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

TERMS-\$2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

VOL. XXXIX.-NO. 43.

ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., FIFTH-DAY, OCTOBER 25, 1883.

WHOLE NO. 2020.

THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY.

Fortieth Annual Report of the Executive Board.

The work of the Society for the past year has not varied much in general character and extent from that of the previous year, though we are happy to report that the results already attained, and the outlook for the future are such as to fill us with gratitude to Him who only giveth the increase, as well as with great hope for the rapid triumph of God's truth in the world. Never before in the history of the Society has there been such a universal interest in the Sabbath of Jehovah, and never before have the minds of the Christian world been so thoroughly informed upon that subject. We are rapidly approaching a crisis. God's truth has been presented to every minister in this land, and there is evidence that the great majority have not refused to read it. Surely it shall not return to him void.

In our last Annual Report we called attention to the "needs of the hour," and though these needs are still imperative and increasing in importance, still it is gratifying to look back and see how grandly they have been responded to by the denomination. These needs were money, personal interest, and enthusiasm for and in behalf of our denominational work. Never before has the money come so freely, the personal interest in the work been so freely expressed, and the enthusiasm been so generally shown. For this reason we come before you with our statement of results accomplished, with confidence, though it is not unmingled with regret that we have not been able to accomplish still more in the many openings which are pressing their claims upon us.

TRACT DISTRIBUTION AND PUBLICATIONS.

No definite information as to the number and kinds of tracts on hand has been given to the Society for many years, and the former General Agent was unable to give us such information at the time the present Board took hold of the work. During the past year we have had the Tract Depository overhauled and put in order, fitted with plain but substantial shelves and tables, and a catalogue made of the tracts on hand. Among other things were found an entire bound edition of Rev. Thomas B. Brown's answer to Gilfillan on the Sabbath, which had been printed in 1869. Good use has been made of some of these, 286 copies in cloth having been sent mainly to clergymen, who have written personal letters to the Outlook. These aggregate 25,750 pages. Besides these, there have been sent out of the Depository 153,784 pages of tracts, mostly gratuitously, making the total number of pages distributed for the year 179,534. There are now in the Depository, as nearly as can be estimated, 1,500,000 pages of tracts, 590 volumes of "Brown's Review of Gilfillan," in cloth, and 11 copies of Lewis's "Sabbath and Sunday," besides files of the RECORDER since the office was established at Alfred, and files of the Outlook from Vol. 1, No. 2, Vol. 1, No. 1 being exhausted. We have no new publications in tract form to report this year, though correspondence has been held with Eld. J. Sindall and others in regard to the publishing of some Scandinavian tracts, which we hope will before long be an accomplished fact. We have also arrangements in hand for publishing a new tract by Eld. Wardner, and another by Eld. S. R. Wheeler. The expenses of the Depository have been, postage and mailing (wrapping-paper and twine), \$22 24; lumber and labor in fitting up Depository, \$28 15; two quarters' salary of General Agent, \$50; total, \$100 39. The following sums have been received: Balance from old account, \$13 88; tracts sold, \$16; contributions, \$17 35; received from Treasurer, \$43 71; total, \$90 94. Balance due General Agent, \$9 45.

At the time of the last Annual Report, the tent was at Wolcott, N. Y., where were held fifteen preaching services to good audiences, and the tent was stored there at the end of the season, with the intention of continuing the work at that place later in a hall offered for that purpose. But after a short stay at his home in Wisconsin, Bro. Rogers found that, in consequence of the field being occupied by union meetings under another evangelist, it was not advisable to renew the work at that point. Under the direction of the Board, he spent the Winter at Auburn, Ithaca, Elmira, and Hornellsville, N. Y., and Union Dale, Pa., with short excursions to other places, mainly in presenting the truth of the Bible Sabbath. The result of this work, and that which had gone before, was that two churches were organized, one in Ithaca of five members, which has been admitted into the Central Association, and one in Elmira of six members, which was admitted into the Western Association.

In April it was decided best to instruct Bro. Rogers to employ his time until the commencement of the tent season in July in canvassing for funds for the work of the Society, asking that the donors should designate the particular work to which they wished their contributions to apply. He entered upon this work in the Central Association, and, after a thorough canvass of that field, with very encouraging results, went to the Western Association.

When the season came around for commencing the tent work, upon the advice of the Committee on Tent Work, Bro. C. D. Potter, and in view of the paramount importance of raising funds for the work of the Society, the Board decided that it was unadvisable for Bro. Rogers to engage in tent work the present season, and he was instructed to continue the canvass for funds. The results of this work have been published from time to time through the RE-CORDER, and will appear in the Treasurer's Report.

When the present Board was appointed, two years ago, there was known to be a wide difference of opinion upon the advisability of the Tract Society continuing this form of aggressive work, i. e., the sending forth of lecturers with tents. Your Board resolved to test the matter whether the denomination really wanted it continued by their response to an appeal for funds for that specific purpose, but resolved in the meantime to keep up the work. Repeated and persistent appeals have been sent out to this end, with the result that there has been designated for this specific form of work the sum of \$337 17. Some money, however, we do not know how much, has been contributed with the desire to aid this work, but not so designated, the donors supposing that any special designation was unnecessary. In the meantime the work has been kept up at an expense of \$1,198 04, leaving a balance of \$860 87, which has been paid out of the General Fund. In this amount is not included the salary and expenses of Bro. Rogers for the last six months, that having been expended for and charged to the canvass for funds. The question of further continuance of this work is referred to the Society for instruction.

TENT WORK IN THE NORTH-WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

The Auxiliary Tract Board of the North-Western Association, at their last Annual Report, had a tent in Kansas, which was manned by Bro. S. R. Wheeler, of the Missionary Society, aided by Bro. L. D. Seager, under the employ of the Tent Board. Meetings were held for three weeks in Marion, Kan. From there they went to Florence, in the same county, and afterwards to Emporia, in Lyon county, where they labored until October, when the tent was stored. Bro. Seager reported:

"The tent has been in actual use nearly eight weeks, with preaching therein every night, and as a result (now visible), one has embraced the Sabbath, and at least thirty have expressed themselves convinced, while very many have lost all respect for Sunday as a sacred day. Time only can reveal the whole result."

From these labors, well followed up by Bro. Wheeler, there has been a Seventh-day Baptist Church of seven members since organized in Marion, Kan. The total cost to the North-Western Tent Board for running the tent for that season was \$174 44, all of which was raised in the North-Western Association. In regard to the work the present season, the Board report:

"The tent was left in care of Bro. Wheeler for the Winter, with the hope that in the early Spring we might engage anew in the work, with more marked success than in the past; but, alas, in this we were doomed to disappointment, for upon inquiry of the Missionary Board in regard to Bro. Wheeler going with the tent the same as last year, we were informed by the Corresponding Secretary 'that, in the opinion of the Board, Eld. Wheeler could best serve the cause of missions and Sabbath reform by working independent of a tent.' At a meeting of the Tent Board, April 30, 1883, a quorum being present, after considering the matter in all its bearings as now before the Board, and in view of the lateness of the season, and the time and expense required to obtain the services of two brethren to go with the tent, together with the difference of opinion existing among the membership of our churches, to whom we must look for the necessary means to carry on the work, the Board resolved to suspend operation with the tent for the ensuing year, and the Secretary was instructed to inform Bro. Potter, and those who had contemplated engaging in the work; and, at the request of Bro. C. D. Potter, the North-Western tent was shipped to him at Adams Centre, N. Y., in August. The conclusion, therefore, necessarily arrived at is, that the mission of the Auxiliary Tract Board of the North-Western Association is about ended."

SABBATH REFORM WORK IN PENNSYLVANIA. Immediately after the last Anniversary, Eld. Joel Greene was

employed for three months, at a salary of \$25 per month, to act as colporteur in Pennsylvania in distributing tracts and other documents upon the Sabbath and religious liberty, his necessary traveling expenses being also paid. He was furnished with blank petitions to circulate and obtain names for the purpose of advancing the interest of the Civil Liberty Bill before the Legislature. Bro. Horatio Gates Jones not having been re-elected to the Legislature, the management of this bill fell into new and inexperienced hands, and it failed to pass. Bro. Greene wrote that there was a Baptist minister in his neighborhood who was willing to enter into the work of circulating our documents, if the Board would pay him for his services, but it was not considered advisable to spend any more money in that direction at that time. The following is the last report we received from Bro. Greene before he was called home to his

Mosiertown, Pa., March 20, 1883. "In a former letter I gave you a hint of what I hoped to accomplish in the spread of documents. Since then I have distributed,

I think, nearly 2,500 pieces by mail, embracing one to every Member of the Legislature, all the State officers, many editors, and leading men in the various professions, and many pastors and clerks of Baptist churches in Pennsylvania and other States, from Nova Scotia to California. Could I have obtained the Baptist 'Year Book,' I should have sent many more.

"I have no health at present to do any work; am completely prostrated, and may never do anything more in the cause of Sabbath reform. I hope it may be my happiness to leave something to assist in building up the cause when I am dead. I am growing weaker very fast. God bless the Board in their Herculean work, the denomination in sustaining them; and God blessing their efforts and richly affording the means of sustenance, may the triumph of truth be complete and universal."

April 27, 1883, Eld. Joel Greene passed away to the reward of his life of devotion to the Master's cause. For the greater part of the time for about sixty years he had stood in the front of the battle, and right valiantly did he wield the sword of truth against the cohorts of error, wherever he met them. We can do no better in this report than copy the following extracts from the eloquent tribute to his memory by the pen of the Hon. Horatio Gates Jones:

"And so at last, after long years of fighting for the truth, the veteran soldier of the cross has gone home to his eternal rest. Well, he had fought a good, grand, noble fight; he labored faithfully for the cause of truth, and he almost saw the dawn of victory. In imagination he had heard the peans of the army of progress, and thought they were the victor's shouts, but alas, he was not permitted to see the victorious banners of the conquering army, and like Moses, he was not permitted to enter the promised land of freedom and equality. The noble man has been called home from his field of active labor. No more shall we hear his voice in favor of the rights of conscience. His strong right arm is now powerless. God grant that the mantle of our Elijah may fall upon some one here in the begnighted, bigoted region of Pennsylvania, who, with the same devotedness of soul and earnestness of purpose which characterized Eld. Greene, may take up and advocate the cause of Religious Liberty. The memory of Eld. Joel Greene will never die in Pennsylvania. Those who opposed his efforts will soon be forgotten, but his name will ever remain fresh and green in the hearts of the lovers of Religious Liberty."

TRACT WORK IN EUROPE.

Since the last Annual Report, Bro. H. C. Rolf has not been directly in the employ of the Board, but has, while working at his profes-

sion, found time to do much in the way of tract distribution. The following extracts from a letter received in May will show what he is doing:

"The mission work from first of September to third November have tried to fulfill faithfully; perhaps have given you a monthly report of the same; if not, shall give it in the annual report. have, during that time, visited many vessels, also preached and witnessed for Christ and his salvation, spread many tracts and books. Since November I have distributed very few tracts and periodicals; in Belgium could not speak the language, and in Germany it was so very difficult to do anything, for the indifference against the Lord's cause is here so very great; although have witnessed in great weakness for the Lord. And in Italy again was the language in the way, yet I found some there who could converse with me in the English language. Here sowed a few grains of Sabbath truth, and it seemed as if favorably accepted. May the Lord bless and give the seed to bear fruit in due season. I was also informed that there are Sabbath-keepers in the Valley of Piedmont, and, I believe, also in Naples. Here in Glasgow I have visited one Sabbath-keeping family, and am told that there is another."

Under date of Sept. 3, 1883, he writes:

"The number of tracts distributed from 16th August, 1882, to present date, 1,750, making 11,650 pages; vessels visited, 62; meetings held, 30; visits made, 25. The expenses involved upon these labors can not state at this time, as I have been visiting Hamburg the latter part of May, to mail Sabbath tracts from there to Holland and the right that the first additional to the latter part of May, to mail Sabbath tracts from there to Holland and the right that the first additional to the latter part of May, to mail Sabbath tracts from the sabbath land, and to visit the friendships made there in 1882. My stay was not long there, only from Monday morning to Sunday morning, when I started for Norway, where my stay was from the first days of June to the 4th of July. Here had only one appointment to preach for a good assembly. Also visited and prayed with a sick and dying friend. Now I am again in Glasgow since the 9th of July. There has removed to Glasgow a Sabbath-keeping family, with whom I met for worship on the Sabbath. I trust there will soon remove to here another family, which will make it more encouraging. . . . I live with a man who is fully convinced about the Sabbath, yet it is difficult for him to keep it, as he says. He is a dear brother. May the Lord draw the few who are convinced of the truth together. . . . Please give my best regards to the whole Israel of God."

WORK IN HOLLAND.

While Bro. Velthuysen was here last year, arrangements were made for the renewal of the publication of the Boodschapper, and the sum of \$40 per month was voted to aid him in that work. By the liberality of Bro. Bliss, the engravings which have appeared in Our Sabbath Visitor were given to Bro. Velthuysen for use in his paper. Under date of April 3d, he writes:

"De Boodschapper is indeed of much more attractiveness as for its appearance. The paper is finer and the type better, and the illustrations make it more charming, too. And as for the contents, I pray God continually to help me that I may make as good as possible. I do strive to give the readers as clear as possible the truth of the gospel in connection with the law of God, particularly with the Sabbath and with baptism too. Two thousand copies are printed monthly, and save a little number that I have to keep, regularly posted. This renewed attack on the error has raised again the war-cry of our Sunday-keeping friends, who, in their papers are pleading for their Lord's-day, and give us in that way the finest opportunity to put their doctrines in the light of Scripture and history. Till now I received but two new subscriptions from ministers, and three others; six have withdrawn their subscription. My correspondence is a great deal enlarged, and I hope it will be among the means that God will bless. I receive from many sides letters that tell me of people who have instruction by my paper. One of the fruits of our labor by de Boodschapper is the baptism of a sister, aged twenty-five, who, First-day of this week, was buried in the death of Christ in our chapel. She went home this morning. Her dwelling place is Leenwarden, a city of about 30,000 inhabitants. May the Lord help her to be faithful. Her father and mother do not fear the Lord. So she will have a heavy struggle as the only Sabbath-keeper there. Two weeks ago two brothers were baptized in our chapel: a carpenter man, who since some months kept the Sabbath, and a young sailor, who belongs to the crew of our Bro. Bakker, the Sabbath-keeping sea captain, who is a member of the little church at Workum.

Under date of July 5th, Bro. Velthuysen writes:

"I send out regularly almost all the 2,000 copies of my paper. . I send three times to the same persons; with the third sending I ask whether they like to receive the paper regularly, either as a subscriber or gratuitously. By far the greater part give no answer, but some do, and sometimes in a very kind manner. I try to catch every opportunity to make some correspondence, hoping to be able to sow some seed. Thus almost daily I have private letters about Sabbath and sometimes about baptism. And I always keep room for some public correspondence in my paper itself. I gained this last quarter thirteen subscribers, lost two, and thirty-one asked for gratis copies. . . . By the help of God, we will be as faithful as possible in our testimony, and seek, by love and truth, to lead our neighbors from the paths of error and sin, and then give it all in the hands of our Master, who has his own season."

The total cost for the first six months had been 778.92 guilders, of which 28.05 guilders had been received from subscribers, &c., leaving 750.87 guilders, or about \$300. To meet this and subsequent months, the sum of \$420 has been sent by this Board.

About the first of December the Corresponding Secretary received word through Eld. Wm. M. Jones, of London, Eng., that there were a number of Sabbath-keepers in Alabama, and giving the name of his correspondent, J. M. Elliott, in Attalla, Ala. Following this clew, a letter was addressed to Bro. Elliott, from whom we learned there was a large number of Sabbath-keepers in that place and vicinity, who had been in affiliation with the Adventists, but who had seceded from them because of their unscriptural views, and that they were in great need of some one to lead them into the whole truth. Papers, tracts, &c., were asked for, and particularly that some one should come and see them. The publications were sent, and the Missionary Society were asked to send a missionary on to that field. This met a ready response from the Missionary Board, who sent their Corresponding Secretary, Bro. Main, down there in January, with the result that a church of thirteen members was organized, and more are likely to follow.

AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.

Early in the fiscal year an effort was made to increase the number and efficiency of the Woman's Auxiliary Sabbath Tract Socie-

ties, it being felt that they were an important aid in the work of the parent Society. For this purpose a special agent, Mrs. A. K. Witter, was employed at a salary of twenty-five dollars per month, to visit the churches and urge the claims of the Society, and the importance of the formation of Auxiliary Societies in every church. She spent two months in this work within the bounds of the Western Association; when, in view of the small progress made, in proportion to the cost, the experiment was abandoned.

Something should be done to awaken the interest of our sisters in this department of work. But it is a question if this object may not be better secured by the formation of ladies' societies, which shall be something more than a mere Auxiliary Tract Society, or a Ladies' Missionary Society. There is no more efficient means of welding our churches to our denominational work than by means of the fire which can be kindled, and the pressure which can be exerted through a thorough organization of the sisters in united effort. But there is danger in divided counsels, and unnecessary machinery in many societies where one can do the work better. We would recommend that this Society join with the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society in an effort to organize ladies' societies for the furtherance of our mutual work, and all other forms of church or denominational work, which the locality needs. While the expenses of the work would thus be divided, the income to each Society would by this means be doubtless much increased.

In order to ascertain as fully as possible where these Auxiliary Tract Societies now existed, a postal card was sent as far as practical, to every pastor, and where there was no pastor, to some official of each church. Responses have been received from forty-six, six of which report the existence of such societies. Twelve report that there are Missionary, or Aid, or Mite Societies, which are practically doing the same work, and three report that there were Auxiliary Tract Societies there formerly, but they are now disbanded.

The following extracts from reports received will show the value and efficiency of this form of work:

First Alfred, N. Y. We held during the year eleven sessions, one public, four quarterly, five of the Executive Board, and one annual. Our quarterly dues have amounted to \$60 66; amount received from public session \$9 43; from special contributions for the RECORDER fund \$17, of which \$10 were applied to sending five copies of the Recorder to the Reading Rooms at Chicago, and the remaining \$7 to sending copies to private individuals. Executive Board for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. A. K. Witter; Vice President, Mrs. C. M. Lewis; Recording Secretary, Mrs. A. Heseltine; Corresponding Secretary, Miss C. Stillman; Treasurer, Mrs. R. Randolph.

The Woman's Auxiliary Sabbath Tract Society of Plainfield, N. J., consists of fifty-four members. The present officers are, President, Mrs. Dr. Tomlinson; Vice President, Mrs. F. S. Wells; Recording Secretary, Miss Anna Titsworth; Treasurer, Mrs. W. B. Maxson; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. J. M. Titsworth. There have been four regular sessions during the year. \$64 30 has been collected and paid to the Treasurer. In order to add new interest, the Society has adopted the plan of appointing one of its members to prepare an original essay or select some suitable reading matter for each meeting. They have also a question box, which promotes discussion of various practical questions. This Society will do us good, if it be only to awaken us to a greater interest in the work of the parent Society.

Alfred, N. Y. We have held during the year four quarterly sessions, one public session, one executive meeting, and have had one lecture before the Society, delivered by Rev. A. H. Lewis. We number forty members. We have collected during the year \$78 12, of which \$18 30 was proceeds of lecture, \$4 04 collected at public session, and \$55 78 received by solicitors. The following is a list of the officers for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. A. V. Potter; Vice President, Mrs. J. N. Forbes; Secretary, Mrs. W. N. Burdick; Treasurer, Mrs. J. C. Edwards; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. H.

Leonardsville, N. Y. We have held quarterly meetings during the past year, giving attention largely to local and special interests.

We have been greatly interested in the agitation growing out of the change in the penal code of the State of New York, and the Sunday laws consequent. We have greatly regretted that in view of the opportunity thus given, to present our Sabbath interests and beliefs to the public while attention was thus drawn to the matter, that so little was said in our own paper or periodicals, and nothing to represent us to the Legislature or the public. We have also regretted that the tent work was given up, and that we have no lecturing agent in the field. We respectfully suggest that, in view of the times, a petition be circulated in the churches, and the Legislature be memorialized at its next session. We have collected less during the present year from the fact that the Church was thoroughly canvassed by your soliciting agent. Collected \$46. Paid to L. C. Rogers \$20. Officers: President, Mrs. S. Burdick; Vice President, Mrs. L. Worden; Treasurer, Mrs. E. Brown; Secretary, Mrs. S. A. Brand.

Norwich, N. Y. Two meetings have been held. Money raised, \$13 85, of which \$5 35 has been sent to the Missionary Society, and \$8 50 paid to the Treasurer of the American Sabbath Tract Society. Officers: President, Mrs. S. J. Buel; Vice President, Mrs. H. W. Satterlee; Treasurer, Miss S. J. Brooks; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, Miss A. F. Barber.

Hartsville, N. Y. The report from this Society has not come to hand.

PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT.

Since the last Report there has been much done to improve the Publishing House, and a strong effort has been made to increase its facilities. The editorial and business room has been improved, and conveniences added for keeping the numbers of the papers separate. The composing and press rooms have been put in more presentable shape, and in the Tract Depository shelves have been erected to receive the tracts, and keep each kind by itself, and the room is also fitted up for a mailing room. The Alfred Printing House Association have agreed to build an addition, and alter the lower floor, so as to give room for a new press, when it comes, as well as enlarging the paper room, and providing a new engine room.

C. B. Cottrell & Co. have promised to give to the Society a fourroller press, large enough to print the RECORDER, if required, and capable of printing fine cut work, sush as is required for the Visitor. It is expected that this will be ready by the first of November.

The need of a safe for the keeping of valuables has long been felt. This has been met by the purchase of a large Marvin Safe, for all practical purposes as good as new, for which the sum of \$100 has been paid out of the Publishing Fund.

On the first of January the former General Agent, D. R. Stillman, retired, and L. A. Platts assumed the duties of General Agent, in addition to those of Editor. A new set of books was opened, upon the system of double-entry, and it is expected that hereafter it will be possible to tell exactly, in each Annual Report, not only the standing of the business generally, but of each department, and what profit, if any, is being made upon the work done.

The following is the summary of the business of the office for the past year:

RECEIPTS.	
Balance from last year, less correction of clerical error in form	ıer
Agent's account.	\$81 32
Lesson Leaves. Outlook, from all sources. Our Sabbath Visitor	194 11
Our Sahhath Visitor	6,992 15
Our Sabbath Visitor Sale of Tracts Seventh day Postint Occupation (c. 1)	861 96
Seventh day Baptist Quarterly (advance payments).	45 83
Book and Job work.	24 00
Advertising.	1,394 50
Sale of Stock.	435 14
Sale of postage stamps	32 27
Sale of waste paper.	59 24 10 14
Exchange.	10 14
Sundry personal accounts	171 33
•	
Total	\$14,088 24
EXPENDITURES.	
Paid for salaries	\$1 940 RR
Omce labor	£ 00% £0
Stock	1 210 00
Expense account	940 10
ruel	166 79
rostage	060 17
DACHAUGE	0.41
Once material	949 74
rostage stamps	99 771
PLACEMENT AND AXINTES	O-1 -1-1
Our Sabbath Visitor	050 00
bundly personal accounts	91 94
Balance to new account.	16456
·	
Total	\$14,088 24

THE SABBATH RECORDER.

Oct. 1, 1882, Bro. Platts entered upon the editorial care of the RECORDER. The way in which he has conducted it, the variety which he has been able to present to its readers each week, and the good judgment displayed in the selection of matter for its columns, have justified the choice which was made. The departments have all been kept up, and generally with increased value and vigor. Plans are under way, however, by which it is hoped that the interest and value of this, our denominational paper, will be still increased, and it be rendered an indispensable visitor in every household. It is our aim to make it, not a mouthpiece of any one Society, or the advocate of any narrow or restrictive methods of work, but, so broad and denominational in character and work, that all shall find in it a means of cultivation in morals, in knowledge, in the laws of God, and in Christian character and deportment.

The subscription list is now 2,296, as against 2,185 last year and 1,968 two years ago. We want to see this greatly enlarged. The financial condition of the RECORDER at the present time, is as fol-

INCOME.		
2,296 subscribers at \$2. Advertising	\$4 500	00
Advertising	. 610	0 0
Total income	@= 000	
EXPENSES.	. \$5,202	00
Office labor, ink, and power	AO 84 0	
Office labor, ink, and power	\$2,516	00
Paper Postage Wrapping-paper and twine	1,046	45
		20
Mailing. One-half of salary Editor and A cont	145	
One-half of salary, Editor and Agent.	500	
		-
Total cost	\$4,447	25
Apparent pront	. \$754	75
From which should be taken:	•	
Bad debts, say 5 per cent\$260 00		
Depreciation of Plant, 10 per cent	- 650	00
Leaving as actual profit	9 104	775
It will be seen that in the last two years the income of	the D	10
CORDER has been increased \$933, while its expenses have	me n	E-
crossed \$100 and family Calling the expenses have	been d	.e-
creased \$192, and for the first time, we believe, in its exist	stence.	it
has been a source of actual profit.	/	
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		

OUR SABBATH VISITOR.

This beautiful little paper has continued through the year under the imprint of this Society, though the funds are furnished as heretofore by the generous gift of Bro. and Sister Bliss. It was hoped that the new press would have been at work ere this, so it might be printed in our own office, but it has not been possible to do so. Miss Flora A. Randolph is the editor.

THE SABBATH CHRONICLE.

The Society directed the Board at its last meeting, to "assist in the publication of the Sabbath Chronicle in the city of Chicago, as they may deem prudent." Steps were immediately taken to carry out this idea, but after investigating the matter, it was found that no arrangements could be made which would render such aid practicable, under the circumstances.

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST QUARTERLY.

At the last Anniversary a resolution was passed instructing the Board to establish as soon as "practicable a monthly or quarterly journal in which to be gathering for a permanent denominational literature the best thoughts of our thinkers." Upon duly considering the numerous questions involved it was deemed wise to commence such a publication as soon as there was evidence that it would be supported, and it was decided to make it a quarterly of about the size of other religious quarterlies, but to put it at the lowest practicable price. The price fixed upon was \$2 per year, which is much less than other quarterlies which can look for much larger sale. This price is thought to be sufficient to pay if one thousand subscribers can be obtained, and it was decided to commence its issue as soon as five hundred subscribers were pledged. Urgent appeals have been made both through the RECORDER, and by circulars and letters addressed to the pastors, but thus far we have only 167 subscribers pledged. It is probable that were one number printed, the subscribers could be more readily obtained, but the expense would be heavy, as it would necessitate a new font of type, and other special plant. We have secured the services of Rev. W. C. Whitford, D. D., as editor, and he has already gathered much material for the work. There can be no doubt of the importance of such a publication, and it is to be hoped the denomination will not see it fail for want of support. Some twenty-four dollars have been prepaid on subscriptions which will be returned in case it should not be published.

THE OUTLOOK.

It will be remembered that the Outlook was started in order to carry truth into the great highways of Christian thought. Experience had shown that with limited means the work could be carried on more widely and efficiently through the agency of the printed page, than in any other way. At our last Annual Meeting the Outlook had hardly reached the middle of the first volume, and many still looked upon the movement as an experiment. The results of the past year have confirmed the faith that the movement which was undertaken with deep solicitude and much prayer, has been guided and blessed of God from the hour of its inception.

The facts which have already developed show that as a means of agitation and enlightenment it is by far the most efficient agency we have ever undertaken, since it places the truth directly and continuously in the hands of those who control the religious thought of the age. Few, if any, of the brethren who have been converted to the Sabbath in the past, and are now holding honored places, and doing efficient work for the Master, were converted at once. So great a change in opinion and practice is usually the result of months or years of careful and devout study. We did not therefore expect great results or immediate conversions. The Outlook has never asked men to report their conversions to it, nor has it asked or promised anything concerning denominational relations. It has persistently aimed to convince its readers that the only hope of real Sabbath reform, or of preserving any regard for sacred time, lies in a return to the Sabbath of Jehovah, as taught in the fourth commandment. It has labored to set men face to face with God and his truth. The fact that under such circumstances a number of persons, including two clergymen, have reported themselves as converted to the Sabbath, through the agency of the Outlook, is cause for sincere gratitude and evidence that our work is not in vain in the Lord. But the most important result and one in which there is great promise for the future is the quickening of thought, and the agitation which has been produced. This appears: (a) In the. increasing correspondence from all classes of clergymen. The most of this correspondence shows that men deem the Sabbath question one of growing interest, and of deep importance, on which they desire to gain more light. A few write patronizingly, commending our earnestness but condoling with us for attempting an impossible task. The religious newspapers of the more influential class have ignored the Outlook with the evident design of opposing by refusing to apprise their readers of its existence. (b) A very significant result of our work has lately appeared in a pamphlet of 44 pages issued since June, 1883, wherein forty pages are devoted to the Sabbath question, mainly to a review of the Outlook. The title is as follows: "The Two Great Questions of the Day." "The doctrine of the church as to the authority of, 1. The Lord's day. 2. The Holy Scriptures." In the preparatory notice is the following:

"It will be observed that the discussion of the first of these questions is mainly in examination of what has appeared in the Outlook, as that has been of late sent through the post-office to our clergy; of the other as it has been treated for some months past by the Churchman (New York)."

The opening pages detail how the One Hundredth Annual Convention of the Episcopal Diocese of Maryland was agitated concerning the question of Sunday observance, at its session in Baltimore, May 30 to June 1, 1883. The author then pays his respects to us and our work as follows:

"It has been said that to apply the fourth commandment to Sunday, by maintaining that the holy day of the week was transferred from the seventh to the first day, was a Puritan invention. I am not sure but that we are indebted for this very brilliant discovery to the small but very zealous sect of 'Seventh-day Baptists,' who are themselves in some respects the most complete development of Puritanism that we have. Many who read this will have been for some time past receiving a well printed and well written little paper called the Outlook, devoted most honestly, in some respects ably, to promoting the keeping of the fourth commandment. I very soon saw that the hope and purpose of it was to convince all the Christians of this nation, 1st, that the Lord's-day had no real religious authority; and then to slip into the 'aching void,' which all thoughtful Christians would at once feel and fear—the seventh day simply the Sabbath, as the Jews keep it.

"And they did their work very ingeniously, according to their fixed notions, conclusively. Evidently many with other previous opinions were surprised, disconcerted, 'demoralized' by the argument, and if not quite surrendering and re-enlisting at once

with their captors, 'did not know what to say.'"

"In what follows I shall take the arguments of the Outlook to represent the notion controverted, because they have undoubtedly at this time, more general currency and greater effect upon opinion among those who guide the opinions of others than anything else in this day and land. I am sure that many of my faithful brethren of the clergy have been more or less persuaded or at least confused by

This is followed by twenty-three pages in which the author seeks to show that the Outlook has not correctly interpreted the history of the early church, and also to show that the whole question of the Sabbath is to be settled by the authoritative voice and practice of "the church" rather than by any personal interpretation of the Scripture. The pamphlet was put forth with only the initials of the author, "T. S. B." A little inquiry indicated that these initials meant Rev. Thos. S. Bacon, D. D., Rector at Point of Rocks, Md. The editor of the Outlook addressed a note of inquiry to him which brought the following reply:

"I have yours of yesterday (Aug. 31st), and assure you that your inquiry seems to me altogether proper. So far as the discussion with you goes, I have no objection to being fully known as T. S. B. My own preference is for the most frank and responsible debate of this and other great matters, and I have fully recognized your very courteous tone, and wish to say that it was a matter of regret to me to say as I did what might appear to good men as unjust or unkind to them. Do believe that it was only because to me this seems needful in arguing so great a question. I shall not take it amiss if I am treated in the same way, and I do appreciate your courage and solemn earnestness."

There is much private correspondence of real interest, besides what has appeared in the RECORDER from time to time, for which we can not find room in this Report. It is a matter of sincere pleasure that the Board is able to announce that the "reaction" and falling off of interest which some feared would take place when the full platform was developed, has not been realized. On the contrary the interest deepened from that time forward. Special tally has been kept at the office of publication from time to time, since the opening of Vol. II., and the result is stated by the General Agent under date of Sept. 6, 1883, in these words:

"Up to date about 4,000 papers have been ordered discontinued from a list of 53,000. Four classes of reasons have been assigned for the discontinuance in approximately equal numbers, viz., Unclaimed,' 'Not wanted,' Residence not known,' Dead.'"

This result is far more favorable than our most sanguine hopes. Uniting "unclaimed" and "not wanted" as in the same class, we have a loss of only about four percent. at the end of one and onehalf years. At the beginning of the enterprise the most hopeful of its friends would have granted the probability of five or ten times that number. This has an important bearing on our plans for the future. It shows that the times are riper than we supposed, and that men are waiting for a knowledge of the truth concerning God's Sabbath and his law. It is a trumpet call to us to push for-

The responses from the hearts and pockets of our own peo-

ple have been so Outlook holds the magnitude and in of the Eastern I Secretary, Bro. 1 place the Outlook generous respons hundred names w theré and then p partment of the sought directly as whose names may last half of the may be, sa as to although thus far bids us "sow bes tainly there is no terprise, but rath

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Two very promising Brookfield are pursuin of study at Hamilton there are no representa ity at present at Alfred there are many warm schools, and those wh principle and policy, t is always pleasant t students of Alfred, A loyal to their Alma M.

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The total cost of publishing the Outlook for the year has been, \$6,992 15, of which there has been received on subscriptions \$575 32, and paid from contributions to the Society \$6,567 47. The edition for the year has averaged 54,000 copies monthly, or an aggregate of 624,000 copies sent out, equal to 20,000,000 pages of tracts of the ordinary size. When it is considered that these have gone to selected names among those who control public opinion, some idea may be formed of the immense power for good which may be exerted through the enterprise.

In December last an "Appeal" was issued to the denomination, sufficient copies being sent to every pastor with a personal letter, asking that he use his earnest efforts to secure the objects of the appeal by a thorough canvass of his society either by himself or an earnest worker. This was followed up by repeatedly sending the same appeal as supplements to the RECORDER. In this we asked for 1,000 additional subscribers to the RECORDER, 1,000 to the Visitor, 5,000 to the Outlook, to send the same to laymen, \$6,000 for the expenses of sendind Outlook to clergymen, \$600 for the Boodschapper in Holland, \$2,000 for publishing books and tracts, including some in the Scandinavian language, \$3,000 for a new press and office material, \$1,000 for tent work in hand, and more to enlarge the work, if the people wished it enlarged. This call thus asked for the sum of \$12,600 for the work in hand. Good friends thought this a wild demand, but the result demonstrates its wisdom. Though not entirely realized yet, omitting the sum asked for the new press, that having been promised in the form of the press itself, we have come reasonably near to it. By the Treasurer's report it will be seen that there has been received from all sources, outside the receipts of the RECORDER, and subscriptions to the Outlook and Visitor, the sum of \$8,968 15, against \$5,753 the previous year, and \$2,182 in 1880-81. SUGGESTIONS.

To prosecute the work already in hand, and to enlarge as the cause demands, we shall need \$1,000 for increased facilities and new type in Printing House, \$2,000 for new tracts, Scandinavian and English books, and new editions of old tracts, \$600 for de Boodschapper, \$6,500 for Outlook free circulation to clergymen, \$4,000 for sending Outlook to laymen, and \$1,000 for tent work if it be decided to continue the same. Besides these we should have 2,000 new subscribers for the RECORDER, 1,000 for Our Sabbath Visitor, and 1,000 subscribers for the Quarterly.

CONCLUSION.

In summing up our work for the past year we have great incentives to renewed courage and zeal in prosecuting the cause in hand. It is the Lord's work. The evidences of his leading have been abundant throughout the year. Because it is his work, and not our own, we should be incited to increased efforts, and renewed consecration, knowing that he is able and will give us the victory.

In behalf of the Board,

GEO. H. BABCOCK, Cor. Sec.

Education.

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

DURING the war of the Revolution, Peter Miller was the prior of the order of German Sabbath-keepers at Ephrata, Penn. He was a most learned man, and one of the best linguists in this country. At the request of Charles Thompson, the Secretary of the Continental Congress, which adopted the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776, he translated that document into seven languages for the principal courts of Europe.

Two very promising young men from Brookfield are pursuing a collegiate course of study at Hamilton College. I believe there are no representatives from this locality at present at Alfred University, though | aid would not be amiss. there are many warm friends of our own principle and policy, to patronize them. It is always pleasant to find that the old students of Alfred, here as elsewhere, are loyal to their Alma Mater.

die and not live." Besides the spiritual preparation included in this admonition of of said College, all my books that are not the prophet, there are also material interests herein particularly given away in this my of great importance. What better use can be | will, and the sum of one hundred pounds made of the means with which God has blessed us than to give, or make ample pro-Let us "render to Cæsar the things that are enough for it? Would it not be better to Cæsar's, and unto God the things that are have one of our own Institutions run by it?

THE Public School in Clarkville, N. Y., is in a flourishing condition, and is quite well patronized by home students as well as those outside the district. The teachers, three in number, appear to be very popular where their work is best known. That which surprised the writer most, as he chanced to be present at the Annual School Meeting, was the fact that so good a school could be maintained at so small cost to the people. An appropriation of only \$525 was made for the ensuing year. Double that amount could be easily raised, and would greatly encourage the teachers, and enhance the value of the school.

BROWN UNIVERSITY AND SEVENTH-DAY BAP-TISTS.

Noticing in the RECORDER a list of names of Seventh-day Baptists who had held official relations to Brown University, it occurred to me that a notice of one who had given others J. B. Burbanks, U. S. A.; Prof. J. H. Com-

JOHN TANNER, born 1712, died 1785, years, and deacon fifteen years, left the following provision in his will:

"Item-I give and bequeath unto the Trustees of the Rhode Island College, for the use of said College, my clock, that has "SET thine house in order, for thou shalt my name upon the face of it, to stand in the college hall forever. (Does it thus stand?) I also give unto the said Trustees for the use lawful money."

What one of our Institutions has received vision by will, for the liberal endowment of as much by will? It has been suggested, in our schools? Some have already done this; the columns of the RECORDER, that the clock others are contemplating it, and still others of the Newport church should go to Brown will, as their attention is called to the duty. University. Is not one Sabbatarian clock

THE CORRESPONDENCE UNIVERSITY.

The Correspondence University is an asmoderate expense, in all subjects which can | importance. be taught by means of correspondence; whether the studies be collegiate, graduate or professional, or preparatory for the higher institutions of learning.

As the Correspondence University is designed to supplement the work of other edu- every endeavor to implant in the minds of cational institutions, by instructing persons his pupils a nice sense of honor. This sentiwho, from any cause, are unable to attend | ment, which makes part of every fine or them, it hopes to be cordially welcomed by noble character, is, at bottom, a just sense of the authorities of the schools and colleges in | what is right, true, and generous; but, as the United States and Canada. It is not to applied to one's own conscience, it is nearly be conducted for or against the interest of equivalent to self-respect. Attributed in any other institution, but its members de- | times past only to the privileged few, sire to be helpful to all. It will doubtless | must become the possession of the many, if tellectual work, and is thus likely to increase the number of worthy applicants for admis- may be inferred from the deplorable state of which they happen to be connected.

sional studies which can be taught by corre teachers in the various schools and colleges; | (6) young men and women in stores or shops, can not leave their labors to attend school; and, finally, persons in any walk of life, who would gladly take up some study for its own

Informal examinations, by correspondence, will be held at intervals by each inno extra expense and will be required of every student. Besides the above, Pass and Honor examinations will be held, open to such students as desire to take them, on payment of the fees named below, the pass examinations, at the end of a course in any subject will be conducted by the instructors in charge; the honor examinations on the first Wednesday in December of each year, will be conducted by some distinguished specialist, who has had no share in the instruction of the students. Both the pass the presence of some gentleman of high the associations and memories that cluster character who resides near the person ex- around a pure and loving home." amined; and certificates, signed by the examiner, will be given to those who succeed in passing them.

The fee for four weeks' tuition in any study of the grade required for admission to a college or scientific school, and in some collegiate studies, will be six dollars and thirty-five cents, payable in advance.

The fee for four weeks' tuition in studies of an advanced grade, will be eight dollars and thirty-five cents, payable in advance.

For a pass examination, including the certificate of passing, the fee will be the same as for four weeks tuition in the study of Christ," entitled "Servant of All," by concerned; for an honor examination and Dr. Joseph Parker, of London. His views certificate, the fee will be ten dollars.

The above-mentioned fees do not include text-books or special notes or commentaries of instructors which have to be hektographed or printed. Text-books will be sent to students, free of postage, on remitting the

retail price to the secretary. Teachers and students, not wishing to take a systematic course of instruction, but desirous of occasional assistance on points of special difficulty in any subject, will receive the needed help on application to the secretary. The fee for services of this class will be from one dollar upwards, according to the extent and importance of the work, as estimated by experts on submission of the sub-

A public circular will shortly be issued, containing the names of the instructors already engaged, together with a definite statement of the subjects for which provision has been made thus far. Applications for instruction will be received at once on the appearance of this announcement. The following are some of those whose services have been secured: Prof. W. F. Allen, University of Wisconsin; Prof. Rasmus Anderson, University of Wisconsin; Prof. W. H. Appleton, Swarthmore College; Prof. W. J. Beal, Michigan Agricultural College; Maj. Eddy, University of Cincinnati; Prof. Isaac Flagg, Cornell University; Dr. Fabian rians to do anything so violent. Christians stock, Cornell University; Prof. Henry T. schools, and those who intend, both from Clerk of the Newport Church thirty-five Franklin, Johns Hopkins University; Mrs. Christine Ladd Franklin; Prof. E. W. for preserving and hallowing the day of Hyde, University of Cincinnati; Dr. A. Jaeger, Episcopal Theological Seminary, they have also an emotion to direct their Gambier, O.; James McMahon, Trinity Col- policy. Even if their logic could be anlege, Dublin; Dr. C. S. Minot, Harvard swered, their sentiment would be inde-University; Prof. O. H. Mitchell, Marietta structible. College; Thomas Muir, F. R. S. E., Glasgow High School, Scotland; Prof. Max Piutti, Wells College, Aurora, N. Y.; Prof. William Trelease, University of Wisconsin; Prof. Burt. G. Wilder, Cornell University; Benjamin Willaimson, F. R. S., Trinity College, Dublin.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY WORK.

The report of the directors of the geological survey says that it is proposed to survey the Cascade mountains in Oregon and northern California during the coming year. This region, it is believed, contains the grandest and most extensive display of natural phe-

nomena now known in any part of the world, and the investigation promises to supply matter of great importance to geological scisociation of experienced instructors, who ence. In the Gunnison district of Colorado have been carefully selected, not only for valuable beds of anthracite and bituminous their knowledge of the subjects assigned to coal of fine quality have been found, and them, but for their skill and ability in teach- promise to make that locality one of the ing. Its purpose is to enable students to re- most important in the State. The ore bodies ceive at home systematic instruction, at a in that district also appear to be of much

A SENSE OF HONOR.

The conscientious teacher ought to use stimulate to methodical study persons who free institutions are to prove durable. That sentiment is needed in schools of all grades sion to good schools. Instructors will al- student opinion in college concerning such ways be selected for their special qualifica- dishonorable practices as presenting false order to secure trivial or substantial advant-Those whom it is intended directly to ages in violation of rules, answering falsely benefit are: (1) persons engaged in profes- at roll-calls, and cheating at examinations. The means of cultivating this sense of honor spondence; (2) graduates of colleges doing | are chiefly these: In the first place, the collegiate or advanced work; (3) under conscientious teacher ought invariably to make profound distinction between dishon-(4) officers and men in the United States orable offenses and those violations of neces-Army and Navy; (5) persons who intend to sary rules which may be inadmissible indeed, try any of the civil service examinations; but are not inherently vicious. It confounds all moral distinctions in the minds of his or on farms; who are desirous to learn, but | pupils if a teacher rebuke and punish lack of application, pranks, or noise, in the same manner as lying or cheating. Secondly, the teacher should invariably express the ut most reprobation of dishonorable conduct. Thirdly, he should hold up for the admiration of his pupils the words and actions of structor, at his discretion; they will involve men and women who have conspicuously exemplified the meaning and worth of honor. __The Teacher.

A Springfield, Mass., man who has just packed his boy off to college, says: "It is rather solemn business, this sending a boy away, for that boy will never come back again." "There is a world of truth in that," observes the Zion's Watchman, "but the anchorage of the true home will hold the man as well as the boy, and one of the best and honor examinations will be written in safe-guards that the college boy can have is

Sabbath Reform.

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

NOTES ON THE SABBATH.

As a matter of interest, we extract the following from Vol. II. on "The Inner Life will command attention, even when not accepted as satisfactory:

1. I do not believe that the Jewish Sabbath is binding on Christians; but I believe that the creational idea of the Sabbath is

unchangeable. 2. By the creational Sabbath I mean the seventh day rest. When, in this discourse, I speak of stealing God's time I mean stealing the seventh day of rest, be it Sunday or Saturday, Monday or Thursday.

3. Christians can have no doubt as to choice of day. That is determined for them. They want no other. It is resurrection day. They would as soon change a birthday as change the Lord's-day.

4. The Sabbath controversy can never be settled by references to Judaism, or by references to anything of the nature of mere usage, apostolic or patristic. It is the heart that remembers the elect day, and it is the heart alone that can "keep" it. Christian obedience is a sacrifice of love and joy, without one particle of mere legalism, or one link of bondage. We can not keep the Sabbath because we are commanded to do it, but because we long for it with all the eager expectancy of love.

5. What wonder if Christians are unwilling even to appear to de-sanctify the day? I do not use the strong word "desecrate," for have what to them are the tenderest reasons Christ; not only have they an aryument, 6. I believe it would be perfectly possible

to open museums and galleries of art on Sunday without doing injury of a social kind in a thousand instances. But Christians as such, who really reverence the day because of its distinctively Christian memories, can never promote such opening. As citizens and as reformers of some kinds of social abuses, they may not hinder the introduction of any healthy competition as against taverns and places of dissipation, but

Presbyterian. We should like to ask Dr. Parker some questions which, as there is no probability he will ever see them, any one who can may answer. 1. What authority is there for calling the Sabbath "Jewish," when Jehovah himself calls it "My holy day," and Jesus declares himself its Lord?

2. How can the creational Sabbath be any other day of the week than the seventh? 3. Who determined "resurrection day" for Christians, and by what Scriptural authority is it called Lord's-day? 4. Granting that the keeping of the Sabbath is from the heart, and that Christian obedience is a sacrifice of love and joy, is it necessary to set aside the divinely-appointed Sabbath, and to observe a man-made institution in order thus to Sabbatize? 5. If Christians were to commemorate the death and resurrection of Christ by such a recognition of the divine rites of baptism and the Lord's Supper, as otherwise might find no opportunity for in- increased attention to the cultivation of this the Scriptures clearly point out, would they have any occasion to invent the observance of any day to commemorate the same events? In other words, do not the Sabbath, as God's tions without regard to the institutions with excuses, signing deceitful statements in memorial of himself and his creative work, and baptism and the Lord's Supper, as symbols of Christ's redemptive work, make complete the chain or "distinctively Christian memories" as nothing else can?

BIBLE FACTS CONCERNING THE SEVENTH DAY.

1. After working the first six days of the week in the creation, God rested on the seventh day. Gen. 2: 1-3.

2. Thus was that day stamped as God's rest-day, or Sabbath-day. To illustrate: When a person is born on a certain day, that day thus becomes his birthday. So when God rested upon the seventh day that day becomes his rest, or Sabbath-day.

3. Therefore the seventh day must always be God's Sabbath-day. Can you change your birthday from the day on which you were born? No. Neither can you change God's rest-day to one on which he did not rest. Hence the seventh day is still God's Sabbath-day.

4. God has promised to bless the man who will keep the Sabbath (Saturday). Isa 56: 2. 5. It is a memorial of creation. Exod. 20: 11; 31: 17. Every time we rest upon the Saturday, as God did at creation, we commemorate that grand event.

6. It was given to Adam the head of the human race. Mark 2: 27; Gen. 2: 1-3.

7. Hence through him, as our representative, to all nations. Acts 17: 26.

8. It is not a Jewish institution, for it was made 2,300 years before ever there was a Jew. Those Jews who pay Christians to labor on the seventh day are breaking the Sabbath.

9. The Bible never calls it the Jewish Sabbath but always "the Sabbath of the Lord thy God." Men should be cautious how they stigmatize God's holy rest day. Read Rev. 22: 18, 19.

10. God has pronounced a special blessing on all the Gentiles who will keep it. Isa. 56:

11. When the Son of God came he kept the seventh day. Luke 4: 16. Thus he followed his Father's example at creation. Shall we not be safe in following the example of the Father and of the Son?

12. Paul himself expressly declared that he had kept the law. "Neither against the law of the Jews, neither against the temple, nor yet against Cæsar have I offended anything at all." Acts 25: 8. How could this be true if he had not kept the Sabbath (Saturday)?

13. God has never given permission to any man to work upon it. Reader by what authority do you use the seventh day for common labor?

14. No Christian of the New Testament. either before or after the resurrection, is recorded to have done any ordinary work upon the seventh day. Find one case of that kind if you can. They "rested the Sabbath-day according to the commandment." Luke 23: 56. Why should modern Christians act differently from the early Christians?

15. There is no record that God has ever removed his blessing or sanctification from the seventh day.

16. Jesus said, "Think not that I am come to destroy the law or the prophets." Matt. 5: 17.

17. He severely condemned the Pharisees as hypocrites for pretending to love God, while at the same time they made void one of the ten commandments by their tradition. The keeping of Sunday is only a tradition of men, and makes void the fourth commandment. "The seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord." Exod. 20: 10.

Here are presented a few plain Bible facts concerning the seventh day. What will you do with them?—T. W. Richardson.

THE SABBATH BOND.

A correspondent, in the following paragraph, expresses an opinion which it would be well for us to ponder upon, and, if true, certainly we can not too much magnify our work as Sabbath reformers:

"Your paper has been a blessing to me; may the leaven it contains penetrate into the whole lump; and if Sabbath-keeping be, as as Christians they can never consent to fall below the level of the day's one great meanthe link which shall unite Christ's people so ing—the triumph and the joy of their Lord's that they shall be one, even as I and my Father are one,' then may our God hasten to. The above is from the South-Western open all eyes to a knowledge of the truth."

The Sabbath Becorden.

Alfred Centre, N. Y., Fifth-day, October 25, 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." REV. A. Corr, of Wellsville, is announced

to speak in Chapel Hall, Alfred University, on Prohibition, Wednesday evening of this week. 24th inst.

JUDGE CALDWELL, of Arkansas, has decan not be sold on the prescription of a physician any more than it can on the prescription of a blacksmith. This is cause for con-

MRS. LIZZIE NELSON FRYER sailed from New York, Wednesday, Oct. 17th, in the steamship Bothnia, for Liverpool, England, where, as we judge from the postal card written just at the point of starting, she expects to remain but a short time. Her many friends will wish her a safe voyage, and renewal of health by the journey across the water, and then a prosperous voyage with her husband to their home in Shanghai,

THE work of the Revision Committee will be indicated by the following paragraph which we clip from an exchange:

"The Old Testament revision will b ready for publication sometime next year. So says Prof. W. H. Green, of Princeton, a member of the American Committee. A meeting of the American revisers is to be held, probably, the last of this month, and the work will come up then for the final perusal of the cis-Atlantic Committee. It. has been examined and corrected twice before by the same commissioners, and thrice over in England."

OUR Washington Letter this week gives, to say the least, not a very flattering view of what the coming session of Congress is likely to accomplish. It might be hoped that this picture is the creation of the imagination of some disappointed politician. And yet he who remembers the personal contests of the ast few years, of which the halls of Congress have been the theater, must feel at least a secret fear that the prediction may prove true. What is wanted is some real live, worthy issue, something around which brave, true, noble men, in self-forgetfulness, may rally for the good of the country and their fellow-men.

Five civil rights cases were tried in the United States Court last week, based on the first and second sections of the Civil Rights Act of March 1, 1875. They were prosecutions brought for not admitting certain colored persons to equal rights in hotels, rail road cars, theaters, &c. Eight of the nine judges of the court concurred in the decision that Congress had no constitutional right to pass the sections under which the actions were brought, the ground of the decision being that the twelfth and fourteenth amendments fix certain prohibitions and restrictions upon the States in such matters, but give Congress no power to legislate in the case. Judge Harlan alone dissented from the decision.

DRIFTING.

It is easy to drift on the current of the stream when wind and tide join with the natural flow of the river to bear one on. seize the oars and force one's way against wind and current and tide is quite another thing. Anybody can drift; only he who has muscle and nerve and skill and purpose can row up stream. The one is nothing, the other is everything. Such is life, such is human character. A man finds it very easy to go with the crowd, to do as the multitude does, especially when there is an air of jollity and good fellowship with it. To resolutely set one's face against the blandishments of the world, to deny its lusts and ambitions, and to hold one's course steadily onward and upward against the course of the flecting upon the qualities of the good solthrong, this it is that tries the strength of dier, and making the application to their ment still more difficult. Thus some of our springs of all life. Seest thou the profane, army there must be a rallying point, a stand-pastor, like a physician, has to spend his enlawless, drunken reveler, be assured he came and to which the soldiers may come and ennet to his present condition by any single list. This standard is referred to in Solo- prescribing for these sick and wounded ones. act, nor yet by any deliberate purpose to be- mon's Song 2: 4, "His banner over me was There are only well ones enough to guard come what he is. It required only the ab- love." The love of God expressed in Jesus those that are sick, so that they do little or sence of all purpose for the inexorable laws | Christ is the rallying point, the rallying doc- no effective service. Are not too many of of things to fix his destiny. The young man trine through which to bring soldiers to en- our churches in this condition? There did not plan to be a bad man, nor did he list into the army of the Lord. After the ought to be such health and vigor in the vaplan to be a good man. Just there was the soldiers are enlisted, if they are to become trouble, he had no care for anything. He effective, they must be armed and drilled. them to new conquests every day. simply drifted. The saddest part of this The first thing is to arm them. Each sol- If our Great Physician was like human

seem the obstacles which must be overcome in order to go the other way, the more nerveless becomes the hand, which in the beginning might have changed all this course of life, and the more purposeless the heart to resist evil, until he who had, in his youth, a boneless, nerveless mass of useless material He has chosen to drift, and the world has accepted the situation and lets him drift. The number of young men who are thrown cided that under the laws of that State whis- aimless and purposeless upon the world tokyvis not classed as a drug, consequently it day, and who thence are left to drift wherever the current or the tide may sweep them, is something truly alarming. It is so in respect to business matters, it is even more so gratulation to the people of that thrifty in morals and religion. It can hardly be too minds of young people, that life is real, earnest, solemn business; that to accomplish anything worth accomplishing requires a determined purpose and a resolute will which seize the oars and with steady, manly sweeps this world worth the achieving is ever achieved young man can waste the bright, golden days of his youth and early manhood, in aimless, easy, luxurious drifting, and then suddenly regain what thus he has lost. The do anything worthy of the true man. So in convictions, and is able to give an intelligent of him and abide in his love. reason for his faith, and dares to live by and labor for that faith, is ten-fold more a man than he who sees no difference in creeds, and who could be one thing as well as another, if only everybody else would do so. Young subdued lusts. The Christian man must be by the Moderator of the last session, Dea. observance of your faith, do something; and by the purity of your faith and the earnestness of your doing, be somebody. By all means, don't drift.

Communications.

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

BE THOU CONTENT.

"Be content with such things as ye have." Heb

Art thou from home, my child, And longing more For dear ones absent, lone, Than e'er before?

Do clouds thy path o'erhang And hide the road That leads thee into light? Too heavy is thy load?

Be thou content.

Is daily work to thee A toilsome round? And, fainting, dost thou crave The sleep profound?
Be thou content.

Is thy heart hung'ring still For words of cheer, So long withheld, that all The earth seems drear? Be thou content.

Though trials weigh thee down Till faith is weak I will be near to aid. Thy good I seek. Be thou content.

I left my father's house. Its peace and rest, To lighten all thy woes, To make thee blest. Canst thou not trust?

I know thy daily round Of grief and care: That those who should be friends, Thy burdens share, So thoughtless seem.

My words shall give thee rest, My strength sustain. Naught shall come near my child To give her pain, But what is best.

ADAMS CENTRE, Oct. 13, 1883.

GOOD SOLDIERS

SYLVIA.

Paul says, in 2 Tim. 2: 3, "Endure hardness, as a good soldier of Jesus Christ;" also, in Eph. 6: 11, to all Christians, "Put on irritable, his courage all gone, and he has the whole armor of God;" so, ministers and laymen may learn lessons of wisdom in redaily Christian walk. In order to collect an churches have become hospitals, and the

whole business is that the longer one drifts dier is to be girt about the loins, fitted in physicians, then we might not be to blame the easier it is to drift, the more formidable this way for any and all work. The girdle is for being sick or wounded. But he heals all truth. This is what makes men strong. Error is essential weakness. The Christian who has error in his girdle will find his strength fail him in the day of battle.

The second part of the armor is the breastthe promise of a noble, true manhood, drifts vital organs. It will not do for our soldier plate of righteousness. This protects the to be careless here. Yet how many of the into helpless, hopeless ruin. He still exists, soldiers of Christ seem to think that it hand. If we as a people will do as Samuel but who asks or expects anything of him? makes very little difference if they sometimes do wrong. They leave their hearts unprotected, and the result is, professed weakens the army of Christ to day as the unrighteousness of many of its professed adherents. Then the "feet must be shod with the preparation of the gospel of peace," carefully or too earnestly impressed upon the for it is necessary that the soldier in his future conflicts shall stand firm. If he should slip and fall while struggling with his enemy, get severe wounds. When Satan shall assail can resist temptation, and a hand that can him with his former sins or his present weakness, he will need the strong and sure row while the world drifts; that nothing in | footing of the gospel of peace. It is very important that a soldier should be furwithout such purpose and work; and that no nished with a sheild, so when the darts are flying thick and fast he may have some protection. The darts of Satan are flery ones; they send the burning temptations into the very souls of men; these arouse the passions, chances are he will lose all desire to be or and those foes we thought we had subdued arise and master us. How necessary, then, religious matters. The man who has strong that we rest in Jesus, that we keep fast hold

> gested by the evil one, or by some wicked clause of Luke 2: 49. man; or they spontaneously arise out of unmany men who have done effective work | Hills was chosen Secretary. Sister Henry as soldiers of Christ for years, both in the Ernst of the Trenton Church, Bro. Andrew ministry and out of it, have finally done North of the New Auburn Church, and Sisbest weapon, both for defensive and offensive | Church, were chosen a committee to arrange warfare, is the sword of the Spirit, the for the religious exercises of the meeting. Word of God. Without this no one is prepared for battle.

> Now we have the soldier armed, and he must be drilled, especially in the use of his sword. Jesus says, we are to go, make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit, teaching them to observe all was presented, showing a growing interest in things whatsoever I have commanded you. The drill of the young soldiers in the church is quite as essential as any part of our work, and ought to be faithfully done if we expect to succeed in the day of battle.

Now our soldiers are in the field; here is Grant's division of the army, and there is Sherman's, and over yonder is Sheridan's, but all are under the command of the Commander in Chief at the Capital. The Generals, the Colonels, and the Captains in Christ's army have no discretionary powers. They are all to apply to him direct in im mergencies, and be sure to follow very carefully all the details laid down in the plan of the great campaign. In almost every army the soldiers become very enthusiastic in all their work. They are anxious to push forward their conquests, to so cripple the forces of the enemy, both as to the destruction of the material upon which they subsist, and their arms, ammunition, &c. Such work good soldiers of Jesus Christ will do-destroy that upon which evil feeds, and its weapons of warfare. I know that the army of Christ shall be successful in this work, and finally become victorious; yet, when I look at our own corps, and ask what is our effective strength, I have very serious thoughts. There are so many in the hospitals. Some have rheumatism, some measles, and they can not get them out. Oh, how these burn with fevers! Others have small-pox, and still others typhoid fever. Some have been wounded in their conflicts with the enemy, and so have the emaciated face, the shining eye. He is nervous and very little hope. Sometimes there is gangrene in the wounds, and there is great danger of rious companies that the captains might lead

that come to him; so if we are not healed, the fault is ours. When I think of over eight thousand professed soldiers of Jesus Christ being in the field a whole year, and only succeeding in adding eight to the whole number, I am very sad. Is there no remedy? Is there no balm in Gilead? Is there no told the Israelites to do, we shall succeed. They were to put away the strange gods from among them, prepare their hearts unto Christian men becoming "defaulters," the Lord, and serve him only. When they "cheats," and "frauds," and the Church of came together, they poured out water be-Christ loses many a battle. Nothing so | fore the Lord, and fasted and confessed their sins against the Lord. In this way we may secure his favor. It is of no use for us to go to the battle while we are weak and sickly. Let us pray the Lord to heal us, go back and "do the first works," "return to our first love," then we may confidently expect his blessing. Without this we can do the army will suffer great loss, and he will nothing. Let us remember that good soldiers are enthusiastic, brave, strong, obedient, willing to plan and help to carry out in all effective service the campaign of the Great Captain of our salvation.

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING AT DODGE CENTRE.

Pursuant to previous appointment, the Semi-Annual Meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist Churches of Minnesota met with the Church at Dodge Centre, Oct. 12-14, 1883.

Eld. Z. Campbell, who had been appointed to preach the Introductory Sermon, not The Christian's head must be protected. | being present, Eld. C. J. Sindall, the alter-How liable he is to get evil thoughts, sug- nate, preached the first sermon from the last

saved in his head as well as his heart. How | Henry Ernst, who was re-elected. Geo. W. great harm by leaving off the helmet! The ter Eugene Ellis of the Dodge Centre

Eld. O. U. Whitford, from Chicago, being present, was invited to take part in the deliberations of the meeting.

Elders H. B. Lewis, O. U. Whitford, and C. J. Sindall were chosen as a committee on resolution.

A letter from the Dodge Centre Church tion of their pastor, H. B. Lewis; also showing a desire to make still higher attainments.

There being no letter from the Trenton Church, Dea. Ernst made some remarks up on the condition of Seventh-day Baptist interests in Freeborn county, which shows there is great need of the living preacher to encourage and strengthen the things that remain in that section. Dea. Ernst's family maintain prayer-meetings on the Sabbath, and Bible study. Sometimes others come in to take part; sometimes they are alone.

Bro. Andrew North gave a verbal statement of the religious standing of the New Auburn Church, which shows plainly the need of a minister's presence, his labors and encouragement.

While waiting for the Committee on Religious Exercises, Eld. Whitford made some remarks on the topic of missions.

Committee reported, and programme was carried out, as will be seen in the further report of this meeting.

Adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock P. M., at which time a prayer and conference meeting was held, conducted by Eld. Lewis.

Sabbath morning, at 10.30 o'clock, prayer meeting, conducted by Eld. Whitford. At 11 o'clock, missionary sermon, by Eld. Whitford, from 1 Cor. 3: 9, first clause.

A collection was taken up for the cause of missions, amounting to \$13 50, after which the Lord's Supper was celebrated. Sabbathschool followed. At 7 P. M., sermon by Eld. Lewis, from John 5: 36.

First-day, 10.30 A. M., prayer meeting conducted by Eld. Lewis. At 11 o'clock, sermon by Eld. Whitford, from Rom. 3: 28. 2.30 P. M., business session. The Committee on Resolutions reported the following resolutions. After being considered by items, and earnestly discussed by several, they were unanimously adopted:

1. Resolved, That we do most heartily commend the efforts of our Missionary Society to enlarge our interests in China, to preserve and strengthen our feeble churches at home, and occupy the increasing opening fields on the frontier. To these ends we pledge them our means, our sympathies and prayers, and will ever pray that God may call into these fields the laborers so greatly

2. Resolved, That in view of the age and

and act, and for their greater usefulness and worth in any true sphere of life, we counsel them to seek the knowledge, mental training, and discipline of our schools, and would also remind them that there is no investment which pays so large and enduring dividends as that which is invested in education and soul culture.

3. Resolved, That we rejoice in the increased publications of the Tract Society, in the success of the Outlook, in the efforts to make the SABBATH RECORDER a paper we can not do without, and would earnestly exhort our people in Minnesota to do all they can to patronize and support these publications and aid this Society in the promulgation of Sabbath truth by the printed page and living preacher.

4. Resolved, That in order to meet the demands upon us by the increasing German and Scandinavian immigration in our country, we believe the time has come when the Tract Society should print publications in their language in the interest of Seventh-day Baptist work and doctrine.

5. Resolved, That we, as a people, have more truth in some doctrines than other denominations, and ought to do more church work, such as holding prayer and conference meetings, and Christian visiting in the homes.

6. Resolved, That the temperance reform now being carried forward is a legitimate outgrowth of the religion of Christ, and calls for the united efforts of Christians in presenting its claims, in accepting its issues, and by our prayers, our money, and our votes to faithfully acquit ourselves in this important part of Christian work in removing the temptations of the dram-shop, lifting the fallen from misery and death, temporal and eternal; and preparing the way for the influence of the gospel of our Lord and Savour Jesus Christ.

The officers of this meeting are to determine the time when the next Semi-Annual Meeting shall be held, and give notice through the RECORDER.

Voted, to hold the next session with the New Auburn Church, and that Eld. Z. Campbell preach the Introductory Discourse, and Eld. C. J. Sindall alternate.

A collection of \$10 75 was taken up to defray Eld. Sindall's expenses to Dakota, where he is needed in the missionary work.

At 7 o'clock P. M., sermon by Eld. Whitford, from Matt. 7: 24-27; theme, "Man's spiritual house." Then followed a general conference meeting.

From first to last the meeting was one of deep interest, and a feeling of Christian unity prevailed.

The first three sermons, although by as many men, were closely connected in sentiment and subject matter, and we believe Minnesota Seventh-day Baptists never enspiritual things, and an appreciative men- joyed a pleasanter or more profitable Semi-Annual Meeting than the one just closed. We hope and pray the warmth enkindled in the hearts of those present by the Holy Spirit may be abiding, and as we return to our several homes we may look back with pleasure upon it as a beautiful oasis in the journey of life.

On the evening of the 12th Eld. Whitford gave a lecture in the Methodist Episcopal church on the subject of temperance. This came in very opportunely, as this subject is being greatly agitated here. His effort is very highly praised.

GEO. W. HILLS, Sec. Ост. 18, 1883.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20, 1888.

I hear considerable talk about the great amount of work which will be done by the coming session of Congress. "Yes," said the talkative official, "they will revise the tariff, buy up the telegraph lines and attach them to the Post Office Department, pass a Postal Savings Bank bill, provide for an appellate Court, pass a bankruptcy law, and revise the method of counting the electoral vote." "That's what they will do, is it?" was rejoined by another. "It's a modest little programme. But would you like to know what I think the 48th Congress will really do?" "Yes," replied the first speaker. "Well, they will begin with a sort of bear fight for the speakership and the offices of the House. The Senate will then take a hand in the entertainment by a small division on its own account for its offices. Mahone and Riddleberger will be the dispensers of charities in this proceeding. Then will follow the inevitable wrangle over the Committees, Chairmanships, and places, and then the session will be over." "The session over, what do you mean?" said the innocent. "Practically it will be over. Look at the situation. The House is Democratic. The Senate is Republican. The administration is, well, say it's neutral. Now the game is to get a political advantage out of this condition of things. The President moves first. He sends in his message. The parties will divide over its recomendations, for there can not be one which is not loaded with politics. times in which our young people shall live Take for instance the tariff. Any decided

action on this question will b party. They will have a sha it, and it will be dropped. proposed legislation. Will ei the other to get any advanta duction and passage? The nisms of the two parties willi tal to legislation in the 48th is going to be entirely devot pose, President making. Th kill each other off as candida able, quiet and dignified wa will howl, but will not accom The President will have an the best of the situation, so opinion is worth, I lean to that his wise suggestions wil tion for him and disgust for which will not act upon his a he will carry off all the hon even belong to the 48th Con anticipate that any valuable be accomplished, and on Jul Congress will be ready to will stand as they are now ex money, demoralized parties, and flattened ambitions."

My official friend to whom were made, shook his head I am afraid he was convince to be the opinion of a great 1 the annual session of Congre and a material injury to the b of the country. If chart could be made o that conflict in a Congress would look like a Chinese p try is so vast that even its are a hindrance to its laws. South can not have equal East and West are wide app Trade jealousies are at war trial act, and politics taint So when Congress meets, it ble of interests pulling in v The only way a measure ge is by trading. The River s instance of this feature. its scheme for local improv stood alone they would nex for the measure. But the is turned into a trading she pass. The merits of the r last considerations. It is You vote for my bill and I This being the active princ lation in Congress, it mus outcome is a wrangle, neve parliamentary battles, and concessions. Whether the this state of things is a gr must some day be met, for in proportions.

Fone &

New Teri

ALPRED CE The very pleasant exe coming of the pastor, po were largely attended last An interesting enterta

the 17th, by the best of h benefit of the Temperance The McGibeny Family fine concert on the eveni whole programme being playing, from the elder making a very pleasant

evening. RIVE CORP The Sabbath-school h during the Summer mon sion last Sabbath afternoo the regular lesson exercil worth preached a short followed by a contenue several took part. The meet again on the second

Marriage auniversity china weddings &c., & here of late. First, a Willard celebrated the t any of their marriage Oct. 2d. Then a large guests met will library ant evening. ple refreshments E propriete to such all of a ceremony of the resid speeches and responses Wednesday, Oct. 104 anniversary of the man Kenyon and wife. In was a gathering of facwere joined in the over ber of friends and as oning the live with mines of rent-

their greater usefulness and e aphere of life, we counsel inowledge, mental training. our schools, and would also it there is no investment ge and enduring dividends invested in education and

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Gro. W. Hills, Sec.

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action on this question will be fatal to either painter, Mr. Sinnett, father of Mrs. Kenparty. They will have a shame battle over von), and social festivities. it, and it will be dropped. Take any other

proposed legislation. Will either party allow

the other to get any advantage of its intro-

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is going to be entirely devoted to one pur-

kill each other off as candidates in an ami-

able, quiet and dignified way. The House

The President will have an easy time, and

the best of the situation, so for what my

opinion is worth, I lean to the conclusion

that his wise suggestions will excite admira-

tion for him and disgust for both the Houses

which will not act upon his advice. I think

he will carry off all the honors which will

even belong to the 48th Congress. I do not

anticipate that any valuable legislation will

be accomplished, and on July 1st next when

Congress will be ready to adjourn, things

will stand as they are now except for wasted

money, demoralized parties, crushed hopes,

My official friend to whom these remarks

were made, shook his head and walked off.

I am afraid he was convinced. It is getting

the annual session of Congress is a disgrace

that conflict in a Congressional session it

South can not have equal purposes. The

East and West are wide apart in interests.

Trade jealousies are at war in every indus-

trial act, and politics taint every measure.

So when Congress meets, it represents a jum-

ble of interests pulling in various directions.

The only way a measure gets through at all

is by trading. The River and Harbor is an

instance of this feature. Every section has

its scheme for local improvement. If these

stood alone they would never get a majority

for the measure. But the Committee room

is turned into a trading shop, and votes are

exchanged for like favors so that bills may

pass. The merits of the measures are the

last considerations. It is merely a bargain.

You vote for my bill and I will support yours.

This being the active principle of all legis-

this state of things is a great question which

must some day be met, for the scandal grows

Home Hews.

ALFRED CENTRE.

The very pleasant exercises for the wel

An interesting entertainment was given

the 17th, by the best of home talent, for the

FIVE CORNERS.

followed by a conference meeting, in which

several took part. The school adjourned to

meet again on the second Sabbath in May,

Marriage anniversaries, silver weddings,

china weddings, &c., have been the order

here of late. First, Mr. and Mrs. D. C.

Willard celebrated the twenty-fifth anniver-

sary of their marriage on the evening of

Oct. 2d, when a large number of invited

guests met with them and spent a very pleas-

ant evening. Besides a social time and am-

ple refreshments, there were exercises ap-

propriate to such an occasion, consisting of

a ceremony of the renewal of marriage vows,

anniversary of the marriage of Bro. L. H.

speeches and responses, and music.

benefit of the Temperance Hall.

coming of the pastor, postponed one week,

in proportions.

evening.

the country. If an analytical

and flattened ambitions."

neighbors of Bro. D. M. Johnson and wife ress, of which a house begun by Evan Davis turned out en masse and without invitation, pouring in upon them to remind them that | W. Millard is erecting a neat two-story buildthis was the thirtieth year of their married | ing for a paint shop. The new bank is nearly nisms of the two parties will inevitably be fatal to legislation in the 48th Congress. It life.

All these were very pleasant, social occapose, President making. The Senators will sions, and at them all were many substantial and beautiful tokens of friendship and love. Really, it seems to be a good season for marwill howl, but will not accomplish anything. riage anniversaries and presents. C. A. B.

New Jersey.

PLAINFIELD.

During the absence of our pastor, Rev. A. H. Lewis, for three weeks, the pulpit has been supplied once by Rev. E. M. Dunn, of Milton, Wis., and twice by Rev. Mr. Raymond, of Plainfield, and by both very acceptably.

C. Potter, Jr., is adding another building to his press works, 50x100 feet, two stories; the fourth addition within three years.

Rhode Island. ROCKVILLE.

On account of the continued drouth, the reservoirs are low, and the mills have been still six weeks in consequence. We hope, however, to resume business soon.

to be the opinion of a great many people that A. S. Babcock has raised from his garden and a material injury to the business interests three good heads of cabbage upon one stalk. Eld. Irish exhibits a sunflower more than chart could be made of the interest four feet in circumference. J. E. S. Crandall has picked more than a ton of fine would look like a Chinese puzzle. The coungrapes from a little over a quarter acre try is so vast that even its territorial limits of ground. But our land is too poor for are a hindrance to its laws. The North and farming purposes.

The Quarterly Meeting of the Rhode Island and Connecticut Churches, held with us the 12th-14th inst., was an interesting occasion, notwithstanding showers prevented some timid ones from hearing three excellent sermons from Revs. J. W. Morton and I. L. Cottrell. Sabbath morning was pleasant, and a good congregation listened to Rev. L. F. Randolph. Subject, "The sure Founda-

Rev. H. W. Conant, of Providence, occupies the pulpit the 20th inst., and delivers a temperance lecture in the evening.

The Ladies' Society propose soon to offer us a literary entertainment, which they ar now preparing.

Wisconsin.

lation in Congress, it must follow that the MILTON. outcome is a wrangle, never-ending disputes, On Monday, Oct. 15th, a bright and beau parliamentary battles, and vile and vicious tiful day, the Seventh-day Baptist church concessions. Whether there is a remedy for was dedicated.

The programme was as follows:

1. Doxology, by the choir.

2. Invocation

Reading Scriptures, Rev. S. H. Babcock. Dedicatory prayer, Rev. James Bailey.

7. Sermon, 1 Cor. 3:16, 17, "Know ye not that ye are the temple of God, and that the Spirit of God dwelleth in you? If any man defile the temple of God him shall God destroy; for the temple of God is holy, which temple ye are." Rev. A. H. Lewis.

Prayer, Rev. N. Wardner, D. D.

Hymn read by Rev. V. Hull. 10. History of the Church, Rev. W. C. Whitford, were largely attended last Thursday evening.

11. Hymn read by Rev. F. W. Hullinger of the Congregational Church. 12. Benediction, Rev. James Rogers.

The sermon was highly appreciated by the The McGibeny Family gave one of their audience, and all the exercises were very enfine concert on the evening of the 20th, the joyable. The cost of the house was, in round whole programme being filled with the best numbers, \$6,500, all of which was pledged, playing, from the eldest to the youngest, with a surplus for contingencies, before anymaking a very pleasant and entertaining thing was done toward dedication. In the History it was stated that members of the church and society had given to the College, The Sabbath-school held at Five Corners first and last, over \$37,000, a very good during the Summer months, closed its 'sesshowing for a society a good part of whose sion last Sabbath afternoon, Oct. 20th. After forty-three years of life had been in a new the regular lesson exercises, Rev. W. C. Titscountry, with all the demands of a new and worth preached a short sermon, which was growing society upon them.

It is the wish of all right thinking people that all progress in material things will pave the way for greater spiritual progress, and that all the churches may be more closely united by mutual successes rather than estranged and divided by jealousies and envyings. As an irreligious man said, the people ought to be better than their house.

The old discussion about answer to prayer has been revived in this community by the case of a young lady who, some fourteen years ago injured her eyesight in school, from which she has since suffered and who, Noble & Co., former partners in the coa some months ago, became confined to her bed by a nervous disorder. After some months of treatment with, it is claimed, no benefit, she discharged her physicians and called upon the church to pray for her. Soon after Wednesday, Oct. 10th, was the twentieth she began to amend and her eyesight for which prayer was also made was entirely re-Kenyon and wife. In the afternoon, there' stored. The young lady and her friends was a gathering of family connections who have no doubt that in her case we have a were joined in the evening by a large numwith music, oil paintings (the works of the of the mind over the body.

Three or four new dwellings have been erected here lately, or are in process of erec-Tuesday evening, the 16th, the friends and | tion, since our last mention of material progis said to be one of the finest in town. B. completed and is a neat brick-veneered struc-

> On Wednesday evening, Oct. 17th, Frank W. Smith, of Toledo, O., Railroad Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, gave a lecture to a crowded house on "Andersonville life and scenes," or "In and out, by a Yank." The lecture was listened to with breathless interest, and though memories of the past strife were recalled, the speaker gave expression to no bitterness nor hate. To-morrow, Thursday evening, 18th, he gives an account of the ceremonies last Summer at Andersonville. The lectures are under the auspices of the A. D. Hamilton Post, Grand Army Republic.

Illinois.

WEST HALLOCK.

Again we are cheered by the return of our pastor and wife, accompanied by Homer, a young son of Dr. Pitts, of Friendship, N. Y., a brother-in-law of the pastor. During his absence our pulpit was supplied by Rev. Mr. Cook, of Dunlap, and Rev. Mr. Bellville, of Princeville, greatly to our edification. Our prayer-meeting has increased in interest and numbers, but the attendance is not as general as could be wished. The Church enjoys a good degree of harmony and peace. The Sabbathschool gains strength and life under the energetic leadership in singing by the pastor.

Frost has done some damage in some lccalities, while in our vicinity the corn yet one-fifth of the houses were damaged. looks green, though the leaves are somewhat

I have read Eld. Campbell's book with interest, and it brings to mind incidents of early life. I remember the good Dea. Russel Saunders who died at Verona, which oc- | five men rushed to the shaft and were drawn cured soon after my joining the itinerancy | up alive, though injured. Twenty men reafter the death of Eld. Curtis. I visited and prayed with him on Sixth-day, and next day, Sabbath, after preaching to the First Church, a messenger was sent requesting me to preach his funeral sermon, with which request I complied. At the age of eighty, it is surprising that from memory a man could write so many incidents of his eventful life. I remember vividly, [for I kept a written journal of events, in the Fall of 1832, Elder Campbell made a proposal to me to accompany him on a missionary tour to Virginia, under half pay from the Missionary Board, saying he would carry me in his buggy, pay my expenses, and pay me something out of his funds. After making it a subject of prayer, and consulting some of the Lincklaen Church, to whom I had been preaching, they were unwilling to have me leave, but to know duty with me then was to attempt the performance however great the sacrifice. After arriving at Alfred Centre we both preached on Sabbath. After we arrived at Hayfield the brethren wished him to leave me to supply them with preaching. He consulted me and I referred the decision to him; he yielded to their entreaty and left me, but told me afterward he cried about it the first day of his lonely ride; and after he had been gone awhile wrote me an urgent request to come on and assist him in holding a series of meetings at Woodbridgetown, but I then was engaged in teaching a school, got up by subscription by Esq. Allee, and Esq. Perkins, who found it expensive educating their daughters at Meadville and Philadelphia. At Allee's I had stated appointments on First-days.

S. M. BURDICK.

Condensed Aews.

Domestic.

Colonel Silas Lyman, a veteran of 1812 died at Pulaski, N. Y., Oct. 18th, aged 90 He participated in all the battles on the northern frontier. He was one of the first abolitionists in the State, and the first aboli tion candidate that ran for Assembly in the southern district of Jefferson county. He was a great friend of Gerrit Smith, and as sisted in hiding negroes escaping to Canada.

Judge Paxson, in the supreme court at Pittsburg, Pa., delivered an opinion in the celebrated case of Asa Packer vs. Hammett. commission business, affirming the decree of the lower court that they had no interest in the company. The case involves several millions, and has been in the courts for twenty-six years.

·Bishop Edward Hunter, the oldest bishop in the Mormon Church, is dying, aged 91. Cannon is to be his successor.

Intense excitement prevails over the discovery of gold by a Chicago man on his place near Lisbon, Dakota. Samples assay twenty to one hundred and fifty dollars to the ton. The discoverer quietly secured all the land | the Puritan may have denounced it. Out of in the vicinity. Crowds are leaving for the scene of the discovery.

A mass meeting to express the sentiments of the colored race in respect of the civil rights decision, was held in Washington on Monday night with an address by Fred. Douglass, Colonel Ingersoll, B. K. Bruce, and others.

There is a large and growing demand for silver certificates at Washington, mainly from St. Louis, the Mississippi valley, Georgia, and the cotton and sugar growing region generally.

J. W. Mackey and James Gordon Bennett, now in Paris, have signed a contract for two trans-Atlantic cables. The first will be open to the public on June 1st.

Comptroller Knox reports that the last call for three per cents will probably include circulation.

Reading company coal mines on account of | the strikes in different shafts.

H. W. Patrick, the oldest member of the Bradford county bar, died at Towanda, Pa. Oct. 19th, aged 73 years.

During August 38,000 immigrants ar rived in the United States.

Foreign.

Later details show that the first accounts of the earthquake at Anatolia, were exaggerated. At Voura where 200 huts were wrecked, only two persons were killed and seven injured. One thousand inhabitants are quartered in tents outside the village. Ten hamlets near Chesme suffered. Altogether fifty-seven persons were killed and one hundred and fifty injured in that district. This represents the total loss of life. Although 15,-000 persons are homeless at Chesme, only

An explosion occurred in the Acharncliffe, Carlington colliery, near Barnsley recently. Twenty-three men were in the pit and it is believed that all perished. Three bodies have been recovered. Particulars from the accident say that when the explosion occurred maining in the pit were lost. The falling of the roof delays the work of the searchers for sion was caused by a blast shot.

Two practical men, one a customs officer, ocean can be reduced to three days. They are in communication with the admiralty in

A farewell address was presented to Lorne. Oct. 20th. His Lordship made an eloquent reply in French. The supreme court judges and federal ministers arrived to take part in the reception of Lansdowne.

Nihilist proclamations appear in Warsaw, Russia, almost daily. A number of persons, suspected as their authors, including several students, have been arrested.

A dispatch received at London announces that a treaty of peace has been signed between Chili and Peru.

It is reported that Von Moltke, chief marshal of the German Empire, is seriously ill. Alexander Dumas, the author, is serious

ly ill in Paris, from an intestinal disorder. The French wheat crop is estimated at 100,646,000 hectoliters.

THE LUTHER ANNIVERSARY.

Amid all the centennial commemorations with which we have become familiar, none is more worthy of the universal observance which it will receive than the four-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Martin Luther, which occurs on the 10th of November. At Eisleben, his birthplace, and throughout Germany, and everywhere in the countries that lead civilization, will the auspicious day be gratefully remembered and reverently whom she has been a mother indeed, and respected by the community. She rests with her Land celebrated. For in the truest sense, Luther is the father of modern civilization. He emancipated the human mind from ecclesiastical slavery. He proclaimed that freedom of thought without which it is easy to see that, despite the great modern inventions, the spirit of the Dark Ages must have been indefinitely prolonged, and the course of modern civilization must have been essentially different. It was the spiritual freedom which Luther asserted that produced political freedom and the freedom of the press; Luther's spirit was to make the invention of Gutenburg the true servant of humanity, and to open to the benign genius of liberty the lands to which Gioja's mariner's compass should point the way. Indeed, among hu man benefactors there are few greater names than Martin Luther. Of course neither in his own life nor in

that of those who followed him most closely was the great doctrine of liberty, for which his name stands, fully developed, nor has Wardner, F. J. Johnson. that doctrine yet regenerated human society. The right of private judgment carries with it an immunity which is by no means willingly or completely recognized even by the communities which are most truly Lutheran in the sense of sharing his protest against It is reported that John Taylor, by reason | the old order, and his affirmation of the auof his feeble condition, purposes resigning | thority of the individual conscience. Indeed, the presidency of the church, and that Geo. much that is strictly Lutheran, in the sense of necessary consequence of his great doc- J. Harrison, ber of friends and neighbors. During the ber of friends and neighbors. During

political development of England and America is the result of Puritanism, however different its aspect may be from that of the Puritan Commonwealth, and however sternly strength comes forth sweetness. Out of Luther came forth John Woolman and Channing, and those also at whom Woolman and Channing would look in wonder and even with apprehension.

The lesson of Luther's birthday is not only that the individual conscience alone reveals the truth and the way to the sincere soul, but that the man who has the courage to hold to it firmly will be at last recognized and honored. It is the oldest of savings that prophet is not honored in his own country, and that we do not recognize the angels with whom we live. Many a "solid man of Boston" glorifies the memory of Sam Adams who, had he lived in Sam Adam's day, would have thought him a pestilent fellow, and who look askance upon the Sam Adamses of their own day. It may be wisely remembered by the respectable and dominant opinion \$10,000,000 deposited to secure national bank | which delights to pay homage to Luther that the same respectable and dominant opinion One thousand employees are idle in the of his own time hated and hunted him. The tale is forever repeated. The other day at a public dinner in Boston the Lord Chief Justice of England, who would be heard nowhere more respectfully than in Boston, mentioned several distinguished men of that city and neighborhood, but the four that he first named together were Benjamin Franklin and Daniel Webster and Joseph Story and Theodore Parker. But how long is it since, to many of the eminent citizens who applauded Lord Coleridge, Theodore Parker was abhorrent as dangerous both to church and state?— Editor's Easy Chair, in Harper's Magazine for November.

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MARRIED.

In Berlin, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1883, by Rev. B. F. Rogers, Mr. Isaac B. Adams, of Grand Rapids, Mich. and Mrs. CATHARINE DENISON, of Berlin.

At the F. W. Sawdy family homestead, now the esidence of the bride's brother, James K. Sawdy, near Poolville, N. Y. Oct. 17, 1883, by Rev. J. George Benson, Mr. Hamilton J. Whitford, Esq., of Leonardsville, and Miss Carrie Sawdy, of Wa-

DIED.

In Almond, N. Y., Oct. 5, 1883, at the house of his nephew, Mr. Martin V. Barber, after a short the bodies. It is supposed that the explo-lillness of paralysis, Mr. GARDINER BARBER, aged 72 years. Mr. Barber had been living in Oswego City the last thirty-six years. One year ago, having no kindred remaining there, he removed to Scott, and the other a machinist of Montreal, claim to spent the Winter with his only living brother, Dea. have perfected a new invention for propell- John Barber. Accepting an invitation from his ing steamer so that the time for crossing the nephew, he came, in May last, to the home of Martin V, and M. W. Barber, where he died. He had been for many years a professor of the Christian reigion, and died in the faith. He was a man of decided and known integrity. Funeral at the place of his death, Uct. 7th.

> In the town of Verona, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1883 DANIEL WILLIAMS, aged 89 years, 5 months, and 5 days. The deceased has been a member of the First Verona Seventh-day Baptist Church a great many years, having experienced religion in early life. The writer visited him many times during his last illness and found him anxious to converse upon the subject of the future life, expressing a hope and trust in Christ as his refuge and Redeemer. The funeral services were held at his late residence, his young pastor preaching from John 6: 47; 11: 26. He leaves eight/children, five in New York State, two in Michigan, and one in Australia.

In Walworth, Wis., Oct. 15, 1883, Mrs. Damaris

COON, widow of the late Gardener Coon, 'aged 75 years, 6 months, and 27 days. Sister Coon was born n Brookfield, N. Y., March 18, 1808. She was united in marriage to Gardener Coon, Sept. 2, 1827. She moved with her husband from Brookfield to Portville, Cataraugus Co., September, 1893. From there she moved to Walworth, Wis., where she has resided ever since. She embraced the Saviour in early life and united with the Seventh day Baptist Church in South Brookfield. From there she removed her standing to the Church in West Genesee. N. Y., and from that Church removed standing to the Church in Walworth, Wis., in 1851, where she has remained as a faithful "Mother in Israel," loved and respected by all who knew her. Her health has been declining for some time past, till about three days before her death she was stricken with a species of paralysis from which she never rallied. She was unable to communicate after she was stricken. But she has oft en expressed her desire to depart and be with Christ. She has raised a family of five children one son and four daughters, two of whom are dead. by the community. She rests with her Lord.

In Chicago, Ill., Oct. 10, 1883, of apoplexy, A. D. TITSWORTH, aged 62 years. Mr. Titsworth was, we believe, a native of New Jersey where his kindred principally still live. Many years ago he took up his residence in Chicago where, in partnership wit his brothers at the East, he conducted a large clothing business. He seems to have greatly endeared himself to his acquaintance in Chicago, and died suddenly, lamented by all.

At Wells, Minn., on Sabbath morning, Oct. 18, 1883, of typhoid fever, HENRY W., eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Robbins, aged 13 years, 8 months, and 20 days.

LETTERS.

L. E. Livermore, D. E. Titsworth, C. Potter, Jr.: O. U. Whitford 2, E. Lanphear, S. M. Stillman, H. W. Randolph, I. L. Cottrell, G. W. Cox, Mrs. A. C. Babcock, J. W. Morton, E. L. Hyde, W. H. Stillman, R. D. Burdick, Orville Lewis, A. E. Main 2, T. B. Stillman, L. T. Rogers, A. R. Crandall, Dauchy & Co., Frank Slayton, F. A. Randelph, J. V. Jordon, Mrs. Phebe T. Downey, Mrs. J. A. Howe, Mrs. A. Page, Mrs. Lizzie N. Fryer, M. S.

RECEIPTS.

Mrs. W. W. Wyse, West Almond, Mrs. R. Hamilton, Independence. Mrs. J. A. Howe, Honeoye. Pa., O D. Sherman, Mystic Bridge, Conn. G. W. Cox, Aurora, Ill., Mrs. Chloe Wescott, Edgerton, Wis., D. R. Burdick, Milton,

How the game is to Best this condition Months and Ha the parties will di-Cor there can Charles with the

Any decided

A LITTLE CHILD.

BY J. T. TROWBRIDGE.

Unconscious childhood's tiny grasp Draws us from business. books and art; Mightier than all the world, the clasp Of one small hand upon the heart.

Of late, with lids that mimicked death, In fever flames our darling lay; While we who watched her fluttering breath Could only wait, and hope, and pray.

Pale gliding shapes and whispered words Haunted the hushed and shadowy room, Till the first twitter of the birds Awoke, and daybreak edged the gloom.

On vacant chairs and silent walls, Where lonely watches of the night Grow old, how strange, how spectral, falls The mockery of the morning light

As in a trance of fear we moved: Peril to one we can not save, Peril and pain to one beloved, Make trembling cowards of the brave. The dawn rose, pitilessly bright:

The sunshine wore an alien hue; There was not any more delight In song of bird or spark of dew. How idle seemed the task that claimed

A cold, accustomed service still! Each worldly wish was quelled and shamed: Alike were tidings good and ill. Friendship itself small solace brought;

We came and went like dull machines: How foreign to the harassed thought The most familiar household scenes! The golden fields and azure skies

Were veiled in sorrowful eclipse. Till beamed again those darkened eyes, Till smiled once more those childish lips.

Another night: all night she slept. She woke: O joy! was ever dawn So heavenly sweet as that which swept With drizzling showers the trees and lawn!

The hillside frowned, by lowering brows Of gloomy thickets overhung; But in the dripping chestnut boughs A cheerful robin perched and sung.

Dear omen of her blest release From pain and the Great Dread past by! Peace filled our souls, the light of peace Was over all the earth and sky.

O happiest day of all the year! Each moment had its joyous thrill: Whatever came brought hope and cheer; Alike were tidings good and ill.

Now never more, O heart, be sad, When cloud and tempest drench the pane, But keep the day with thoughts as glad As robins singing in the rain.

DOHERTY.

ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS.

This Doherty that I speak of, she had a beautiful voice. Time and again I've set up here looking over the books at dead of night,

"Doherty! Sing us to sleep, Doherty! it all through: Sing us to sleep!"

And then Doherty, from the women's cell would hear them through the wall and she'd begin. And the fighting and the swearing and all the horrid noise would quiet down; and, true enough, I think they siept. I had a Newfoundland dog that went to sleep when my wife played the organ. Sometimes that woman would sing enough to make your flesh creep. She'd lost all her looks by that

time. But she never sang so when sober. And sometimes she'd strike up a pretty thing, as clean and sweet as the hush-a-by my own baby hears, ma'am, from my own wife's lips. Sometimes she sang "Auld Lang Syne," or "Home Sweet Home;" and once that woman picked up a song called the "Three Fishers." May be you know it. You could hear all over this great building:

"For men must work, and women must weep, —And women must weep."—

"Don't you ever sing any hymns, Doherty," I says to her one night-more to see what she would say, you know. But she looked at me and made no answer, and battery. Badly beaten, too, himself, about passed on. Doherty never quite lost her the face. He crept along the wall, I noticed, self. Sometimes she was manageable and better. When she stopped he hollered out: "Give us some more, Doherty!" sing at all. The men kept it up, off and on, all night: "Is Doherty in to-night?" Hasn't Doherty come?" "Sing us to sleep, Doherty! sing us to sleep!"

But she wouldn't open her lips; and when morning came—it was a snowy morning and I let her out, she tugged a little, this way, on my sleeve, as she went out, and said: Good-by, lieutenant," like a lady. She didn't show herself again for a long while after that.

This Winter she'd come pretty often. In December she'd come nigh her fortnight's term; but she cleared out just in time. Then again this month. It's been a pretty cold Winter, and this woman seemed sickly. I felt sorry for her. She'd grown unpleasshe had any place of her own this season, anywhere. We couldn't find out. The been running to the opera and to concert sin. Sin, even in this world, punishes itself. out breaking them." This is a difficult natural. But I do assure you, ma'am, there one corner, with her chin upon her hands, is nothing to be done for such a case. Noth- and noticed nobody, but stared straight on ing whatever. I wouldn't look like that, if before her. She sang, "Nearer, my God, the creations of his own delirium, come and move cautiously as a tight-rope dancer,

woman, she'd just made out her fourteenth | I will, indeed. might consecutive; and I had planned to send

in the poor house, at least, and sure of her as if she had as much right to 'em as any- whereby God governs his moral creatures. ful to the cause of Christ; at least, so far rations. Cap'n and I both felt glad of it body—that—poor, wretched—madam, it was And so in regard of future retribution; be it the age will permit me." Out upon such

I went up to speak to her, for I felt a lit- the first night she ever come to us. tle sorry, too. knowing it was the last time. For you couldn't understand how familiar their faces grow, nor the kind of feeling that an officer gets about them, now and then. There is the entry just as I put it down, after so, many times.

"No. 31, (she came in rather early) D: Doherty, Ellen. Vagrancy. Sick." For we saw at once that she was pretty sick. and in a faint voice, and very sweet, and she ing toward a precipice, stretching out arms She'd been beating about in the storm. The sung: snow was all over her. I noticed that she had on a clean calico dress. She stood just where you're standing, ma'am while, I made the entry. It took the snow some time to melt, for it had sleeted some. She looked almost as if she was in a white dress, she was so covered. She had her hair done up neat, too.

' I thought I'd go and see her in the cell, myself. So I went down. She walked very slow and seemed weak.

"Tired, Doherty?" said I.

"Lieutenant," said she, "folks used to call me Nell. Nobody called me Doherty it a'l meant, and hushing up the women, till I begun to come to the police station.

Then I said, for I thought I'd pacify her, if I could, "Are you sick to night, Nell?" "Oh, my God!" says she-just like that. Then she threw up her hands over her head, and began to sob and take on. But she didn't swear; she felt too sick, I take it. So we put her in with the rest. She got in the corner and sat down crying.

It was not till toward midnight that she begun. They did not get well in and quieted before that. But every now and then the men would call: "Sing us to sleep, Doherty!

Where is Doherty? Sing us to sleep."

The storm set in hard toward midnight It beats heavily here upon the office windows. as you see, ma'am; and we got a pretty clean sweep of the wind on account of the street running to the wharves. I sent down once to ask how Doherty seemed, but the officer reported that she was quiet and he wished the rest were. They'd all set in, men and women, he said, in concert, a crying out: "Sing us to sleep, Doherty!"

Pretty soon she began. I could hear her plainly above the roaring of the storm. She began—that poor miserable creature—she that had once been like other women folksexcuse me, ma'am, but she'd been on our books a good many years. And I've heard her sing such things. I never looked to be startled. Who is it? Can it be dear, pretaken by surprise as Doherty took me. You're not surprised very much in such a place as this at anything your fellow sufferers do. But at about midnight, when the storm was at its thick and the cells were growing still, Doherty, she sat up and began here looking over the books at dead of night, alone, long with an officer or so, and heard at the river?" My boy sings that at Sundaythe call go up from a man somewhere down school, and my wife, she strikes it up on the cabinet organ every Sunday. Doherty sang

"At the margin of the river, Washing up its silver spray,
We shall walk and worship ever, All the happy, golden day."

Those are the words. I thought perhaps you wouldn't know them. Folks sing them a great deal in the Baptist church.

Before you could have have cocked a pistol it was as quiet as a grave all through this place. All the men waked up. The women they got together in a heap about her.

The Cap'n said to me: "Doherty's singing hymn tunes!" I said I thought we'd go down and see, and down we went.

When we looked in at the grating, I wish ma'am you could have seen those men-ragged, rough, red, drunk. Some of them taken in awful crimes. No, I don't wish you had seen them. But there they sat, as silent as a row of angels on the judgment day, a-listening to hear that woman sing. One and another they said, "Hush! hush!" And one fellow said, "I used to sing that song myself." He was up for assault and on his knees, to get where he could hear her

And they said:

"Doherty, give us another psalm tune!"
But one of the women said:

"Come, Nell; sing us to sleep with the

So she then began again, and she gave it to 'em, one upon another, fast and clear. Heaven knows where the creeter learned 'em. At some Protestant Sunday-school, maybe, where she'd wandered in at holidays. They go a great deal on account of the Christmas

We all got round her there—the men inside and the officers without—and listened for awhile. I don't think I ever heard her sing so in all my life. Doherty had a fine voice and no mistake. If she'd been reant looking, and she coughed. I don't think spectably born she'd have been a great singer, that woman, I take it; and folks would have

when we saw her stagger in. He said: enough to break your heart to hear her. I what it may, in accessories and conditions, cowardice! life is too dear when bought at "We've got her this time." And I said: couldn't help remembering how pretty she it is only a natural result of evil-doing; only such a price.—Spurgeon.

Pretty soon I come away up stairs-for she unmanned me so, before the men; and I set down here and had it out alone. But while | tion as a suicide. And surely, then, when I was setting here I heard a lull, and one of the Irish boys called out:

"Give us some more, Doherty. Then ye can take yer sleep yerself!"

"Jesus, lover of my soul." She sung in this way, singing louder now

"Let me to thy bosom fly, While the billows near me roll,

Hide me, Oh, thou Saviour, hide." And in the midst of the verse she stopped. The men called to her, and the women; and the Cap'n said:

"Give us the rest, Nell!"

then, for when we got in, wondering what I don't think anybody called me that till I'd turned a little on her side, with her face been in the house," said she.

AN UNEXPECTED VISITOR.

Tom Dunn lived in a tenement-house which was built for the factory men. Eleven other families besides the Dunns called the slumber. same tenement home. Within four weeks there had been two funerals in the housethe first had been for pretty Mollie Dunn, Tom's sister, the other for Mrs. Steele, a about Mollie's age. One bitterly cold evening Tom was hurrying home, hoping to arrive there before his mother, who worked in the same factory that he did. He was not hands together, they pained so, and then struck a light.

But what arrests his gaze as he brings in solace and delight." the kindlings for the old-style grate fire? cious Mellie come to life? She had just such wavy brown hair.

see Mollie again until he meets her in heaven. The sleeping child is little Lottie Steele, the orphan.

Tom is a tender-hearted lad, and he says pityingly, "Poor little Lottie, I wonder why she is here," and then he hastened with his fire-lighting. The kindling crackles and the coal is put on, and the bare little room looks pleasant. Now, quick for the tea-kettle before mother comes. Tom fills it and hangs it upon a hook over the fireplace. Then he draws out the little round table and spreads the snowy cloth. Now, mother and father come in, and little Lottie, awakened by the noise, sits up and looks around wonderingly.

"Ah, Tom, dear, how bright you make things with your helpful ways and your Mollie were only here," she added tearfully. "I found a little girl here, mother. Look!" Tom said.

"Why, Lottie, child, how came you here, dear?"

"I ran away from her; she knocked me on the head, an' called me names, and pushed me out the door, too, an' I most froze," sobbed Lottie.

Mrs. Dunn hung up her hood and shawl, whispering something to her husband, then sat down by the fire and called to Lottie. She took the child in her arms and pressed her tearful face to her bosom.

"That wicked old woman shall never abuse you again. Your mother is over the river; so is Mollie. Who knows but that your mother is taking care of my child. Anyway, I shall take care of hers. Kiss me, Lottie, you are my child now.

Little Lottie kissed the loving face passionately, asking, "And are you my moth-

"Yes, dear." "And Mr. Dunn my father, and Tom my orother?"

"Yes, dear." "Oh!" Lottie said, joyfully, "How glad my mother in heaven will be."

And how glad Tom was, too, to have a sister in place of Mollie!—Central Baptist.

RETRIBUTION.

Though accustomed to speak of retribution as a direct act of God, it records as well, both with philosophy and revelation, to regard it as a natural and necessary result of out crushing them, and among glasses with-It is, indeed, but another name for suffering. game to play at, and one which is more So there she sat and sang. She sat up in The inebriate, with his fiery drink, does vio- suitable for a clown at a theatre than a servlence to the exquisite nervous system God ant of Christ. When you are attempting a I was you. You can't help it. Him that to Thee," and "Depths of mercy;" and she crowding into all the chambers of imagery for fear of offending one side or the other. permits 'em, he strikes 'em off our books, sung, "I heard the voice of Jesus say," and as avenging tormentors. The murderer A little too much this way or that way, and now and then, into his, madam; and best "Love at Home," and all these. And all turns conscience smitten from his victim, to over you go. A cat on hot cinders is not in for him and them and us, I take it, when it the men and all the women listened. And find the pale face of the dead man looking an enviable position. No true-hearted man I saw the Cap'n draw his hand across his eyes. And I'll own it was too much for me; cry blending with every sweet voice of the many length of time, nor, indeed, at all.

Winter Term, Dec. 12, 1884.

Winter Term, Dec. 12, 1884.

Annual Meeting of Stockholders and Trustees, June 24, 1884. her to Tewksbury to-day. She'd be warm | words so trustfully, as you might say, ma'am, | result of a violation of those beneficent laws | Erasmus, who said,

had been and young, and how she took on, a reaping of the harvest sin sows; only an eating of the fruits of the sinner's own do ings. And whatever is meant by the phrase, "Eternal death!" it is not so much an execu-God's attitude and aspect in this regard is not that of a judge, inexorable dooming the soul to destruction, but that of a Father, tenderly beseeching a child not to destroy And then, ma'am, she began, quite low himself; and as he sees the child madly rushof love, and lifting up, in ineffable tender-ness, a warning and beseeching cry, "Turn! O, turn!" why will you die?" surely, then, in regard even to this awful matter of future retribution there can be no impeachment, either of his even handed justice or his infinite love. - Charles Wadsworth, D. D.

HOW MOZART DIED.

Wolfgang Mozart, the great composer, I was rather glad he called her Nell just died at Vienna, in the year 1791. There is something very touching in the circumstances of his death. His sweetest song was the ma'am, as best we could, we found her lying last he sang—the "Requiem." He had been employed on this exquisite piece for several weeks, his soul filled with inspirations of the richest melody, and already by the little lantern, the truth flashed claiming kindred with immortality. After through his mind, dispelling the last shadow giving it its last touch, and breathing into of doubt. that undying spirit of song which was to consecrate it through all time, as his "Circean strain," he fell into a gentle and quiet | my way clear to the end, if he gives me light

At length the light footsteps of his daughter awoke him. "Come hither," said he, "my Emilie. My task is done—the Requiem '-my 'Requiem' is finished." "Say poor widow, who had left one child, a girl not so, dear father, said the gentle girl, interrupting him, with tears in her eyes: "you must be better-you look better, for even now your cheek has a glow on it. I am sure to his teacher, and as he handed him the we shall nurse you well again-let me bring very warmly dressed, and the east wind seemed to declare war against him, biting ceive yourself, my love," said the dying his ears and nose as if with cruel teeth. But father, "this wasted form can never be rehe pushed bravely on, so that poor, sorrow- stored by human aid. From Heaven's mercy ful mother, who was grieving so over Mollie's alone do I look for help in this my dying death, should at least have a blazing fire to hour. You spoke of refreshment, my Emiwelcome her home. Tom opened the door lie—take these my last notes—sit down to into a cold dark room, rubbed his purple my piano here—sing with them the hymn of your sainted mother—let me once more hear stamps were unknown in Great Britain prior those tones which have been so long my to 1840, and were not introduced in this

Emilie obeyed, and with a voice enriched by the tenderest emotion, sang the follow- ance in New Haven, Conn., introduced by ing stanzas:

"Spirit! thy labor is o'er, No; Tom knows better. He will never Thy steps are now bound for the untrodden shore, And the race of immortals begun. Spirit! look not on the strife

Or the pleasures of earth with regret-Pause not at the threshold of limitless life, To mourn for the day that is set. Spirit! no fetters can bind.

There the weary, like Thee—the wretched shall find A haven, a mansion of rest. Spirit! how bright is the road For which thou art now on the wing, Thy home, it will be, with thy Saviour and God, Their loud hallelujah to sing.'

No wicked have power to molest;

As she concluded, she dwelt for a moment upon the low melancholy notes of the piece, and then, turning from the instrument, looked in silence for the approving smile of cherry face," Mrs. Dunn says lovingly. "If her father. It was the still and passionless smile which the rapt and joyous spirit leftwith the seal of death—upon those features.

CRIPPLING THE PASTOR.

Don't find fault with your pastor! He is only a man, with human frailties and infirmities. Of course he errs, and probably nobody feels it more keenly than he does. Your criticisms will only tend to diminish his zeal and to dishearten him in his labors. But if he should never know it, don't do it! You can not afford it for your own sake; you should listen to him as your teacher and guide in the Christian life, and not for the purpose of seeing how much error you can holiness, to dwell upon another's faults? You can not afford it, for the sake of your family. Every such word that you drop in their presence will make it less likely that his ministry will benefit them. It may keep your children from Jesus. Such cases have occurred. Shall they occur in your home? You can not afford it for the sake of the church and community. Every word spoken derogatory to him and his work will lessen his power for good, will diminish the efficiency of all departments of church work, and will hinder the gospel of Christ. Don't. -Zion's Herald.

TIME-SERVERS.

The trimming, and hesitating policy of many reminds us of Luther's words to Erasuniverse. But no one regards this as a posThink of being able to go no further than
the afore mentioned timerous time-serving

Commencement, June 25, 1884. To see her there, letting out those holy itive divine infliction. It comes as a natural the afore-mentioned, timorous, time-serving "I will not be unfaith- ticulars, address

ONE STEP AT A TIME.

George had almost decided to become a Christian. One doubt held him back.

"How can I know," he said to himself, that even if I do begin a religious life, I shall continue faithful, and finally reach

He wanted to see the whole way there before taking the first step. While in this state of indecision and unhappiness, he one evening sought the house of his favorite professor and they talked for several hours on the allabsorbing topic. But the conversation ended without dispelling his fears, or bringing him any nearer the point of decision.

When he was about to go home the professor accompanied him to the door, and observing how dark the night was, prepared a lantern, and handing it to his young friend,

"George, this little light will not show you the whole way to your room, but only one step at a time; but take that step, and you will reach your home in safety."

It proved the word in season. As George walked securely along in the path brightened "Why can I not trust my heavenly Fath-

er," he said to himself, "even if I can't see to take one step? I will trust him; I do He could hardly wait till he reached his

room, to fall on his knees and thank God for the peace and joy that filled his soul. Early next morning the professor was summoned to the door. There he found George. With beaming face he looked up

lantern, said significantly: "Doctor, your little lamp lighted me all the way home last night, one step at a time." -American Temperance Union.

ONE hundred years ago there were 75 post-offices in the United States. Now there are 80,000. It is hard to believe that postage country until 1847. Our first stamp was of the value of five cents, and made its appear-E. A. Mitchell, postmaster of that place, and was his own private evidence that the letter had been prepaid.

A MOTHER had taught her little girl to pray for her father. Suddenly that father was removed by death. Kneeling in her sorrow at her mother's side at evening, the child hesitated, her voice faltered, and, glancing into her mother's eyes, she sobbed: "O mother, I can not leave him all out. Let me say, 'Thank God I had a dear father once, so I can keep him in my prayers."

NOTICE TO CREDITORS —IN PURSUANCE of an order of C. A. Farnum, Surrogate of the County of Allegany, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER BURDICK, late of the town of Alfred, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, Executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his residence in Alfred, on or before the 7th day of April next. Dated Sepfember 28, 1883.

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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 discover in him. Will it build you up in Tract Society, and is furnished by mail at 10 cents a copy. Address, SABBATH RECORDER, Alfred Centre, N. Y.

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Hopular

MR. CHARLES DEPE embalming of bodies b solution of chloride of a solution of sulphate o

A MILK-WHITE raven the Berlin Aquarium. hues, including pale-pin it is like other ravens, brood of coal-black brot appearance at the aquai of terror among the seemed to recognize the of their new companion

DR. ELLIS, a leading Boston, says: The Scri preted, sustains the ort Rev. W. H. Pierson, in view, admits that "ort closer to the thought as than Unitarianism does men, using your liberty sion for interruption. PROF. C. A. YOUNG

made some observation great equatorial during termine the figure of the results show its elliptic The observations also s exist on the planet's su or marks that might p termine the period of r erable ellipticity of the indicate a high rate of MR. D. MACKINTOSI

tempt to fix the date of vears. His investigation on in certain lacalit Wales, where he has f rock around boulders h the depth of not more this limestone rock is not less than an inch i the boulders must ha glaciers, not longer a Such, at least, is Mr. sion, as stated to the I ciety.

Ir may not be generated have, in the nickle fit coinage, a key to the tand of weights. The 2 centimeters, and its Five of them placed in give the aecimeter; an a decagramme. As t meter, then to the me the key to measures o son, therefore, who is own a five-cent nickel et the entire metric measures. To account for t

Kentucky, opposite Wright thinks it nece for a distance of fifty the channel of the Oh an obstruction at tha in height, leaving all the river channel, tog tributaries, entirely o area, and forming for ing lake, which woul feet deep over the pr Professor White, who siderable portion of t Pennsylvania now in in the Monongaheli extensive terraces occ Monongahela, and been such a puzzle t ed very closely to the rier supposed at Cu what should be look rary barrier had ex the accumulation of trash in the long d feet or more above t the Chesapeake and the Kanawha to the Virginia, is just whethe Cincinnati ice-

Independent.

THE "Poison Lyy

Oak." and in some l

cury," is often the. The vine is abundan one form being low, and rambling over form climbs the hig the bark by its man confounded with th deed, we have know ornamental vine, it for that. The two the Virginia Creepe shiny leaves, five-percentage of the parted. The Poisor that were all equal ence, we should have fects than we do the poison produces on the skin and an are more seriously swells up to such a are hardly visible. its popular remedie ones are trequent remedy which is no bathe the affected plied as hot as 1 simple, the remed is worth trying,

ault — Americale

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d years ago there were 75 e United States. Now there is hard to believe that postage known in Great Britain prior ere not introduced in this 47. Our first stamp was of cents, and made its appearven, Conn., introduced by postmaster of that place, and rate evidence that the letter

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EDITORS—IN PURSUANCE C. A. Farnum, Surrogate of the notice is hereby given to all against PETER BURDICK, Alfred, deceased, that they are the same with the vouchers there-Executor of the last will and tesecessed, at his residence in Al-ne 7th day of April next. J. W. SMITH, Executor. 28, 1883.

FICATES OF MEMBERSHIP. tice of the certificates' having the any church, for sale at this postage paid, per dozen, 20 cents; per bundred, 81 95.

TEE MANY FRIENDS

.V. HULL, D. D. know that an account of his

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e and Theological Departentific Normal Mechanical, and Drawing sources of study. the even cash be promised for

June and Trustees, June

The Continue par

Popular Science.

MR. CHARLES DEPERAIS advocates the embalming of bodies by boiling them in a solution of chloride of calcium, and then in a solution of sulphate of soda.

A MILK-WHITE raven has been placed in the Berlin Aquarium. Except its strange hues, including pale-pink eyes and red legs, it is like other ravens, and was taken from a brood of coal-black brothers and sisters. Its appearance at the aquarium caused a panic of terror among the other birds, which seemed to recognize the abnormal character of their new companion.

DR. ELLIS, a leading Unitarian divine of Boston, says: The Scriptures, fairly interpreted, sustains the orthodox doctrines, and Rev. W. H. Pierson, in the Unitarian Review, admits that "orthodoxy keeps much closer to the thought and expression of Paul than Unitarianism does." Keep on, gentle men, using your liberty. We see no occasion for interruption.

PROF. C. A. YOUNG, of Princeton, has made some observations by the aid of the great equatorial during the last year, to determine the figure of the planet Uranus. The results show its ellipticity to be about 1-20. The observations also show that there also exist on the planet's surface apparent dents or marks that might possibly be used to determine the period of rotation. The considerable ellipticity of the body would seem to indicate a high rate of rotation.

MR. D. MACKINTOSH has described an attempt to fix the date of the glacial period in years. His investigations have been carried on in certain legalities of England and HEARNE & Co. P. O. Box 1487, New York. on in certain lacalities of England and Wales, where he has found that limestone rock around boulders has been worn away to the depth of not more than six inches. As this limestone rock is denuded at the rate of | not less than an inch in a thousand years, the boulders must have been dropped by glaciers, not longer ago than 6,000 years. Such, at least, is Mr. Mackintosh's conclusion, as stated to the London Geological Society.

It may not be generally known that we have, in the nickle five cent piece of our coinage, a key to the tables of linear measures and of weights. The diameter of this coin is 2 centimeters, and its weight is 5 grammes. Five of them placed in a row will, of course, give the decimeter; and two of them will give a decagramme. As the kiloiter is a cubic meter than to the meter than the tables.

"How long did you say?"

"Twenty years, I said. Up to the time I mentioned I had suffered from diseased liver for twenty years," said Mr. S. T. Hancock, of Richmond, Va., half sadly, as though thinking of that dilapidated section of his life. "At times I almost wished it." the key to measures of capacity. Any person, therefore, who is fortunate enough to own a five-cent nickel may carry in his pocket the entire metric system of weights and

To account for the glacial deposits in Kentucky, opposite Cincinnati, Professor Wright thinks it necessary to suppose that, for a distance of fifty miles, glacial ice filled the channel of the Ohio River, so as to form an obstruction at that point 500 or 600 feet in height, leaving all the upper portion of the river channel, together with its southern tributaries, entirely outside of the glaciated area, and forming for the time, a long winding lake, which would have been about 300 feet deep over the present site of Pittsburg. Professor White, who has conducted a considerable portion of the geological survey of Pennsylvania now in progress, and who lives in the Monongahela Valley, finds that the extensive terraces occurring along the Upper Monongahela, and which have heretofore been such a puzzle to geologists, corresponded very closely to the height of the ice barrier supposed at Cincinnati, and were just what should be looked for if such a temporary barrier had existed. In like manner, the accumulation of rounded boulders and trash in the long depression, two hundred feet or more above the river, through which the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad runs from the Kanawha to the Guyandotte in West Virginia, is just what would be expected if the Cincinnati ice-barrier were a reality.-Independent.

The "Poison Ivy," also called "Poison Oak," and in some localities known as "Marcury," is often the cause of great distress. The vine is abundant all over the country, one form being low, running along on banks, and rambling over stone walls. Another form climbs the highest trees, clinging to the bark by its many rootlets. It is often confounded with the Virginia Creener, inconfounded with the Virginia Creeper; indeed, we have known it to be planted as an ornamental vine, it having been mistaken for that. The two are readily told apart, the late Rev. N. V. Hull, D. D., together with his the Virginia Creeper having its dark green, shiny leaves, five-parted, while the lightgreen leaves of the poison vine are threeparted. The Poison Ivy is so very abundant, that were all equally susceptible to its influence, we should hear much more of its effects than we do at present. With many, the poison produces only a slight eruption on the skin and an intense itching. Others are more seriously affected, and the face swells up to such an extent that the features are hardly visible. Nearly every locality has its popular remedies for the poison, and new ones are frequently proposed. The latest remedy which is now going the rounds, is to bathe the affected parts with lime water, applied as hot as it can be borne. This is simple, the remedy is usually at hand, and is worth trying, as other alkaline washes have been found useful. No harm can result.—American Agriculturist for August.

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RATHER TOO LONG. After Twenty years on the Wrong Side of Life a Virginian Turns the Tables.

meter, then to the measure of length is also had pleased Providence to omit the liver from the

human anatomy."

"Bad enough—twenty years of that sort of thing,"
responded a listener. "What was the upshot of it?"

"The upshot was that sometime ago I went down
to Scott's drug store in this city, and bought one of
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b) History, mainly denominational. (c) Sermons, by Seventh-day Baptists, one or more each number. (d) Miscellaneous papers, on subjects of denomina tional interest.

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Abstract of Time Table, adopted July 16, 1888.

EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	No. 3*	No. 12*	No. 4*	No. 6
Leave Dunkirk Little Val.ey		1.05 PM 2.52 "		7.15 AM 8.54 "
Andover	8.25 AM 8.35 " 9.00 " 9.25 " 10.24 " 10.47 " 11.04 "	4.06 " 4.33 " 4.58 " 5.50 "	10.50 PM 11.20 " 12.23 "	9.25 " 10.00 " 10.31 " 11.25 " 11.48 "
Leave Hornellsville Arrive at Elmira Binghamton Port Jervis	12.00† M 1.35 PM 3.15 " 7.23 "	7.00 PM 8.57 " 10.58 " 3.28 AM	2.47 " 4.27 "	1.50 FM 4.80 4 7.80 4
New York	10.20 рм	7.10 AM	11.25 ам	

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS EASTWARD.

5.00 A. M., except Sundays, from Salamance, stopping at Great Valley 5.07, Carrollton 5.35, Vandalia 6.00, Allegany 6.50, Olean 7.50, Hinsdale 8.23, Cuba 9.27, Friendship 10.53, Belvidere 11.24, Belmont 12.01 P.M., Scio 12.27, Wellsville 1.45, Andover 2.40, Alfred 3.32, Almond 4.10, and arriving at Hornellsville at 4.35 P. M.

9.06 A. M., daily, from Dunkirk, stopping at Sheridan 9.15, Forestville 9.22, Smith's Mills 9.81, Perrysburg 9.46, Dayton 9.55, Cattaraugus 10.15, Little Valley, 10.31, Salamanca 10.48, Great Valley 11.36, Carrollton 11.45 A. M., Vandalia 12.01, Allegany 12.20, Olean 12.40, Hinsdale 1.12, Cuba 1.40, Friendship 2.25, Belvidere 2.50, Belmont 3.05, Scio 3.21, Wellsville 3.39, Andover 4.14, Alfred 4.47, Almond 5.04, arriving at Hornellsville at 5.25 P. M.

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

TOTAL OF THE A TOTAL

	AN TOUT.	M TIM.	1		
STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 5*	No. 3*	No. 9	
Leave New York Port Jervis	9.00 AM 12.13 PM	6.00 PM 9.05 "	8.00 PM 11.40 "	8. 15 PM 12.55 "	
Hornellsville	8:55 РМ	4.25 AM	8.10 AM	12.25 PM	
Andover Wellsville Cuba Olean Carrollton Great Valley Arrive at Salamanca	9.35 PM 9.57 " 10.49 " 11.18 " 11.40 "	5.20 AM 6.07 " 6.30 " 6.57 "	9.13 AM 10.01 " 10.29 " 11.09 "	2.22 " 2.50 " 3.30 " 3.40 "	
Leave Little Valley Arrive at Dunkirk	12.32 ам		11.52 AM	4.35 P2	

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Ocean 11.55 A. M., Allegany 12.20, Vandalia 12.41, Carrollton 1.40, Great Valley 2.00, Salamanca 2.10, Little Valley 3.25, Cattaraugus 4.05, Dayton 5.20, Perrysburg 5.40, Smith's Mills 6.31, Forestville 6.54, Sheriden 7.10, and arriving at Dunkirk at 7.35.

No. 2—Moral Nature and Sazintural Other works are considered in the constant of the constant 8.35, Friendship 9.05, Cuba 10.37, Hinsdale 11.13,

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.*	87.
Leave Carrollton Arrive at	A. M. 9.26	A. M. 7.00	P. M. 4.10	A. M. 11.50 P. M.	P, M. 8.22	A. M.
Bradford Leave				12.35	9.00	
Bradford	10.00	7.40	4.55			7.00
Custer City Arrive at	10.10	1	5.07	-	••••	1.10

|....| 8.30| 5.45|....|....|.... 7.20 A. M., daily, except Sundays, from Carrrollton, stopping at all stations, and arriving at Bradford 8.20 A. M.

11.04 A. M., daily, except Sundays, from Carroll-ton, stops at Limestone 11.20, Kendall 11.31, and ar-rives at Bradford 11.35 A. M. 11.45 P. M., except Sundays, from Carrollton,

stops at all stations, arriving at Bradford 12.25 A. M 1.00 P. M., Sundays only, from Bradford, stopoing at all stations, arriving at Kinzua Bridge at 1.45 P. M. EASTWARD.

		1			4.3	
STATIONS.	6.* 20.*		32.*	12.*	16.	88.
Leave	Р. М.	А. М.	A. M.	Р. М.	P. M.	P. M.
Buttsville Custer City	6.15		8.45 9.35		8.15	6.10
Arrive at Bradford	1	1.	1			6.80
Leave Bradford	7.20	6.25	10.03	2.40	4.15	••••
Arrive at Carrollton	8.20	6.55	10.45	3.20	4.56	

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

3.30 P. M., daily, except Sundays, from Bridged, stops at Kendall 3.34, Limestone 3.44, and Carrollton 4.01 P. M. 6.15 P. M., from Buttsville, stopping at all sta tions, except Irving, arriving at Carrolton 8.20 P. M. 4.00 P. M., Sundays only, from Kinzus Bridge, stopping at all stations, via Riderville and Crawford Junction, and arriving at Bradford at 4.46 P. M.

Train 12 runs Sundays from Bradford to Carroll-Passengers can leave Titusville at 8.00 A. M., and arrive at Bradford 11.35 A. M. Leave Bradford 8.30 P. M., and arrive at Titusville 7.30 P. M.

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

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

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.

V.—SAMUEL'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

BY REV. N. WARDNER.

For Sabbath-day, November 3.

SCRIPTURE LESSON.—1 SAMUEL 12: 13-25. 13. Now therefore, behold the king whom ye have chosen

and whom ye have desired! and behold the Lord hath set a 14. If ye will fear the Lord, and serve him, and obey his voice, and not rebel against the commandment of the Lord, then shall both ye, and also the king that reigneth over you, continue following the Lord your God.

15. But if ye will not obey the voice of the Lord, but rebel against the commandment of the Lord, but rebel against the commandment of the Lord, then shall the hand

against the commandment of the Lord, then shall the hand of the Lord be against you, as it was against your fathers.

16. Now therefore stand and see this great thing, which the Lord will do before your eyes.

17. Is it not a wheat-harvest to-day? I will call unto the Lord, and he shall send thunder and rain; that ye may perceive and see that your wickedness is great, which ye have done in the sight of the Lord, in asking you a king.

18. So Samuel called unto the Lord; and the Lord sent thunder and rain that day; and all the people greatly feared. thunder and rain that day: and all the people greatly feared

19. And all the people said unto Samuel, Pray for thy servants unto the Lord thy God, that we die not: for we have added unto all our sins this evil, to ask as a king. 20. And Samuel said unto the people, Fear not: ye have done all this wickeness: yet turn not aside from following the Lord, but serve the Lord with all your heart: the Lord, but serve the Lord with all your neart:
21. And turn ye not aside: for then should ye go after vain things, which can not profit nor deliver; for they are vain.
22. For the Lord will not forsake his people for his great name's sake: because it hath pleased the Lord to make you

23. Moreover as for me, God forbid that I should sin against the Lord in ceasing to pray for you: but I will teach you the good and the right way.

24. Only fear the Lord, and serve him in truth with all your heart: for consider how great things he hath done for you.

25. But if ye shall still do wickedly, ye shall be consumed, both we and your king. both ye and your king.

CENTRAL TRUTH.—God's blessings should make us faithful unto the end.

DAILY READINGS. . 1 Sam. 11. Hosea 13. 4. Psa. 81. 4-28. 6. James 5: 14-20. 7. Lamentations 3: 19-40.

GOLDEN TEXT .- "Only tear the Lord, and serve him in truth with all your heart; for consider how great things he hath done for you. 99-1 Sam. 12: 24.

TIME.—B. C. 1095. PLACE.—Gilgal.

he Lord and Samuel.

OUTLINE.

israel's sin in desiring a king at that time. their covenant with God.

QUESTIONS.

What moved the people to demand a king at this time? fied with him? Was their condition made better by the change? Who was their former king? Did they insult him by asking for another? chap. 8:7. Had they been previously warned of the results of this choice? chap. 8: others from outside. Only the "sin unto death" 11-18. What did they reply to this warning? 8:19, 20. If (1 John 5:16) will excuse a Christian from such duty. the Lord was displeased because they desired a king, why did he consent that they should have one? Hosea 13:11 What was promised them in case they and their king feared the Lord? What was threatened in case they did not? Did any remarkable event happen while Samuel was addressing them, calculated to impress them that God was present as a witness of what they had chosen and done Was that event foretold by Samuel? Was such an event common there at that time of year? How did Samuel know that it would occur? Did he pray that it might happen Was it reasonable that God should answer such a prayer Are there other similar instances recorded in Scripture Was it a violation of any law of nature? What effect did this event have upon the people? What did they request it may be covered: To serve God aright is to serve of Samuel? Did they forsake the sins which they confessed? him with an undivided heart. We are required to Does confession or sorrow for sins avail anything if they are not forsaken? What did Samuel say would be the result if they turned aside from following the Lord? What promise did he give them concerning the Lord's faithfulness and the reason of it? What about his continuing to pray had set before them life and death, good and evil. made to them in this address? What was the last warning?

CONNECTING HISTORY.

The events of this and the preceding lesson oc curred within the same year. The people were, at first divided about Saul being their king. Soon after Nahash, king of the Ammonites, came against them and made a very insolent demand as a condition of peace, which greatly excited the Israelites. They therefore asked for seven days to consider. When Saul heard of it, he aroused the people, put himself at their head and led them forth to victory. This united all in favor of him as their king, and so Samuel called the people together at Gilgal, where they first organized their forces on entering Canaan under Joshua, and where the monument was erected with the twelve stones taken from the bed of the Jordan. Here they renewed the kingdom by making Saul king; and here Samuel gave them this, his last charge, as their ruler.

COMMENTS.

V. 12. And when ye saw Nahash, the king of the children of Ammon. The Ammonites were descendants of Lot, and hence relatives. Ye said unto me, Nay, but a king shall reign over us, when the Lordyour God was your king. They thus showed that they had greatly apostatized in heart, so that they had come to have more confidence in men than in God. and were no longer willing to trust themselves in his hands alone. Unbelief always leads to sin. Through it sin entered into the world, and by it sin reigns and ruins. Samuel thus rebukes their sin, Neb., commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., on Sixth-day while he yields to their request by the Lord's direction, who thus gave them a king in his anger, (Hosea | the 9th day of the month. The meeting has been 13: 11,) that they might reap the bitter fruits of their postponed until this time awaiting the completion of folly and thus be led to repentance. He had warned the new meeting house at this place, which will be them faithfully, of the evils that this folly and pride | dedicated to the worship of God during the meeting. would bring upon them, and thus took away all ex- All are cordially invited to be present, who can cuse. (Chap. 8: 5-22.)

the Lord, and serve him. The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom and the promoter of obedience. Then shall both ye, and also day, Nov. 9, 1883, at 10 A. M., continuing three the king that reigns over you, continue days. All friends of the cause are cordially invited. following the Lord your God. As the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, so it is the completion of it. The moment it is cast aside, that moment Satan takes the reins of the heart and turns it in the way of rebellion. God said, (Psa. 81,) "My people would none of me, and so I gave them up to their own hearts' lust, and they walked in their own counsels." This means that they were given up to a spirit of division, discontent, envy, jealousy, worldly ambition, self-seeking, emulation; a spirit of distraction, confusion, and so to ruin and destruction. No greater curse can come upon any person or people than to be thus given up to walk according to their own counsels.

V. 15. But if ye will not obey the voice of the Lord. The terrible result of such a course had already been set before them by Moses in Lev.

thing which the Lord will do before your eyes. To prove to them that he spoke not by his own reason or authority he notifies them that God is about to confirm his word by an almost unheard of event.

V. 17 Is it not wheat harvest? About the end of June or beginning of July, when it very seldom if ever rained. He then lifts his hands toward heaven, and suddenly a fearful storm burst upon them. The people regarded it as a miraculous display of divine power in attestation of Samuel's words, coming as it did without any other premonition than his prediction, and, panic-stricken, they besought Samuel to pray for them.

V. 19. Pray for thy servants; for we have addedunto all our sins, this evil, to ask us a king. From Gen. 16: 6, and 49:10, it is evident that God intended they should, at some time, have a king; but their sin was doubtless, in not being willing to wait God's time, and in dictat ing what kind of a king they should have and for what reason. Like Rebecca and Jacob who attempted to secure, in their own way, the blessing God had already promised, because they had not faith enough to leave the guiding of events to his wisdom. Yet, though the people confessed their sins in general, and this one in particular, they seemed not disposed to reform, but went on in transgression, showing that their penitence was prompted by terror, and therefore shallow, and not reforma-

V. 21. For then should ye go after vain things which can not profit nor deliver; for they are vain. To turn from the fear and service of God is to turn to vanity and idolatry in some form, which will disappoint all hopes in the great testing time.

V. 22. The Lord will not forsake his people, for his great name's sake. He will never, for his own name's sake, forsake those Peeled H. The blessings and protection promised if who trust and obey him, but if they persist in doing they and their king would be true to wickedly, he will, for his own name's sake, punish them (v. 25,) and thus show that he has no fellowship with sin.

V. 23. God forbid that I should sin Were they then destitute of a king? Had their former king against the Lord, in ceasing to pray for been untrue to them? v. 8-11. Why were they not satis- you. To neglect to pray and labor for the good of God's people has always been a sin, and also to neglect to pray and labor for the ingathering of

V. 24. Only fear the Lord, and serve him in truth with all your heart. That is, reverence him and his authority. He has pointed out the way we should serve him—the way of truth. His "word is truth." They were to serve him by quality property. living according to his word. There was no other way. To try to serve him by turning away from his word is to serve Satan under a false garb of saintship. God can never accept such service, but will punish both the transgression and the falsehood under which love with him all our hearts, and service is the outward expression of love.

V. 25. Ye shall be consumed. "Here, they Never was a people more fully warned, and never did a people profit less by the warnings and they continue to this day monuments of God's justice and forbearance. Reader, what art thou? Perhaps a similar monument."—Adam Clark.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE South-Western Yearly Meeting comprising the churches of Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri, will be held with the Church at North Loup, before the second Sabbath in November, 1883, being 3 FOR O. HENRY THORNGATE, Clerk. V. 14. Nevertheless, he says, If ye will fear North Lour, Neb., Oct. 3, 1883.

THE Yearly Meeting of the Seventh-day Bap-ist Churches of Southern Illinois will convene with

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

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Review of the New York market for butter, cheese, etc., for the week ending Oct. 20th, reported for the RECORDER, by David W. Lewis & Co., Pro duce Commission Merchants, No. 85 and 87 Broad Street, New York. Marking plates furnished when desired.

BUTTER.—Receipts for the week were 31,242 packages; exports, 7,687. The market has declined 1@ 2c. on fresh New York State creamery pails, which have accumulated. Fresh dairy butter is looked for at less price to take its place. Western fresh creamery is offered at 26@28c., and 25c. bid. Chautauqua V. 16. Now stand and see this great and Cattaraugus sweet creams held for past thirty to sixty days are offered here at 21@23c., and New York State dairy firkins at same price, but if poor are unsalable except down in the teens. The basilar line of the market is in the neighborhood of 20c. for sound, sweet, useful butter for export. The market closes with good demand for entire clean crisp dairies of butter at 22@24c. We quote:

Fancy. Faulty. Creamery, sour, fresh... -@24 25@2718@23 sweet " ... 24@25 20@22 Summer make. -18@20 Home dairy, fresh..... 26@27 23@2515@20early..... 15@20 18@21 22@23entire..... 24@25 Imitation cream'y..... 23@24 Factory butter......—@16

CHEESE.—Receipts for the week were 31,242 boxes; exports, 24,395 boxes. The market was dull first half the week, but later developed firmness on fine qualities, and closes fractionally higher, with excep tional sales of finest white cheese at 121c. Skimmed cheese are in surplus stock and irregular in price. We quote:

Fine. Faulty 101@111 9@10 Skimmed $9\frac{1}{2}$ $010\frac{1}{2}$ 4 @ 8 0@ 3 Eggs.—Receipts for the week were 9,895 bbls and 4,241 boxes. Mild weather and a weak market, with 27c. as the top for near by choice stock. A car load of Iowa fresh sold at 25½c. 22c. was offered for Western limed firsts. We quote:

BEANS.—We quote: Marrows, per bushel, 62 lbs......\$3 25 @\$3 50 $\cdots 2 75 \overset{\frown}{\otimes} 3 10$ DRIED FRUITS.—We quote:

Evaporated apples, ring cut, choice......14 @16 fair to good...........10 @13 Apples, N. C., sliced, choice to fancy.... 9 @101 " fair to prime..... 7 @ 81 Peeled peeches, evaporated......27 @30 " common to good......10 @124

 Blackberries.
 9 @10

 Cherries
 16 @17

 Poultry.—Supplies have been plenty and the

market is lower. We quote: Old cocks per 1b...... 8 @10 BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, BEANS, ETC.

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The Sabbath

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

TO-DAY. Be glad to day, my heart; to May never shine for you; The fragile thread of life m

And Heaven's burnished Bend o'er a sylvan pathway Where feathery fronds of Play with the breezes with Whence there is no return

O soul of mine, how often h A blessed verity, While gazing toward the hi That ever flit and flee.

And lift their folded summi And farther evermore! Up from the past—a long, p Come echoes, nothing mo

Strength for to day, to bear Is all enough to seek,

A longed for joy may smitt

We creatures are so weak

The passing hours, rescued By chisel, brush, or pen, Or homely toil, or tears, or Will bud and bloom again A fraction of the infinite at 'Twill never fade away. Nor moth nor mildew fret

Too beauteous to decay.

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Our views of the laxness which the Christian chui cise her functions will de our conceptions of the church is to occupy in th In the mind of somering ing to some communion bulwark of truth, the been entrusted the key whose edict is law, whose indorsed in heaven, and w vicegerent in all spiritui civil matters among the

communion.

With such a view of e the church rightly takes forcement of divine inst tions, and inflicts her i munications with some police law. In the opi church should receive and the Bible, or truth and center of all truth exaltation and become while the church at the take the place of an in plish this result. Cert rather than the organ b forced, are the real en which the seal of God's been bestowed. And respects, how beautiful great work of God on a forward through the ch potentate. Who has a of directing and cont forces of the Lord's church is allowed but the individual become priest? If the Rapal c obedient following by matters that seem to stupid, does it not see mission of the laity of munion to an intellige church is among the Li for her purity? Ales complished in the mate the light of the world

> for associations and a then would be the re church which now is imagination or file. enthusiasta. Unda en let me picture to i church might be: ers banded together of the gospel in the of sand, but by the one faith, one Lord, ing in all casentals, liberty. In discrete

uncontaminated.

practice; and which w

founded on Gold T Almigaty: "though