

The Sabbath Recorder.

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

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THE LIGHT HOUSE.

BY IDA FAIRFIELD.

A long, low range of dangerous rocks,
Oft hidden by the tide,
Well nigh two centuries ago,
Were made the sailor's guide;
A massive light-house rose thereon
Whose welcome beams shone far,
When midnight darkness veiled from sight,
The friendly moon and star.

Who builded first, his structure reared
With patient skill and care,
And decorative art invoked,
To make it grand and fair—
But when the storm king in his wrath
To fierce destruction moved,
The balconies which lent such grace,
Its utter ruin proved

Another built with wiser thought,
Cast ornament aside;
Nor trick of foolish fancy brought
To catch the wind and tide—
A granite tower, whose strength defied
Alike the sea and wind,
But lined with wood, and doomed therefrom,
A fiery death to find.

Yet from his ashes, Phoenix-like,
The light-house rose once more
In solemn grandeur, sturdier far,
More perfect than before.
By failure taught, the architect
This lesson learned with care,
That only excellence, the test
Of centuries will bear.

Thus, creeds and dogmas, men have built,
May fall on either hand,
But founded on eternal truths,
The church of God shall stand—
The storms may shake, the fires may burn,
All useless forms away,
More grandly will the light-house glow
Till night becomes as day.

VERONA MOURNS.

We do not wish to take upon ourselves the task of paying the tribute due to him whom the Verona churches and, indeed, all this section, mourn for now. Other and abler ones will do that, but we beg the privilege of adding this to the many testimonials of love that will be given.

We are sad here in Verona. The expression is, "Know ye not that there is a prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel?" Wherever he was known, this remark has been made: "Eld. Lewis will die with the harness on." It was true, and as a prince of God and a great man, has he fallen. We speak not of greatness from a worldly point of view. Our brother died, not like Abner of whom David spoke. No banners have been flaunted, no honors sought, by him whom we now lament. Forgetting himself, and thinking of lost souls and their value, he has unceasingly, zealously and faithfully labored to bring them to Christ. In this work he has succeeded, and from the Atlantic coast to the Western Territories, multitudes have sought and found hope in Christ as the result of his labors. The stars in his crown of rejoicing will be resplendent in number and brightness. Such a man God calls great.

It is not our purpose to enter into the details of his life and character. Some of the brethren who knew him from young manhood up, will do that, and we shall have in a suitable form the life and work of one who is worthy a place in religious history and biography. This was his home, and we who mourn have looked upon him as a father, friend, and more than pastor. He has in all faithfulness preached to this people the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ, and has been, in God's hands, the means of leading them to a greater consecration and to live more soberly and righteously and godly in this present world, that there might be a looking for the blessed hope and appearing of the glory of our great God and Saviour Jesus Christ. To others, outside this society, he has brought great consolation in times of trouble and bereavement, and enabled them to cast their burden on the Lord. Many here has he wept and prayed over, and in agony of soul besought the pardon of an offended God for the guilty one. His entreaties and prayers have been effectual, for as a prince had he power with God and with men, and prevailed. Here he lived and here he wanted to die. It was the dearest spot on earth to him. Wherever he went and during severe labor for his Master, his thoughts turned back to his Verona home, and the First and Second Verona churches were the objects of his tenderest love and care. Much has he prayed for this field and great has been his interest in it. Over such a friend and pastor we weep in deep grief,

but our tears are illumined by the precious knowledge that God will give to him a crown of righteousness with many stars. Nearly every school-house in this section has witnessed protracted efforts during which, under his labors, many souls have found hope in Christ. In nearly every Seventh-day Baptist church of this country has he labored with untiring zeal in revival effort until those churches and their pastors have been revived and reconsecrated, and multitudes of happy converts added to their number. I have known him from my early childhood, and loved him as my best spiritual adviser, and the man who above all others has prayed for and encouraged me in the attempt to preach the blessed gospel. I have looked over the records of the First Brookfield Church, where I lived, and which was once his home, and counted scores upon scores who were brought to the Lord Jesus Christ under his labors. I have seen him in our yearly gatherings when some vexed question came up that divided the assembly, and Eld. Lewis was generally the man to pour oil on the troubled waters, while at the same time his words carried the deepest conviction to every heart.

While in conversation with him upon the streets, upon seeing some old acquaintance or friend, he would quickly step forward, grasp the hand, and with cheerful but very earnest look, speak to them, and always have a word of comfort, and of exhortation, leaving them in a very serious mood, yet feeling that he was their best friend and most cheerful companion. He possessed the remarkable faculty of loving everybody, and could see a vast deal of good in all. He very seldom spoke of the faults of any person, and I think no one ever heard him speak evil of a single individual. He was open, frank, and whole-hearted in all he said or did. Of all men he made practical the saying of Solomon, "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might," and, to such an extent was this carried that with great admiration and with great meaning, men said, "He is a little giant." That was said with no sarcasm, but to express a truth every one knew and felt, for though small in stature he was powerful in speech, and it is no exaggeration to say, and many will bear witness to the truth of it, that Eld. Charles M. Lewis lived two days in every one all his life, and was never contented unless preaching nightly, and that with all his strength. I have heard people say that for almost two hours they have seen and heard him pray for sinful men as fast as any mortal could speak, and with the sweat pouring off his brow forgetful of himself, and his surroundings, while the audience listened with wonder and emotion, and felt that truly God was there on the spot, and that Eld. Lewis had a firm hold upon the divine hand.

For many years the life of our beloved brother has been identified with the history and growth of our people. He has been engaged much in the pastoral office, but more as an evangelist. In our public deliberations, acts, and enterprises, he has actively participated. I am too young to write of his early life, but I have often heard those who knew him then, express great satisfaction with the zeal, spiritual strength and dignity with which the man of God even in youth was invested, and his manly growth in grace and in the exercise of those gifts God gave him, made him a power for good everywhere.

His opportunities for the acquirement of much learning were very limited, but what he may have lacked in that direction was more than made up in natural talent and the gift of speech, and whenever he addressed an audience his influence over the feelings of his hearers was greater than most learned men have, and the impressions of truth upon their minds was generally deep and lasting.

In his response to calls for labor, the salary had no influence upon him. If he could live and support his family he was content, and that field which was the most needy and the weakest, generally secured his services for revival effort. On one occasion when greatly embarrassed financially, and an urgent call was made by a strong and well-to-do church, upon the advice of friends he felt it a duty to go there, though he afterward told me that he had rather preach to dying sinners, in a log house out on the plains, than be located in a strong society

where they were able to procure the best talent possible.

He was a close friend to young men and was ever on the alert to find those who would consecrate their lives to the work of the ministry and take the places of the aged veterans who were gradually passing away. Many visits and letters have I received from him urging me to step to the front, and tell the "old old story." "O, dear brother," would he say, "the fields are opening everywhere, and no one to occupy them. How I want to live and work for Jesus. But I can't stay long. You young men must harness up for work, and I believe the Lord has a work for you." It was through his entreaties that I came to see my duty to occupy this field. It is pleasant to begin work where such a man has previously sown the seed. In loving him so much I love this people the better. Together we weep over our loss and together we give God thanks for the good example and faithful exhortations of this servant of the Most High, who, having finished his course in faith, does now rest from his labors.

We thank Elders T. R. Williams, S. Burdick, J. M. Todd, and Joshua Clarke, for their presence and precious words at the funeral. Their words ought to be preserved and given to all the people of our beloved Zion; but that is impossible as they were the momentary, yet scholarly and eloquent utterances of those who felt the truth of what they said as well as the greatness of the occasion. The faithful wife and only son of the deceased have our prayers and sympathy.

H. D. C.

GAMBETTA.

No single life is ever essential to the progress of a people, but some lives are exceedingly important. It often seems, indeed, that some men are indispensable. But death happily deceives us. When Lincoln suddenly died it was felt by many persons that the loss was irretrievable, and that the future was very dark, if not anarchical. But even that death left only a ripple on the unchanged surface of affairs. The reason is that leaders are efficient only through others, and that their power and influence depend upon the sympathy and support of those around them. No man achieves his purpose until he persuades others that it ought to be achieved, and he is a great leader because of that persuasion. But when the public mind is ripe for action, the individual man is unimportant. The popular will will find a voice and a hand.

There has been recently no more striking and picturesque personality than that of Gambetta, and there is no man now living in any country whose death would seem to be so significant of public change, if not catastrophe, as that of Gambetta when it occurred. Yet while his personal force and his peculiar service defined him in the public mind more strongly than any of his contemporaries in France, his actual influence, or what is called his necessity to France, has been probably much exaggerated. His fiery appeal to his country, in the midst of the sore pressure of foreign invasion, to organize and repel the foe, was heroic and impressive, and the success of the appeal, although not of the army that he collected, revealed his genius. It was that of revolution. He rode upon the storm, and revelled in it. So in opposing the stealthy designs of the royalist reaction he was alert, sagacious, and successful. It was a brilliant fight brilliantly won. But as the minister of a peaceful republic he showed no proper administrative genius, and strangely also no fitting knowledge of men or of public opinion. He was a great party leader, but he did not unite with that skill the power that belongs to the builders of states.

But he was so much the most conspicuous man in France, and the tradition of his power from the war was so impressive, that France had come to regard him as the incarnate Republic, and Germany looked upon him as the apostle of revenge. It was but natural, therefore, that when he died the French Republic should have seemed to tremble and the German Empire to feel more secure. Both feelings, however, were exaggerated. The love of the French for a master belongs to the Latin races. But France has been steadily if slowly emancipating herself from the spell of wholly personal government. The adhesion of Thiers to the Republic was an important sign, and his frank declaration of the reason, that he was not a republican, but that the Republic was the only government then practicable for his country, was very significant. The frustration of the reactionary plots under McMahon was another illustration of the strengthening of the fiber of the Republic, until now an administration at once vigorous and economical would confirm the Republic against any mere coup d'etat, and enable it to defy any shock but that of successful civil war.

To this result no single man has contrib-

uted more than Gambetta. But he has been only "a child of his time," and one of many influences. No man, indeed, more truly represented the France of to-day—republican, oratorical, modern, gay, self-indulgent, and without the purity of principle which is a republican tradition. Carlyle's "sea-green Robespierre," cold, hard, narrow, amidst all his cruel tyranny, bore the semblance of an austere early Roman virtue. Gambetta—ardent, generous, true-hearted, and intensely loyal to a republic of laws, not to a mob—had no pretense of severity of life, and was the type of social Paris as well as of political France. The tales told of his private career and of his death may not be true. But *se non e vero, e ben trovato*. They are readily believed of the hearty, impetuous, overwhelming Gambetta. He was of that kind, not of that loftier type of William the Silent, and John of Barneveld, and our own early tribune of the people, Sam Adams, and his own great contemporary, Mr. Gladstone.

But France, with becoming pomp genuine sorrow, buried her most famous son of this epoch; and this generation, which has been fascinated with Carlyle's bold and splendid portraiture of Mirabeau, has seen in Gambetta a nobler Mirabeau.—*Editor's Easy Chair, in Harper's Magazine for March.*

A RUSSIAN COUNCIL OF WAR.

There was no forward movement this day, but a long council of war, from which old Krudener went away gloomily, predicting defeat; for he had remonstrated against the attempt which was to be made, and which was to be carried out only in obedience to peremptory orders from the commander-in-chief of the Russian army.

This council of war would have been a very interesting spectacle to any one unfamiliar with the personnel of the Russian army. On the windy plain, outside the tents constituting Schahovskoy's headquarters, had gathered representatives of all the types of Russian officerhood. Here was the gray-bearded, hard-faced old major who, without "protection," had fought his sturdy way up through the grades, with long delays, much hard service, and many wounds. He had been an ensign in the Crimea, and afterward was forgotten, for nobody knows how many years, in some odd corner of the Caucasus. He is only a major, poor old fellow; but he has a half-a-dozen decorations, and, please God, he will gain another to-morrow, if he has the luck to stand up. He is as hard as nails, and would as soon live on biscuit and "salt-horse" as on champagne and French cookery. There is little in common between him and the tall, stately, grizzled general by his side, who is an aid-de-camp of the Emperor; a *grand seigneur* of the court, yet who has never forsworn the camp; a man who will discuss with you the relative merits of Patti and Lucia; who has yachted in the Mediterranean, shot grouse on the Scottish highlands, and gone after buffalo on the prairies of America; who wears his decorations, too, some of them earned in the forefront of the battle, others as honorary distinctions, or marks of imperial favor. He can gallop, can this young hussar in the blue-and-red; he can cut the sword exercise; he can sing French songs; he would give his last cigarette either to a comrade or to a stranger, like myself; and in his secret heart he has vowed to earn the Cross of St. George to-morrow. Till the very end of the war I never took quite heartily to Lieut. Brutokoff—the very opposite of the swell young hussar I have described. The first time I met him, I knew that I disliked him down to the ground. His manners—well, he had none to speak of—and his voice was a growl, with a hoarseness in it begotten of schnapps. He did not look as if he washed copiously, and he was the sort of man who might give some color to the notion that the Russian has not yet quite broken himself of the custom of breakfasting off tallow candles. But he turned out not a bad fellow on further acquaintance, and would share his ration with a stray dog.—*From "Where was Villiers?" by Archibald Forbes, in the March St. Nicholas.*

The *Independent*, of New York, gives the following illustration of the Sleepy Hollow Legend, on a small scale, with a spice of reality thrown in:

"The recent experience of the Healey family in Batavia, N. Y., was certainly an odd one. They retired to bed at the usual hour, one Saturday night, and during the night so much coal-gas escaped from the stove that the sleepers were rendered insensible, and in that condition they remained until Monday morning. Mrs. Healey regained consciousness about 7 o'clock, when she arose and prepared breakfast. About 8 o'clock she called her husband and son, who responded and ate their meal. They all supposed it was Sunday, and Mr. Healey, who is employed on the railroad, put on his best suit of clothes, expecting to go to church with his wife; but her head pained her so that she concluded to remain at home. Therefore, Mr. Healey stayed around the house. Late in the afternoon another son who had been out of town, returned home,

and the family discovered their error, and realized that they had slept 36 hours, instead of the usual length of time."

ALWAYS TO PRAY.

Keep the altar of private prayer burning. This is the very life of all piety. The sanctuary and family altar borrow their fires here; therefore, let this burn well. *Secret devotion* is the very essence, evidence, and barometer of vital and experimental religion.

Burn here the fat of your sacrifices. Let your closet seasons be regular, frequent, and undisturbed. Effectual prayer availeth much. Have you nothing to pray for? Let us suggest the church, the ministry, your own soul, your children, your neighbors, your relatives, your country, and the cause of God throughout the world. Let us examine ourselves on this important matter. Do we engage with lukewarmness in private devotion? Is the fire of devotion burning dimly in our hearts? Do the chariot wheels drag heavily? If so, let us be alarmed at this sign of decay.

Let us go with weeping and ask for the spirit of grace and of supplications. Let us set apart special seasons for extraordinary prayer. For if this fire should be smothered beneath the ashes of worldly conformity, it will dim the fire on the family altar, and lessen our influence in the church and in the world.

The text will apply also to the *altar of the heart*. This is a golden altar indeed. God loves to see the hearts of his people glowing towards himself.

Let us give to God our hearts all blazing with love, and seek his grace, that the fire may never be quenched; for it will not burn, if the Lord does not keep it burning; many foes will attempt to extinguish it; but if the unseen hand behind the wall pour thereon the sacred oil, it will blaze higher. Let us use texts of Scripture as fuel for our heart's fire, they are live coals; let us attend sermons, prayer-meetings; but, above all, let us be much alone with Jesus. Let us never forget the divine command: "Pray without ceasing. In everything give thanks."—*Spurgeon.*

LEONARD BACON AND ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

In "A Good Fight Finished," in the *March Century*, Leonard W. Bacon describes the life of his father, and alludes as follows to the effect produced on Abraham Lincoln by Dr. Leonard Bacon's anti-slavery writings:

"These essays"—from the preface to which I have just quoted—had been written at divers times from 1833 onward, and were collected, in 1846, into a volume which has had a history. It is a book of exact definitions, just discriminations, lucid and tenacious arguments; and it deals with certain obstinate and elusive sophistries in an effective way. It is not to be wondered that when it fell into the hands of a young Western lawyer, Abraham Lincoln—whose characteristic was "not to be content with an idea until he could bound it north, east, south, and west"—it should prove to be a book exactly after his mind. It was to him not only a study on slavery, but a model in the rhetoric of debate. It is not difficult to trace the influence of it in that great stump-debate with Douglas, in which Lincoln's main strength lay in his cautious wisdom in declining to take the extreme positions into which his wily antagonist tried to provoke or entice him. When, many years after the little book had been forgotten by the public, and after slavery had fallen before the President's proclamation, it appeared from Lincoln's own declaration to Dr. Joseph P. Thompson that he owed to that book his definite, reasonable, and irrefragable views on the slavery question, my father felt ready to sing the *Nunc dimittis*.

WELL APPLIED.—A little three-year old girl, who had lately begun learning the golden text, took a great fancy to some trimming her aunt was making, and begged her to give her a piece for her doll's dress.

"Oh! no, Lena, I can't cut it," said her aunt.

"Just a little piece, please, aunty," pleaded the child.

But again the aunt refused, and more emphatically than before. The little one regarded her a moment with serious eyes, then climbing up behind her, put both arms about her neck, and whispered in her ear:

"Aunty, the Lord lubber a cheerful gibber."

"Here child, take your trimming, every inch of it," said her aunt, crowding it into her arms, with a kiss and a hug.

"De pure an' undefiled 'ligion," says the Rev. Plato Johnson, "is always to be foun' in a man's pocket. Dat is a curus place to look for 'ligion, but if taint there then taint nowhere. De man dat can't put his hands on his 'ligion wen he puts his hand on his pocketbook ain't got none. Wen a man talks loud 'bout his 'ligion, that is only pretense; but when he shells out de hard cash he ain't foolin'—he means bizzness."

Missions.

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

THE LITTLE MISSIONARY.

I have met her many mornings With her basket on her arm, And a certain subtle charm, Coming not from her adornings, But the modest light that lies Deep within her shaded eyes.

ALABAMA.

Writing from Attala, Ala., Feb. 15th, Bro. Main says: So far as my knowledge goes, no new field for us has equalled this in promise and importance. There is a great interest here in the Sabbath question, and I think I could keep on preaching from now until Fall, could I remain here.

PRINTING PRESS FOR THE CHINA MISSION.

The Chinese Empire has a population of about four hundred millions. The conversion of these millions to Christ is the grand work of the age. It may be said that China must be converted by the Chinese; yet the mission spirit has embraced the Celestial Empire, and will never rest until these millions shall hear the glad tidings of salvation.

helpers for distribution, would he not accomplish more than a large number of evangelists in securing attention and leading the people to the worship of the true God. To us it would seem like a golden opportunity to mould large numbers for the Master's use; yes, the dawning of a bright day when we could help supply these inquiring millions with printed directions to the tree of life.

MISSION CENTERS.

The correspondence from Hornellsville, under the head of Missions, suggests some important thoughts in regard to small churches in villages and cities. It would seem that our people have been rather fearful of these centers of thought and influence until recently. The work begun in Chicago is in the right direction. Every observing mind has noticed the tendency of churches to migrate to cities and villages.

MOODY AND SANKEY IN DUBLIN.

The meetings of Messrs. Moody and Sankey in Dublin are proving a great success. They are held in the hall of the Christian Union buildings, which seats about 4,000 persons. For a day or two the attendance was not very large, but it grew rapidly and before the end of the first week great crowds were drawn out; and not only was the hall filled, but three adjoining churches were occupied through the overflow.

that a specially noteworthy feature of the meetings is the large attendance of Roman Catholics, hundreds being present on some occasions. Not a few of them have passed into the inquiry room. Another writer says: "To my mind, one of the most remarkable things has been the position with regard to the movement taken by the leading Roman Catholic organ, a journal owned and edited by Roman Catholics and upon Roman Catholic lines.

RELIGION IN GERMANY.

A German lady, writing to some English speaking Christians, gives this picture of the present condition of the State Church in Germany: "Our preachers are asleep, dead, and afraid of really vital Christians. They speak smooth things and preach in a learned way. We must have evangelists. The people are barren in the knowledge of God's word. Therefore think ye on us.

Missions exemplify and demonstrate the truth of the gospel. They utter the loudest protest against the world's tendency to count Christ's kingdom less a kingdom of righteousness than one of meat and drink. Missions have always flourished precisely in proportion as they exhibited the church as holding up and imitating the example of Christ, the crucified for others.

Temperance.

"Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth his color in the cup, when it moveth like an adder."

THE GOLDEN THREAD.

For life is one, and in its warp and woof There runs a thread of gold that glitters fair, And sometimes in the pattern shows most sweet Where there are sombre colors. It is true That we have wept. But oh! this thread of gold, We would not have it tarnish; let us turn Oft and look back upon the wondrous web, And when it shineth sometimes, we shall know That memory is possession.

THE ALLEGANY COUNTY TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

This association held a convention in the Court House in Belmont, Tuesday and Wednesday, Feb. 13th and 14th. John B. Ford, of Belfast, President; James E. Norton, of the Genesee Valley Post, Secretary, pro tem.

Wellsville. Dr. Cummings said that the "third-party movement" belittled and misrepresented the temperance sentiment of the county. After considerable discussion, the matter was referred to a committee of five, who, after consultation, reported a resolution, the substance of which was that the members of the Association favor the objects of the Prohibitory Amendment Association, viz: "To secure pledges to vote only for such candidates for the State Legislature as are known, if elected, to favor the submission to the suffrages of the people a prohibitory amendment to the State Constitution."

In the evening, before the address, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to take measures, by the appointment of local sub-committees, for a thorough enrolling of all voters in the county who are ready and willing to unite in political action for the purpose of securing the enactment and effective enforcement of prohibitory statutes.

A resolution was also passed recommending the Genesee Valley Post as a good family paper, and "an efficient organ for educating the people in favor of prohibition."

The address of Bro. D. E. Maxson, on the nature and effects of alcohol, and the duty of government to legislate to suppress its manufacture and sale, closing with a very forcible showing of the criminality of license laws, and an appeal in favor of the Prohibition party, was well received, and elicited hearty applause at its close.

The general discussion in the forenoon of Wednesday, of such questions as these: "How can we best promote the cause of temperance?" "Is there a similarity between the relation of the Republican party to the temperance question and that of the Copperheads to the government in the time of the war?" and "Should the Prohibition party nominate a full and straight ticket for the coming town meetings?" &c., together with the sentiments that were most heartily applauded during the whole meeting, proved that the Convention was almost unanimous in favor of an out-and-out Prohibition party.

The following resolution was offered by D. E. Maxson, and adopted: Resolved, That in the organization of a distinct Prohibition party in this County and State, the friends of temperance have acted wisely, and in the judgment of this Association it is the first duty of all true friends of temperance to sustain that party and carry it forward to success as soon as possible.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, U. A. Burnham; Vice Presidents, M. A. Green, Alburn Burdick; Recording Secretary, A. M. Waterbury; Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer, James E. Norton; Executive Committee, V. A. Willard, E. R. Clarke, L. S. Anderson.

Bro. J. G. Burdick sang a number of solos, assisted by Miss Gertie Smith, of Scio, as pianist, that were well received by the audiences, and singer and player received the thanks of the Convention.

TEMPERANCE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

Two months ago we printed a paragraph to this effect: "Life insurance statistics are said to show that in Ohio the largest consumers of lager beer and malt liquors, the deaths are sixteen in one thousand annually, while in Canada, where they drink whisky straight and often, there are but six. In Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois, and Indiana, where more whisky than beer is used, the rate is eleven in a thousand. This upsets the claim made for the health-giving properties of beer."

managers need to keep their eyes open as respects the close connection between temperance and successful life insurance business. In fact, the life companies are the only class of purely financial institutions touched by the temperance question directly. And the recent speech of President Greene, of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, at a Hartford temperance meeting, was not only timely and instructive, but very suggestive as to a needed new departure in life insurance management touching the temperance question.

"DISASTERS OF A MONTH."

"Over a Thousand Lives Lost in January on Land and at Sea."

Such is the heading of nearly a two column article in the Globe Democrat, of Feb. 7th, taken from the New York Sun, giving a detailed account of shipwrecks, railroad disasters, explosions, fires and floods, in all parts of the world, through the past month, making the aggregate loss of life in all parts of the world by these various casualties, over one thousand!

The Brewers' Association of the United States represents \$350,000,000. Thirty-five million pounds of hops and thirty-five million bushels of barley were used last year by the 2,719 breweries of the United States. The number of breweries in Germany has decreased nearly 1,000 from 1872 to 1879.

ALCOHOLIC DEATH-RATE.—Dr. Norman Kerr, a distinguished English physician, referring to the death-rate from alcohol, says: "Dr. Richardson gave it as his opinion, some time ago, that 'were England converted to temperance, the vitality of the nation would be increased one-third in value; or, in other words, nearly 227,000 lives would be saved to us every year.'"

PROHIBITION.—The members of the Prohibition party belonging to the Legislature of New Jersey held a meeting lately at the capital. They made arrangements for a vigorous campaign during next Summer and Fall. A committee was appointed to look after the interests of the bill submitting to a vote of the people a prohibitory amendment, which is now before the Legislature.

THE tobacco habit is increasing to an alarming extent. There is not the slightest doubt that it is injurious to health, and that it shortens many a man's life, besides being the occasion of an immense waste of money and labor. Look at these statistics: Twenty-five years ago there were in this country some 1,418 cigar and tobacco factories, employing 14,236 persons; to-day there are 7,674 establishments, which give employment to 57,587 hands.

Berea College, of Kentucky, has a total attendance of 363 students, of whom 245 are colored.

Education. "Wisdom is the price of wisdom; and with all the wisdom..." SILENT. Class Oration of the University. By C. W. If we consider the manner as they build up and converse, we shall be surprised to find silence with which they perform their lean tasks. It is only when around them together the countless creation, and guides to course in silence. This vivifies all nature. It is only when around conflagration that its subtle force of electricity tributes silently to life, crashing thunderbolts, smiling hill and plain, primeval waters slow barren mountain peaks sublime but repelling skyward amid the quake shock. These few examples of nature that is universal rises in the scale of progress more far-reaching and subtle; the more silent work, and they are the silent, which, when most terrible in their nature that is universal man as well. The world is performed by men, who go quiet not by loud-mouthed in saloons, and complicity the strength, the spread, grand national politicians, but in pulses silently all over the shop, on the farm, in quiet study, wherever work and thought, danger gather thick from these that her with their own Who, then, are the Who, then, lead her They are the stern, not the braggarts of reforms of the world announced reforms raise a deafening cry, but by thoughtful, lled by love for joy, lently consecrate work. Who are our world of suffering fear, our prominence so loud in their sol by wholesome, but a case of want. No silently outweighed ministers of the world in winning success, exhort loudest, louder than words in the closet rises the street. We are apt to forces of humanity antiquity have worth. For though may become proud influence soon will worker endures the Beloved class day, perchance for the sheltering ha the world of toil silent forces, and call of right and at the stronghold, till their towers all and before influence, and which shall comfort the sorrow making the world that we have fought life's bat we shall, when furrowed, and dark, chill water at our feet, then be the memor though we gain that will give u owy boatman but it will be

Education.

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

SILENT FORCES.

Class Oration of the Class of 1882, in Alfred University.

BY C. W. SMITH.

If we consider the mighty forces of nature, as they build up and carry forward the universe, we shall be surprised, perhaps, by the silence with which they perform their Herculean tasks. It is only when engaged in destruction that they work with crash and roar. Thus the mighty force of gravitation holds together the countless spheres of the vast creation, and guides them in their wild, swift course in silence. The force of heat that vivifies all nature works unseen, unheard. It is only when aroused in the destroying conflagration that it hisses and roars. The subtle force of electricity, omnipresent, contributes silently to life and growth, while the crashing thunderbolt destroys them. The smiling hill and plain were lifted above the primeval waters slowly, silently. Only the barren mountain peaks that tower aloft in sublime and repellent majesty were lifted skyward amid the thunders of the earthquake shock.

These few examples illustrate a law of nature that is universal. The higher a force rises in the scale of power and efficiency, the more far-reaching and beneficent are its results; the more silently does it perform its work, and they are these forces, habitually silent, which, when once aroused, are the most terrible in their wrath.

This law applies not only to nature, but to man as well. The real useful labor of the world is performed by sober, industrious men, who go quietly about their business; not by loud-mouthed loafers who congregate in saloons, and complain of laborer's wrongs. The strength, the safety, the very life of this proud, grand nation lies, not in her howling politicians, but in her great true heart, that pulses silently all over the land, in the workshop, on the farm, in the busy office, or the quiet study, wherever there is silent, faithful work and thought. And when clouds of danger gather thick and dark about her, it is from these that her defenders come to rescue her with their counsel and their blood.

Who, then, are the heroes in the struggle? Who, then, lead her grand armies to victory? They are the stern, determined, silent men, not the braggarts of the camp. The great reforms of the world are wrought not by self-announced reformers, who, for popularity, raise a deafening cry of "reform, reform," but by thoughtful, earnest men, who, impelled by love for justice and humanity, silently consecrate their lives to the noble work. Who are our good Samaritans in this world of suffering and want? Not often, I fear, our prominent philanthropists, who are so loud in their schemes to relieve the world by wholesale, but never stoop to an individual case of want. No, the widow's mite dropped silently outweighs them all. Who of our ministers of the gospel are the most successful in winning souls? Not always those who exhort loudest, for silent influence speaks louder than words, and the prayer whispered in the closet rises higher than if shouted on the street.

We are apt to undervalue these silent forces of humanity, but the wise from far antiquity have declared their inestimable worth. For though the loud and turbulent may become prominent for a time, their influence soon will die, while that of the silent worker endures through all eternity.

Beloved classmates of '82, as we part today, perchance for ever, and go forth from the sheltering halls of our Alma Mater into the world of toil and strife, may we go as silent forces, and, while ever ready at the call of right and justice to thunder fearlessly at the strongholds of wrong and oppression, till their towers crumble in the dust, above all and before all, let us exert our silent influence, and perform our silent work, which shall come like the genial sunshine and the gentle shower to warm the desolate, comfort the sorrowing, relieve the suffering, making the world brighter, happier, better, than we have lived. And when we have fought life's battle bravely, nobly, as I trust we shall, when our hair is silvered, our brows furrowed, and our eyes grown dim, when the dark, chill waters of that mystic river gurgle at our feet, then, my classmates, it will not be the memory of our worldly success, though we gain the pinnacle of earthly fame, that will give us confidence to meet the shadowy boatman calmly, cheerfully, joyfully, but it will be the consciousness of those

silent, kindly deeds, unknown to man, but recorded in the Book of Life.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN A STATE CAPITAL.

Some time last Fall, the Freshmen of the Wisconsin State University decided to have a feast, and ordered their eatables from a caterer in the city. When the provisions were about to be delivered, they were seized and carried off by the Sophomores. Recently, the Sophomores made preparation for a dance in a town at some distance from the University, and were about to start, with their supper, their musicians, and their girls, when seven or eight of the leading men of the class were arrested on a charge of highway robbery, preferred by the plundered Freshmen. Before the law's delays were over, it was too late for the dance. The "sold bandits" were bound over for trial on the charge, but doubtless nothing further will be done.

The question, however, naturally arises in the non-sophomoric mind why the charge should not be pressed, and a conviction secured, if possible. A few convictions of that nature would do more to civilize those barbaric communities called colleges and universities than any other means in the world, and it is to be hoped that if the Madison Freshmen prove too timid or too tender-hearted, some one may press a few such cases to a conviction and sentence of the guilty college roughs.

Mr. JOHN G. WHITTIER, the poet, who is a member of the Corporation of Brown University, has written a letter in which he expresses the hope that the time is not far distant when that University will be open to women. He says, "the traditions of the noble old Institution are all in favor of broad liberality and equality of rights and privileges." Such a measure, he is sure, "would redound to the honor and materially promote the prosperity of the College."—*Christian Secretary*.

The Vermont Academy, at Saxton's River, Vt., has just received a gift of \$12,000 from four prominent Vermonters—\$3,000 each from Lawrence Barnes, Julius J. Estey, Jacob Estey, and Levi K. Fuller. This puts the school on a good financial basis.

Texas ought to be the best educated State in the Union, by and by, if it makes good use of its public school fund, which now consists of over \$4,000,000 in interest-bearing bonds and money, and 30,000,000 acres of land, worth \$1 50 an acre.

The recently issued catalogue of Beloit College for 1882-1883, shows a total attendance of 222 students, of whom 174 are in the Academy.

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."

SABBATH.

BY M. L. W. E.

Another peaceful restful season,
Another respite from wearying toil,
Another grateful relaxation,
From the crash and din of the world's turmoil.
One more release for the weary millions
Bearing their ponderous loads of care,
Delving, with patient uncomplaining,
For the food they eat and the clothes they wear.

Like an island gem 'mid a waste of waters,
Like an oasis in a desert land,
Like a brilliant star 'gainst the midnight blackness,
Is this precious gift from the guiding hand.

Ring, mellow bells, ring out our gladness,
Softer and sweeter, peal on peal,
Each echo tells us of One who careth
More than we know for our human weal.

O priceless boon! O blessed season!
Symbol of everlasting peace;
O sweet reminder of God's own promise,
That pain and crying and sin shall cease!
—*Western Weekly*.

THE BIBLE SABBATH AND BIBLE BAPTISM.

The Bible Sabbath and Bible baptism are older than the present dispensation. During his life on earth, Christ observed both institutions, but not as newly originated by himself. Nothing is said in the New Testament of the discontinuance of either, or of any change by substitution or otherwise. They go hand in hand. Christ said, the Sabbath "was made," not will be made, for man. Mark 2: 27. And speaking of a future event, the destruction of Jerusalem, he says, "Pray ye that your flight be not on the Sabbath-day." Matt. 24: 20. Isaiah speaks of the Sabbath as continuing into the new heavens and new earth. 66: 23. So of baptism. Paul says (1 Cor. 10: 1, 2), "Moreover, brethren, I would not that ye should be ignorant, how that all our fathers were under the cloud, and all passed through the sea; and were all baptized unto Moses in the cloud and in the sea." Speaking of a much earlier event, Peter says (1 Pet.

3: 20, 21), "Eight souls were saved by water; the like figure whereunto baptism shows also now save us." The "also now" does that baptism was in Peter's time what it always had been. "Now when all the people were baptized, it came to pass, that Jesus also being baptized, and praying, the heaven was opened." Luke 3: 21. His last commission to his apostles was, "Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you; and, lo, I am with you always, unto the end of the world." Matt. 28: 19, 20. The Sabbath then did not end with the dawn of the present dispensation, nor baptism begin with it.

The Sabbath was made when man was made, and was made for man, and hence for all men. Mark 2: 27, Gen. 2: 1, 2, 3. Baptism was instituted when the church was, for all are baptized into it. 1 Cor. 12: 13. The church existed at least as early as Moses's time, for they were all baptized unto Moses in the cloud and in the sea. "Under the cloud and through the sea." "Under and through," is the Bible idea of baptism in water. "This is that Moses that was with the church in the wilderness." Acts 7: 37, 38. See Heb. 2: 12, and Psa. 22: 22. Baptism then is older than Sinai; so also is the Sabbath. See Exod. 16: 4, 27, 28, and Gen. 2: 3. The ceremonial law required the observance of both the Sabbath and baptism. (Exod. 29: 4, 34: 21), but it did not originate either, and hence did not bring them to an end with its own dissolution.

So then, neither the church, nor baptism, nor the Sabbath, originated with the present dispensation, nor ended with the former. But does not Paul say that old things are passed away and all things are become new? He says (2 Cor. 5: 17), "If any man be in Christ, he is a new creature; old things are passed away; behold all things are become new." "The law and the prophets" have not passed, and will not, "till heaven and earth pass." Matt. 5: 17, 18. "The word of the Lord endureth forever." 1 Peter 1: 25. "The heavens and the earth, which are now, by the same word are kept in store, reserved unto fire." 2 Peter 3: 7.

But Sunday, or the first day of the week, is under the claim that it is the Sabbath, a novelty; and so is sprinkling with water as a substitute for baptism. Uninspired men introduced these practices into the churches after the times of Christ and his apostles. In the New Testament it is always and only "blood" that is sprinkled; water is used for dipping and washing.

First-day is mentioned eight times, but is clearly distinguished from "the Sabbath," of the day previous. "In the end of the Sabbath, as it began to dawn toward the first day of the week." Matt. 28: 1. See Luke 23: 56; 24: 1. First day is never called the Sabbath in the Bible, and no one was ever commanded to keep it, either to commemorate Christ's resurrection, or for any other reason. "Stand ye in the way and see and ask for the old paths, and walk therein." But let us walk in the newness of the Spirit, and not in the oldness of the letter. Let the change be in us, from the old life of sin to the new life of obedience, rather than change God's ordinances to suit our carnal and worldly tastes and preferences.

L. C. ROGERS.

TO THE FRIENDS OF SABBATH REFORM.

The American Sabbath Tract Society has committed its work to its Executive Board. The brethren of this Board, with great confidence in the people whom they serve, and strong faith in the Master who once bade his timid disciples, "Launch out into the deep," have laid their plans somewhat broader, than, as a people, we have hitherto attempted.

The indications of God's favor accompanying these advanced steps, are very encouraging, and clearly show that the times are ripe for an onward movement. If, as a people, we fail to meet these increasing obligations with generous contributions, "as God hath prospered us," the fearful responsibility of the failure will overwhelm us.

Will not the brethren and sisters who love the truth, and desire to see it advanced, respond, at once and continuously, to these urgent calls? God delights in the cheerful giver.

If you have any choice respecting the particular work you wish most to aid, please indicate it when you make your remittances, and these gifts will be acknowledged each month as below.

In behalf of the Board,

L. E. LIVERMORE, Secretary.

Receipts for January, 1883.

GENERAL FUND.	
C. Potter Jr., Plainfield, N. J.	\$250 00
Estate A. B. Crandall, sale of oil.	5 04
Sale "Chaataqua Address," per A. H. L.	13 76
Rev. J. Clarke, De Ruyter, N. Y.	5 00
Stephen Clarke, Independence.	3 00
Collection, "for Boodsclapper.	1 00
Edith Bliss,	4 41
Sabbath-school, New Market, N. J.	500 00
George H. Babcock, Plainfield.	3 00
"Friend" Auburn, N. Y.	5 00
L. C. Rogers, Edgerton, Wis.	50 00
Prof. A. R. Crandall, Lexington, Ky.	5 00
Ladies' Missionary Aid Society, 2d Brook-	30 00
field, N. Y.	15 50
Church, Dodge Centre, Minn.	5 00
Mrs. E. C. Burr, Manchester Depot, Vt.	40 00
Mr. & Mrs. W. B. Stillman, Saginaw, Mich.	
	\$931 71

PUBLISHING FUND.	
T. H. Tomlinson, Plainfield, N. J., old sub.	\$50 00

OUTLOOK FUND.	
Daniel B. Rogers, Daytona, Fla.	\$5 00
Subscriptions paid to Treasurer.	2 50
Mrs. E. C. Burr, Manchester Depot, Vt.	5 00
George Greenman, Mystic Bridge, Ct.	50 00
	\$62 50

TENT FUND.	
Edith Bliss, Independence, N. Y.	\$1 00

LIFE OF REV. JOSEPH STENNETT.

This amiable and learned divine was born in the year 1663, at Abingdon, Berks, and was the second son of Edward Stennett; his mother belonged to a good Oxfordshire family, and both were very pious and worthy persons. The part his father took in the Civil War, being on the side of the Parliament, exposed him to the neglect of his relations, and to much persecution. While pursuing his vocation as a physician, he devoted much of his time to preaching, being pastor of the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Wallingford. Several interesting instances are recorded in his life of his escape from suffering on this account. While living in the castle, a place in which no warrant could force an entrance, except that of a Lord Chief Justice, he held religious services, free from danger of a legal conviction, unless informers were admitted. A neighboring magistrate being so incensed at this, joined with the clergyman of the parish to obtain informers to swear that they had been present, and procured an indictment against him, under the Conventicle Act. As the time for the Assizes drew near, the hand of the Lord was outstretched to deliver his servant by most wonderful means. The Justice's son ran off with a strolling player, and he had to ride over the country in search of him, preventing his attendance in court; the clergyman was suddenly stricken down by the hand of death; one of the suborned witnesses was taken with an illness, from which he afterwards died; another broke his leg; and, in short, of all those who expected to be present, only one was capable of appearing, and on the day of assize he repented, going about the town exclaiming against himself for his perjury. Mr. Stennett presented himself at court on the day of hearing, when neither prosecutor nor witnesses appearing against him, he was discharged. He was the author of that plain and practical work, "The Royal Law Contended For," London, 1658.

Mr. Stennett had a numerous family, to all of whom he gave a liberal education; they were all particularly skilled in languages, but the subject of our memoir appears to have been the most gifted, and at a very early age gave evidence of genuine piety. Among his papers, found after his death, were these words: "O God of my salvation, how abundant was thy goodness! O invaluable mercy! Thou didst season my tender years with a religious education, so that I sucked in the rudiments of Christianity, as it were, with my mother's milk, by the gracious admonitions and holy discipline of my godly parents. This was an antidote sent from heaven against the corroding poison of sin; this made conscience speak, while my childish tongue could but stammer; this is a branch of thy divine bounty and goodness, for which my soul shall ever bless thee."

Having completed an ordinary education at the Grammar School in Wallingford, he mastered French and Italian, and became a critic in Hebrew and other Oriental languages, studied the liberal sciences, and made considerable proficiency in philosophy. He carefully read the early fathers, examined closely the works of later ages, and though willing to receive light wherever it was to be found, his opinion was formed by a close and impartial study of the Holy Scriptures, holding firmly to his principles derived therefrom, and not being ashamed of any notion in religion, because it was grown out of fashion, or unpopular.

Mr. Stennett removed to London in 1685, and for the first five years employed himself in the instruction of youth. He cultivated the acquaintance of persons eminent for their piety, good sense, and learning; his pleasing manners and amiability of disposition, never failing to recommend him to men of that character. He had been brought up with a true sense of the value of English liberty, having felt the smart of persecution when attending on his father in prison for the cause of religion, so that he soon became conspicuous among the Dissenters as an advocate for freedom of conscience, and a leader to whom the Baptists looked up for advice in the deceitful times of James II. By his ready wit, and his skillful use of poetry, he was the means of averting great dangers from those Dissenters who were allured by the specious arts of that king in setting forth his Declaration of Indulgence. Great efforts were made at different times by the court party to win him over to their side, but he

was true to his principles, and foiled their schemes.

In 1688 Mr. Stennett was married to Miss Susanna Gill, daughter of an eminent French merchant, who had fled from his native country at the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, leaving behind him a considerable estate. Another daughter was married to Dr. Daniel Williams, who bequeathed his library and estate for the benefit of Protestant Dissenters. He joined the Pinners' Hall Seventh-day Baptist Church the 28th of September, 1686, and soon after was prevailed on to appear in the pulpit. Being found to be eminently qualified for the work of the gospel ministry, he was chosen pastor of the church to which his father had for a short time ministered, and which had some time before been deprived of its worthy pastor, the noble martyr, and pious and learned Francis Bampfield. He was ordained by John Belcher of the Bell Lane Seventh-day Baptist Church, assisted by Hansard Knollys and Isaac Lamb, the 4th of March, 1690. Though they were able to do little for him toward the support of a numerous family, yet no temptation could ever prevail upon him to leave them, and he continued their faithful and affectionate pastor until his death. In addition he preached frequently on the first day of the week to other congregations, who eagerly listened to his judicious and warm-hearted discourses.

As a preacher he labored hard to convince men of sin, and lead them to Christ for life and salvation, to make them truly wise and good and happy. He preached extempore, with a great command of the English language; his voice was low, but sweet and musical; and the agreeableness of his address rendered his pulpit ministrations most attractive; particularly, when discoursing of the heavenly state, such a sweet smile would dwell upon his face, while his melodious tongue gave the beautiful representation, that his hearers were charmed; and when urging sinners to repentance, he would mix his tears with his expostulations, that few could remain unmoved. His addresses at the Lord's Supper were intensely moving, as will be seen by the numerous hymns which he composed for that occasion.

On page 140 of the first volume of the *Sabbath Memorial* will be found one of his productions on that theme: "I own I love; 'tis no uncomely fire," and our hymn books abound with the like: "Jesus! O word divinely sweet;" " 'Tis finished, the Redeemer cries;" "Thus we commemorate the day." These and many others on the Sabbath and baptism are from his pen: "Another six days' work is done," "Blest day! Ordain'd by God, and therefore blest;" "See how the willing converts trace;" "The great Redeemer we adore;" "Thus was the great Redeemer plung'd."

Mr. Stennett lived in the times of great and bitter discussions on the subject of singing in public worship.

In our next issue we hope to give some extracts from his address, on his dedication to his hymns.

Some of his leisure hours were employed in translating useful books from French, and in writing poems of a facetious nature. He ably answered Mr. David Russen's work, entitled "Fundamentals without a Foundation, or a True Picture of the Anabaptists," and was for some years collecting materials for a history of baptism, but his ill health prevented its completion. It was published, however, after his death, with his other works, in five volumes.

He was frequently called upon to preach sermons on special occasions, such as funerals of eminent men, thanksgiving days for victories, &c.; and when addresses were presented to King William, on his deliverance from assassination, and to Queen Anne, he was chosen by the whole body of Dissenters to draw them up. Many attempts were made to get him into the Established Church. An eminent prelate is said to have remarked to an intimate friend of Mr. Stennett's, "that if he could but be reconciled to the Church, not many preferments in it, he believed, would be thought above his merit."

Toward the end of his life, several young men, studying for the ministry, were received into his house, that they might have the advantage of his conversation and direction in their studies. He was urged to undertake the work of fitting students for the ministry, but his delicate health and his many public engagements, forbade so laborious a duty. In the beginning of 1713, his health seriously declining, and being advised by his physicians to leave London for change of air, he went to Knapshill, in Buckinghamshire, to the house of his brother-in-law, Mr. Morton. Here he declined rapidly, and peacefully slept in Jesus, the 11th of July, 1713, in the 49th year of his age.

When he found his end approaching, he called his children around his bed, and charged them all to observe due obedience to their mother, and to be earnest for the salvation of their souls, declaring to them, with a pleasant smile on his countenance, "that if they were found walking in the ways of true religion, his God would be their God, to whose providence he could in faith commit them." He gave very particular directions to his oldest son (afterward Dr. Joseph Stennett, pastor of Little Wild Street Baptist Church), with respect to his studies for the ministry. He expressed to those about him his firm and well-grounded hope for the eternal world, and though weak in body, he rejoiced in the God of his salvation, who was his strength and his God.

He was interred in the churchyard of Hitchenden, Bucks, many of his attached friends coming from London to pay the last tribute of respect to his memory.—*Sabbath Memorial*.

keep their eyes open as connection between temper- life insurance business. companies are the only class l institutions touched by nstion directly. And the President Greene, of the al Life Insurance Com- ford temperance meeting, ly and instructive, but very eeded new departure in management touching the ion. President De Witt, al Life, did some useful remember, some years ago. of later experience, it ap- time for the companies to exploring the field and ce a stringent condition ance contract.—*New York Bulletin*.

DEATHS OF A MONTH.

Lives Lost in January on and at Sea."

ing of nearly a two col- *Globe Democrat*, of Feb. e New York *Sun*, giving of shipwrecks, railroad s, fires and floods, in all through the past month, ate loss of life in all parts e various casualties, over is looks very large, and ur minds with horror at ese appalling calamities, a sympathy for their un-

But we forget that dur- h of January, in the year 3, in the United States ical statistics, five thou- their lives by alcoholic ese those who died indi- and you swell the number and! Here we see liquor as many people in the , in the month of Jan- yed by all the casualties od and steam through- ke the death list of al- e world for the month ill reach fifty thousand d by all classes of casual- ar press throughout the ent in the presence of or it is the defender or ul scourge of humanity, fifty thousand of the h- month! How long must e endured?

ociation of the United 0,000,000. Thirty-five ps and thirty-five mill- y were used last year by of the United States. veries in Germany has 000 from 1872 to 1879. rman production of gallons for each man, The English, last year, ns per head of popula- s (United States) 400 s but 80 gallons. The ction of beer, including s estimated to be 3,000- rope, and 400,000,000

Signal.

H-RATE.—Dr. Norman English physician, re- rate from alcohol, says: ave it as his opinion, e were England convert- e vitality of the nation e-third in value; or, in 227,000 lives would be r." This is a startling e careful investigation, much nearer the truth posed to believe. His 200,000 as the number om drinking, of which l to drunkenness and a moderate uses of al-

Signal.

members of the Pro- ng to the Legislature meeting lately at the arrangements for a v- ing next Summer and as appointed to look e bill submitting to a prohibitory amendment, e Legislature. It was convention in Trenton nominate a candidate e work goes on. It checks, as of late in is only a question of

is increasing to an e is not the slightest us to health, and that e's life, besides being ense waste of money e statistics: Twenty- ere in this country obacco factories, em- ; to-day there are which give employ- Estimates show that ay more for smoke use of the weed costs potatoes.—*Christian*

entucky, has a total ts, of whom 245 are

The Sabbath Recorder.

Alfred Centre, N. Y., Fifth-day, March 1, 1883. REV. L. A. PLATTS, - - - EDITOR.

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

A PACKAGE of fourteen or fifteen Outlooks (February number) has come back to this office with the wrapper torn off. As no names were written on the papers, it is impossible to tell to whom they should be sent. If any one who reads this note is entitled to that number of papers and has not received them, please inform us by card.

THE many friends of our lamented brother, Charles M. Lewis, will be glad to know that good photographs of him can be obtained. If a sufficient number should be wanted, a cabinet size would be made. Correspondence on the subject may be addressed to John Sheldon, Alfred Centre, N. Y., or see his advertisement in this paper.

THE Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon, when asked how he managed to fill his pews so completely, replied that he filled the pulpit, and let the people fill the pews. We smile at the answer as containing a good hit at ministers, but there is a lesson in it for us all. If people who go about mourning over the failures of others, and trying to bring them up to the standard of their duty, would be more careful to do their own work in the best possible way, there would be less grumbling and better work done in the world.

It has long been known that tobacco raising is very exhausting to the soil. Agriculturists have been busy experimenting with various substances in search of some fertilizer which would restore to the soil the vital elements taken from it in the growth of the noxious weed. It has been found in the shape of corn meal. The only objection to its use is that it is taking bread out of the mouths of the hungry in order to produce a crop which feeds a depraved and death-bearing appetite. But as this is no new count against tobacco, it probably will not stand in the way of its use.

A BROTHER writing from Arkansas of the tendency of our people, in seeking new homes in the West and South, to scatter, says that it has been found that Seventh-day Baptists moving out in this independent way have been found to have settled within a hundred miles of each other, when a little concert of action might have brought them together as a nucleus of a good society, and all could have done just as well in a worldly point of view. This question of colonization is an old one, but it is worthy of constant study until some satisfactory answer can be given it. Can not our Missionary Secretary, or some one else, give us some light on the subject?

MEN OF HONEST REPORT.

No little discussion has been had over the various questions relative to the choice, ordination, and duties of deacons. Important as these may be, it seems to us worth while to stop a few moments over some of the qualifications and characteristics of the men first chosen to this sacred office. First of all they were to be men of honest report. It seems, therefore, that it is of some importance that a man have a good record. The nature of the case demanded this. The community of goods system of living had already given rise to some suspicions and jealousies on the part of one portion of the community toward another portion, and the choice of seven men to have charge of this business, was, in part at least, a measure designed to overcome these suspicions; and, by a judicious administration of the affairs of the new society, to remove all possible ground for any complaints. Men of doubtful character, or men whose reputation for taking care of their own personal interests was greater than their reputation for thoughtful regard for the welfare of others; men whose shrewdness in driving a good bargain was more characteristic than their piety, such men would not be very likely to remove the suspicions from the minds of the Grecians that their widows were not properly dealt with in the daily ministrations. No, they must be men of honest report, men whose business habits were above reproach, whose moral character was beyond suspicion. Moreover these qualities must not be simply negative ones. It was not enough that they be men of whom no evil could be spoken, they must be men of such sterling character as to be subject of remark. Men of honest report, with some

emphasis on report. Without discussing the duties of the deacons office in the church as it exists to-day, it scarcely needs to be said that the quality of which we are speaking is very essential to the success, not only of the deacon in his own peculiar work, but also, in some measure, of the pastor and of the whole church. It has sometimes happened that the pastor's efforts to force home upon some wayward brother a conviction of his duty to lead a better life are lost upon that brother because he is compelled to apologize for the conduct of some deacon or some other prominent member of his church. This is said, not because we are talking about deacons, but because here is a truth which is of vital importance to every Christian man. In a very significant sense God requires of every Christian to be a representative man; and all other qualifications for usefulness in his representative character are almost wholly neutralized if he be not, first of all, a man of honest report. Following close upon this, these primitive deacons were full of the Holy Ghost, or Holy Spirit. It is a question we may leave to the theologian whether they were thus filled with the Spirit of God because they were men of irreproachable character, or whether they were men of such character because the Spirit of God was in them. It is certainly true the Spirit of God does not dwell in men whose hearts are selfish, and whose ways in the world are crooked. This is the important practical fact for Christian men to consider, for we have the word of God for it, "If any man have not the Spirit of Christ, he is none of his," and that great things for the kingdom of Christ are to be wrought, "not by power, nor by might, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord." With these foundation facts concerning Stephen and his associates—they were men of honest report, full of the Holy Ghost—before us, we are prepared for the history which quickly follows. They were full of faith and power. A man who is conscious of his own integrity, and of the presence of the Holy Spirit with him, be he deacon, minister, or layman, may go about his work as a Christian man in the full assurance that God will give him power with men. Talk about the gift of miracles in these latter days as a desirable agency for promoting the kingdom of Christ in the world—the need is a hundred times greater for men in the Christian ranks, who are men of honest report, full of the Holy Ghost and wisdom. We have some such men, and we thank God for them. What is wanted is just as many such men in every church as there are names enrolled upon the lists of that church. For this let us labor and pray, each man beginning at his own life, taking care that there is, at least, one such man in the church of which he is a member.

Communications.

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

TRACT BOARD MEETING.

At the meeting of the Executive Board of the American Sabbath Tract Society, held in Plainfield, N. J., Feb. 11, 1883, there were present I. D. Titsworth, C. Potter, Jr., A. H. Lewis, H. V. Dunham, J. F. Hubbard, J. D. Spicer, L. E. Livermore, and Dea. N. Vars, of Dunellen, N. J.

The business of the session was mainly suggested by the corresponding letters being read from A. C. Potter, of West Edmeston, N. Y., agent for the rake shop property of that place, stating that a sale of the property had been effected; from W. C. Whitford, respecting the proposed "Seventh-day Baptist Quarterly," from Hon. Horatio Gates Jones, concerning the Religious Liberty Bill in the Legislature of Pennsylvania; and from Eld. Joel Greene on the same subject; from G. Velthuisen, in reference to money received from the Board to aid in publishing the Boodschapper; from several parties, soliciting space for advertising in the Outlook; from A. E. Main, relative to missionary labor as suggested in previous correspondence; from L. A. Platts, containing monthly report and statement respecting the general condition and business of the Publishing House; from C. A. Burdick, concerning the publication of the autobiography of Eld. Alexander Campbell, now nearly ready for the press; and several interesting letters from clergymen concerning the teachings of the Outlook, and showing an increasing interest in that publication.

The President and Secretary were instructed to make out a deed conveying the mill property in West Edmeston to the purchaser.

The Secretary was instructed to prepare a suitable appeal for contributions to carry on the different departments of the work of the

Tract Society, and cause the same to be published in the SABBATH RECORDER each week, together with the amounts contributed for each department from month to month.

The important measures concerning Religious Liberty legislation in Pennsylvania were discussed, but it was unanimously agreed that the funds of the Society will not admit of any further outlay of money in that direction during the present session of the Legislature.

The Treasurer was instructed to forward \$40 per month to Bro. Velthuisen, to be used in publishing the Boodschapper; and to send \$500 to the General Agent on the Outlook account.

L. E. LIVERMORE, Secretary.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(Regular Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 24, 1883.

The Senate Committee on Commerce took final action on the Shipping Bill yesterday, and ordered a favorable report to be made upon it. The committee have amended the bill by striking out the thirteenth section, which delegated to the collectors of ports the duties now performed by the shipping commissioners, and have also added a section which authorizes the Postmaster-General to contract for the carriage of the mails in ocean steamships of American register, provided that he shall pay not exceeding one dollar per mile for such service, and provided the gross amount to be paid for such service shall not exceed \$1,500,000 per annum. Due notice is to be given by advertisement, and the contracts are to be awarded to the lowest bidder, regardless of the size of the vessel, only provided that the vessel is of American register, and owned and run by Americans. The section also contains a provision that a drawback, equal to the amount of the duty, shall be allowed on all foreign materials imported and used in the construction or repair of American vessels. The bill as amended will probably be reported in the Senate today.

The National Association of School Superintendents to-day adopted resolutions in favor of the Federal Government giving aid to the several States, "so that all children within their borders shall receive at least an elementary education." A committee consisting of Messrs. M. A. Newell, of Maryland; Dougherty, of Illinois; White, of Massachusetts; Lucky, of Pennsylvania; Richoff, of New York; Beecher, of West Virginia; Pickett, of Kentucky; Edwards, of Maryland; Armstrong, of Virginia; Haygood, of Georgia; Harris, of Missouri; Smart, of Indiana; Lovejoy, of the District of Columbia; and Northrup, of Connecticut, were appointed to wait upon the joint congressional committee and urge the adoption of the Blair bill.

A study of the census reports of 1880 in relation to the agricultural interests of the United States, furnishes some interesting information in regard to the relative profits arising from this chief industry in various sections of the country. The productiveness of the persons employed in farming varies surprisingly. The highest productiveness appears in the Pacific States, where 110,667 persons engaged in agriculture in 1879 produced staples worth \$75,811,422, or \$685 to each person engaged in the business. The next highest in the list are the four Middle States, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, where 755,635 persons raised crops to the value of \$343,757,272, or \$454 to each person. The Western or Mississippi Valley States come next in order, with 2,346,544 persons producing crops worth \$913,960,652, or \$389 to each worker. New England's poor soil and worse climate cut her products down so that 301,815 farm workers produce only \$103,343,566, or \$342 each. But the astonishing result is in the South. Here 4,070,945 laborers produce values aggregating \$756,391,308, or only \$185 each.

The usual celebration in honor of Washington's birthday took place on Thursday. The public offices were closed, and also a good portion of private business houses. Flags are flying patriotically from prominent buildings, and the only place where patriotic sentiment had to give way to business was at the Capitol, as the expiring Congress has no time to spare for festivities. The day was observed by the oldest inhabitants in the old fashioned way, and a military parade was planned for the afternoon.

It is more than probable that, as a consequence of Rerdell turning States evidence, ex-Senator Dorsey will be called as a witness by the defense. If Dorsey had not already determined to take the stand to explain his connection with the alleged conspiracy, Rerdell's action will decide him to do so. He had such a step in contemplation at the first

trial. That Miner will do as Rerdell has done, although it is the current report, is not expected by the defense. That Rerdell would confess and testify has been expected by the defense ever since the second trial began. AUGUST.

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Allegany County met in Convention at Alfred Centre, on Wednesday, Feb. 21st, commencing at 2 o'clock P. M.

The meeting was called to order by Mrs. V. A. Willard; Scripture reading and prayer by Mrs. Larkin; of Alfred; solo by Miss May Carter. A good attendance of the people of Alfred greeted the delegates, and a good degree of interest was awakened at once. The reports of the Secretaries and Committees showed, that good solid work had been done since their last meeting. The most interesting features of the first session were the reports of the several Unions in the county. Cheering reports were given from the Unions at Alfred and Alfred Centre, Andover, Cuba, Friendship, Belmont, Richburg, Independence, Scio, Rushford, Nile, Clarksville, Little Genesee, and Wellsville. Temperance schools were reported from many of these places.

The conference meeting was opened by a practical talk from Mrs. Barker, of Friendship, followed by Mrs. Bradley, of Bolivar, Mrs. Taylor, of Rushford, Mrs. Dr. Anderson, of Belmont, Mrs. Sutherland, of Andover, and Mrs. Hull, of Alfred. Reading Rooms, Coffee Rooms, Temperance Schools, and Local Union work of all kinds, were intelligently reported and earnestly discussed. Perhaps the report from Richburg was the most worthy of especial note. The ladies there have bought the ground, built a large two-story house, furnished it at an expense of \$950, and have it nearly paid for. They have five beds, a cook stove, and all the necessary implements for housekeeping, and have established a homelike resort for girls, that are temporarily thrown out of employment; where, in an oil town like Richburg, they are beset with so many temptations, and homeless girls are so apt to go astray. They have in their Temperance Home a large hall which they rent to different temperance organizations, at a yearly rental of \$150. With this income, they are furnishing a free reading-room, and in many other ways are doing a grand work. The credit of this philanthropic work is largely due to the indomitable energy of Mrs. Bradley, of Bolivar. Her husband is President of the Empire Gas Company, and he helps and cheers her in her work. He furnishes their rooms with gas for fuel and lights, gratis, and in many ways second her noble efforts.

The evening session was opened by reading of Scripture and prayer by Rev. Dr. Maxson, after which Miss Narcissa E. White addressed the large audience for one hour and a half, upon the different phases of the temperance question, founding her remarks upon "The War of Deborah and Barak." She spoke with ease and to the point. The music furnished was greatly enjoyed.

The morning session, following a devotional meeting led by Mrs. E. Potter, was almost wholly given to practical work and business. A very interesting paper was sent by Mrs. B. C. Rude, upon plans for work in Local Unions, which opened a discussion upon that subject, in which many ladies participated. Miss White gave the ladies many valuable suggestions, especially in her replies to questions from the Question Box. A poem sent by Mrs. Cruser, of Richburg, "Wait a Wee," was much enjoyed. The Committee on Resolutions reported that they would aid that party that inscribed Prohibition upon its banner; that they would help to sustain those papers that freely open their columns to them. H. M. B.

ABOUT THE PENAL CODE.

It is said that "the Penal Code makes the first day of the week to be the 'Sabbath' set apart to rest and religious uses, and as holy time." John the Revelator saw a beast coming up out of the earth; and he had two horns like a lamb, and he spake as a dragon. Rev. 13: 11. Is not this new Sunday law of the Penal Code the very creature? I think it to be the outgrowth of that power that "made war with the saints, and prevailed against them; until the ancient of days came, and judgment was given to the saints of the Most High; and the time came that the saints possessed the kingdom." Dan. 7: 21, 22. "Till the thrones [monarchical and kingly] were cast down; and the ancient of days did sit [as king for judgment], Dan. 7: 9 and the kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord and his Christ." I think it near; and

will come as a thief. "Blessed is he that watcheth." See Rev. 11: 15, and 16: 12-16. B. D. C.

PARIS LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

PARIS, Feb. 15, 1883.

The Napoleons have not been a reigning house for a century, yet Prince Jerome can display upon occasion an insolence becoming the descendant of the most ancient kings. On the theory that aristocracy is organized bad manners, the Prince must be admitted to have quite the air of the old families. It is not rudeness; a man can not be rude to a mouse; the Prince is of another order—that is all; it is the trick of greatness, and he has caught it to the life. To see him at his best in this attitude, one must go back to the Empire, when he was loftily impolite in palaces. In the gloom of that old place at Meudon, for instance (since burnt by the Germans or by the French; for they throw the ball of flame from one to the other), his isolation used to have a sort of Rembrandt-esque effect. As he stood there on his old hearth, it was as though some aggrandized figure of the Emperor had stepped from the panel. With his face and presence he is worthy of a background of State; he ought to live in palaces; and in spite of his manners, he knows how to live in them. He can be wildly generous, especially when the palace does not belong to him. There is a little estate at Meudon, suspected of being the property of France, which he gave away to a friend in the most liberal fashion. The friend sold it to an American dentist during the war. The American dentist, by way of living up to his bargain, got himself made a baron; and there he lives to this day, amid as much barbaric and feudal pomp as can be bought for money. There is a little uncertainty about his title-deeds; and if the State chose to be disagreeable, it is believed that it might give him trouble. He shrewdly insured against the risk by lowering his bid for the bargain.

The Prince's favorite occupations are reading and quarreling with his sister. At one time he was able to vary that by quarreling with a person still nearer and dearer to him, his wife, who is the daughter of the late Victor Emanuel, but she has long since gone to live with her illustrious relatives in Italy. They meet once a year; he goes to visit her, and they are as gravely polite as husbands and wives of state should be at all times. They never see each other at other seasons, and hardly every correspondent. Even when he was shut up in the Conciergerie the other day, the Princess Clotilde did not come to Paris, but she wrote a letter saying that she was "quite anxious." The children are the sole bond of union between them, and they are also the cause of disunion between the Prince and his sister. The Princes Mathilde, his sister, adores them, but she has her notions as to the way in which they should be brought up, and she would put more of the family taste for adventure into their heads than is consistent with the Prince's ideas. The Prince doubtless knows what he is about, and in watching them so carefully he is looking quite as much to his own interests as to theirs. He is ambitious of a much higher part in history than that of the "father of the debutant." He would like to be the debutant himself when next France wants an Emperor, and let his eldest son come in merely as he would do into any other well-regulated French business *comme successeur de son pere*. No public man is less loved. A select few have a kind of liking for him, because he is the Amphitryon with whom they dine. However, it must be said to the Prince's credit that if ever he approaches humanity, it is over a good meal. He is not *gourmand*, but *gourmet* to the last degree. The very first thing recorded of him when he was shut up in the old prison the other day was that he had sent out for a carefully-concocted meal. The menu was given to the papers, together with his observations on morality and religion, and the duty of regenerating France.

Home News.

New York.

ALFRED CENTRE.

Quite a draft was made upon the preaching talent of our village last Sabbath. Rev. T. R. Williams, of the University, preached at the First Church; Rev. L. A. Platts, of the SABBATH RECORDER, preached at the Second Church, the pastor, Rev. James Summerbell, being on a visit to the churches in Hebron, Pa.; Bro. E. P. Saunders preached for the Church in Hornellsville, and Bro. J. G. Burdick preached for the Church in Andover, the regular supply, Bro. E. A. Witter, being in attendance at the

meeting of the Y. M. C. N. Y. The last three theological students in Quite a serious accident evening after the Sabbath high winds which prevail blew down two chimneys the University which ca through the roof and ceiling doing damage to the exte The room had, but a few the crash, been occupied ary Societies for their ter

The funeral services in M. Lewis, whose remains for burial, were held on Feb. 20th. Bro. T. R. accompanied the friends quest took charge of the assisted by Brethren J. C. and Stephen Burdick. the almost impassable con people came from many every available foot of was occupied. None wh will ever cease to venerate his memory dear.

The good people of this pastor a donation visit Ja handsome sum of \$110. people know how to do ing in the inclination. gratefully appreciated b their bounty.

The snow-fall here this have been twelve feet. I quently been often very irregular.

Town meeting, which resulted in a majority favor of license. This re to the failure of temper out, the day being very

Eld. Campbell recentl ably-written discourse on tion, in the absence of the

Donation visits this quite frequent in our that already reported, w of Bro. John Patterson, fined to the house all W tism. Then on the after of Feb. 19th, many of th at the house of Eld. Qu and wife a benefit.

Our Sabbath-school, aged 140 in attendance book showed that there female members of the s one years of age.

We are still alive at I it is reported that the th 28° below zero. The S well attended. The ser Davis, our present past practical; we feel that here. There is still qui Sabbath question, which in the conversion of som of the Lord." The Humboldt, Jan. 23d an Austin and Eld. Davis. The points, pro and co appear in the three we Humboldt, in compli which was circulated at bor of persons, a maj First day people. Oh, and sisters in Christ, th may live in accordance that we make as Christi day Baptists.

Condense

After the convicts at Jefferson City, Mo., re from dinner, Feb. 23d, broke out in the harnes Company. Four men the collar shop and told Four men also seized tness shop, and stripped ringleader and a high loose straw in the ho In a moment the build collar, and whip shops monium prevailed; wh the hose, but the conv attempted to escape, ing he had a knife at tured and put in the companions were also The fire was got und the harness, collar, a ing a loss of \$100,000 company lose \$90,000 company \$20,000; t State machine shops celsior loom factory with the damage to reaches \$300,000.

"Blessed is he that...

LETTER.

Paris, Feb. 15, 1883.
We have not a reigning...

VERONA.

The funeral services in memory of Eld. C. M. Lewis, whose remains were brought here for burial, were held on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 20th.

SCOTT.

The good people of this Church made their pastor a donation visit Jan. 25th, netting the handsome sum of \$110.

ADAMS CENTRE.

The snow-fall here this Winter is said to have been twelve feet. Trains have consequently been often very much delayed and irregular.

Town meeting, which occurred Feb. 20th, resulted in a majority of twenty-three in favor of license.

Eld. Campbell recently preached a very ably-written discourse on the Sabbath question, in the absence of the pastor.

Donation visits this Winter have been quite frequent in our society. Following that already reported, was one for the benefit of Bro. John Patterson, who has been confined to the house all Winter with rheumatism.

Our Sabbath-school, the past year, averaged 140 in attendance. The secretary's book showed that there were 70 male and 70 female members of the school under twenty-one years of age.

Nebraska.

LONG BRANCH.

We are still alive at Long Branch, though it is reported that the thermometer has been 28° below zero. The Sabbath services are well attended.

Condensed News.

Domestic.

After the convicts at the Penitentiary in Jefferson City, Mo., returned to their shops from dinner, Feb. 23d, a preconcerted mutiny broke out in the harness shop of Straus & Company.

The jury in the case of Edward Brick, who had a leg cut off at the Lyons (N. Y.) depot a year since, rendered a verdict against the New York Central for \$4,000.

By the terms of the will of the late Judge Packer, his son, the late Robert A., annually received the income from a portion of the estate.

George C. Barber, a broker, has been committed in default of bail, on a charge of issuing forged bonds of the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad, of New York.

Professor Swift, director of the Warner Observatory, at 7.30 o'clock, Feb. 23d, discovered a bright telescopic comet.

The funeral of Dr. Paul A. Chadbourne was held at the First Church in Amherst, Mass., Feb. 25th. The coffin was borne to the altar by the Faculty of the Agricultural College, assisted by ex-President Stockbridge, members of the Board of Trustees and President Seelye, of Williamstown for burial the 26th.

Twenty-five convicts, while at work strengthening the levee at Williams place, Ark., disarmed the guard and escaped. One convict shot and killed Major James Grant, who pursued them.

Oil opened at Bradford, Pa., Feb. 24th, at 98 1/2 cents, which was the highest figure reached during the day.

Hugh J. Jewett, president of the Erie Railway, was the principal owner of the mines at Braidwood, Ill., where the terrible accident recently occurred.

Ex-Secretary Windom and John W. Candler, of Boston, and Harvey Farrington, of New York, have agreed to become the trustees of a new stock exchange in New York.

A signal officer at Washington reports that the rivers have risen eight inches at St. Louis, nine at Shreveport, five at Vicksburg, three feet at Nashville, and fallen two feet at Cincinnati, and four feet at Louisville.

Eight manufacturing establishments, two business houses, forty dwellings and three stables were swept away by the flood at Lawrenceburg, Ind. At Floral Hill, 179 dwellings and 133 barns, 19 shops and 6 business houses were moved from their foundations, and scattered.

The steamer Republic, on the 16th instant, met the steamer Glamorgan from Liverpool for Boston. The Glamorgan was a wreck, and the Republic brought her survivors to New York.

Thousands of farm houses along the Wabash River have been washed away. Small towns along the river are under water or entirely surrounded. The water is slowly subsiding.

Next year, the charters of 244 banks, with a capital of eighty-nine millions, will expire, and during 1885, 734 banks, with a capital of one hundred and eighty-eight millions.

The jury in the case of Edward Brick, who had a leg cut off at the Lyons (N. Y.) depot a year since, rendered a verdict against the New York Central for \$4,000.

At Providence, R. I., ex-Governor Sprague has expressed his willingness to become a candidate for Governor, and expects to receive the citizens' nomination.

The Overland Telephone Company, of New York, with a capital of \$1,000,000, to run from New York to Albany and Buffalo, has been incorporated.

At Washington, the fiftieth anniversary of the institution of the Congressional Temperance Society was celebrated Feb. 25th. Senator Vance presided.

At Mansfield, Mass., it is alleged that a coal deposit has been found. It is thought to be rich.

In the house of commons, Lord Churchill stated, Feb. 19th, that in view of the confusion of the assassins in Ireland, he would move as an amendment to the address, in answer to the speech from the throne, that no further concessions be made to lawless agitation.

The Imparcial, of Madrid, publishes a detailed account of the discovery in Andalusia of societies whose aim is to destroy the rights of property and exterminate bourgeois and land owners.

The Temps, National and Paris, conservative republican papers, deplore the fact that the government has been forced to issue decrees placing princes on the retired list.

Indignation and excitement are prevalent at Havana, Cuba, because the director-general of the Cuban treasury is endeavoring, upon his own responsibility, to collect taxes now due for the third quarter of the fiscal year.

The Freeman's Journal, Dublin, says that the mystery of the Phoenix Park murders is only half unfolded. "We must await the denouncement before expressing a verdict."

There was an explosion of dynamite, Feb. 25th, in a village near Brussels. Two men, one of whom was mortally wounded, were arrested in connection with the occurrence.

Prince Napoleon says that he is not a pretender. If the nation elected Grey or any one else as the head of the government, the prince would be one of his most loyal subjects.

The Gambettist journals are favorable to the new ministry. The left, extreme left, radicals and Bonapartists have decided to demand a revision of the constitution.

Gladstone will arrive at London on Thursday, March 1st. The police are renewing their precautions for his safety.

The police of Brussels have seized numerous documents said to reveal the existence of a plot affecting Belgium and several other States. Cypher telegrams have been sent to Vienna, Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg, and several arrests are expected.

Twenty-one of the prisoners have been committed for trial to answer a charge of murdering Cavendish and Burke. Joseph Smith has turned informer. Patrick Whelan has been liberated on bail.

REV. G. VELTHUYSEN and daughter's Cabinet Photos will be sent to any one sending seventy-five cents to Irving Saunders, Alfred Centre, N. Y.

STILLMAN COAT OF ARMS.—Prints of the Stillman Coat of Arms as worn by the family of George Stillman, who came to America in 1695, are now ready, printed on bevel gilt edged card.

TO SEVENTH-DAY BAPTISTS.—Life like card Photos, by Saunders, of the late Rev. Chas. M. Lewis, Card and Cabinet of the late Rev. N. V. Hull, also Pres. J. Allen and Rev. A. H. Lewis, 25 and 35 cents, 3 cent stamp for postage. Address, JOHN SHELTON, Alfred Centre, N. Y.

You can learn (in a few minutes), to tell the exact quality of any good silver-plated Knives, Forks, or Spoons, in the market, or that you may have, by addressing the undersigned.

We desire to express our sincere gratitude to the brethren and sisters friends in Alfred Centre, for their kind attentions and assistance during the sickness and at the death and burial of Eld. Charles M. Lewis.

THE TEMPERANCE ELECTORS of the town of Alfred are requested to meet in Caucus at the Keller House, Alfred, on Thursday evening, March 1st, at 7.30, for the purpose of Nominating Officers to be supported at the coming Town Meeting, and to transact any other business that may come before the meeting.

Foreign.

A WONDERFUL OFFER!—The attractive offer of a 700 page, illustrated and unabridged, cloth bound, American Dictionary with a popular family paper a whole year for only 68 cents, deserves the attention of everybody.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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.

NEW YORK.—A Sabbath-school and preaching service every Sabbath at the New York Historical Society's rooms, corner 11th St. and 2d Avenue.

THE next Quarterly Meeting of the West Genesee, Portville, Richburg, Friendship, and Scio churches, will be held with the West Genesee Church, beginning March 2, 1883.

MARRIED.

At Alfred Centre, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1883, by Rev. Thos. R. Williams, Mr. ROSWELL C. COOK and Miss HATTIE C. SHAW, all of Alfred.

In Almond, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1883, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. D. K. Steele, Mr. JOHN C. REWALT, of Hornellsville, and Miss JENNIE B. GIBBS.

In Independence, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1883, by Eld. J. Kenyon, OSCAR A. POTTER of Andover, and Miss LOUISE W. FORSTNER, of Independence.

At the residence of Calvin Wheeler, in Wirt Centre, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1883, by Amos D. Wheeler, Esq., Mr. WM. H. WELLS Jr. of Nile and Miss MAY ROSE CHAFFEE, of Friendship. No cards.

In Lincolnton, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1883, by Eld. E. A. Poole, Mr. CHARLES S. COOK and Miss JENNIE A. M. STILLMAN, all of Lincolnton.

In DeRuyter, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1883, at the residence of officiating clergyman, by Rev. J. Clarke, Mr. ELMER H. CRAFT, of Lincolnton, and Miss IDA J. MARBLE, of the former place.

In Berlin, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1883, by Rev. B. F. Rogers, Mr. DELL SMITH and Miss MINNIE E. WAITE, all of Berlin.

In Berlin, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1883, by Rev. B. F. Rogers, Mr. ELLERY KENDALL and Miss ESTELLA GREENMAN, all of Berlin.

DIED.

In DeRuyter, Madison Co., N. Y., Feb. 18, 1883, of paralysis, ALBERT G. BURDICK, aged about 76 years. The deceased was the son of Thompson and Sarah Coon Burdick, and was born March 23, 1807, in the town in which he always lived and in which he died.

Near Shiloh, N. J., Jan. 30, 1883, Mr. AROS STILLMAN DAVIS, aged 75 years. He was a son of Rev. John Davis, who was pastor in Shiloh for over forty years. He was born on the farm adjoining that on which he lived and died. In early life he married Lucy Tomlinson, the only child of Nathan Tomlinson, and took the care of the farm and the aged father-in-law until he was removed by death.

At her home with her grandparents, near New Salem, W. Va., Dec. 26, 1882, after a brief illness, Miss COLUMBIA F., daughter of William and M. A. Jeffrey, and granddaughter of Phineas and Marvel F. Randolph, aged 34 years, 6 months, and 2 days. The subject of this notice was born where she died, and by reason of deformity in the lower extremities, she became a great charge to her parents.

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This is to certify that I have carried 11 jewel Rockford, No. 9,338, bought of J. C. Burdick, three months, without a minute's variation from New York time. MICHAEL DEALEY, Alfred, N. Y.

LETTERS.

B. G. W. David, C. B. Cottrell & Co., D. N. Meredith, I. D. Titworth, (ask Laura Randolph, Plainfield, C. A. Burdick, U. M. Babcock, Geo. T. Hunt, P. F. Randolph, A. B. Proutie, D. C. Burdick, H. W. Randolph, P. M. Green, E. R. Clarke, Flora Randolph, A. S. Davis, Geo. H. Spicer, L. B. Davis, A. H. Lewis 2, H. B. Lewis, G. N. Crandall, J. Green, Mrs. Sarah S. Babcock, L. A. Loofborough, E. D. Richmond, R. Angelina Hall, G. W. Lewis, W. S. Doyel, Isaac Baker, G. W. Stillman, Horace Stillman, I. L. Cottrell, R. M. Titworth, A. D. Wheeler, T. H. Tomlinson, B. G. Stillman, Alex. Titworth, Mrs. Mary Collins, L. D. Seager, J. G. Babcock, E. R. Green, L. A. Utley, D. Ticklor, E. M. Saunders, Miss Kate Davis.

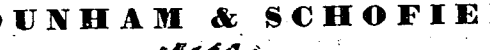
RECEIPTS.

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

Table with 2 columns: Name and Pats to Vol. No.
Irving Saunders, Alfred Centre, \$2 00
Mrs. Gurdon Evans, " 2 00
B. F. Langworthy, " 2 00
Perry F. Potter, " 2 00
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A. S. Davis, DeWitt, Ark., 30 39
Mrs. R. A. Hall, Auburn, W. Va., 1 50
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FOR LESSON LEAVES.
L. D. Seager, Jackson Center, Ohio, \$1 60

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After Long and Weary Waiting Relief is Brought to those who need it. "Well, Pat," said an Orange county Physician to a complaining Irish patient some years ago, "for that pain in your chest you had better go home and put on a mustard plaster. I can't think this minute of anything better. And by the way," added the doctor turning to a friend, "I wish somebody would invent a real good plaster—something actually helpful for such cases as Pat's. Maybe they will sometime, when it is too late for me to use it."



DEALERS buy your Fresh Fish, Clams and Oysters from DUNHAM & SCHOFIELD, stands Nos. 7 and 8 West Washington Market, Pier 24 North River. Wholesale Shippers and Commission Dealers in all kinds of Fresh Salt Water Fish, and everything connected with this line of trade. Choicest of Sea Food. Shad and Fresh Mackerel will soon be here.

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THE LATEST IMPROVED QUICK TRAIN AMERICAN WATCH MADE, Over 75 sold by me, and now in use. THIS WATCH HAS MADE ITS OWN REPUTATION BY Its perfect accuracy in time-keeping. TESTIMONIALS. This is to certify that I have carried 11 jewel Rockford, No. 9,338, bought of J. C. Burdick, three months, without a minute's variation from New York time.

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Popular Science.

Mr. Edison has published a little book, entitled "How to Succeed." He insists, among other things (in order to successful invention), on a natural taste for mechanical pursuits, a good constitution, and power of working long hours at a stretch, continuity of thought, and, above all, patience. While he considers neither a mathematical nor a collegiate education essential, Mr. Edison has the highest opinion of the technical schools—the Stevens Institute of Technology, the Troy Polytechnic, &c. The would-be inventor (who should confine his attention to one subject) "can take hold of almost anything: the steam engine, for instance. Probably a million men have already worked at it. That would not deter me in the least, because that which is known, to what is possible to be known, stands, we will say, as one to ten millions. The best method of doing almost anything you can mention in mechanics has not yet been found out. The mind of man is so almost infinite that the field is unlimited. But the only proper way is to take up one branch: make yourself a specialist."

FARM implements and machines rust out much more than they wear out. Therefore, whenever a tool or a machine, whether a hoe or a reaper, is laid by for any time, it should be protected from injury by rusting. Take half a pound of lard, add to it a piece of rosin half the size of a hen's egg, and melt them over a slow fire. This may be done in an old tomato or fruit can, or some other convenient vessel. When completely melted, remove from the stove, and stir with a stick until cold. This makes a soft ointment which may be applied with a cloth, or brush, or a swab made by wrapping a bit of cloth around the end of a stick or a piece of shingle. Whatever metallic tool, or part of a tool put away for the winter, if smeared with a thin coating of this, will be perfectly protected from rust. Not only the coarser implements of the farm, but knives and forks not often used in the household, may be protected. A mere film is all that is required. Crude petroleum, which is very cheap, is much better than any paint for the woodwork of almost all farm implements. It should be added so long as any is absorbed.

DR. WARD, physician to the Metropolitan Throat Hospital, in an article on singers' throat troubles, in the *Musical Critic*, treats of the various kinds of catarrhal troubles experienced by public singers, and repeats the well-known fact that the nose is the only channel through which air should pass during ordinary acts of breathing; the mouth being intended only as an accessory breathing agent when, on certain occasions—as, for instance, running—the lungs demand a rapid supply of air. The air, in passing through the nostrils, is warmed and sifted of its harmful ingredients, and thus prepared for its reception into the delicate structures below. If it passes directly into the mouth without the above preparation, it will frequently cause irritation and inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the mouth and throat, by being, in the first place, too cold, and, in the second place, by containing irritating particles of dust and other matter.

ASHES fresh from the stove or furnace, contain all the mineral constituents necessary for plant growth, and are therefore very valuable as a fertilizer to a worn out or naturally poor soil. A large part of the potash is removed from ashes in leaching, and as this constituent is a leading one, leached ashes are of less value as plant food than when fresh. A top-dressing of 20 bushels per acre to an old pasture or meadow will give good returns for several years. The leached ashes should be disposed of in the same manner, only they may be applied at the rate of 100 bushels per acre.

It was at one time believed, according to Dr. Keller, that the opening of the Suez Canal would be followed by a rapid and extensive interchange of fish between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, but such has not been the case. Some of the smaller Mediterranean fish have been found in the Red Sea, and for some unknown reason the tide of migration appears to take that direction in preference to the other. The pearl oyster is said to be now moving toward the Mediterranean, with very slow progress, but in considerable numbers.

A REMARKABLE case of transfusion of blood occurred at New York, Feb. 27th. Mr. F. de V'Onheburg, a Swede, thirty years old, went to the Hotel St. Andre, in Eleventh Street, and when he retired he blew out the gas. The hotel people found him in the morning nearly dead, but physicians were summoned, who took from the arm of a healthy negro man enough blood to revive the almost asphyxiated Swede.

SENIOR LOPEZ NETTO has met with a "lignified" snake in the crack of a tree in Matto Grosso. The animal appears to have died in the crevice, and in the course of its decay each particle of animal matter was replaced by a particle of woody tissue deposited by the cambium. The process is thus quite analogous to that of fossilization.

AN ENGLISH VETERINARY SURGEON AND CHEMIST, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth elsewhere, or sent by mail for eight letter-stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

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The Sabbath School.

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

INTERNATIONAL LESSONS, 1883.

FIRST QUARTER.

- Jan. 6. The Ascending Lord. Acts 1: 1-14.
Jan. 13. The Descending Spirit. Acts 2: 1-16.
Jan. 20. The Believing People. Acts 2: 37-47.
Jan. 27. The Healing Power. Acts 3: 1-11.
Feb. 3. The Prince of Life. Acts 3: 12-21.
Feb. 10. None other Name. Acts 4: 1-14.
Feb. 17. Christian Courage. Acts 4: 18-31.
Feb. 24. Ananias and Sapphira. Acts 5: 1-11.
March 3. Persecution Renewed. Acts 5: 17-32.
March 10. The Seven Chosen. Acts 6: 1-15.
March 17. The First Christian Martyr. Acts 7: 56-60; 8: 1-4.
March 24. Review.

LESSON X—THE SEVEN CHOSEN.

BY REV. O. D. WILLIAMS.

For Sabbath-day, March 10.

SCRIPTURE LESSON—Acts 6: 1-15.

1. And in those days, when the number of the disciples was multiplied, there arose a murmuring of the Grecians against the Hebrews, because their widows were neglected in the daily ministration.
2. Then the twelve called the multitude of the disciples unto them, and said, It is not reason that we should leave the word of God, and serve tables.

7. And the word of God increased; and the number of the disciples multiplied in Jerusalem greatly; and a great company of the priests were obedient to the faith.
8. And Stephen, full of faith and power, did great wonders and signs among the people.
9. Then there arose certain of the synagogue, which is called the synagogue of the Libertines, and Cyrenians, and Alexandrians, and of them of Cilicia and of Asia, disputing with Stephen.

COMMENTS.

I. Choosing the seven. v. 1-6. In those days. The time following their imprisonment, when they were preaching unmolested in the temple, probably four or five years after the Pentecostal baptism.
Grecians. Foreign Jews, who spoke the Greek language, and conformed in part, at least, to their customs, though by parentage and in their religion they were Jews.
Daily ministration. Distribution of alms. The secluded life custom exacts of an Oriental widow, would keep her from most-meretricious occupations. And there would be more widows than among us, because society was opposed to their remarriage.

II. The result of this choice. v. 7-15. The word of God increased. Was preached with increasing success. The apostles, relieved from other cares, could give themselves entirely to their work, hence the increased efficiency.
Obedient to the faith. Embraced the gospel. Full of faith and power. Power to work miracles, resulting from his faith in God.

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CENTRAL TRUTH—Thoroughly religious and wise men for the secular work of the church.

- DAILY READINGS. 1. Acts 6. 4. 1 Tim. 3: 1-13. 2. Acts 4: 31-37. 5. Acts 5: 1-11. 3. Ex. 18: 17-26. 6. Num. 27: 18-23. 7. Matt. 29: 57-66.

GOLDEN TEXT—"Seven men of honest report, full of the Holy Ghost and wisdom."

TIME.—Uncertain, probably some time after 34 A. D. PLACE.—Jerusalem. RULES.—Tiberius Caesar, Emperor of Rome; Pilate, Governor of Judea; Herod Antipas, of Galilee.

OUTLINE.

- I. Choosing the seven. v. 1-6. (a) The occasion of it. v. 1. (b) The wisdom of it. v. 2. (c) Directions for doing it. v. 3. (d) How the plan was received and acted on by the people. v. 5, 6. (e) Prayer and laying on of hands by the twelve. v. 6. II. Its results. v. 7-15. (a) In Jerusalem. v. 7. (b) To Stephen. v. 8-15.

QUESTIONS.

I. Give an outline of last week's lesson. What was the effect of Peter's bold preaching? Chap. 5: 33. Who counselled them to take heed concerning their rash intentions? Give his argument. What was the result? How did the apostles receive their sufferings? What is the subject of to-day's lesson? What was the immediate occasion for this choice? Is it probable the twelve had felt the need of this before? What time is referred to by "in those days?" Who were the Grecians? What is meant by "there arose a murmuring?" Why did they murmur? Why would this suspicion be likely to exist? For two reasons: (1) The Hebrews had charge of the daily ministration. (2) They considered themselves superior to the Grecians. When this murmuring was known to the twelve, what did they do? What kind of men were they to select? What is meant by "men of honest report, full of the Holy Spirit and wisdom?" What would this enable the apostles to do? How was the plan received by the people? Whom did they select? (That there was probably some ground for the complaint and an honorable desire on the part of the Hebrews to right the wrong) How did the apostles appoint or ordain the seven? Is this the exclusive method of appointing to offices in the church? II. What was the result of this division of labor? What is meant by "the word of God increased?" What was the effect of this increase? Have we any account of priests being converted previous to this? What is said of Stephen in v. 8? Who disputed with him? Who is meant by Libertines? (Probably Jewish captives who had been liberated. The other names in v. 9, refer to the countries from which they came.) How did they succeed in their opposition? Then what did they do? What is meant by "suborned men?" What did they say and do? What place and customs are referred to in v. 14? What did they see as they looked on Stephen's face?

Magazines.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW for March opens with an article on "Money in Elections," by Henry George. Robert S. Taylor writes of the "Subjugation of the Mississippi." Moncure D. Conway contributes a very striking study of Gladstone as a man and a statesman. Hon. Geo. W. Julian's Railway Influence in the Land Office is a grave, judicial exposure of the practice which, against the manifest intent of the law, have won for corporations millions of acres of the public domain. Richard A. Proctor writes of "Pyramids of Cheops," Prof. Wm. G. Sumner, of "Protective Taxes and Wages;" Elizer Wright, of "Some Aspects of Life Insurance," and finally, there is a symposium on "Educational Needs," by Prof. G. Stanley Hall, Prof. Felix Adler, Pres. Thos. Hunter, and Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi. THE MARCH CENTURY opens with a frontispiece and accompanying article on Gambetta. A short biographical sketch of the late Dr. Leonard Bacon, with portrait, is contributed by his son, L. Woolsey Bacon, under the title, "A Good Fight Finished." "A New Knock at an Old Door," by Mrs. Runkle, is a plea for the higher education of women. John Burroughs, in "Signs and Seasons," chats instructively of country life and nature; illustrated by Kingsley. In contrast with the rural Americanism of this paper is H. H.'s study of local scenes and character in "The Village of Oberammergau." "The Architectural League of New York" is the title of an illustrated paper by Roger Rirdan. Mr. Clarke continues his illustrated historical series with "The End of Foreign Dominion in Louisiana," and Dr. Eggleston, in his third historical paper, treats of "The Migrations of American Colonists." A realistic romance of the Russo-Turkish war, entitled "Yatli," by Frank D. Millet, is the short story. Wm. D. Howell's "A Woman's Reason," and Mrs. Burnett's "Through One Administration," appear in their usual length, the latter nearly finished, while Mrs. Foote's "The Led-Horse Claim" is brought to a conclusion. Poems by Andrew Lang, Mrs. J. C. R. Dorr, Ina D. Coolbrith, John V. Cheney, and others.

St. NICHOLAS for March has a notable list of contributors. Archibald Forbes furnishes a Turkish-Russian war story, entitled "Where was Villiers?" Rose Terry Cooke contributes a capital story of the Michigan fires of 1881, called "The Wrong Coat." A poem, "Ben Bruin," by Lucy Larcom, and one by Celia Thaxter. Lucretia P. Hale gives the latest particulars from the Peterkins, and tells how "Mrs. Peterkin faints on the Great Pyramid." Prof. Wm. E. Griffis writes about Hokusai, a famous Japanese comic artist. "That Sly Old Woodchuck" is a characteristic American boy story by W. O. Stoddard, and Miss Anna Eichberg has a delightful tale from the German of Leander. E. S. Brooks finishes his four-part story of "The Field of the Cloth of Gold." Frank R. Stockton contributes a picturesque and thrilling installment of the "Story of Vitaeu," and J. T. Trowbridge tells how the "Tinkham Brothers" took a firm stand in defense of their "Tide mill." The frontispiece is an engraving of Greuze's celebrated painting of "The Broken Pitcher." Besides the foregoing, there are stories, sketches, poems, and pictures, by Charles Barnard, Sarah Winter Kellogg, Joel Stacy, Palmer Cox, Reginald B. Birch, H. P. Share, W. L. Sheppard, DeCost Smith, and many others.

The March Wide Awake will be eagerly snapped up by boys of ambition and vim, in order to finish what the "Eighty Business Men" had to say about "Our Business Boys." Part II. of this important contribution to young folk's literature, is entitled "Rocks of Danger." From this article the boys will probably turn to Fred Ober's Yucatan serial, "The Serial City," or to Rev. I. L. Beman's story of "Evan Cogswell's Ice Fort," or to the "E. E. Hale's To-day Talk about Gambetta," or to "A Boy's Workshop," or to Mrs. Cheever's jolly story, "Camp Hamperford," for all these are of peculiar interest to the boys, and others too. Act II. of the White Mountain Comedy, "More than They Bargained for," is full of fun; and a fine humor, too, pervades Lecture on "Clothes," Mrs. L. T. Harris has a good story, "Edie's Holocaust." Miss Gragin concludes her article, "A Winter Garden," a history of a botanical experiment. The next neighbor writes, in "Anna Maria's House-keeping" of "Two Tea Kettles." There is in the Pleasant Author Series a paper about Leigh Hunt; and withal, there are many beautiful, illustrated poems. Published by D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, Mass.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT of the State Board of Health of Wisconsin. Compliments of G. F. Witter, M. D., Grand Rapids, Wis.

ANNUAL CATALOGUE of O. K. Seeds. J. A. Everett, Watonsont, Pa.

HALL'S JOURNAL OF HEALTH, E. H. Gibbs, A. M., M. D., Editor; 135 Eighth St., New York. Price \$2 a year.

LADIES' FLORAL CABINET for February is full of things interesting to those who are fond of gardening. \$1 25 per year. Ladies' Floral Cabinet Co., Publishers, 22 Vesey St., New York.

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