEMBER that two dollars will pay for the RECORDER for your neighbor who is not now a subscriber, from the time it is received until the close of Volume 40.

REV. D. E. MAXSON, writing from New York, says: "I have been engaged by Dr. Baptists' for his 'Cyclopedia of Religious Knowledge,' now in course of publication. The article is prepared."

At the recent Episcopal Convention in Philadelphia, among other good things were some earnest protests against having separate church organizations in the South for whites and colored people. It is the province of religion to obliterate all distinctions of race and condition, drawing only the line of difference between him that serveth God and him that serveth him not.

WE must again call the attention of persons having occasion to send small sums of money to this office, to the convenience of the new postal notes, both to themselves and to us. We have no longer any use for three cent stamps. Some of these stamps now lie in our drawer, sent in payment of subscription to Our Sabbath Visitor which we can not use; they will neither buy material for printing nor pay for labor, and they are no longer current for letter postage. Please do not send any more.

THE Ohio elections last week went Democratic, and solemn lectures are being read off to the Prohibitionists by wise statesmen East and West to the effect that they, the Prohibitionists, are responsible for the disaster, would they not have carried the day? But so many of the Republican party are in favor of the license system, and so many others are altogether indifferent to the whole temperance question?"

A VERY pleasant excursion seems to have been recently enjoyed by the firm of C. Potter Jr. & Co., and their employees, to Fairmount Park; Philadelphia, by the invitation of Mr. Robert S. Davis, proprietor of day, racy speeches, a good dinner, a goodly company and the kindliest feeling between the two business firms represented, all combined to make a very bright spot in the lives of some very busy people. Such days, occasionally, not only do good in a social way, but they are no detriment to business interests. Would that they were more common.

AT the Mormon Meeting held at Salt Lake last week some of the "apostles" denounced in very severe terms those persons among them who, in obedience to the requisitions of the Edmunds law, had put away their plural wives. This shows, at least, that polygamy is an essential part of the Mormon system, and that the leaders have no idea of giving it up: Whoever, therefore, sympathizes with or apologizes for Mormonism, countenances adultery which is an abominable crime against law and good society, and a grievous sin in the sight of God. The rapidity at which the adherents of this system of evil sometimes more and sometimes less, but are being multiplied, as shown in the reports made at the above named meeting, is something alarming; and if the national authorities do not bestir themselves, and speedily check this rapidly growing cancer upon our body politic, it may cost us as much to get rid of it, as it did to get rid of slavery.

NEWBURGH CENTENNIAL.

The last of the great Centennial celebrations in commemoration of the events connected with the Revolutionary War, which. commencing with the Lexington celebration in 1875, and including the Philadelphia Centennial in 1876, the Yorktown celebration in 1881, and many others, will take place at Newburgh, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1883. It was at | and, as we have seen, leads to evil. this place that the proclamation of peace was announced to the army, and the band of patriots who had followed the lead of the Father of his Country through the varied fortunes of the war were finally disbanded. It was 1783, that the last guard was mounted, the York. \$2 50 a year, 25 cents a number.

last roll called, and the "noble band of faithful men" separated from their illustrious commander, and their battle-scarred comrades, most of them to begin life anew amid hardship and poverty, having sacrificed their all for the good of their country. It is fitting that an event of such national importance should be appropriately celebrated, and the General, State, and Municipal Governments have united in aid of this laudable object, assuring a celebration to witness which will amply repay a journey of hundreds of miles. The New York, Lake Erie, and Western Railroad has made special arrangements to run trains from New York and other principal points to accommodate all who Schaff to furnish an article on 'Seventh-day wish to attend. Where their regular trains are not sufficient to carry all who may desire to go, special trains will be run, and so run as to convey passengers to Newburgh and return to New York in the evening.

EXTRAVAGANT LANGUAGE.

Language is any means of conveying thought, feeling, or purpose. It will be truthful or the contrary in proportion as it conveys or fails to convey the exact thought, feeling, or purpose of him who uses it. To use language with the intention of misleading others is a sin, the character of which may be inferred from the words of Scripture, "Lying lips are an abomination unto the Lord." There is an untruthful use of language which is not open to the charge of intention to deceive, but which is a grave fault in him who uses it, and that is the habit of speaking in superlatives when the occasion calls for only the simplest forms of speech. This habit is more common than is sometimes supposed. Not only does the exquisite young lady abound in superlatives but even common people indulge in this expensive luxury. Should the sun shine a little warmer to-day than it is expected to do at this season of the year, these superlative people are "just about roasted alive;" should the thermometer take a decided inclination the other way, they are suddenly "frozen to death;" for if they had voted with the Republicans, a trifling favor fills them with inexpressible delight, and that which ought hardly to rufthen, there are Prohibitionists who have fle the spirit of a Christian man throws them been known to ask "what would have been into a towering rage. This extravagant way the gain to the cause of temperance since of speaking sometimes also finds its way into the pulpit. We remember to have heard the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher say that a deduction of at least twenty-five per cent. must be taken from what he says in the pulpit and placed to the account of oratory; and we are inclined to think that many a minister or other public speaker, if pressed for the exact meaning of some things they say, would be obliged to confess that a large per cent. of it was due to oratorical flourishes rather than the Evening Call of that city. A pleasant simple truth or good common sense. It seems to us that there are some very good reasons why this habit in public or in private should not be indulged:

1. The person who indulges much in these extravagances of speech must either be a very thoughtless person, or else by constant familiarity with overwrought fancies he must become a fictitious person in thought and feeling; neither of these conditions is favora ble to the development of solid character; they do not make men and women to be trusted, and relied upon.

2. If such language means anything to those who hear it or read it, it conveys to their minds thoughts and impressions beyond the truth, and so becomes essentially, though perhaps not intentionally, a falsehood. It is hardly necessary to say that under these circumstances it should not be used.

3. We think the truth is, that when extravagances of language are much used, people become accustomed to deducting, generally more than less, in order to find the real truth, and thus when the habitual user of superlatives has real occasion to express himself strongly, language fails him, and his efforts fall to the ground. In other words, the English language itself is robbed | people, the whites were without, for there | of its beauty and power, by the habit of extravagance in its use. For these simple reasons, as well as for others which might be mentioned, we make our plea for greater | Washington, had sent a special invitation | buildings is so enormous that even the ficarefulness, and shall we say greater truthfulness, in the use of language in all our speaking and writing, in public and private. precept of our Saviour, "But let your communication be yea, yea; nay, nay; for whatsoever is more than these cometh of evil.

Dro Lewis's Monthly, the October number of which has just been received, is full of excellent articles which prove readable to all. It is not full of heavy articles upon the treatment of the health, but here, one hundred years ago, on October 18, lished by Frank Seaman, 68-71 Bible House, New

Communications.

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

ENCOURAGEMENT.

BY MRS. M. STRATTON BEERS.

Don't worry, troubled one, This is God's word to you, So you must.

Wages hot the battle? So it will: But God is fighting for you

Just obey His orders This is all: Never mind the arrows, You'll not fall,

If you follow closely, Every word Of your brave Commander, Soon as heard.

Faint, yet still pursuing. God knows best! When the foe is conquered He'll give rest.

The rest which sure remaineth For who will Bring to swift obedience Heart and will. OAKLAND, Cal., Sept. 25, 1883.

SCENES OF THE PAST.

The coming generation will always be in terested in the history of the past, and unless it is left on record by the living, it will be forgotten and lost. In making such records the writers must appear somewhat prominent, hence they often neglect such work, fearing that it will appear too much like egotism, and thereby much that ought to be known is lost. I have been influenced by such feelings, but now I am too old to seek for the applause or flattery of my fellow creatures; but if I am not deceived I wish to live for some good purpose, that may honor God and benefit my race. Circumstances seemed to make it necessary

that I should visit Washington, D. C., soon after the war. I went at the last of the week and found a welcome home at my brother's. He was the pastor of the First Baptist Church located in Thirteenth street. The house and the congregation were large. The faculty and members of Columbia College were mostly connected with that church The Rev. Dr. Samson, the president of the college, was my brother's predecessor as pastor of the church. The war had very much dis tracted the state of things both in the church and in the college. But things had begun to assume more of a settled state, and those who had been in the army on either side had accepted the condition of things as they were Sunday morning the large house was well filled, and by the special request of my brother and the deacons, I consented to occupy the pulpit. The Rev. Newman Hall of London, was in the city, and preached at the same hour in the Congress Hall. A two o'clock I had been invited by a committee who had the business in charge, to speak in the Old Ladies' Retreat, an asylum for aged indigent women. There were about twenty inmates; by paying a certain sum on entering an aged lady has a home there and is well cared for during the rest of her days. I was pleased with an opportunity of preaching to that little number of mothers in Israel, thinking of the time when our Saviour," "sat down and spake unto the women." was anxious to hear the London preacher meeting and went immediately to the appointment. The house was densely crowded | shortsighted and mistaken, its fate is fixed and many were standing without. I got a by the inexorable logic of facts. Its roots to Dryden." position and heard from this great man, so have struck so deeply to the soil as to be called, a good practical gospel sermon. He accustomed to preach to the common people. of the aristocracy of the land, but of the

was no room for them within. for me to preach that evening to his people. I knew of no reason why I should not comgation several Indian chiefs from the Indian Mrs. Gillette and myself went to the Capitol | Branch can boast of in July and August. to see and hear the representatives of the we were passing through the hall we met

would be both an honor and a privilege to pray with the representatives of my country, "who with all her faults I loved." In enter ing the room and taking my seat; I observed the men in litte groups, with their hats on, the morning papers in their hands, and thought of what I had read, that the members paid no attention to the Chaplain, that groups, and reading the papers. I began to which they have been afflicted all Summer. seat, hats off, papers were laid aside, and I can say of a truth that I never officiated before a more orderly assembly than the Senate of | the United States. We took our seats back entirely a local trade, is reviving, and the and listened to those who took part in the shopkeepers are animated at the prospect of work before them, and thus saw and heard an accession of rich and extravagant customthose of whom I had often read. I believe ers. Congress brings in its train many of that the Senate of these United States are a these: People who come easily by large noble body of representative men, not to be salaries or grow rich in government contracts; excelled among the nations of the world. | claimants who get paid; pensioners who There are some small men among them; get so much back pay in a lump that they they are the exceptions. I think there is too | do not know how to spend it fast enough. much fault found with those men we ap- Besides there are many who have fortunes point to represent us in our national affairs, at their command, who merely come to look as well as in the church. Men in public posi- and idle away the Winter. All these are tions in life need encouragement, they live valuable customers, and the tradesman and in a different atmosphere from that in which storekeeper are getting ready to welcome the people live, and let us give good men all needful encouragement. We visited the Smithsonian Institute, Alexandria, the house where Col. Ellsworth was shot, the old Episcopal church where General Washington and family were accustomed to worship God, and upper stories, and a lonely dejected servant the home of the Father of our Country, or two on watch in the basements, have Mount Vernon. It looked old and some- opened their eyes, so to speak, and show what dilapidated, but it has since been re- signs of inner domestic life even to the outpaired. The kitchen, the reception room, side observer. Those who have the entree the parlor with its furniture, it was such to these grand houses find the family reas our laboring men at the present day would | turned, and all the pleasurable anticipations hardly be willing to receive to ornament of the coming gay season are being talked their dwellings, but they were adapted to over with excitement and delight. These the age in which they were used. We next things show the "season" is at hand. Old went to Arlington Heights, where they observers say it is to surpass all others in were engaged in gathering in the soldiers' | brilliancy. The long session of Congress is remains who had been killed on the battle- always the gayest. There is more time to field or died in hospitals; they averaged about | consume. The next elections are two years forty a day. A small monument was erected off and the new member feels safe for that at each grave, with the name, regiment, and length of time. He can bring on his family company to which the soldier belonged. and enjoy himself. Perhaps he will make These are scenes that are past, but here we his mark in Congress. Even the Presidency may learn lessons that may be for our profit | might go to a worse man he thinks, and so in the future; and may those upon whom the at this opening session of a new Congress, resposibility of the nation rests in the future | the curtain will soon go up on the play where learn from the past better than to learn the society moves over the board in all the varyarts of war. God grant that as a nation, everlasting peace may abide, that we may learn righteousness by the things we have suffered in the past. W. B. GILLETTE.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 13, 1888. The legislative city upon the banks of the Potomac, is again the ceuter towards which ing. At each successive season's rehabilitais the best site for the National Capital," and insusceptible of removal by human hands. nancial resources of this gigantic and growing nation would feel the strain of sinking

said, Mr. Gillette is a clergyman from gin to blow do the absentees return or does New Jersey, I wish him to occupy my the city awake to a realization of its mission. place this morning. "Certainly, Mr. Gillette, | The Rip Van Winkle sleep of the Summer is and it is time now to commence." We im- over, and the City reawakens. The habitue mediately entered the Senate Chamber, of Washington will observe various indicawhile Dr. Gray, taking the arm of my wife, | tions of this fact. Vacant houses are becomfound a seat in the back part of the room. ing very scarce and rents have gone up. I made no apologies. I felt as though it showing that the coming throng is engaging Winter quarters. One of the institutions of Washington, the auction sales of household goods, are crowded by eager buyers of secondhand furniture who are either boardinghouse heepers in fact or in prospect. They are getting ready their furnished rooms for the sojourner. The hotel clerks have put on their regulation smiles and heartiness in during prayer they would be talking in little | place of the atrabiliarous pensiveness with feel somewhat embarrassed. Mr. Wilson took | They may now be seen posing behind the his little mallet and deliberately struck it three | counter in attitudes which suggest "This times; immediately every member was in his style full cabinet, \$6 a dozen," and they are ready to charm the traveler into prolonging his stay.

Besides all this the business of the City, them. Besides this there are other signs of coming events from a social view which are noticeable. The residences of the rich classes which have all Summer shown a solemn and unblinking expanse of closed blinds as to the ing phases of hope, ambition, and display.

ALBXANDER POPE AND JOSEPH ADDISON.

Alexander Pope was born in London, of a respectable Catholic family. His father was a bookseller, who, after many years of arduous labor, had acquired a fortune sufficiently large to enable him to retire from active business and reside at his estate, near Windsor.

Joseph Addison was born at Milston, Wiltwandering feet and eager thoughts are bend- | shire. His father was an educated clergyman. At an early age young Addison attion of the National City, the oft-mooted tended the Charter House school, and he question is raised, "whether Washington attained his firm attachment for Richard Steel, which is manifested in his later years. who was to preach at three o'clock in the this is not an inappropriate moment to pre- At fifteen he went to Queen's College, and Colored Presbyterian church. I closed my dict, that, though the selection of the loca- later gained a rank. It was at this college tion for the federal city of the Union was that he became renowned for his Latin compositions. His initial effort was an "Address

Pope was of a precocious nature, and instead of attending school, he preferred studytold those sable sons of Africa that he was The question of removing the Capital to | ing by himself his favorite authors, especial-Illinois, Missouri, or Kansas, has been ex- ly Bryden, for whom he exhibited a peculiar His congregation, he said, was not composed | tensively discussed, and will be continually liking. His father being a dealer in books talked of; but the city has grown to such early saw the literary taste of his son, and middle classes, the business families of the dimensions as to make these debates fruit- nourished it by his criticisms and praises. place. The house was filled with colored less and unpractical. The amount of money At the age of twelve his first work was writexpended in erecting the Capitol, the Patent | ten, entitled "An Ode to Solitude," soon Office, the War, State, and Navy Depart- after this came his "Pastorals." In trans-Dr. Gray, the Chaplain of the Senate, and ments, the Post Office Department, the lating the classics he was quite successful, the pastor of the Second Baptist Church in | White House and many other government | especially in his "Iliad," which reaped for him a moderate fortune.

Addison, after his release from school, made an extended tour through France and ply; accordingly I filled the appointment such immense sums. No city in the United Italy, and in the former country he resided It will do us good to study, and practice the as well as I could. I observed in the congre- States has grown more rapidly or improved for some time. Following this residence upmore substantially since the war than this, on the Continent he returned to London and Territory, of the Cherokee, Chippewa and and the Winter season attracts as many fash- lived in poverty until engaged by the Lord other Western tribes. I suppose they were | ionable visitors to the National Capital in | Treasurer to write a poem, which was enprofessed Christians. The next morning December and January, as Newport or Long | titled the "Campaign;" this gained for him the position of Under-Secretary and Secre-The preliminary agitation which foretells | tary. Succeeding this work came his "Travnation about whom we had read so much; as the approach of the social season in Wash- els in Italy," a humorous and religious work. ington is very marked just now. During the Near the close of his life he gave the reading Mr. Gray, the Chaplain, who said, Let hot days of July and August and September | public his opera of "Rosamond," and probme introduce you to Mr. Wilson, the Pres- the Capital City lies in a sort of trance. ably it was at this time, or shortly after ident of the Senate, and in doing so he Not until the freshening breezes of Fall be- that he wrote the comedy of . The Drum-

"Dunciad." As a writer he in some departments, and a cu This satirical vein running works made him unpopular toward which all criticisms of directed. Addison, although a person sion, was a man of excellent a it, glad to help any one, and self-possession. His writings appreciable by all.

mer." He also wrote many

Steel's periodical, "The Tattle

say on Man," and his grea

Pope's very prominent work

Dome He

New York. ALFRED CENTE

Autumn is putting on her dress. There is a golden has phere which inclines us to quiet of our streets on Sabbs worthy of mention. We app sermons by devoted brethren acknowledge a thrill of joy has returned, and is with u to-day, Oct. 13th. His sern ing was from the text, "Th if we follow on to know the The Temperance School,

Marvin, at its last session hundred. Bro. John Sheldon and h old girl were thrown from

days ago, and both sustaine from which, we are glad to recovering. Rhode Islan

ASHAWAY The First Hopkinton Se

Church is now in its 176th years old last July. Oct. 6th, I. L. Cottrell wa

this commences the 16th church since it constitution were held at half past two portunity for neighboring after their usual service. well filled. The exercises choir, prayer by Rev. H. Scriptures Eph. 4, Rev. singing by choir and co Clerk then read letters of s and Sister Cottrell with re ship. Rev. A. E. Main, r the Church by the right h Remarks by Rev. J. R. Iri J. W. Morton to the Chu tion, welcome to the pas Main, response of pastor closing prayer by Rev. U. ing by choir and congre

by pastor. Oct. 13th will be the ti to occupy the Ashaway service the evening after cordance with a vote pas

church meeting. At Bethel an engine he power; this seemed to b count of the continued d of the Ashaway Woolen been still but little for la have an engine ready to upon it. The Ashaway pany are busy at their li so busy in Mill No. 2, w ture cotton yarn and tw Oct. 5th the thermo

after sunrise, and the n This crusts the ground Quite a party spent t 7th, at Quonocontaug al

WEST HA After an absence o pastor was glad again Sixth-day evening, and gation Sabbath morning perhaps eagerly, listen Conference work, and in their expressions of one good brother, who ing from his eyes, the tive as he is) saluted fashion as enjoined in

In the evening a pl by a house full of the to the parsonage, br with them, which act ing what they could i the outfit of a man garden and trees of fi revealed their super necessities and nicet which they have the wife.

One or two more farms, which rende do the absentees return or does ke to a realization of its mission. in Winkle sleep of the Summer is ne City reawakens. The habitue ton will observe various indicafact. Vacant houses are becomcarce and rents have gone up. it the coming throng is engaging rters. One of the institutions of , the auction sales of household rowded by eager buyers of secondture who are either boarding. ers in fact or in prospect. They ready their furnished rooms for er. The hotel clerks have put ulation smiles and heartiness in ne atrabiliarous pensiveness with have been afflicted all Summer. low be seen posing behind the attitudes which suggest "This binet, \$6 a dozen," and they are arm the traveler into prolonging

Il this the business of the City, ocal trade, is reviving, and the are animated at the prospect of of rich and extravagant customess brings in its train many of ple who come easily by large row rich in government contracts; who get paid; pensioners who n back pay in a lump that they how to spend it fast enough. re are many who have fortunes imand, who merely come to look the Winter. All these are stomers, and the tradesman and are getting ready to welcome ides this there are other signs of its from a social view which are The residences of the rich classes all Summer shown a solemn and expanse of closed blinds as to the s, and a lonely dejected servant watch in the basements, have ir eyes, so to speak, and show er domestic life even to the outr. Those who have the entree and houses find the family reall the pleasurable anticipations ing gay season are being talked xcitement and delight. These the "season" is at hand. Old The long session of Congress is rayest. There is more time to The next elections are two years new member feels safe for that me. He can bring on his family imself. Perhaps he will make

ER POPE AND JOSEPH ADDISON.

Congress. Even the Presidency

worse man he thinks, and so

ing session of a new Congress,

will soon go up on the play where

over the board in all the vary-

f hope, ambition, and display.

Pope was born in London, of a Catholic family. His father was who, after many years of arduad acquired a fortune sufficiently ble him to retire from active busiide at his estate, near Windsor. dison was born at Milston, Wiltfather was an educated clergyn early age young Addison at-Charter . House school, and he firm attachment for Richard is manifested in his later years. went to Queen's College, and a rank. It was at this college ne renowned for his Latin comlie initial effort was an "Address

A precocious nature, and inding school, he preferred study-If his favorite authors, especialpr whom he exhibited a peculiar father being a dealer in books s literary taste of his son, and by his criticisms and praises. twelve his first work was writ-"An Ode to Solitude," soon ie his "Pastorals." In transpasics he was quite successful, his "Tliad," which reaped for te fortune.

ifter his release from school, nded tour through France and the former country he resided Following this residence upent he returned to London and try until engaged by the Lord write a poem, which was enampaign;" this gained for him Under Secretary and Secreling this work came his "Trayhumorous and religious work. of his life he gave the reading e of "Rosamond," and probthis time, or shortly after,

comedy of . The Drum-

Steel's periodical, "The Tattler."

Addison, although a person fond of seclusion, was a man of excellent and gentle spir it, glad to help any one, and always kept his self-possession. His writings were clear and appreciable by all.

Home Mews.

ALFRED CENTRE.

Autumn is putting on her most beautiful dress. There is a golden haze in the atmosphere which inclines us to repose. The quiet of our streets on Sabbath morning is worthy of mention. We appreciate the good sermons by devoted brethren, but we must acknowledge a thrill of joy that our pastor has returned, and is with us in the service to-day, Oct. 13th. His sermon this morning was from the text, "Then shall we know if we follow on to know the Lord."

The Temperance School, in charge of Mrs. Marvin, at its last session numbered two hundred.

Bro. John Sheldon and his little five-yearold girl were thrown from a carriage a few days ago, and both sustained some injuries from which, we are glad to say, they are fast

Rhode Island. ASHAWAY.

The First Hopkinton Seventh-day Baptist Church is now in its 176th year, being 175 years old last July.

Oct. 6th, I. L. Cottrell was installed pastor; this commences the 16th pastorate of the church since it constitution. The services were held at half past two o'clock to give opportunity for neighboring churches to attend after their usual service. The house was well filled. The exercises were an anthem by choir, prayer by Rev. H. Clarke, reading niversary of their marriage. Some nice pres-Scriptures Eph. 4, Rev. L. F. Randolph, ents in the shape of plated, glass, and tinsinging by choir and congregation. The ware attested the esteem of friends and Clerk then read letters of standing of Brother | neighbors. and Sister Cottrell with request for membership. Rev. A. E. Main received them into the Church by the right hand of fellowship. Remarks by Rev. J. R. Irish, address by Rev. J. W. Morton to the Church and congregation, welcome to the pastor by Rev. A. E. Main, response of pastor Rev. I. L. Cottrell, closing prayer by Rev. U. M. Babcock, singing by choir and congregation, benediction

Oct. 13th will be the time of commencing to occupy the Ashaway Hall for a regular service the evening after the Sabbath, in accordance with a vote passed at last regular church meeting.

At Bethel an engine has been set to aid the power; this seemed to be a necessity on account of the continued drought. The mills of the Ashaway Woolen Company have not been still but little for lack of water as they have an engine ready to meet all demands upon it. The Ashaway Twine & Line Company are busy at their linewalk; but are not so busy in Mill No. 2, where they manufacture cotton yarn and twine.

Oct. 5th the thermometer stood at 24° after sunrise, and the next morning at 22°. This crusts the ground considerably.

Quite a party spent the day, Sunday, Oct. 7th, at Quonocontaug and report a good time.

Illinois.

WEST HALLOCK.

After an absence of five Sabbaths, the pastor was glad again to be in his place last Sixth-day evening, and to greet his congregation Sabbath morning. They patiently, perhaps eagerly, listened to his rehearsal of Conference work, and were so demonstrative in their expressions of joy that in the case of one good brother, whose emotion was streaming from his eyes, the pastor (undemonstrative as he is) saluted him in the Pauline \$41,265,000 in 1882. fashion as enjoined in Rom. 16: 16.

In the evening a pleasant time was spent by a house full of the good people who came to the parsonage, bringing various parcels with them, which set the parson to wondering what they could think of as necessary to the outfit of a man who possessed a good garden and trees of fruit; but the contents revealed their superior knowledge of the necessities and niceties for the larder, for which they have the thanks of parson and

mer." He also wrote many sketches for Spring the society will be reduced by the removal of four or five families, which seems Pope's very prominent works are the "Es- discouraging; yet we despair not, but buckle say on Man," and his great satire, the on the armor anew, and with God's help, the "Dunciad." As a writer he was excellent expected co-operation of all the saints, and in some departments, and a cutting satirist. the prayers of friends, we hope to regain This satirical vein running through his from the enemies' ranks as many as leave us, works made him unpopular, and a point and so keep our forces good. That there toward which all criticisms of the times were | may be the strictest loyalty in God's house, and easy conviction through the truth among his enemies, pray for us. G. M. C.

Nebraska.

HUMBOLDT. Leaving Alfred June 18th, in company with the delegates and others, we arrived at Nortonville, Kan., June 21st, the first day of the session of the North-Western Association, about noon, and hence too late for the morning session, having been detained twenfour hours by the floods. From Nortonville we took passage with brethren from this place, who went to the Association with their teams. We arrived here June 28th, after a drive of two days and a half. The brethren and sisters here gave us a very cordial reception. Installation services were held on Sabbath, June 30th, conducted by Bro. John T. Davis, of Welton, Iowa, whose pastorate with this Church closed April 1st. We were very much pleased to find the Church in so good working condition. The average attendance at all the appointments of the Church is larger in proportion to numbers in the society than in many of our churches that are more favorably located. In addition to the regular weekly prayer-meeting, the young folks have a prayer-meeting, which occurs on the evening after the Sabbath, with a good attendance and interest.

The Sabbath-school is in good working condition, with an average attendance considerably larger than the resident membership of the Church.

Our society is located in a fine farming country, with a soil well adapted to corn and other crops. Several farms, now owned by First-day people, in the immediate vicinity of the church, can be bought at reasonable

A very pleasant sociable was held at the house of Bro. Luther Davis and wife on the 28th inst., that being the twenty-eighth an

Condensed Mews.

The bi-centennial of the first settlement sively celebrated last week in most of the is demanded in the "inward parts!" principal cities of the United States. Processions, speeches, singing, pyrotechnics, and general jolification seems to have been the order of the day.

Edmunds states most positively that he does not intend to retain the position of President pro tempore of the Senate. He will resign immediately on the organization of the Senate and Senator Anthony will be elected in

It is reported that the Villard excursion cost the Northern Pacific \$250,000, and that many of the foreign guests, whose expenses in this country are guaranteed by President Villard, remain at high-priced hotels in New York, showing no signs of returning home.

A verdict of \$12,000 for the plaintiff has been rendered in Boston, in the suit of Edward Collins, six years old, against the South Boston Horse Railroad Company, for personal injuries, by being run over by defendant's car.

The Agricultural Bureau estimates the total cotton crop of the country to be 6,000,-000 bales. An approximate estimate of the corn crop is 1,600,000,000 bushels, and wheat 400,000,000, or 88,000,000 less than last year.

A new steamboat company for the St. Lawrence, in connection with the New York Central and Canada Central, and in opposition to the Richlieu Company, is being borious Peter, the majestic Paul, and the

The exports of petroleum and petroleum products from the United States during August, are valued at \$4,229,000, against \$3,-599,000 the preceding August.

The gross revenues of the Post-office Pepartment for the year ending June 30th, amounted to \$44,827,000, compared with

During September 45,700 immigrants arrived in the United States.

The Marquis of Landsdowne was expected to arrive at Ottawa on the 13th inst., and be sworn in as Governor General of the Dominion of Canada on Monday, the 15th. Lord Lorne and Princes Louise expected to sail for England on the day the Marquis of Landsdowne arrived at Ottawa.

Surgeon Main, of Brownsville, Texas, reports that the yellow fever is raging in Mex ico and traveling up the California Gulf. President Gonzales, in a recent message, One or two more brethren have sold their recommended a loan of \$2,000,000 to immade selling our fine Books and Bibles.

J. C. McCurdy & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

The locusts continue to do much mischief in the State of Vera Cruz, New Mexico. The municipalities of the District of Huasteca have ordered every man to destroy a Poulsson writes about "The Blind Children's Kinpeck of locusts daily, under the penalty of a dergarten," which is very entertaining. A further fine of a peck of corn.

The citizens of Cork, Ireland, have raised £250 toward the erection of a national monument to the late Father Burke, the wellknown Dominican priest. Parnell was among the subscribers.

The funeral of Tourguenieff, the Russian, took place October 8th, in St. Petersburgh. Thousands followed the remains to the grave. The streets and windows on the route were crowded.

A man named Ureno attempted to assassinate the president of Santo Domingo, at Neyba, Hayti, recently. The president shot is assailant dead.

Moody and Sankey, the revivalists, will begin a six months' mission in Islington, England, early in November.

ARE YOU PROFANE?

one, too. Others are profane and vile, we the Seventh-day Baptist church, in Plainfield, N. J., know; but are you numbered in the guilty on Sunday, Oct. 21st, at 2 o'clock P. M. throng? Then hear the words of God himself, addressed to you this day: "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain; for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain." Exod.

This is one extreme. Now hear the other. assured that all included between them is forbidden and condemned. Jesus says: "But I say unto you, that every idle word that men shall speak, they shall give account thereof in the day of judgment." Matt.

You can easily tell whether you are guilty or not. The words are plain-only consider them. He "will not hold him guiltless," and "each shall give account thereof in the

day of judgment. You may think these things are light and of little account. Certainly you must, or you would not flippantly profane the blessed names, or wickedly make oath in angry mood. But do you suppose you can brave the Judge-the Judge of all the earth-in the "judgment of the great day?" Nay, nay! you can not do it. Besides, that day will keepers in the city, over the Sabbath, are cordially only begin sorrows, for it is written, "He which is filthy "-or profane-" let him be filthy still." The doom of the profane is fierce and final.

Very likely there are times when you would do differently. Perhaps you make resolutions of amendment, but these all go down before the march of habit and the mælstrom of a passing passion. Then is there no remedy? s the curse fallen on you forever?

profanity lies far below the surface. It is in cause you love to swear. You speak evil the soul. because you are evil. Irreverence is the breath of an irreverent soul. What wonder, then, that the bands of society and resolution of the Germans in this country, was exten- so often fail of keeping clean the lips! Truth

The remedy lies on the footstool of God's open door of mercy. Jesus saves the profane. The offering is the merit of Atoning regenerate heart, and then full salvation!

Oh, forsake your sins, and believe in Jesus! the press at the time of his death. He destroys the profane, or he makes them holy.—Harvester Tract.

THE CHRISTIAN MINISTER AS A PASTOR.

of the pastor must never be absent. The man is more than the sermon, more than the pastor. Christ must speak through his | bion, Wis., on Sabbath, Sept. 29th, at 11 o'clock A. lips, and look through his eyes. This life M., conducted by the pastor, Rev. S. H. Babcock. must be hid with Christ in God. He may He was buried by the side of his father and only not always talk directly on religious subjects; in our modern-time boarding-house, or because of some family reason, it may be impossible to have prayer in the family. But gentle, loving word can be spoken for Christ. The child may be kindly remembered; a passage of Scripture may be reheart, the perfume of his presence will fill all the atmosphere in which we move.

The office which has been filled by the laseraphic John, and by scores of the noblest men who have ever blessed the world with their presence; the office which to day is filled by some of the best men beneath God's stars, needs no vindication from me. God honors us; let us be true to our calling and to our Lord. There is no nobler motto than this: "Whosoever saveth his life shall lose it; and whosoever shall lose his life for my sake shall find it."—R. S. MacArthur, D. D., in September Pulpit Treasury.

ILLUSTRATIONS AND MEDITATIONS; or, Flowers from a Puritan's Garden, by Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon. This is a new book from the pen of Mr. Spurgeon. From the twenty-two volumes of the Puritan, Thomas Manton, the editor has culled a collec tion of figures and metaphors rich in thought and ing, remarks of his own, giving greater value to the volume. Funk & Wagnalls, 10 & 12 Dey St., New York. Price, 25 cents.

Good Pay for Agents. \$100 to \$200 per month,

THE October issue of the Wide Awake opens with a poem by Mrs. S. M. B. Piatt, followed by a story, 'The Little Gold Miners of the Sierras." Emilie account of the search for the Silver City is given in the story "Cacique John," by Fred A. Ober. "To-

Day, Hints on Travel in Europe," is a paper by E. Whitney's serial, "Buttered Crusts," is succeeded by "The Ginger Pop Company," by James B. Marshall.
"The Basket Business," by Susan Power, and "On Indiana Roads," by Mary H. Catherwood. "Child Marion has a Party," concludes the number proper. In the C. Y. F. R. U. Supplement are articles by Arthur Gilman, Dr. D. A. Sargent, Margaret Lake and Sarah K. Bolton. All in all the number is very en tertaining. D. Lothrop & Co., Boston. \$2 50 a year.

A GENTLEMAN, who has had some experience as a book keeper and as salesman or clerk in general merchandise, would like employment with a Sabbath-keeper who does not use or sell tobacco. Can give good references. Address F. J. HENDERSON,

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TRACT SOCIETY.—There will be a meeting of A very serious question; and a personal the Executive Board of this Society in the vestry of By order of the President,

C. POTTER, JR.

THE South-Western Yearly Meeting comprising the churches of Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri, will be held with the Church at North Loup, Neb., commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., on Sixth-day before the second Sabbath in November, 1883, being the 9th day of the month. The meeting has been postponed until this time awaiting the completion of the new meeting house at this place, which will be dedicated to the worship of God during the meeting. All are cordially invited to be present, who can HENRY THORNGATE, Clerk. NORTH LOUP, Neb., Oct. 3, 1883.

THE Yearly Meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist Churches of Southern Illinois will convene with the Church at Stone Fert, Saline county, on Sixthday, Nov. 9, 1883, at 10 A. M., continuing three days. All friends of the cause are cordially invited.

CHICAGO MISSION.—Mission Bible-school at the Pacific Garden Mission Rooms, corner of Van Buren St. and 4th Avenue, every Sabbath afternoon at 2 o'clock. Preaching at 3 o'clock. All Sabbath · vited to attend.

MARRIED.

In Portville, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1883, by Rev. William Bradley, Mr. Luin H. Hall, of Richburg, and Miss Anjella L. Blanco, of Franklin, Pa.

DIED.

There is surely a remedy, and a search for and 6 days. Sister Hull made a profession of religthe cause is on the way to it. The cause of ion about eight years ago and united with the Berlin Church. She had been in poor health for a long time, but bore her trials with a wonderful degree of terings of a profane nature. You swear be-

In Westerly, R. I., Oct. 4, 1883, of paralysis, Rev. THOMAS BARBER, aged 74 years. The deceased was for many years a Baptist clergyman, preaching principally in Connecticut. About ten or fifteen years ago he embraced the Sabbath and has since been a staunch defender of it, although he has never united with any of our churches. His home has been in Westerly for many years, from whence he has gone out into neighboring places in Rhode Island and Connecticut preaching and laboring in the temper The Washington Star says that Senator I Blood. There and nowhere else is forgiveleading to the past, the cleansing of guilt, a he has been engaged in writing a history of the Bableading to the past, the cleansing of guilt, a he has been engaged in writing a history of the Bableading to the past, the cleansing of guilt, a he has been engaged in writing a history of the Bableading to the past, the cleansing of guilt, a he has been engaged in writing a history of the Bableading to the past, the cleans to the past, the clean to the past, the clean to the past, a leading to the past, the clean to the past, the clean to the past, the past and the past are the past and the past are the past and the past are the past are

At Potter Hill, R. I., Mrs. Susan Prosser Por-TER, widow of Gen. William Potter, born May 24, 1804, died Oct. 4, 1883. She had been a member of the First Hopkinton Church over sixty one years.

At the residence of his mother, on North Third Street, Janesville, Wis., Sept. 27, 1883, of consump The pastor must also be spiritual. This is first, second, and third. This characteristic Lee, and Terrissa Wells, and grandson of Dea. Parties, second, and third. were held at the Seventh day Baptist church at Alsister in the Albion cemetery. His widowed mother is now left alone to await her time to meet her loved ones beyond the river. On the 25th day of September1,883, at the residence

of her son, Mr. Thompson H. Johnson, of Stone Fort,

Ill., Mrs. MARY, widow of the late Henry F. John son, of Raleigh, in the 72d year of her age. Sister Johnson was born in Wilson county, Tennessee, Feb. 14, 1812. She was the daughter of Captain John peated which shall come like the benediction | Hill, who was killed by the Indians in the Creek of heaven upon weary and troubled hearts. war, when the subject of this sketch was but three If Christ, the Rose of Sharon, be in the years old. She was married to her late husband in 1833. They continued to reside in their native county until the Spring of 1861, when they emigrated to Illinois, just before the commencement of the war. She was left a widow in November, 1872. Sister Johnson made a profession of religion when about eighteen years of age, and united with the Method-She united with the Baptists in 1836. In 1872 she embraced the Sabbath of Jehovah, which she continued to observe humbly, consistently, and piously, to the time of her decease. She was a devoted member of the little Church that was organized at Raleigh so long as it existed. After its dissolution by removals, deaths, etc., she united with the Church at Stone Fort, where she has resided for several months past. Six children, three sons, and three daughters, are left to mourn their loss of a gentle and loving mother. Her children are all married, and all of them except the youngest (Henry) profess the love of Christ. While a number of us were around her bed, a day or two before her death, she expressed an earnest desire for the salvation of her dear young est son. And I think it more than likely that her anxious desire for this object was the last burden which she laid down at the feet of Jesus. Her eldest son, Elder F. F. Johnson, was an almost constant watcher by her bedside for the last ten days of her life. She was buried at Raleigh, Sept. 26th, by the side of her husband, where quite a large company of fertile in illustration. Mr. S. has added to each say- her old neighbors and friends were assembled. After appropriate remarks, and prayer by Eld. Trovillion of the Baptist Church in Harrisburg, a discourse was delivered by the writer of this sketch, from Psa. 116: 15, "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints." Eld. M. J. Jones, of Raleigh,

the Lord fromhence forth; yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them.'

LETTERS.

Kate Davis, L. T. Rogers, E. R. Pope, Mrs. Clarke, F. H. Bonham, Belle W. Hinemann, Mrs. C. E. Burch, E. P. Saunders, Wm. P. Langworthy, Sam Taylor, J. L. Huffman, Content Spicer, Geo. E. Howard, Mrs. Almira Holt, J. M. Titsworth, J. F. Hubbard, J. E. N. Backus, F. M. Van Horn, Alden & Bro., Darwin Lippencott, G. J. Lund, H. P. Burdick, L. H. Babcock, J. W. Caldwell, Mrs. A. C. Babcock, Geo. J. Crandall.

RECEIPTS

KEUDII 13.				
	Pay	rs to	Vol.	No .
Aaron Coon, Alfred Centre,		00		52
Aaron Coon, Africa Conne,		00	39	52
Erastus B. Stillman, "		00	40	17
Amos C. Lewis,		00	39	52
W. Latham, Nile,	. ~	25	39	40
Francis Anams, West Almond,	n	00	40	
Wm. S. Livermore, Independence,				14
Mrs Almira Holt, Ithaca,	_	00.		
Mrg Wm Metz, Troupsburg,		00	3 4	52
William P Langworthy, New York	,	00	40	. 3
Mrs. P. M. Stillman, Potter Hill, R.	I., 2	00	37	52
MIS. F. M. Summan, Westerly	2	00	40	32
Mrs. Content Spicer, Westerly, Mrs. Henry Morse, Bound Brook, N.	J 2	50	40	- 52
Mrs. Henry Morse, Double Drook, 11.	9	00	40	52
R. M., Titsworth, Plainfield,			40	21
Mrs. Belle W. Heinemann, Colgrove, P	8. , 4	. 00	40	16
A D Dovie Jackson Centre. U.,		טט פ		
Mrs. L. H.Bond, Milton Junction W	18.,	; UU	39	52
Mrs. C. E. Burch, Milwaukee,	٠ ۶	3 00		32
F. M. Van Horn, Marion, Iowa,	4	F 9 9	39	
A. S. Maxson, Motley, Minn.,	9	00	40	52
A. D. HINABUL, HICHOJ, HILLIAM,				

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Review of the New York market for butter, cheese, etc., for the week ending Oct. 13th, reported for the Recorder, by David W. Lewis & Co., Produce Commission Merchants, No. 85 and 87 Broad Street, New York. Marking plates furnished when desired.

BUTTER.—Receipts for the week were 32,781 packages; exports, 8,201. The current business of the week has shown no change. Its features are a full supply of Fall creamery make, selling at 28 @ 30c., fresh dairy selling at 25 @ 27c., dairy and creamery Summer's make moving at 20 @ 23c., and exports this week of some of the long held ice house stock. Elgin and Iowa corn fed creamery butter begins to come in, and is selling at 27 @ 29c The sale of butterine in large quantities has resulted in a call for a meeting signed by one hundred butter merchants to consider what action if any can be taken with reference thereto. At the close there is a good demand for private dairy October Fall make. We

quote:	Fancy.	Fine.	Faulty.
Creamery, sour, fresh	28@30	26@28	18@23
" sweet "	24@25		20@22
" Summer make		22@23	18@20
Home dairy, fresh	26@27	23@25	15@20 /
" early		22@23	15@20
" entire	24@25	22@23	18@21
Imitation cream'y	23@24	18@20	
Factory butter	-@16	12@14	10@13
ractory butter	. 41	le strong Ki	2740 hox-
CHEESE.—Receipts for	tne wee	K were o), 120 DUA

es; exports, 25,806 boxes. The tariff barrier to the sale of butter in the United States cutting the Canadians off from contiguous and natural markets for In Berlin, N. Y., Oct. 2, 1883, of consumption, dians off from contiguous and natural markets for butter, wife of Almon M. Hull, aged 36 years butter, has resulted in the increased manufacture there of cheese for the English market. The cheese factory system with its correlated forces of combina tion and co-operation, has manifolded the Canadian dairy product in the shape of cheese, which are now selling in competition with our own in the London and Liverpool markets, and this immense Canadian supply is a heavy factor in the problem of the cheese market. Shipments four years ago from Canada to the United Kingdom were five hundred odd thousand boxes, and this year at the fate exports are going will be over a million. For the week trade here was without spirit, and all sorts more or less neglected especially half and half skims, with which the market was stalled. Quite a bulk of stock is carried over unsold, and at the close 112 was the highest quotable top, although as before noted special pets sometimes score exceptional prices without effecting the general market. We quote:

Fancy. 101@11 9@10 Factory......1112@118

Eggs.—Receipts for the week were 9,166 bbls and 3,994 boxes. The market was firm all the first half the week, but later with higher temperature and don Coon, deceased, of DeRuyter, N. Y., aged 42 heavy receipts buyers had the advantage. We quote: BEANS,—We quote:

DRIED FRUITS.—We quote: Evaporated apples, ring cut, choice......14 @16 fair to good......10 @18 Apples, N. C., sliced, choice to fancy... 9 @104
fair to prime..... 7 @ 84 Unpeeled peaches, "6 @ 64
Peeled "choice to fancy. 13 @16
"common to good. 10 @124

Barnharian daird

POULTRY.—The sale of chicken or turkeys with food in the crop is prohibited here under penalty of \$5 fine for each fowl exposed for sale, and seizure of goods. We quote: Turkeys, young per 1b......16 @17

BUTTER, CHERSE, EGGS, BEARS, ETC. Reclusively and Entirely on Commission.

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

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

CATALOGUE of BEST BOOKS for AGENTS sent free, including Mother, Home and Heaven, \$2 75. Pleases everybody. 126,000 sold. \$150 monthly. E. B. TREAT, Publisher New York.

A \$115 Organ for \$49 75.

This was the unparalled offer made by Hon. Dan iel F. Beatty the great Organ Manufacturer, in our paper a short time since, he has instructed us to reinsert it and thus give those who failed to accept former offer another opportunity. We think this promounced a touching eulogy on her consistent Organ needs no further recommendation. See ad-Christian life. "Blessed are the dead which die in

BY RACHEL E. MOORE.

Golden-rod and asters, By the meadow brook. Golden rod and asters Bloom in ev'ry nook.

Leaves of ev'ry color, Yellow, red, and all, Leaves of ev ry color Now begin to fall.

Bitter sweet and sumac Gayly toss their heads. Bitter sweet and sumac Clad in flaming reds.

Hickory-nuts and beeches Ratile to the ground, Hickory nuts and becches, Squirr is are skipping round.

Bluest skies are paling, Ashen is their hue. Bluest skies are paling, Autumn stands in view.

TRUSTING IN PROVIDENCE.

"It's goin' to be snappin' cold to-night, mother, and so I tell you," said Miss Elsa Robbins, warming her claw-like fingers over the blaze of an armful of pine logs which The had just flung on the fire. "And I am very glad, mother, that we've got the russet apples safe into the cellar, for it's on them I place my main dependence for the interest money this year."

Mrs. Robbins sat knitting in the cushioned rocker-a wrinkled, bright-eyed little old among the leaves, and eat apples without woman, whose caps were always spotless clean, and whose dresses never seemed to wear out. "Frost, eh?" said she.

"I rather guess so," responded Elsa with shiver. "Stars shinin' like so many little play with us?" diamond specks, and a new moon behind the pines!"

"Well, it's a good thing we ain't stinted for wood "cheerfully observed Mrs. Robbins. "You're always findin' out some good thing or other, mother," said Elsa, a little petulantly.

"La. child, the world is full of 'em!" said Mrs. Robbins, who had a sweet plaintive voice like a whip poor-will. "The Lord, he's a deal better to us than we deserve."

"Well, then," quaintly remarked Elsa, "I may as well tell you, now as ever, that the roof's leakin' dreadful bad." "Leakin', is it?" said Mrs. Robbins.

"Up garret," said Elsa, "over the west

"Well, it's lucky it ain't leakin' over the rooms we live in," said the inveterate old head under the sheets. optimist. "If it was to leak at all, it couldn't have selected a better spot."

"And the fence is down in the north lot," remarked Elsa, "and neighbor Carter's cat tle are all in!"

"Bless me!' said Mrs. Robbins. "Well, there ain't much but rock and mullein-stalks in that lot anyhow, and neighbor Carter don't half feed his cattle. I'm glad the poor creatures can have a good bite for once in their lives!" "And I have a letter from Walter's wid

ow," added Elsa; "and she wants to come here with her children." "Tell her to come," said Mrs. Robbins.

"It ain't a fine city place, and maybe she and the little ones will find it hard to make out on mush and molasses and baked potatoes, as we do. But she's my nephew's widow. and shall be welcome here." "But, mother," said Elsa, "think what

you are doing. Another family in this cramped-up little house — a lot of noisy children, racing and screaming about—a fixe gathering of dusk, and with two little girls lady to be waited on, who certainly is as able clinging to her hand. to take care of herself as we are to take care of her. And you know that we owe a large bill at the grocer's, and we haven't paid for the cow yet, and the tailoress business is getting duller every year now that folks have taken the notion to go to the city for their fire. little boys' suits. And-"

"Well, child-well," serenely interposed the old lady. "God will provide. He always does. And it's a dreadful thing to be a wid-

"But she has no money to travel with," her twenty dollars. She has written to Cous-

bins. "No money at all. Poor soul! poor Maltese cat, asleep upon the gaudy rag rug. of Faith.

"Well-but, mother," pleaded Elsa, "we haven't got any money, either-to spare." Robbins, looking wistfully up.

cloak, mother."

for another year," said Mrs. Robbins. "And in a bedroom just off the kitchen, where the following anecdote was told because it illus Walter's widow must have money to pay her sheets smelled of sweet clover, and the wall traveling expenses-poor thing! It was very | was covered with bunches of cabbage roses, wrong of Olivia Marret not to answer her letter-very. But Olivia and her husband was always close. It's their nature I do s'pose." bins found courage to thank the friends who excess, used to sail from a small cove on the And Elsa broke out laughing with a tear had been so good to her in her necessity. in the corner of her hard gray eyes.

nature and everything else, long ago, if it the time I appealed to you. I am not so fisherman had taken a drop too much and hadn't been for you. Let Walter's widow poor as every one thought. Poor dear Wal- night had fallen, it was dangerous work enand her children come. We're poor, and in ter's minning ventures have turned out bet- tering that cove. debt, and can't find bread for our two selves; but I believe for once I'll follow your example, mother, and trust in Providence."

And she sat down and wrote to Walter lars a year." Robbins' widow inclosing that last twenty-

warm Winter cloak for the old lady, who

Mrs. Walter Robbins was sitting by the fire also, but not such a fire as illuminates to it. the farmhouse kitchen with a softer shine than any electric light. It was a mere handful of coal, in a broken grate, over which she bent with a shudder, as the wind howled by, shaking the windows and rattling the the same exactly. And I have always longed paper shade. She was mending the children's stockings, and as she worked a little girl crept out of the bed and stole across the floor to her side.

"Mamma, I can't get warm," said she. "Isn't there any fire?"

"There's a fire, dear," said Mrs. Robbins; "but we can't have much, for there's only a peck of coal left in the box."

"Mamma," went on the child, "why don't our fires shine red and bright like the fires I see through other people's windows o netimes!"

"We can't afford it, dear," sighed the widow. "If you 'et the coal blaze and crackle | doubt or despair again." - American Reform it soon turns into ashes, and we must economize."

"Mamma," spoke up a tiny voice from the bed. "I didn't eat quite enough supper. Can't I have another half slice of bread?"

"The e is no more, Bessie," said Mrs. Robbins, with a pang, sharper than any serpent tooth, at her heart. "Go to sleep. dear; you'll soon forgot that you are hungry, and in the morning we are to start for the country, you know."

- Bessie's eyes sparkled.

"We can have all the milk we want then, mamma, can't we?" said she.

"And pick up nuts where they grow paving two cents apiece for them," chimed Lillie. "Oh. mamma, why don't every one live in the country? Mamma, don't you love Cousin Elsa? Is she a little girl? Will she

I don't know," said Mrs. Robbins, with a quiver in her voice. "No, she is not a child; she is a woman, like me. But I think she must be an angel in her heart."

For Elsa Robbins' had been the first helping hand which had been stretched out to lift the poor little widow out of the abyss of trouble which had almost overwhelmed her since her husband died, in the far-away slanderer and backbiter a feast of fat things. Mexican lands whither he had gone to make his fortune, which, alas! was never made.

She had become sadly used to sharp words and cold glances, but kindness, sympathy. improbable circumstances which increase its seen, and his flesh tones were warm and were new and precious to her.

Just then there came a heavy, creaking footstep on the floor-a tap at the door. Little Lillie jumped up and scampered

back to bed. Bessie drew her curly yellow "It's a mistake," said Mrs. Robbins

spiritlessly. "Nobody ever comes here." But she rose and opened the door. There stood a stout, middle-aged man, with cheerful blue eyes, a ruddy complexion, and legof-mutton whiskers, slightly sprinkled with

Does Mrs. Walter Robbins live here?" he asked.

Miss Elsa had made waffles for supper and had fried some fresh crullers, brown and light as butterfly wings. She had brought in the parlor lamp, and hunted up two little china mugs, handleless, and with the gilt inscription faded off, which had been hers and her dead sister's as children, long ago. "They'll please the little ones," she

thought. And Mrs. Robbins, in her clean cap, sat smiling by the hearthstone, when Walter's widow came in, her black dress powdered with snow, which had begun to fall at the

welcome-kindly welcome-you and the dear little girls!"

And Elsa came in, her face softened for the moment, and led them hospitably to the

"It's a poor place," said she; "but mother is right-you are welcome!"

The children looked timidly around at the black beams which traversed the roof overow and homeless. Write to her, Elsa, and head—the deep set windows, with their broad ledges filled with musk-plants and fish geraniums—the strings of red peppers above bluntly added Elsa. "She wants us to send the mantle—and the brass candlesticks, which glittered as if they were made of gold, in Marret, up at the Grange, and they won't and then the fire—the great, open chimney ven answer her letter."

place—the blazing logs—the funnily-shaped into judgment with every secret thing whether it be good or whether it be evil."—Words Was stall true? or were they dreaming?

But when it came to hot waffles, and maple molasses cookies, with fennel-seeds in "There's the chicken money," said Mrs. | them, and milk-just as much milk as they could drink out of those dear little antique "But that was to buy you a warm, new mugs-the children decided the matter in their own minds, that they were not dream- responds. "Well, I'll make the old gray shawl do ing at all. And after they had gone to sleep with impossible green leaves and blue ribbon loved. filled around the stems, Mrs. Walter Rob-

> ter than any one expected. A lawyer from me that I am to have at least a thousand dol-

"Eh?" said Elsa, almost incredulously.

"And," went on Mrs. Walter, "if you will was so contentedly knitting in the glow of allow me to live here and share it with

> "No," said Miss Elsa. "We have no right "But," pleaded the widow, "you were

willing to share all that you had with me?" "That is quite another thing," said Elsa. "No, it isn't," said Mrs. Walter. "It's for a home in the country, and it is so levely here; and and I feel that I love you already. and I should be miserable anywhere else. Please—please let me stay."

And what could Mrs. Robbins and Miss Elsa say but "ves?"

And when the gentle widow retired to her

"Mother," said she, "you were right. Providence has provided. The moment I made up my mind to leave off caring and planning, and trust in God, he has laid a blessing at my feet. I think I will never

THE BACKBITER AND SLANDERER.

Oh, how unlike the spirit of Christ is the spirit of the backbiter and slanderer! How unlike the followers of the meek and lowly Jesus is the person who, in the absence of another, employs a "worldly member"the tongue-in slandering, insinuating and reproaching some neighbor to the gratification of self-esteem or retaliation and revenge. What a pest to society! what a curse to a neighborhood is he or she who, instead of doing to others as they would wish to be done by, sneak, listen and strain to catch at every sole word, or what they may term an improper action, to stigmatize and blurt the reputation of some one who don't belong to their society, or whom they wish to degrade below themselves. How much better it would be for such people and the world if they would but look into their own hearts before they gave vent to their passions that set the fires of hell to blazing, producing a smoke that will only be blown into their own

If the most trivial report, unfavorable to a person's reputation, be raised, it is to the and we can not turn away from them care-They seize upon it as a hungry eagle upon his prey, bearing it about, and, like a whirl same. Before 1633 he preferred the open wind, it draws into its vortex a variety of daylight, in which everything was distinctly force. One person relates it to another, with clear; after that time, he preferred the light a little addition, the second to the third with | which breaks over certain objects and leaves something more, and thus the devil is exalt- the rest in shade, while his touch became ed and the innocent degraded.

can not boast so foul a fiend, nor man de ord. plore so foul a foe. It is the poisonous arness, seeking whom they may devour? A in the Gallery of the Hague. person's reputation is as dear to them as their heart's blood; for "a good name," says Solomon, "is rather to be chosen than great riches;" and says the illustrious Shakes

"Who steals my purse steals trash; 'tis something, nothing.
"Twas mine. tis his, and has been slave to thousands But he that filches from me my good name, Robs me of that which not enriches him,

And makes me poor indeed."

Yes, however wealthy a person may be, if his reputation is frustrated he may be said in them he is seen from the days of youthful to be "poor indeed;" for wealth with a favorable reputation is but an empty sound. It is much the best if people can not in conscience speak well of their neighbors to say "My dear," said Mrs. Robbins, "you are nothing about them. If they can not find any good to communicate in their daily vis its, concerning their fellow beings, whether high or low, rich or poor, professor or nonprofessor of religion, let that charity that covers a multitude of sins "be thrown over their supposed failing; and if any have just occasions to speak or think evil of their fellow-creatures, let them go and see them face to face, and thereby settle all difficulties, for where there is no "talebearer the strife ceases."

Then, O slanderer, whoever thou art, remember that thou art accountable for thy words, and that God "will by no means clear the guilty; but will bring every work

CHANGED.

There is scarcely a man so hardened but that one tender spot may be found in his heart. If that is gently touched, the man

trated a drunkard's sensitiveness to the influence of a dead child whom he had tenderly

"You dear old mother!" said she. "I you yet," she said. timidly. "I couldn't house to guide him, not even a beacon light, write it, because I did not know it myself at and the channel was intricate. When the

His little son used to watch for his father's the South came to see me last night, and told | coming, and as soon as he saw him he would | run down to the point, and cry out, "Steer straight for me, father, and you'll

was sitting at the lonly fireside. His conscience troubled him, for he had been thinking over the s ns of his life. As the night settled down, he thought he heard the voice of his boy ring out through the darkness, "Steer straight for me, father, and you'll

get safe home. Springing to his feet, he called out, "You're right this time, my son!"

From that moment he was a changed man. one whose sobriety and pious life attested the genuineness of his conviction of truth and his purpose.

"Judge not." Despair not of any soul, whatever may be its lapses. You know not its secrets, its struggles, its prayers. A right word may rouse its latent energies, and a room. Miss Elsa looked at the old lady with simple incident may give force to the wing of right resolutions, when discipline, dangers. and the most solemn events have failed .-Youth's Companion.

WHY?

BY CORA B. SMITH.

I can not know, it is not best; Yet God who heeds the sparrow's fall Will not forsake me in my sore distress; He cares for all.

I can not know. God knoweth all. And over all his watchfulness will keep, And guide unto the journey's end My weary feet.

I can not know, but patiently Must wait whate'er the day may bring, Content to do my Muster's will And follow Him.

-Morning Star.

REMBRANDT AND HIS WORKS

The execution of the pictures of Rembrandt is marvelous. He painted some very ugly, and even vulgar, pictures; he disregarded all rules of costume and of the fitness of things in many ways; he parodied many ideal subjects, and he painted scenes from Scripture history in which he put the exact portraits of the coarse and common people about him. But, in spite of all these faults, his simplicity, truthfulness, and earnestness make his pictures masterpieces, lessly; they attract and hold us.

Rembrandt's style was not always the very spirited, and his flesh tones were so A certain writer of slander says: "Hell golden that they were less natural than be-

row whose wound is incurable; it is the and so important that one can not speak ties, to any who may desire them. Specimen packheart-searching dagger of the dark assassin; justly of them in our present space. His ages sent free to any who may wish to examine the it is the mortal sting of the deadly adder. pictures number about 600, and his engrav-Murder is its employment, innocence its prey lugs about 400, and these embrace not only to clergymen on any of the above-named books, and and ruin its spoil." Slander is a dangerous | many subjects, but many variations of these poison, for who is secure, whose reputation subjects. The chief-picture of his earliest is secure when such foes lurk about in dark- manner is the "Anatomical Lecture," now

Rembrandt painted but few pictures from profane history, and his landscapes are rare, but the few that exist are worthy of so great a master, and one who so loved everything that God has spread out b-fore us in nature. His scenes from common life are beyond criticism, but sometimes his picturing of re No. 23-The Bible Doctrine of the Weekly Sabbati. pulsive things makes us turn away, though we must admire the power with which they are painted. His portraits were of the highest order, and very numerous; no other artist ever made so many portraits of himself, and hope to ripened age .- From "Stories of Art and Artists," by Clara Erskine Clement, in St. Nicholas for October.

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J. W. SMITH, Executor.

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PLANK CERTIFICATES OF MEMBERSHIP, ins found courage to thank the friends who ad been so good to her in her necessity.

Scotch coast to the fishing-grounds, several miles out in the ocean. There was no light
Church Clerks will find them both convenient and

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will be pleased to know that an account of his "FUNERAL SERVICES," and the memorial sermon delivered on that occasion by President J. Allen, of Alfred University, have been published in an appropriate form by the American Sabbath dollar bill, which was to have bought the "It ain't possible?" chirped Mrs. Robbins. The boy died, and one evening the father copy. Address, SABBATH RECORDER, Alfred

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ACCORDING to recent reports

which fell in the province of Argentine Republic, and finds tains iron, lime, magnesia, and organic form. The last discov to hope that he may some day remains in a meteorite. It ma ed that Sir William Thompson, gested the idea that even li germs may have been brought by meteorites. Ir is pointed out by Dr. K 1

if sulphur is heated on a plate porcelain, its vapors in the d phosphorescent light. The scarcely bluish, and very diffe fine blue flame given by the c aulphur at highest temperatur of sulphurous-acid gas, the p sulphur emils vapors having a recalls at once that of hydrog of camphor and ozone.

SCIENCE means least of all s now the philosophers are dis ing the "drift age." It was for almost certain that the der and clay over the earth's sm marks and results of glacia That now is called in question cent meeting of, the Association vancement of Science, held in Dr. J. W. Dawson, of Canada, expressed himself as averse to and inclined to favor a theory metrically opposed. Science i gressive. It is undoubtedly c

INK that has not faded in manuscript two hundred year by the following recipe: Ruin galls, bruised, one and a half copperas, six drams; gum ara The galls must be coursely pointo a bottle, and the other i water added. The bottle, sect is placed in the light (sun, if Ats contents are surred occasion gum and copperas are dissolv in is enough to shake the bott the course of a month or six will be fit for use. There in drops of carbolic seid to the bottle, as it effectually previment to the quality of the in

accacia is growing at Virgin shows all the characteristic ing rapidly. When the sui fold together, and the ends o up like a pigtail, and if the dled there is evident uneasi reached when the tree was n pot in which it was matun onc. To use the gardener sa came very mad. It had sea in its new quarters before th to stand up in all directions. the tail of an angry cat, and plant was in a quiver. At gave a most sickening and resembling that of a rattlesh The smell so filled the house essary to open the doors an it was a full hour before t down, and folded its leaves

AN ANGRY TREE. -A sing

been measured from 49,000 in diameter, in which, as wi We could put our earth for of observation, and note hos waves roll and leap about spot, and how the metallic from the warmer purtion June, 1843, a solar spot visible to the naked ever eter of about 77,1000 mile eter of mont (the milest of about 50.0 have an area of about 50.0 readily see how large a sive to be visible to the anades in 1858, measured a spots an extent four times greate Burface in Angust, 1858; uned by Newall, and it 58 000 miles-more, as \$9 seven times the diameters largest spot that has eve gelronomy was no less

SIZE OF SUN-SPOTS -A

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Popular Science.

DR. P. P. DCHERAIN maintains that the electric light contains rays which are hurtful to vegetation, but these he says can be held back by transpirent glass. The light itself. he finds, contains enough of the rays useful to vegetation to maintain the life of plants for two month and a half; but the quantity of favorable rays is too small to bring crops to a condition of maturity.

ACCORDING to recent reports, South Africa will soon be important for something besides diamonds and Zulu wars. Mr. David Jones, a mining engineer, has just sent to England a formal report in which he states that there is good ground for believing that there are abundant coal mines in South Africa. The coal which has already been mined is rather poor in quality, but it is steadily becoming better

MONS. DAUBREE has analyzed a meteorite which fell in the province of Entre Rios, Argentine Republic, and finds that it contains iron, lime, magnesia, and carbon in an organic form. The last discovery leads him to hope that he may some day find organic remains in a meteorite. It may be recollected that Sir William Thompson, in 1871, suggested the idea that even living organic germs may have been brought to the earth by meteorites.

Ir is pointed out by Dr. K Heumann that if sulphur is heated on a plate of metal or porcelain, its vapors in the dark give off a phosphorescent light. The flame is pale, searcely bluish, and very different from the fine blue flame given by the combustion of sulphur at highest temperatures. In place of sulphurous acid gas, the phosphorescent sulphur emits vapors having an odor which recalls at once that of hydrogen bisulphide, of camphor and ozone.

SCIENCE means least of all stability. Just now the philosophers are disturbed regarding the "drift age." It was once set down for almost certain that the deposits of gravel and clay over the earth's surface were the marks and results of glacial movements. That now is called in question. At the re cent meeting of the Association for the Ad vancement of Science, held in Minneapolis, Dr. J. W. Dawson, of Canada, who presided, expressed himself as averse to the old view. and inclined to favor a theory well-nigh dia metrically opposed. Science is probably pro gressive. It is undoubtedly changeable.

INK that has not faded in the least on a manuscript two hundred years old was made manufacturer Every Piano fully warranted for 5 years. by the following recipe: Ruinwater, one pint; galls, bruised, one and a half ounce; green | cent stamp. copperas, six drams: gum arabic, ten drams. The galls must be coarsely powdered and put into a bottle, and the other ingredients and water added. The bottle, securely stoppered. is placed in the light (sun, if possible), and Its contents are stirred occasionally until the gum and copperas are dissolved after which it is enough to shake the bottle daily, and in the course of a month or six weeks the ink will be fit for use. There may be added ten drops of carbolic acid to the contents of the bottle, as it effectually prevents the formation and growth of mold, without any detriment to the quality of the ink.

AN ANGRY TREE. - A singular species of accacia is growing at Virginia, Nev., which shows all the characteristics of a sensitive plant. It is about eight feet high, and growing rapidly. When the sun sets its leaves fold together, and the ends of the twigs coil up like a pigtail, and if the latter are han died there is evident uneasiness throughout the plant. Its highest state of agitation was reached when the tree was removed from the pot in which it was matured into a larger one. To use the gardener's expression, it became very mad. It had scarcely been placed in its new quarters before the leaves began to stand up in all directions. like the hair on the tail of an angry cat, and soon the whole plant was in a quiver. At the same time it trated circular, if your want to make money, FORSHEE & McMAKIN, Cincinnati Chio, gave a most wickening and pungent odor, resembling that of a rattlesnake when tensed. The smell so filled the house that it was necessary to open the doors and windows, and it was a full hour before the plant calmed cured. THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY down, and folded its leaves in peace.

SIZE OF SUN-SPOTS: - A single spot has been measured from 40,000 to 50,000 miles in diameter. in which, as will be readily seen We could put our earth for a standing point the year will form a book of over 500 pages, which of observation, and note how the vast facular will grow in value as the years go by. If the supwaves roll and leap about the edge of the port will justify the outlay, each number will contain spot, and how the metallic rain is formed from the warmer portion of the sun. In June, 1843, a solar spot remained a week visible to the naked eye. having a diameter of about 77,000 miles; and in 1837 C. Whitrford of Milton College, Milton, Wis. The a cluster of spots covered an area of nearly, the late Rev. N. V. Hull, D. D., together with his 4.000 000,000 square miles. When we call portrait. to mind the smallest spot that con be seen with the most powerful telescope must have an area of about 50,000 miles, we can readily see how large a spot must be in order to be visible to the unaided eye. Pasteroff. in 1858, measured a spot whose umbra had, an extent four times greater than the earth's Burface. In August, 1858, a spot was measured by Newall, and it had a diameter of 58 000 miles-more as you will see, than Beyon times the diameter of the earth. The largest spot that has ever been known to estronomy was no less in diameter than 153,500 miles .- Popular Science Monthly.

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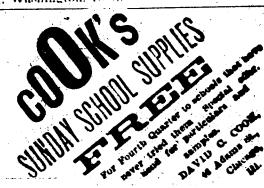
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EASTWARD.

Leave 1.05 pm 7.15 am	STATIONS.	No.	No. 12*	No. 4*	No. 0
State Stat	unkirk	1	1.05 PM 2.52 "	•••••	8.54
Interpretation 12.00† M 7.00 PM 1.15 AM 1.50 PM Arrive at diminal limina ingliamtion or Jervis 1.35 PM 8.57 " 2.47 " 4.36 " 3 15 " 10.58 " 4.27 " 7.30 " 3 28 AM 8.25 " 8.25 "	arrollton lean uba /cllsville ndover	8.35 " 9 00 " 9.25 " 10.24 "	4 06 " 4.33 " 4.58 " 5.50 "	11 20 " 12.23 "	9.11 AM 9.25 " 10.00 " 10.81 " 11.25 #
lew York. 10.20 PM 7.10 AM 11.25 AM	lornellsville Arrive at Ilmira linghamtón	1.85 PM 3 15 "	8.57 " 10.58 "	2.47 " 4.27 "	4.30 "
	lew York.	10.20 гм	7.10 AM	11.25 AM	

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS EASTWARD.

5.00 A. M., except Sundays, from Salan anes, topping at Great Valley 5.: 7. Carrollton 5.35. Van dalia 6.00, Allegany 6.50. Olean 7.50. Hinsdale 8.35 Cuba 9.27. Friendship 10.53, Belvidere 11.24, Bel mont 12.01 P. M., Scio 12.27, Wellsville 1.45, Andover 2.40, Alfred 3.32, Almond 4.10, and arriving at Lior-nellsville at 4.35 P. M.

9.06 A. M., daily, from Dunkirk, stopping at Shee-idan 9.15. Forestville 9.22. Smith's Mills 9.31, Perrysburg 9.46, Dayton 9.55, Cattaraugus 10.15, Little Valley. 10.31, Salamanca 10.48, Great Valley. 11.21, 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 8.21 Wellsville 3.39, Andovef 4 14, Alfred 4.47, Almond 5.04, arriving at Hornellsville at 5.25 P. M.

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

WESTWARD,

STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 5*	No. 3*	No. 9
Leane New York Port Jervis	9.00 am 12.13 pm		R.00 гм 11.40 "	
Hornellsville	8.55 гм	4.25 AM	8.10 A	18.257
Andover Wellsville Cula Olean Carrollton Great Valley Arrice at Salamanca	9.35 PM 9.57 " 10.49 ". 11.18 " 11.40 "	6.07 ° 6.80 ° 6.57 °	9.13 AM 10.01 " 10.29 "	1.05 Page 1.24 44 2.22 44 2.50 44 3 30 44 3.40 45
Leare Little Valley Arrive at Dunkirk			11.52 AN	4.85 PM

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS WESTWARD. 4.35 A. M., except Sundays, from Hornellsville, Wellsville 7.25, Scio 7.49, Belmont 8.15, Belvider 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, Great Valley 2.00, Salamanca 2.15 Little Valley 3.25, Cattaraugus 4.05. Dayton 5.20 Perrysburg 5.40, Smith's Mills 6.81, Forestville 6.54. Sheriden 7:10, and arriving at Dunkirk at 7.88

5.40 P. M., daily, from Hornellsville, stops at all stations, arriving at Salamanca 11.20 P. M. No. 9 runs daily over Western Division.

BRADFORD BRANCH

WESTWARD						
STATIONS.	15.	5.*	9.*	3.*	21.*	37.
Carrollton Arrive at Bradford	A. M. 9.26 9.55	7.00	P. M. 4.10 4.51	11.50	8.22	
Leave Bradford Custer City Arrive at	10 00	7.40	4.55		j	

8.30 5.45 Buttsville 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 except Sundays.

rives at Bradford 11:35 A. M. 11.45 P. M., except Sundays, from Carrollton, stops at all stations, arriving at Bradford 12.25 A. M.

1.00 P. M., Sundays only, from Brudford, stopping at all stations, arriving at Kinzua Bridge at

EASTWARD.

6.*	20.*	32.*	12.*	16.	38.
R 15	į.	I & 45	1	11 1	
1 1	Ι.				
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	P. M. 6.15 6.56 7.10	P. M. A. M 6.15 6.56 7.10	P. M. A. M. 8.45 6.56 9.35 7.10 9.50 7.20 6.25 10.03	P. M. A. M. A. M. P. M. 8.45 6.56 9.35 7.10 9.50	6.* 20.* 32.* 12.* 16. P. M. A. M. A. M. P. M. P. M. 6.15 6.56 9.35 8.15 7.10 9.50 8.25 7.20 6.25 10.03 2.40 4.15 8.20 6.55 10.45 8.20 4.55

7.85 A. M., daily, from Bradford, stops at Kendall 7.40 Babcock 7.50. Limestone 8.00, arriving at Carroliton at 8.30 A. M. 8.30 P. M., daily, except Sundays, from Bradford, stops at Kendall 3.84, Limestone 3.44, and arrives at

Carrollton 4.01 P. M. .6.15 P. M., from Buttaville, storping at all sta tions, except Irving, arriving at Carrolton 8 20 P. M. 4.00 P. M., Sundays only, from Kinzua Bridge stopping at all stations, via Ruderville and Crawford Junction, and arriving at Bradford at 4.46 P. M. to Train 12 runs Sundays from Bradford to Carroll-

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INTERNATIONAL LESSONS, 1883.

FOURTH QUARTER. Oct. 6. Eli's Death. 1 Sam. 4: 10-18.

Oct. 13. Samuel, the Judge. 1 Sam. 7: 3-17. Oct. 20. Asking for a King. 1 Sam. 8: 1-10. Oct. 27. Saul Chosen King. 1 Sam. 10: 17-27. Nov. 3. Samuel's Farewell Address. 1 Sam. 12: 13-25. Nov. 10. Saul Rejected. 1 Sam. 15: 12-26.

Nov. 17. David Anointed. 1 Sam. 16: 1-13. Nov. 24. David and Goliath. 1 Sam. 17: 38-51. Dec. 1. David's Enemy, Saul. 1 Sam. 18: 1-16. Dec. 8. David's Friend, Jonathan. 1 Sam. 20: 32-42. Dec. 15. David Sparing his Enemy. 1 Sam. 24: 1-17. Dec: 22. Death of Saul and Jonathan. 1 Sam. 31: 1-13.

LESSON IV.—SAUL CHOSEN KING.

BY REV. W. H. ERNST.

For Sabbath-day, October 27.

SCRIPTURE LESSON.-1 SAMUEL 10: 17 27.

17. And Samuel called the people together unto the Lord 18. And said unto the children of Israel, Thus saith the Lord God of Israel, I brought up Israel out of Egypt, and delivered you out of the hand of the Egyptians, and out of delivered you out of the hand of the Egyptians, and out of the hand of all kingdoms, and of them that oppressed you:

19. And ye have this day rejected your God, who himself saved you out of all your adversities, and your tribulations; and ye have said unto him, Nay, but set a king over us. Now therefore present yourselves before the Lord by your tribes, and by your thousands.

20. And when Samuel had caused all the tribes of Israel to

20. And when Samuel had caused all the tribes of Israel to come near, the tribe of Benjamin was taken.
21. When he had caused the tribe of Benjamin to come near by their families, the family of Matri was taken, and Saul the son of Kish was taken: and when they sought him, he could not not be found.
22. Therefore they inquired of the Lord further, if the man should yet come thither. And the Lord answered, Behold, he hath hid himself among the stuff.
23. And they ran and fetched him thence: and when he stood among the people, he was higher than any of the people from his shoulders and upward.
24. And Samuel said to all the people, See ye him whom the Lord hath chosen, that there is none like him among all the people? And all the people shouted, and said, God save the king.
25. Then Samuel told the people the manner of the king-

25. Then Samuel told the people the manner of the kingdom, and wrote it in a book, and laid it up before the Lord. And Samuel sent all the people away, every man to his

26. And Saul also went home to Gibeah; and there went with him a band of men, whose hearts God had touched.

27. But the children of Belial said, How shall this man save us? And they despised him, and brought him no presents. But he held his peace.

CENTRAL TRUTH .- God is our best Ruler; we would do better not to ask any other.

4. 1 Sam. 10: 1-16. 5. 1 Sam. 10: 17-27. 6. Psa. 23: 1-6. 7. Matt. 5: 2-12.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"And all the people shouted and said, God save the king."—I Sam. 10: 24.

TIME.—"B. C. 1075, shortly after the last lesson. This is the date accepted by Keil, Smith, &c. In this case Saul reigned but 20 years (B. C. 1075-1055), and the 40 years spoken of in Acts 13: 21 includes Samuel's judgship with Saul's reign. The date given in our Bibles is 1095, in which case Samuel's rule was shortened 20 years. The chronology is uncertain until we reach David's time. B. C. 1055."-Peloubet. PLACE.—Mizpeh (watchtower or lookout mountain), the place of assembly before the battle of Ebenezer. It lies a short distance north of Jerusalem

OUTLINE. I. A warning repeated. v. 17-19.

III. The choice. v.20-24. III. The reception of Israel's desire.v. 25-27

NOTES. Samuel ("heard of God;" others give, "name of God,"

"placed by God," and "asked of God"), was about 70 years old. His active judgeship, but not his influence as a prophet, and a man of God, was near an end. Saul (asked for). A son of Kish of the tribe of Benjamin. His birthplace is unknown. His home in his later years was at Gibeah, four miles north of Jerusalem, not a long distance west from Samuel's home at Ramah. He was a very tall, kingly-looking man, but of rather sluggish mind. He was diffident and retiring, affectionate, brave, impulsive, and, in his later years, tainted with insanity. He was probably about 40 years old at this time. (Keil, Smith), as Jonathan, his son, appears almost immediately as a warrior.—Peloubet. Benjamin, the smallest tribe except one, had the honor of furnishing the first king in Israel, who was probably the largest man in the nation, as he was "head and shoulders above his fellows." Gibeah (hill). "A beacon-like cone conspicuous among the uplands of Benjamin. It was four miles lie all true patriotism and noble statesman-Samuel's village of Ramah." Belial. It is generally agreed ship. To the Sabbath-school teachers, as a by writers that this word should be translated, and not class of workers, comes the all-important transferred. It means "worthlessness." The English expression, "certain worthless fellows," would give a very correct responsibility of imparting the early religidea of the Hebrewidea. QUESTIONS.

The following are some of the practical questions whic this lesson suggests:

Was the sin of Israel found in their desire tofollow the customs of the times? or was it in preferring these customs to those that God had given them? If they rejected God by asking a human ruler of their nation, do we not reject God by allowing our affections to be governed by human policy instead of divine? Enumerate some of the nations inspired by human considerations. What are the divine thoughts that oppose these? Why did God make the choice of a king for them when in the choice they were vir tually rejecting him? Does he ever treat us in the same way? They not only asked God to make the choice by di- their work faithfully, trusting in One who recting the lot, but asked him also after the choice wher Saul might be found. Should we in like manner ask God for direction in small matters as well as in more important ones? Is there any credit in praising God for allowing us to do what we want to do? v. 24. Are there many who de spise the instruments which God has chosen to accomplish his work? v. 27. "For the preaching of the cross is to them that perish foolishness." 1 Cor. 1: 18, 22, 27.

COMMENTS.

The people had come to be dissatisfied with the rule of the judges, largely, it would seem, on account of the unfaithfulness and even wickedness of the sons of Samuel. The contrast between the rule or judgeship of Samuel and his sons was as great as it well could be. The people saw that other nations were prospered in their monarchical form of government, that they did not have the long interregnmus which their form seemed to produce. The fact that Moses seemed to anticipate this cendition of affairs, and that the reigns of David and Solomon were so prosperous, afforded a presumption in favor of the wisdom of the course followed. The thought that God is able and willing to bring good results out of improper methods, may be more correct. The statement, "ye have this day rejected your God," is very pertinent and plain. It appears to me that the at tending circumstances indicate that these words are o be taken in quite a modified sense. They are to be the hand and lead them to him. taken in their external form rather than their sub-

of riches to choke the word," and engross our attender and nearer she approached the speaker, tion. There are very many ways in which we may and he paused, thinking that perhaps she reject God as certainly as did the children of Israel | had a message for him. She came close up The choice was made by lot, which was directed by to him in childlike freedom, and said to him: the divine power. The circumstances clearly prove "Sir, I want to find Jesus; please lead me this. Before this God had selected Saul for their to him." Its effect upon the meeting can king. By his directing providence he had brought | be imagined. Saul to Samuel, and at the same time commanded Samuel to anoint him king. over Israel. The selection by lot in the presence of the people was to induce them to follow him as king. There were three lots cast, (1) for the tribe, (2) for the family, (3) for the man. If any one of these lots had failed to make the right selection, the man previously anointed would not have been selected by the people. Hence it must be certain that God was at the helm. It seems quite plain that this choice was made by God | to please the people. The bodily presence of Saul was powerful and would naturally beget reverence there were a few worthless fellows, "children of Belial," who would not hail him king. God selected Saul for the people, but when he came to select the next king, he chose him for himself. When the oldest son was brought before Samuel to see whether he was God's choice, judging from the previous choice of Saul, he said, "Surely the Lord's anointed is before him. But the Lord said unto Samuel, look not on his countenance, nor on the height of his stature, because I have refused him, for the Lord seeth not as man seeth, for man looketh on the outward appearance, but the Lord looketh on the heart." 1 Sam. 16: 6, 7. Not only do we see the worldly wisdom in the selection of the man, but, also in selecting him from the tribe of Benjamin. If it had been from a northern instead of a southern tribe there might have been undue prominence given to that section. . Nearly all the enemies of Israel surrounded the southern portion, so that their defense was of much more importance. The wisdom of selecting from a smaller tribe is also manifest. There might have been a jealousy produced by one of the larger and more powerful tribes furnishing

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

circumstances.

the king, which would not exist under the present

1. It is wiser to accept God as our ruler under all

2. Warnings repeated may only increase opposi-3. Those who reject God must accept of a ruler

of God's choosing.

4. We should consult God in small matters. . 5. Physical endowments may conceal mental im-

becility and spiritual perversity. 6. The spiritual condition of a people is indicated

by the character of their choices. 7. It is a part of wisdom and tact to appear deaf,

to certain reports.

THE SABBATH-SCHOOL TEACHER.

The Sabbath-school teacher has a most beautiful and interesting field of labor. In the first place the teacher has been chosen by the class to instruct them, because they have confidence in him or in her. In the second place, they come asking and expecting to be taught Bible truth and how to re duce it to practice. Their hearts are open to the gentle and saving influences of religion. They are in that most susceptible and moulding period of life, when, whatever impressions are made, become permanent and allcontrolling for after life. The Sabbathschool teacher, in some measure, is moulding the manly and womanly Christian character of the future fathers and mothers who are to make all the happy homes of the land. These teachers are to inculcate the sacred principles of justice and mercy which underious instruction to those who will make up the membership of our churches in a few years. Shall the Christian church be characterized by its regard for the law and word of God, its activity in lifting up and saving humanity, in carrying forward those reforms which drive out the spoilers of earthly homes, and dry up the streams of moral and physical disease? then it shall be because the is ever ready to give efficiency and strength.

WHEREAS, the Sabbath school of Shiloh has re ceived the sad intelligence of the death of one of its members, Annie Swinney; therefore,

Resolved, That as we mourn the loss of such an esteemed friend, and miss her from our circle, we should be submissive to our heavenly Father's will, feeling assured that for her is laid up a crown of righteousness. We extend our sympathies to her parents and relatives in their bereavement, directing them to the Comforter who is ever ready to heal their MRS. THEODORE T. DAVIS, Teacher.

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An earnest speaker was addressing a convention of ministers and laymen in Sundayschool work, and particularly in the importance of being more simple in explaining the gospel so that the children can understand it. He dwelt on the thought—teach them how to find Jesus, and take them by

The room was crowded, but while this jective idea. Doubtless they did not intend to reject sentiment was impressed upon the audience, God by asking a king more than we do, when we all a little girl started from the back part of the

low "the cares of the world and the deceitfulness room and came towards the platform. Near-

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VOL. XXXIX.-NO.

THE AMERICAN Fortieth Annual Re

The work of the Society fo in general character and exte though we are happy to report and the outlook for the futur to Him who only giveth the for the rapid triumph of God in the history of the Society I est in the Sabbath of Jehoval the Christian world been so ject. We are rapidly approach presented to every minister in the great majority have not r

return to him void. In our last Annual Report the hour," and though these ing in importance, still it is grandly they have been response needs were money, personal i behalf of our denominational come so freely, the personal i pressed, and the enthusiasn reason we come before you w plished, with confidence, tho that we have not been able to openings which are pressing

TRACT DISTRIBUT No definite information as hand has been given to the S General Agent was unable to the present Board took hold we have had the Tract Dep fitted with plain but substar made of the tracts on hand. entire bound edition of Rev. lan on the Sabbath, which h been made of some of these, mainly to clergymen, who Outlook. These aggregate have been sent out of the De gratuitously, making the to year 179,534. There are no be estimated, 1,500,000 pag Review of Gilfillan," in clot and Sunday," besides files o established at Alfred, and Vol. 1, No. 1 being exhaust tract form to report this held with Eld. J. Sindall a some Scandinavian tracts, accomplished fact. We have lishing a new tract by Eld. Wheeler. The expenses of

Balance due General Agen At the time of the last N. Y., where were held fift and the tent was stored the tention of continuing the for that purpose. But aft Bro. Rogers found that, in by union meetings under to renew the work at that p he spent the Winter at ville, N. Y., and Union D places, mainly in presenting result of this work, and the churches were organized, been admitted into the Ce

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When the season came upon the advice of the O ter, and in view of the pa the work of the Society, for Bro. Rogers to engage was instructed to continu this work have been publ CORDER, and will appear

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much, has been commits