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RED CENTRE, ALLEGANY CO., N. Y.

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THE EXCISE LAW AND THE SABBATH.

The following paper, by Dr. D. E. Maxson, was read at the Ministerial Conference at Nile, N. Y., last November, and forwarded to this office, at the time, for publication. By some unaccountable accident it became mislaid until this week, when it | ly, and thus are the two institutions related again came to light. We give it a place, deeming it as good to day as it was last November.]

By the excise law, I suppose, is meant the law imposing indirect duty, in the way of license fee, upon the sale of intoxicating drinks. Government, be it national or municipal, claims the right to determine the conditions upon which certain commercial transactions shall be carried on. It forbids the transaction, under penalties, except upon compliance with the terms it may specify, but grants, allows, licenses it upon condition of compliance with the terms specified. Among the terms of the government grant to traffic in intoxicating drinks is this, that the petitioner for the grant shall pay to the government a certain specified sum for the privilege, grant, or license for which he petitions. The Act of Legislature granting the indulgence is called the excise or license law, and the money paid for the indulgence is called excise duty or license fee. The government claims and exercises the right to determine the amount of fee to be paid for the indulgence, license, or permission it grants.

Now the relation of this excise law, or law indulging the traffic in intoxicating drinks, to the Sabbath, will depend mainly upon the moral character and practical bearings of the traffic indulged. If the traffic have character in keeping with the character of the Sabexcise law as an auxiliary to its mission of benevolence and beneficence to man.

"The Sabbath was made for man" just as soon as man was made. God pronounced his blessing upon it, i. e., made it a day of blessing to man, "and he sanctified it," i. e., set it apart unto a holy use for, or by man. He solemnly commanded man to appropri ate it to that hely use; "to keep it holy."

In all the ages since the Sabbath was "blessed and sanctified" unto man, there has been a marked blessing upon its observance, and a marked blight upon its nonobservance. It is based in the deep, ineradicable wants of the human nature, and expresses God's considerate care for those wants-wants of his whole being. Health for the body and health for the spirit, and hence may never cease to exist but with incalculable detriment, irreparable injury.

Now if all this high origin and blessedness and sacredness and age-long good to man can be rightly claimed for the traffic in intoxicating (i. e., poisoning) drinks, then it may rightfully lay claim to equal regard with the Sabbath, and the Sabbath should always give it aid and comfort, as a coworker for human uplifting into remembrance of the divine Creator and assimila

tion unto the divine holiness. But it is not possible to postulate anything more repugnant to our intelligence, posed to the verity of things than the hypothe fical likeness of the Sabbath law of God, been indulging. On the contrary, it is not in the power of the human mind to conceive in all their attributes, and more entirely op-

upon society. Sabbath as his first great expression of goodwill toward the race he had created. "He blessed it and sanctified it." The same God, out of the same solicitude for his creatures, prohibition upon this traffic in poisons. is the poison of dragons and the cruel venom the mind of the All-Seeing, then, there can Will not this act be acceptable to God as than sacrifice, to hearken than the fat of be no two laws more repugnant to each oth- service rendered him? In the light of the rams."

er than the Sabbath law and the excise law. gospel we must answer, No! The man has the excise law to the Sabbath. The Sabbath is good, only good, and that continually—the indulged traffic in intoxicant bevto each other. Think, if you can without crazing your brain, of a lover of the Sabbath voting for a license law!

cut off another limb of the indulgence it sells. Besides denving the indulgence except a fee or duty, be paid for it, it excises the traffic in poisons on Sunday and to minors. Well, that is an improvement on the practice by the Papacy in the time of Luthur. Indulgence was sold to sin on all days of the week and to both old and young. What is the true attitude of Seventh-day Baptists, toward' this liquor dealers and drinkers, who decry it, true. Hear the answer, "They that are in

destruction? wants the indulgence to sell or drink liquor on Sunday, so as to be abridged in the practice by one day in the week. if the Sunday exception be enforced against him, all the comfort I can give him is to suggest that he had better be locked in the tombs on all the days of the week, than to be selling lager beer on any of them. I am not fearful of detracting anything from the sacredness of the Sabbath by rejoicing that the excise law, so iniquitous, so subversive of the very foundation of government, and so destructive of all the best interests of sosult, then the Sabbath may welcome the so much as one day or one hour in the week, let it do it, help it do it, with no fear of thereby passing Sabbath sanctity over from the Sabbath to the Sunday.

In this Sunday exemption clause of the excise law, the right of the government to prohibit the traffic is concerned. If it may stop the fiery current on Sunday, it may on Monday and so on through the week. While I deny to government the right to excise any approach of man to God in dutiful service, I claim for it, I demand for it, the one God appointed function to protect what is right and prohibit what is wrong, the whole year

CAN AN UNCONVERTED PERSON PERFORM AN ACT ACCEPTABLE TO GOD?

A paper read by F. O. Burdick at the Ministerial Conference held at Milton Junction. Wis., and re quested for publication in the Sabbath Record

It would seem at first thought that an unconverted person might perform an act acceptable to God. I was first inclined to view the proposition in this light. And many, undoubtedly, before giving the subject a thorough investigation in the light of the gospel, conclude that there are many ways in which an unconverted person may perform an act which God would not only approve but would accept as service. For instance, God asks for money and means to help carry on his work, to support the gospel ministry, to send the Bible to the heathen, and here is a man who feels deeply interested in the more shocking to our sensibility, more op- work and gives liberally to aid the good work forward. Is this not an act acceptable? Again, here is a poor widow with a family of and the license law of man, which I have children to care for. They have no means of support save the pittance which comes from the little amount of needle-work the two laws or practices more utterly dissimilar | poor widow can do at odd spells. The children are ragged and half starved. Cold and posite and repugnant in all their effects hungry, death stares them in the face. The neighbors come and go by her door, unmind-God the infinite and the holy enacts the | ful of her wants save one kind hearted man, who, from heartfelt sympathy, takes the suf fering family under his especial care, and from his own abundance he feeds them, warms and clothes them. He gives them pronounced his burning curse and awful every needed comfort to make home happy, and their hearts bound with joy and glad-Said he, "Woe to him that giveth his neigh- ness as they are thus rescued from a pauper's bor drink, that putteth the bottle to him to grave. I draw the picture rather highly make him drunk." He said, "Their wine colored, still such might be the case, that I may press the question, Will not God accept of asps." "Be not among wine bibbers." this most praiseworthy act, although the "Look not upon the wine, when it giveth generous man has never given his heart to its color in the cup, at the last it biteth like God? Was he not obeying the gospel ina serpent and stingeth like an adder." In junction to remember the poor and needy?

Just so they must be in the minds of all simply acted out the impulses of his heart. clear-seeing men. Enmity, hostility, re- God was not in his thought. Undoubtedly puguancy, utter antagonism are some of the he performed a deed good in itself, but did too-feeble terms which the languages fur- he perform it as service rendered to God? nish with which to express the relation of Was it a heartfelt desire to please God? Certainly not. Then would God take the advantage of such performance and acknowlspend a life of service, and vet scorn the But the excise law undertakes to excise or very existence of God. Like a recent blasphemous skeptic wish, "there might be more than one God as he would be so lonesome," thus sneering at, and at the same time, by his generosity, serving him. God answering, "Well done good and faithful servant." The heart indeed is deceitful, and above all things, desperately wicked, and who can know it?

can we sympathize with the motly crowd of proposition. God is just and his word is and in the interest of unbridled lust seek its the flesh can not please God." Romans 8:8. The full connection reads: "For to be car-If there is a Seventh day Baptist who nally minded is death; but to be spiritually minded is life and peace. Because the carnot subject to the law of God, neither inthe Spirit of Christ he is none of his." The expression, "in the flesh," we understand to mean unconverted, unregenerated. Now, will the act of an unregenerated man, howrepentance and faith can we please God. "Without faith it is impossible to please him, for he that cometh to God must believe that he is, and that he is a rewarder of them that diligently seek him." Heb. 11: 6. "With the mind I myself serve the law of God, but with the flesh the law of sin." Rom. 7: 25. "He that doubteth is damned if he eat, because he eateth not of faith; for whatsoever is not of faith is sin." Rom. 14: 23. There seems to be no qualification, no loop-hole for the unregrenrate to escape the demands of God to love him, and serve him because of that love. "The flesh lusteth against the Spirit and the Spirit against the flesh; and these are contrary the one to the other, so that ye can not do the things that ye would." Gal. 5: 17. While in the flesh, in an unconverted state, a person is constantly warring against God, and every ungodly person is living in a constant state of rebellion against God. God says, "Do;" the unregenerated say, "I won't." God says, "Son, give me thine heart." The rebellious child says, "Not now." How then can he please God in this state of absolute and constant rebellion? It seems to me that nothing that he can do, no act that he may perform, prompted by whatever motive, will be acceptable while in this state of opposition. The impartation of the Holy Ghost is an important religious act, the highest bestowal of grace. Simon was not permitted to perform this service because his "heart was not right," thus showing that an unregenerate heart can not perform acceptable service to God. The common duties of life are required to be done as service to God. "Whether we eat or drink, we are to do all to the honor and glory of God."1 Cor.

> the name of God." Col. 3: 17. We do not wish to be understood that it is impossible for an unsanctified man to perform an act which in itself is good, but that such act can not be accepted as service to The very "plowing of the wicked is sin." The blackest atheist may feed the poor, or clothe the naked, but God will never accept such as service rendered him and will not regard him as his servant when his heart is far from him. Nothing short of love and obedience is acceptable in the sight of God, and obedience must be full and com-When Samuel reproved Saul for not doing what the Lord had told him to do, he said, "The best of the sheep and the oxen are spared to sacrifice unto the Lord." Such service was not complete and therefore not acceptable. The Lord answered Saul by the mouth of his prophet. "Hath the Lord as great delight in burnt of-fering and in sacrifices as in obeying the voice of the Lord? Behold, to obey is better

10:31; and "Whatsoever ye do, do all in

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15, 1884.

The Senate has spent much time this week

in secret sessions the result of which has

been the ratification of the reciprocity treaty with Mexico by a two thirds vote. Neither geographical nor political lines were drawn edge the act as service to him, when no such | in this decision, the main contest being over erages is evil, only evil, and that continual- thing was designed? Indeed the man might the admission of sugar from Mexico free of deny the existence of God, and scorn religion | duty. Of course the Louisiana Senators opaltogether. If an unregenerate man may posed the treaty warmly, but those from up in comparison with that of the Adventists perform one act acceptable to God he may Texas and the Mississippi favored it. The Upper House also had under consideration the subject of furnishing, by public methods information on economic questions through the establishment of a bureau of labor statistics. The proposition to consolidate such a bureau with the Department of the Interior, aroused the opposition of Senator In galls, who claimed that the duties of the Secretary of that Department were already inordinate, and that it was not advisable to But the most weighty arguments come add to them through an attempt at economy. Sunday feature of the excise law? In our from the Scriptures themselves. We will, The head of that Department has charge of push against Sunday legication in general, therefore, let God's own word answer the the public lands of the United States, of Indian affairs, of the Pension system, or Patents, of Education, of Railroads, of the Geographical survey of the country, and its Census. The Kansas Senator held that the affairs of many a kingdom, ancient and modern, have been less momentous than those nal mind is emnity against God; for it is now administered by the Secretary of the Interior. Senator Van Wyck took the position deed can be. So then, they that are in the flesh | that such a collection of statistics would nevcan not please God. But ye are not in the er be read, and complained that an expensive flesh but in the Spirit, if so be that the Spirit | commission or bureau was the universa of God dwell in you. Now if any man have not panacea for every feeling that required attention in this country. He said it was true labor required something it did not have, but that something was relief from taxation, some protection to save it from paying into ciety, has any abatement of its sweep of ruin. | ever commendable, be accepted of God if the | the Treasury of the United States the same bath, so that they both tend to the same re- If it can abate the hell of the dram-shop by Spirit of Christ is not in him? Only through amount of money that Gould or Vanderbilt pays. Senator Blair defined the proper sub ject-matter of the investigations of a bureau of labor statistics to be whatever appertains to the laborer under the conditions of Ameri- | plied. can life, whatever is necessary for the amelioration of his condition physically, socially, morally, and intelectually.

In the House of Representaives the tariff and post-office bills have been prominent features of the week. The long expected measure to reduce Import Duties, and Wan Tariff Taxes was reported by Chairman Morrison on Tuesday, together with a report prepared by him in behalf of the majority, and one by Mr. McKinley, representing the lines, eight Democrats signing Mr. Morrison's report and five Republicans that of Mr. McKinley.

The Post-office appropriation bill has been lengthily discussed and is still under consideration. The debate has been strongly flavored with party venom; the Republicans contending for a liberal amount for postmasters salaries, and the railway mail service, while accusing the Democrats of inexcusable parsimony. The latter urge economy and has been one of indiscriminate prodigality.

A bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States is the next important measure to come up in the Senate. It is called the Lowell bill, and has been approved by the National Board of Trade. Another bill of universal interest that will soon occupy the attention of that body is one providing national aid for State schools, and it is certain to be exhaustively discussed. The recent astonishing interpre tation of the constitution by the Senate in the McPherson bill as to the power of Congress over the currency has greatly augmented the importance of popular education, for it has thrown into politics a great question with which the unlearned can not safely

Delegate Caine of Utah continued an argu ment this week before the House committee on Territories. He complained of the conduct of the present Governor of Utah, whose real desire, he said, was not to stop polygamy, but to bring about conflicts between the people there in order to plunder them. Susan B. Anthony, and other woman suffragists were present, who said their only interest in the Territory was that women should not be discriminated against if any disenfranchisement was made.

DENOMINATIONAL PUBLICATIONS.

Near this place are two families of considerable prominence, one of which has already embraced the Sabbath of the Decalogue, the other is on the point of making the change. They are people of intelligence, and it is causing a good deal of comment PARDER, Atchison Co., Kan.

among First-day people. As I am acquainted with, and live near them, I find opportunity to converse with them on Bible topics occasionally. In conversation with one of the men, who is quite an independent thinker and of a shrewd turn of mind. I find him trying to sift things to the bottom. He is not yet fully persuaded whether he will be an Adventist or a Seventh-day Baptist. He asked me to furnish him a full expose of our doctrine in print, for he wished to study it which had been furnished him. You may judge of my embarrassment when I was forced to tell him we had no publications to cover all the ground. I told him we had several on the Sabbath, one on Life and Death, and one on Communion, which have been furnished him, and that in our denominational paper, the SABBATH RECORDER. We find occasionally an article or sermon on doctrine, but to find them all would be almost among the impossibilities. It hurt my feelings to tell him that this denomination does not put out, through the press, full and complete works on all points of doctrine. Some points are fully, covered while to my mind others are entirely left out. We talked the matter over and compared scripture with scripture, which is a long task, and does not satisfy him as it would could he have it all in print to read and study and compare again and again, with Scripture to back up every statement.

It seems to me that if we could have more loctrional publications, getting all our belief n book form and in shape to be used in such emergencies, we would add much to the working strength of our cause. Could some person, or committee of persons gather up and arrange what has already, appeared in print and add to it as needs require, and send out such a work, I think a great amount of good would be accomplished and our denomination would have something which would bring converts to its ranks. Now brother editor, I want to be understood as in no way complaining, but feeling deeply our need in aggressive work. I hope and pray the time may soon come when we may have it sup-GEO. W. HILLS. DODGE CENTRE, Minn.

HOW TO DISTRIBUTE SABBATH LITERATURE.

Many families are almost destitute of read-

ing matter. They would read if the reading was furnished to them. On the other hand many of our people would be willing to part with their papers and also pay the postage on them. Hence I make this proposition: In my travels I will take the name and adviews of the minority of the Ways and Means | dress of individuals and give them to those committee. The division was on strict party | who will notify me, that they are willing thus to send out papers, and tracts. I will also receive names sent to me by those who wish some of their acquaintances furnished with papers in this way. This can be done with very little trouble and at small expense to the sender. The one cent postal wrapper can be procured at any post-office. Each one of these wrappers will carry two ounces of paper to any part of the United States. maintain that the record of the other side If now the wrappers are on hand, it will be but a small job to wrap up a paper each week and send it to the post office. If the papers thus inclosed overweigh two ounces a one cent stamp must be added or the paper will not be sent out of the office. It will go into the waste basket. I am not at this writing where I can obtain accurate knowledge, but I think a RECORDER and a Visitor together will-not overweigh the two ounces, and therefore can be sent for one cent. I think also the Reporter and the Outlook together will not overweigh, and perhaps a small tract or a Visitor could be added. Any one can readily obtain accurate information at any post-office.

If any one prefers to pay for papers at the office of publication, I can furnish the names of those who would gladly receive them thus But many who do not feel able thus to pay for extra papers, can afford the postage to send out their own papers. No doubt great good would result. Many children would rejoice over the beautiful Sabbath Visitor. while older ones would become acquainted with us as a people, and learn and accept the truths we preach by means of the Rr-CORDER, Outlook, and Reporter and an occasional tract. Now an important thought.

"The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much." As the paper is wrapped up do not forget to infold with it an earnest prayer that God will bless it to the recipient. The law allows the name and the address of the sender to be placed on the outside of the wrapper so that the recipient can know who

nas sent it. S. R. WHEELER

Missions.

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

It is estimated that of every three person on the globe, two have never seen a Bible.

Ar the Baptist Preacher's Conference, Toungoo, Burma, October, 1883, nearly one hundred baptisms and a great increase house, engaged in earnest study. These in school work were reported.

It is said that fifty years ago thirty Maryland Baptist churches took ground against missions, while two only favored them. The two have increased to thousands, and the thirty have become seven or eight persons.

In 1784, one hundred years ago, in Eng. land, the monthly concert of prayer for missions originated. If any of our churches do not hold monthly missionary prayer-meetings, now is a good time to begin the excellent custom.

WE have read of a Presbyterian girl who raised some chickens, with the help of her "missionary hen," sold them, and gave the money for missions; of a mission Band that made iron holders and sold them for twentyfive cents; and of boys who raised corn and other things, that they might have money to give for the spread of the gospel. We hope our Seventh-day Baptist boys and girls have the will, for then we are sure they can find some way to help forward the work of our Missionary and Tract Societies.

THERE are many encouragements to go forward in our mission work with growing zeal. The receipts of the Treasury since the last Anniversary of the Missionary Society are considerably more than they were last year during the same period; the princiciples and practice of systematic giving for the Lord's cause are slowly but surely gaining ground among the Churches; the Sabbath-schools are cordially lending their helping hands in our mission school work at Shanghai; there is an increase of interest and work of missions among Christian attention; and the promises of God are for yond," and printed on much thinner paper. territory after another expand into a prosour side in the conflict with sin and error. But there are some discouragements. A twofold question of heavy weight rests continually on our minds and hearts like a work appears to be without limit, the limited. People to whose stewardship near Peking slabs are inserted inscribed with tude. a bountiful Providence has entrusted much six foreign languages. All this pursuit and of temporal goods, are illiberal givers, or indifferent, or actually opposed to missions. Christian women, who enjoy the privileges of a Christian civilization, and are surrounded with the blessings of education and prosperity, apparently forgetting that the Christian religion, preached by missionaries, lifted their ancestors, of long ago out of ignorance and paganism, seem unwilling to help send to their heathen sisters that which alone can raise them up from degradation—the redigion of Jesus Christ.

SHANGHAI MISSION SCHOOL FUND.

| Previously reported, 271 shares | \$275.00 |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| Watson Sabbath School, N. Y., | 1 share 5 00 |
| Chicago Mission, | 1. 10 00 |
| Haarlem, Holland | 1 10 00 |
| Adams Centre, N. Y. | 3 " 30 00 |
| | |
| 83 shares | \$330 00 |

WOMEN'S WORK FOR HEATHEN WOMEN FUND.

talk about till midnight, the most dreadful room is opened, now the native bookseller the Mongolians must eventually succumb. can attempt, and such work always furnishes and sad thing in all China. If any man places copies on his stall, the colporteur sells Gratifying results have already been accomwants to compare any heathen religion in the street or from door to door. Often plished by zealous missionaries, and the inwith Christianity, even what is generally the Bible Society agent accompanies the telligent minds of the Celestial Empire are considered to be the purest and loftiest—the missionary on his tours, the one preaching, beginning to realize that lofty moral teach-Confucian system of ethics—there are a doz- the other selling the precious book. And en different tests; but I beg that the condi- let it not be supposed that the colporteur is tion of woman where Christ has not come to a silent worker in this great cause. He be noticed. There is nothing that makes a speaks and reads to the people as he has opman's heart bleed so, in all Chinese life, as portunity, explaining the gospel message of the future. When the shackles of conthe condition of woman—ignorant, abject, while offering them the Bible at a merely servatism are once broken, the Flowery Kinglave and drudge as she is of man, from the nominal price. In some villages those who dom will take a new lease of life. When copy of "The Truth about Opium-smokday of her birth to the day of her death. have bought his books press him to remain effete superstitions give place to the healthy ing," which please accept from me. The But Christian women can get access to them; and teach them more fully the way of life. and that is why we need women missionaries | Earnest inquirers have been known to come | mopolitanism succeeds hatred of foreigners; | have astounded me. No one who can speak and women physicians in China. The most expert physicians in the world would not be allowed to go and prescribe for a woman; for it is contrary to their ideas of propriety; and hence I rejoice that female physicians

with which I had the pleasure of being conthem.—President Angell, University of Michigan, at Annual Meeting of A. B. C.

CHINA THE MOST LITERARY OF ALL LANDS.

It was nearly seventy years ago that three men, one English and two Chinese, might have been seen seated amidst bales of merchandise in a remote corner of a Canton warewere Dr. Morrison, of the London Missionary Society, and two native helpers, trans lating the Scriptures into the Chinese tongue. They were in hiding from the Chinese authorities in this strange study, the only approach to which was by a zig-zag way amidst the warehouse goods; and the Chinamen never entered on their work without a dose of arsenic beside them, so that they might, if discovered, put an end to their lives by this means rather than incur at others' hands the death penalty attacing to the crime of teaching the tongue of the Celestials to the barbarians or "foreign devils." To-day, under the very eves of the palace at Peking, three of the best scholars in China are engaged, by order of government, in assisting Christian missionaries to translate English books into Chinese, and a missionary is in charge of "the College" in Peking. And this wonderful change in public opinion in China is only equaled by the revolution which the same period has seen in material facilities in a similar direction. The voyage to days; and indeed Dr. Morrison spent eight Newchang, 2,500 miles, and sleep each night months on the way, for no English vessel in a Christian home.—Regions Beyond. months on the way, for no English vessel would convey the Christian missionary, and he must needs set sail from America. Now twenty-seven days carries the traveler from London to Shanghai.

And in very remarkable ways the Chinese consists of 23,000 volumes, the work of cans who are familiar with the active west acquirement of knowledge are the more noteworthy, that the Chinese printing process was for centuries of the most primitive and strict economy and skillful irrigation she has tedious character. It is to the Bible Society | made great advance in agriculture, and her the native owes the great benefit of movable | natural and artificial water-courses provide metallic type; and the fresh impetus thus for an extensive system of internal transit given to her literary labors shows itself in and transportation, while the industrious of every description. There is a paper daily issued in Shanghai, costing less than a farthing, of which 150,000 copies circulate. passed, and, comparatively speaking, scarcely

30,000 students, in other large cities of mous mineral wealth. China's coal area has China often 20,000, who, having been educat- been estimated at four hundred thousand ed by private tuition, assemble for public square miles, and, even after a material alexamination of a high intellectual standard. There is a universal system of self-support- be no doubt that the stores of this fuel are ing day-schools for boys. As the poorest in almost inexhaustible. Iron, copper, tin, China may rise to the highest offices of state, lead, silver, gold, lime, gypsum, alum, sulthere is a great stimulus to education among | phur, marble, salt and petroleum are abundall classes of the people. The memory of ant. the Chinese student is wonderfully trained; to pass the examination for his first degree he must be able to repeat the whole of his classics, an achievement greater than to repeat the whole English Bible. Books have been most important instruments in the spread of the religious faiths of the people, so that the work of Scripture distribution is quite in keeping with Chinese feeling and

The methods of such distribution vary THE condition of woman there I could with almost every district. Now a bookforward years after the distribution of Scriptures in their district.

nected. I felt a sort of fatherly interest in or New Testament I am acquainted with." railroads along the Hoang Ho and the Yang-land? - China's Millions. This work is in the classic style employed in tse Kiang, American metallurgists will be books throughout the whole empire, and un- employed in the mining districts of Chih li, derstood in all its great dependencies and in and American artisans will be found in all

> These two colloquials with some modifica- ple. - Evening Bulletin. tion, are the living language of 200,000,000 of the people of China and the official language of the whole empire; while the New Testament has been translated into the Shanghai, Ningpo, Foochow, and Amoy colloquials, each spoken by many of the remaining millions of this great people.

It is good to know that most of the examination candidates above mentioned—a class which could not be induced to attend mission chapels—are reached by the printed | us.] Gospel in the hands of colporteurs and missionaries at the doors of the "Examination Halls." This year 300 copies were sold in a single day.

There are no girls schools of native in stitution, but many girls attending Christian school; and sometimes the mission church presents the appearance of a large Bible class, boys and girls together turning over the leaves of God's Word. Girls under twelve in the Hangchow school have been

We may surely thank God and take courage concerning his work in China from the fact that the traveler may now journey through China was a four months' matter in those her sea-board provinces, from Canton to

THE NEW AND THE OLD.

Admiral Porter, in an article written sevnation itself may be regarded as "a people eral years ago, took the ground that the prepared for the Lord." With the many Chinese were grossly underrated. Consul and great difficulties connected with their Seymour apparently holds to the same opin language, its 80,000 words, each of separate ion, and in common with other careful instructure, so that to know 79,999 gives no vestigators, believes that the Flowery Kingclue to the 80,000th, the fact of there being | dom has a great future before it, if the leaven one and the same written language through- of progress is sufficiently potent to leaven out the empire, conveying the same meaning the huge lump of conservatism that has hith to the eye, however manifold to the ear, is erto stood in the way of foreign improveof incalculable value to the missionary, the ments. A vast area inhabited by an enorrather that the Chinese are essentially a mous population, with an excellent agrireading people. It has been ascertained on cultural system, diversified mechanical in unquestionable authority, that half the men dustries, a tremendous volume of internal in towns can read; and the advertisements commerce and considerable foreign trade and placards which abound in China as here, can scarcely fail to attract the attention of point clearly to such a fact. It is well-known | students of sociology; and the singular tenthat there are more books in China than in | ancity and endurance of the people is almost any other land. The Chinese Encyclopedia unparalleled in the world's history. Ameriwomen; pastors more frequently speak of 2,194 writers, each volume about double the ern cities that have sprung up as if by magthe great work, our people give more willing | size of a year's volume of our "Regions Be- ic, and who have seen one scantily-peopled and this work was for the most part pub-lished many years ago; for China was print- with wonder on a civilization that was old ing 500 years before the days of Caxton. In when Germany was merely the home of savalater years, an appendix of 10,000 volumes ges, when Cæsar and Pompey struggled for completed this publication, which embraces the mastery, or when Alexander the Great great burden-Work and Means. The every conceivable subject-natural science, was at the zenith of his fame. "Assyria, medicine, fiction, astronomy. Six hundred | Greece, Rome, Carthage-where are they? years ago Chinese students were working But China is still a great and imposing emmeans for doing the work are very out equations in high powers. On a bridge pire, and shows no sign of decay or decrepi

Strange as it may seem, the Celestial Empire has not yet fairly begun to develop her resources. By means of painstaking care, the publication of newspapers and magazines and imitative faculties of her people have made them proficient in various branches of In Canton there are sometimes as many as anything has been done to utilize the enorlowance is made for exaggeration, there can

> Hitherto a superstitions veneration for antiquity and a dread of adopting the customs of outside barbarians has prevented the Chinese from actively engaging in the work of mining development. A still more important reason for the neglect of these limitless mineral treasures is the prejudice against railroads, the only overland avenues by which coal, iron and other bulky articles can be cheaply and rapidly transported to market. Inch by inch foreign ideas are winning their way, and the exclusive spirit of ings are not confined to Buddhism and Confucianism. The merchants and manufacturers of the United States are destined to reap a rich harvest from the Chinese trade

the great centers of population. The Chinese There are also translations into several have long remained in a dormant state, but Chinese dialects, of which the most import- their future, unless all signs fail, will be that ant are the Nanking and Peking Mandarin. of an advancing and not of a declining peo-

LETTER FROM DR. SCHOFIELD.

We are permitted to give the following touching letter, written by Dr. Schofield, for private circulation among his own personal friends. Many of our readers will value it as a message from him who is no longer with जा भूका अपने ने तर है जिस है जिस है जा है है।

TAI-YUEN FU, Shan si, N. China. My Dear Friends, -Yesterday (Christmas day) at morning worship in our little Mission Hospital, we sang in Chinese the well-known hymn—

> "Who is this in yonder stall At whose feet the shepherds fall?"

and as I tried to tell to some (who had never in all their lives heard the gospel) "the old, old story of Jesus and his love," I was known to commit to memory the four Gospels in Chinese.

We may surely thank God and take courage

We may surely thank God and take courage

We may surely thank God and take courage

The Hangehow school have been led to think afresh, "Why did the Son of God lay aside his glory, and stoop to the manger of Bethlehem and the cross of Calvary?" and the answer came to me, "The Son of Man is come to seek and to save that which was lost."

What we owe to Him we shall never fully realize in this world, but personally I have found that, by living in the midst of this vast heathen land, one gradually realizes it more and more. I will not now try to picture the contrast betwen a Christian, and a heathen home, a Christian and a heathen deathbed (the one radiant with the light of heaven, the other with no hope of a glorious immortality). It is a contrast which must be felt and seen to be appreciated.

To me it seems utterly sad that now, more than 1,800 years after the ascending Saviour gave his great commission to "go into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature,"there are hundreds of millions in this vast empire who have never so much as heard of Christ.

When I was preparing to come to China three years ago, some of my best friends tried to dissuade me on the plea that there was so much need at home. How I wish that that they, and all who use this argument, could just live here for a while, and see and feel the need for themselves! They would the paper of written directions, and returned then be disposed to ask—not as some did then he disposed to ask—not as some did. whether I had a special call to go to China -but whether they themselves had a special call to stay at home. Only a few years ago the interior of China was sealed; now it is widely open, and missionaries can traverse every province, and are settled down, and live in all the provinces but two. Surely

this is a loud call to more prayer. into my hands as a contribution in aid of the Medical Mission here, in the Mission-school. This sum has been saved out of their pocketmoney. They receive three cash (rather less lish Christians were to give, not in this libcome to the Lord's work, the Protestant missionaries in China would not now number under four hundred, but fou rthousand or five thousand.

Some of you, I know, are interested in manufactures. But eges and ages have and work for China; others, perhaps, have as yet never seriously considered the subject at all. My object in writing this letter is to implore you all to consider those here' who are "sitting in darkness and the shad-ow of death," as you consider the poor in England at Christmas-time. All of you can help by daily, earnest, believing prayer; all can help by giving money, and some, at least, can help by giving themselves to the

> I have long felt the great need of lady medical missionaries in China. According to the last published list of missionaries, there are eight American ladies (medical missionaries) in China. One American mission alone has five such ladies in the field. Whatever be the opinion held as to the desirability of women entering the medical profession at home, there can surely be no difference of opinion as to the desirability of their working as medical missionaries abroad. Here in China there is abundant scope and great need for work, which no male missionary the best opening for the gospel.

In conclusion, may I beg you, in your prayers for China, not only to pray the Lord of the harvest to send out more laborers, but also that we who are already here may by our lives and words give witness of Christ and his power to save?

Yours affectionately,

R. HAROLD A. SCHOFIELD. and vitalizing religion of Christ; when cos- statements recently made on this subject when railroads link together distant cities | Chinese, and who daily mixes with the people and provinces; when silent and lonely mines | can for one moment doubt that opium-smokof them were all graduates of the university said, "It will bear a comparison for ac ducts will find a ready market in Canton this our national sin in forcing opium on the Monthly. It will bear a comparison for ac-

curacy and elegance with any version of Old and Shanghai, American engineers will locate Chinese may be speedily abandoned by Eng-

A VISIT TO A TEMPLE IN KULSU, CHINA.

This evening, as my Bible-woman and I were

BY MISS S. A. NORWOOD.

on our way to the chapel to attend worship, in passing a temple devoted to the worship of the Ah Ma, or Goddess of Heaven, we saw the doors standing open, and some idolatrous service going on. Curiosity prompted me to enter; and, passing into the recess where the wooden mage of the goddess sat among her tawdry decorations, with an altar loaded with incense sticks, offerings of paper money, fruits, etc., before her, I witnessed a forcible illustration of the senseless worship of this heathen people. Around a table before the altar were four persons, arranged as follows: On the left, a priest droning incantations; on the right a scribe with writing materials, occasionally jotting down a word; in front, a man apparently in a trance, his eyes rolling, his hody swaying to and fro, his head adorned with a red silk scarf, beating with his outspread hands the table, so made as to give out a hollow sound, and now and then drawling out a word. By his side knelt a woman, whose eyes were fixed on him in agonizing appeal. The whole, lighted only by the burning insense sticks, presented a scene weird in the extreme. After watching the performance about ten minutes, I ventured to ask the Biblewoman what it all meant. In a low tone, she told me the woman had come on behalf of her sick son to learn from the goddess. what medicines would insure his rcorvery. The man, going through those frightful contortions, was a spirit medium, and was supposed at this present time to be possessed of the spirit of the goddess, and to be unconscious of what he was doing or saying. The priest was reciting incantations to assist the goddess in making out the prescription, which was given through the medium in detached words at regular intervals, accompanied by a peculiar motion of the hand.

The above explanation was barely finished, when the medium, giving a groun, fell back as, if dead into the arms of the priest. The spirit of the goddess was leaving him. Just at this time, a bundle of spirit money was carefully burned in a large iron vessel, already partly filled with the ashes of other similar offerings to the Ah Man By this time the medium had come to himself; and we left him going through a series of prostrato her home to carry them out, Poor soul What a disappointment when she finds they do not avail! But she will not be discouraged. She will seek some other shrine, and be none the less sure of the power of the wooden gods to help her. desided

As I see such sights, I ask myself if it be possible for the light to enter such darkened his is a loud call to more prayer.

Yesterday, 1,000 cash (about 3s.) was put look at our little bands of Christians scattered here and there throughout the land. Only a few years ago, they were practicing and trusting in just such senseless superstitions as the one above described, and now than half a farthing) weekly, and something some of them are being very useful in like two-fifths of their pocket money they have given to the Medical Mission. If Eng-What a glorious day it will be for China, some of them are being very useful in when not a heathen temple is found within eral style, but only-one-tenth of their in- its borders! Who would not covet the opportunity of hastening that time? And yet there is not a Christian in America who can not have this opportunity. If you can not come yourselves, you can help to send those who can; and, if you do nothing else, you can give your prayers, and "Prayer moves the Arm that moves the world."-The Helping Hand.

COLLECTIONS TO THE RESERVE

Spiritual life, like physical life, is promoted in two ways: by taking in and giving out. Constant feeding without exercise produces obesity, and consequent dread of action. Many pastors have fed, and comforted, and delectated their flocks until they have become spiritually so obese, that the least exercise sets them puffing and complaining. In my recent work I visited one of our thriving New England cities having two Baptist churches, I went to one of the pastors and asked him if he could help me. "Well," said he, "we have had a collection three Sunday mornings in succession, but come and speak to my people, and we will see what can be done." Result: Congregation large and sympathetic, scores of "God bless you in your noble work," and a hundred dolars in cash. The other pastor told me that everything was "fixed" in his church, that "the trustees allowed no outside object to be introduced," and that, while he would like to help me, it was quite out of his power to do so. But he said he would like to have. me come and tell his people of the work I was doing. Result: Congregation less than a hundred, cold and unsympathetic, no words of encouragement, no cash. And yet, the wealth of this church was three times that of the other. Why this difference? The one by giving frequent expressions to its spiritual life, made it healthy and strong; the other, for the lack of such expressions, had become sickly and weak. And here we see where the difficulty lies. It is not with Several revisions have been made of the bustle and hum with busy toilers; when the ing is an awful curse. Among many hun the people but with the pastors. The pastors translation of the Bible since the furnace and forge, as well as the rice-field dreds of poor opium smokers who in the last tors who expect much of their people, and publication of Dr. Morrison's work in and the tea-garden, have their recognized two years have applied to me for help, I have ask for much, not only get what they ask pleasure of knowing some of them and see the face of extraordinary difficulties. And when the clumsy junk is succeeded by the as some assert, opium-smoking is an innoing them in their work, and I think I may about thirty years ago the so-called Delesteamship—the foreign commerce of the emcent luxury, why should thousands all over people in the matter of giving, not only have be pardoned upon the soil of Michigan for gates' Version" was produced, of which Dr. pire will swell to enormous dimensions, the empire be continually seeking help to deranged finances, but stunted forms of that I took pride in knowing that four Legge, Oxford Professor of Chinese, has American machinery and manufactured program will you all pray that spiritual life. D. S., in the Home Mission

owisdom is the princip wisdom; and with all thy ing

> An exchange makes th that there should be a r tached to every educatio portance, to overlook th ment of the pupils, as them in times of sickne

THE Winter term of Tuesday, March 11th. students has reached 20 are not included a score pupils who elsewher tion in music, elocution three members of the fe the whole school has b withstanding some sick upon the classes has ex Careful work has been recitations without exce good impression has be students by the usua every two weeks. Only pline have been necess good will and kindness marked degree. A fi has been manifested in Christian Association. nd shoulder the

> dujels edt to lator The following sugg the Independent, will, ciated by all who have with the reading cl schools: The American Inde

insured to to make

nal advises the use of newspaper or magazin ate sort as a reader in place of the usual boo more or less stereotyp The idea is, however, vate schools of our acquand Harper's Young I ployed for some time effects at once intere Another admirable 1 which the principal o nary introduced to in ing something of what world about them. E come, on Friday aft give a brief summar important events which ing the week and repo One half of the school rences in America, the news, murders and gressional doings of n excluded, and the sch exercise her judgmen importance of her "i a half of each Saturda this purpose, and M are noted for being

> THE alumni of now sufficiently nun form an association, an annual dinner. Bancroft who gradu chosen president o Five Congressmen graduates of Hary Representatives Lyn Stone. Justice 16 Court, Richardson. Claims, Secretary Loring, Mr. Henry ative Belmont, of 1 most distinguished founders of the usually but poorly of the House of Re Congress, there a Lower House who mater. - Independe

> > CHEAPNESS NO are those who aste is right to purch buildings, employ lic expense, hold cally follow; and one, considereds we take into the imposed upon ma but with large no nish school book who think the ip to its utmost lineducation; and whom, for vario in our evening sympathize with ing of a public its ovalue repça juno dino

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P TO A TEMPLE IN KULSU, CHINA.

BY MISS S. A. NORWOOD.

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COLLECTIONS:

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THE PROPERTY OF STATE OF STATE

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

An exchange makes the sensible suggestion that there should be a regular physician attached to every educational institution of importance, to overlook the physical development of the pupils, as well as to care for them in times of sickness.

THE Winter term of Milton College closes Tuesday, March 11th. The enrollment of students has reached 200. In this number are not included a score or more of those pupils who elsewhere receive instruction in music, elocution, and painting from three members of the faculty. The spirit of the whole school has been excellent. Notwithstanding some sickness, the attendance not a fast talker, but seems to know just upon the classes has exceeded the average. Careful work has been performed in all the recitations without exception. A decidedly ing from one passage to another. He comgood impression has been made upon all the students by the usual rhetorical exercises every two weeks. Only a few cases of discipline have been necessary. The feeling of good will and kindness has prevailed in a marked degree. A firm religious interest has been manifested in the meetings of the Christian Association.

READING.

The following suggestions, taken from the Independent, will, we think, be appreciated by all who have had any experience with the reading classes in our public

"The American Independent, an Iowa journal, advises the use of a daily or weekly newspaper or magazine of some appropriate sort as a reader in the class room, in place of the usual book full of selections, more or less stereotyped and uninteresting. The idea is, however, not new. In two private schools of our acquaintance Wide Awake and Harper's Young People have been employed for some time, and with the best effects-at once interesting and instructing. Another admirable little custom is that which the principal of a well-known seminary introduced to insure her pupils knowing something of what was going on in the world about them. Each girl is obliged to day, seventh day, and the law, which should of \$286 31. come, on Friday afternoons, prepared to be answered. give a brief summary of two of the most important events which have happened during the week and reported in the daily press.
One half of the school are allotted occurrences in America, the other half European news, murders and Parliamentary or Congressional doings of minor importance being excluded, and the scholar being expected to exercise her judgment as to the interest and importance of her "item." One hour and a half of each Saturday morning is devoted to this purpose, and Mrs. —'s young ladies are noted for being a well-informed circle."

THE alumni of Harvard University are now sufficiently numerous in Washington to form an association, and will hereafter have an annual dinner. The venerable George Bancroft who graduated in 1817, has been chosen president of the new association. Five Congressmen from Massachusetts are graduates of Harvard-Senator Hoar and Representatives Lyman, Long, Robinson and Stone. Justice Grey, of the Supreme Court, Richardson, Justice of the Court of Claims, Secretary Lincoln, Commissioner Loring, Mr. Henry Adams, and Representative Belmont, of New York, are among the most distinguished men who figure as founders of the association. Harvard is usually but poorly represented on the floor of the House of Representatives; but in this Congress, there are seven members of the Lower House who claim beneast their calma mater. -Independent. ---

CHEAPNESS NOT APPRECIATED. - There are those who starting with the fact that if is right to purchase land, build and equip buildings, employ teachers, etc., at the public expense, hold that free text-books logi cally follow; and the argument is a strong onen considered abstractly but more so when we take into the account the great burden imposed upon many families of limited means. but with large numbers of children to furnish school books. Again, there are those who think the public treasury is buildened to its utmost limit in the cause of public education; and there are still others with whom, for various reasons, lamong which is the excellent working of the deposit system in our evening schools. I have come to sympathize with those who think the cheapening of a public privilege takes away much of itsovalue Supti Fill. Brewster, of Law reportion regulations. The circuit court repres

Brigham Young Academy, located at Provo, Utah, and the foremost Mormon school in the territory, was entirely destroyed by fire Jama 27th, with the insurance of The loss is fully \$15,000, and about 500 students

The late Ralph Sellen, of St. Louis, bequeathed \$40,000 to the Manual Training School of Washington University, \$10,000 to the Mission Free School, and \$30,000 to reason for making a Sabbath out of it, until other St. Louis institutions. shoos oil as list its lown friends (as if to save it from further Society is but one of the arms of sour dead

The Hillsdale (Mich.) college catalogue, recently issued, shows a present attendance ger of of no Sabbath, no law. "guided him its life, and power to act from the body. Its of 867 students, who are subdivided in departments as follows: Collegiate, 222; theological, 42; academic preparatory, 306; commercial and telegraphic, 201; music, 148; art, 101. There are 153 names counted

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."

A SABBATH DISCUSSION.

A Sabbath discussion was recently held at Shingle House, Pa. Rev. Mr. Leach gave us an hour and a half talk, evening after the Sabbath, and on First-day two hours and a half, and the same in the evening. He is where every passage of Scripture that he wants is, and loses very little time in turnments on, and quotes Scripture, very ingeniously.

His positions, assertions, and intended points are best summed up in the phrase "No law."" It took the moral, the civil, and the ceremonial laws to make the law. Christ nailed it all to the cross, lay in the tomb the last Sabbath on earth, and arose the first day of the week." "If there is any law, the seventh day of the week is yet the Sabbath, always has been, and always will be, and there is no getting around it." This is the substance of his argument and admission

There were probably two objects in having Elder Leach come here. 1. Here was a Seventh-day Baptst Church, and one of the ministers preaching regularly, not only upon Sabbath, but upon the Sunday, to large congregations, to say nothing of evening meetings from three to seven times a week. They were anxious that the Sabbath-keepers should soon see their socalled error. No man would be so likely to weaken the faith of Seventh-day people, and establish and strengthen faith in the Sunday as Elder Leach. All this I admit.

2. The Adventists, when here with their tent, made statements, regarding the Sun-

Arrangements were accordingly all made, the time for Elder Leach's coming was set, and notices were given for his three sermons at the school house, in my absence and without my knowledge. This arrangement would take several sermons out of our series of meetings, and we all preferred to have the discussion in the church.

The First-day friends here who were inits coming off now, though not ultimately. | about \$225. Elder Peabody, an Adventist minister, without knowing anything of the appointment, not remain over the week, and his sermon took the place of mine which should have on with the discussion until Sunday and ing Secretary with power. Sunday evening of the following week. "Mr. Leach had asked for and had the best day and evening in the week, and I wanted just as many to hear me as had heard him." Though it rained all day and until late in 1. The first revelation from God to man chapper Fund."

was the Sabbath. If man needed a Sabbath before the fall to remind him of God's cre ative work, he needs it now.

2. The Sabbath is not Mosaic, Jewish, or ceremonial. When it was twenty-five hundred and thirteen years old, God placed it in the middle of the Decalegue and said, "Remember, ",&c., and added to this, then wellknown requirement, the other nine to accompany it. As you can not stop the Oswayo Creek: this side of the Gulf of Mexico, so you can not stop the Sabbath, nor any part of the moral law this side of the Judgment. Up the giving of the Decalogue, no, ceremonial glaws was given. Sabbath was not Jewish, for it was

"late on the Sabbath."

4. The Puritan Sunday has lost its power are seriously discommoded. Orange of but from inherent weakness, and every other position in favor of the Sunday has been successfully faulted and weakened by Sunday observers, who claimed to see some better

misery); thrust it to the heart with the dag- nominational body. The hand must receive

backs upon God's creative memorial, claim far met with the unanimous approval of our ing to have discovered a greater work, and people. To cease its publication now would assuming other reasons than those which be considered by all as a step backward. We like an adder." God has given to commemorate the Sab- are, or ought to be, a progressive people. bathy in geological bary social years or as on

four religious meetings held on the Sabbatha know no such word as fail. Believing that day, and only one on First-day, in the Acts the people will not see this grand and glorious of the Apostles. councils?) cut at addition

discussion, I am entitled to over three hours sible to carry forward the work, the Board yet, but you have come out in the storm twice to-day and listened attentively, the third volume of the Outlock with such as long as I could ask, and so as to make it modifications as are stated in the above reeven all around I will furnish each of you with three hours reading on this question, which you can take home with you and look | furnish a suggestion of the present need. over at your leisure was from the trade and

Thus closed the discussion. H. P. BURDICK.

TRACT BOARD MEETING.

At a meeting of the Board held March 9th, twelve members were present.

It having been determined by the author of "Sabbath and Sunday," together with a committee appointed at his request to confer with him, that it is wise to divide the material in his hands into three books-the first to be entitled, "The Sabbath and the Sunday in the New Testament," and the others to bear titles about as follows: the second, "The Sabbath and the Sunday in the Christian Church," the third, "The History of Sunday Legislation in the Christian Church." It was voted that the Society publish an edition of the first-named book -"The Sabbath and the Sunday in the New Testament "-consisting of one thousand copies, to be printed from stereotyped plates, seven hundred to be bound in paper and three hundred in cloth.

The committee appointed to send the Outlook to foreign missionaries reported progress. The committee appointed to send the

Outlook to theological students, reported that the students of Union (New York), Princeton and Chicago Seminaries were receiving it.

The Treasurer's Report for the quarter ended Feb. 29th, showed a balance on hand

Bills were presented as follows: for advertising, \$52; for contribution envelopes (59,000) - one half to be charged to the Missionary Society-\$47 50; for engine, boiler, etc., for Publishing House, \$708 96 (donation of Geo. H. Babcock); balance due on publication of the Outlook, \$1,145 28; for sundry items of printing at the Office,

terested in our series of meetings opposed the Quarterly have thus far amounted to

A communication was read from the executors of the estate of the late Eld. Joel happened to be here, and I invited him to Greene relative to the bequest, made in the preach on Second-day evening as he could will of the deceased, to this Society. The validity of the will being contested in court, a bill in equity in the Court of Common come off evening after the Sabbath. He Pleas, of Crawford county, Pa., making this showed himself well posted and a close rea- Society a co defendant with the executors soner. On Sunday night I gave the con- against the plaintiff, accompanied the letter. gregation the following reason for not going The matter was referred to the Correspond-

The Corresponding Secretary has, with the approval of the Board, had blank pledges printed and sent to the various Subbathschools of the denomination, with the request that the school individually pledge the evening, yet I had good congregations themselves to contribute during the year a and good attention. Summing up I said : certain number of "teus" to the "Boods-

It was decided to publish a second number of the Quarterly and all an enough asis

After a somewhat protracted informal discussion of the Outlook work, past, present and prospective, it was voted that Vol. III of the Qutlook be issued quarterly instead of monthly, as at present, and that it be so changed in form that its pages shall be onehalf the present size.

The Treasurer was authorized to borrow \$1,200 to pay present indebtedness on the Outlook. E. P. SAUNDERS, Rec. Sec.

A perusal of the above sabstract will give the reader something of an idea of what the Tract Board are doing, what they propose to do, as well as a glance, at the condition of twenty-two hundred and fifty-two years old, the treasury. These three things, the work before there was a Jew on the face of the in-hand, the work before us, and the means of accomplishing the work, are important 3. Christ did not arise on First-day, but practical questions for the consideration of the people of the denomination as well as for the Board. Especially is the question of means an important and practical one; for without means the work must fail.

The Tract Board is not a self-sustaining or an independent institution. It is but the above; log awards as has said but said hand of the Tract Society, and the Tract "Faithful among the faithless, faithful only lie."

55. Sunday observers have turned their is safe to assert that the Outlook has thus

If the doctrine we are striving to promulgate 6. I have called your attention to eighty- are truths of divine revelation we should cause languish and die, but that they will 7. According to all rules of debate and by their generous contributions make it poshave decided to undertake the publication of port. The last item in the official report preceding this unauthorized addenda will laity. Although he was called a fanatic, and नापुर संभाव भी विभे द राष्ट्रीश्वास है अ

THE LONE SABBATH-KEEPERS.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:

Perhaps some of your readers would lik to hear from the "lone Sabbath-keepers of Webster county." There are three families one of Seventh-day Adventists and two of Seventh-day Baptists, in this county. We would be very glad to have some minister of our own denomination to come and labor with us a few weeks. We have no Sabbathschool but attended a Sunday-school during the Summer.

The Missionary Baptists hold monthly prayer meeting on First-day which we at

The RECORDER and Outlook are welcome visitors to our home. We are trying in our weakness to scatter grains of truth, hoping that in his own good time the Lord of the harvest will cause the seed to grow and bring forth abundantly. Dear lone Sabbath-keepers, we can sympathize with you; let us pray for one another.

SECOND QUARTERLY REPORT.

In acc't with the Am. Sab. TRACT SOCIETY

| ۱ | Balance in hands of Treasurer | \$ 583 | 47 |
|---|--|---------------|----------------|
| ۱ | To cash received since, as follows: | | 45. |
| | Receipts for Deccember, as published January, | 50 624 | |
| ١ | Receipts for February, as follows: | | |
| | P. F. Potter, Alfred Centre. Mrs. W. B. Gillette, Shiloh, (Outlook) | 20 | 00 60 50 |
| | The standard will be the standard | 1,293 | 18 |
| • | CR. 1 1 1 1 2 1 | | · : |
| | By cash paid out as follows: To Rev. L. A. Platts, agent, on account | / | •. |

Outlook, \$251 17, \$500..... The total receipts from subscriptions for Publishing Department..... Rev. G. Velthuysen, Haarlem, \$40, \$40, Lithograph Printing Co , (portrait for Quar-Balance cash, March 1, 1884, in hands of

> J. F. HUBBARD, Treas, PLAINFIELD, March 1, 1884. Examined with vouchers, and found correct. T. H. TOMLINGON, Auditors. H. V. DUNHAM,

OUTLOOK CORRESPONDENCE.

The following has the true ring in it. When earnest men are thus seeking light, the truth will find its way. Junds no best like

BERNARDSTON, Mass., Feb. 14, 1884. -Publishers of the Outlook, -I take this method of acknowledging your courtesy and kindness in sending me the paper. The reclamation and consecration of one day of the seven is the bond of sympathy and union between you and me The first day is in imminent perils If the seventh has mightier sanctions, and sa promise of more respect and a better observance, let us have it for our choly daying Butte Is will not begin an article. I inclose a sermon delivered in the Third Congregational Church, Greenfield, Massarthat may be of interest! berreseling in -coup sin vilu**Yours, etc.**; evens rol refere

Thus I ado ? " Teid: at or SloBiaFYAGG ao Togentus ods Theorefort, III. Feb. 12, 1884.

Dear Brother, -Your words to out Milwankee friend were admirable. I felt moved to talk to him; but you, like a lawyer in court, did the talking so much better, I was was happy to be still. How great has all ways been the strife of truth salsocrates, Luther, Wilberforce, Bunyan, Newton, Weed, Garrison, what an army in the political and moral and religious world have battled for truth and prevailed. It is a sublime struggle, and well does Milton put it when telling of that Royal Spirit amid the insurgent host

t, of a the force of a cannon shot, against

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

PROHIBITION IN MINNESOTA.

The question of the probibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicants in Minnesota is assuming grand proportions. Only a few years ago the Rev. W. W. Satterlee, of Minneapolis, stood almost alone in the work. Faithfully did the old veteran stand at his post amid the fire of insults from the enemies, and the sneers of the professed followers of Christ, in both the ministry and the

grossly misrepresented, he kept on his steady, straightforward course, "doing with his might what his hands found to do."

The seed has been planted; it has been watered with tears of wives and children of drunken husbands and fathers. The smiles of Heaven have afforded light and warmth. It has germinated, and although it had for a time a hard struggle to exist, it now is a tree of beautiful proportions which is blossoming for an early fruitage. May the prayers of the true children of

the Lord, in this State and sister States, go up to that God, whose servant of old said, "Add to your faith virtue; and to virture, knowledge; and to knowledge temperance." This good work has not been confined to Minneapolis, but it has spread until all parts of the State are more or less affected by it. Last Fall we had a full ticket in the field. Of course we were defeated, but as Eld. H. B. Lewis said at the time, "It was a glorious defeat." Our strength was much greater than we had supposed, and we had that feeling of satisfaction possessed by those who know they have done all they could for the right. Since then our plans of work have been enlarged; they are truly aggressive, and we expect the Lord to accomplish great victories through us as instruments.

Due notice having been given, a mass Prohibition Convention was held in each of the five Congressional Districts of the State, on Washington's birthday, Feb. 22d. Delegates were appointed to attend the National Convention; reports were made of the progress of the work, which were encouraging. All through the State, Prohibition clubs are springing up, and each district has a lecturer and organizer, and several at large. Plans were laid for future work, a part of which was to leave to committees arrangements for 4th of July celebrations through each district. By this means we expect to keep people thinking about Prohibition in Summer \$751 17 as well as Winter. The different departments of the work are uniform through the State; we are well organized and in good working order, and we trust in the Lord who won victories for his people of old. Election, day is far in the future, yet it will come this way and we are striving to be prepared. We may be defeated again, but in true American style "If we are defeated we will not be conquered." As a State we hope soon to stand by the side of our sister States of Maine, Kansas, and Iowa, in making the destruction of men through their appetites a crime.

The convention of the first district was held at Dodge Centre. One noticeable contrast between this convention and those of other parties is that it commenced with devotional exercises. They were conducted by Eld. Lewis. A full account of the work would not interest the general reader, yeurs copy of the resolutions which were adopted might. They would give an idea of the feeling, of the convention at least. They are as fol-

WHEREAS, the liquor traffic has become a great evil in our land and in our midst, dangerous alike to public morals, good government, and domestic hap piness, its tendency being to demoralize society, in cite crime, and develop poverty; and,

cite crime, and develop poverty; and,
WHEREAS, in our opinion these are evils to cause
alarm for the future of our Commonwealth and our
Nation, and recognize our rights as citizens of the
State of Minnesota, and of the United States of Amer. I
ica, to act as a body politic in co-operation with all
good men for constitutional and statutory prohibition of the liquor traffic, therefore, Vilw 998 Jon We as citizens of the First Congressional District of Minnesota, in Convention assembled, do Resolve.

First, That prohibition is the only suro way to exterminate this great evil.

Second, That prohibition or the conflict between the home and the saloon is the great question of the day in American politics. Third, That neither of the two great political par-

ties give the people any promise or Hope of constitue tional prohibition of the single of association and maintainance

of a prohibition party is a necessity will will a year Fifth, That if all temperance people would unite in this movement and vote prohibition it would result in a speedy and sure victory is alor of many of the

ministers of the gospel on this subject is a great stumbling block to the success of the cause Seventh. That we pledge ourselves arew to the cause and work in all honorable ways for the furtherance of the Prohibition party and its canse. 223 19

third (camunian on A per is wanted, as J. E. GOULD, EUGENE S. ELLIS, nted. Now if the

In Minnesota we find the Seventh dev Baptists, as a rule, as ready to enlist in this cause for our country's good as we did when President Lincoln called a 6 vally of 300,000 strong," We hope the same is true of the GEO. W. HINES. I self

The Sabbath Becorden.

Alfred Centre, N. Y., Fifth-day, March 20, 1884.

REV. L. A. PLATTS, Editor and Business Agent TERMS: \$2 per year in advance; 50c. additional may be charged where payment is delayed beyond he middle of the year.

All communications, whether on business or for publication, except those intended for the Missionary Department, should be addressed to the SABBATH RECORDER, Alfred Centre, Allegany Co.

Communications for the Missionary Department should be addressed to Rev. A. E. MAIN, Ash away, R. I.

BRO. S. R. WHEELER makes some good suggestions in another column about sending out our paper for others to read. They or outfit is to the manufacturer or farmer, are worth trying.

At the Missionary Concert held in the First Alfred Church, Sabbath evening last, it was stated that previous to the year 1800 there were but seven Seventh-day Baptist churches in America. From 1800 to 1820, four new churches were organized. From 1820 to 1840, twenty-three were organized. From 1840 to 1860, twenty-two were organ ized. From 1860 to 1880, twenty-five were organized. And from 1880 to General Conference in 1883, nine were organized. To any one acquainted with the history of our people, a glance at these figures will show that the periods in which churches were multiplied, exactly correspond to the periods of greatest missionary activity among us. This is just what might be expected, and should stimulate our zeal in our work.

A BROTHER, being grieved at what seems to him unscriptural methods to which some churches resort to raise money, asks our opinion concerning some of these methods, adding that "outsiders" and "infidels" speak of them in uncomplementary terms, etc. We do not think it worth while to care very much about what outsiders and infidels say of us, provided only we keep a conscience void of offense toward God and toward men. As to methods of raising money for church purposes, either for maintaining her home work, or for carrying on missionary work through our societies constituted for such purposes, there is no other method so good as for every member of the church in some regular, systematic and continuous way to give liberally of his substance as God has prospered him. Then the contributions of the church will amount to something worthy of her, and every dollar of it will stand for evil some good and noble purpose which has pushed it forward. Only thus will her prayers and her alms (her gifts of money) be likely to go up before God together; and thus her prayers for rightly ingatherings will At the same time if a church wants to have be had, and if this can best be done by makfor some specified object, we see no particular entertainments, the ungodly sometimes apought to be proof against any unholy insavor of life which God's people are chosen to send forth into the world may, in this way, be brought to some who would otherwise be unreached and unsaved.

LIGHTEN THE BURDEN.

The question is again raised among some of our patrons why we can not furnish the RECORDER at even less than \$2 00 per year; and it is said that many persons can not see why an edition of 2,000 papers can not be printed so as to furgests that it would be well for us to explain how this is, somewhat in detail. This is our excuse for taking up so much time to say a few things which to some people is al- was so terribly displeased. ready quite plain. The principle on which the relative cost of a large or small edition of a paper is based is

cost to each one would be very light.

mills and furnish them with expensive ma- gold. Nothing can withstand such an onacres of wheat to harvest could not afford | canyon to bury farms and gardens in overto buy a reaper with which to do it, while whelming destruction. It is the old story, dollars for machinery with which to do his point to the time when even might must work. In other words, the first cost of ma by large contracts of labor afterwards per- | feet, and one of these days, some savant, formed. What this first cost of machinery | finding beneath this mass of debris the skele is to the publisher. He can afford the expensive work of preparing for the press only on condition that he have a good circulation. The larger his edition the less will each single copy of his paper cost him, and, of course, he can afford to furnish it to his accident in the monkey family! patrons at proportionately less cost.

word more. In the foregoing we have only swarmed with gold seekers, the porter kindly aimed to show why a paper with a limited | provides seats for us upon the platform that price as one with a much larger circulation, everything else being equal. But it is not | famous "Cape Horn," where the cars pass true that the price of the RECORDER is greater than that of other papers of its size | the valley below. This scenery is the grandand class. Of course, we can not hold any est on the Central Pacific. Way off to the comparison with large papers like the In- | south are mountains upon mountains dressed dependent and others of its class, but our | in green mantles and white caps; down beprice is not greater than the average price of | neath our feet in the bottom of the Giant's papers of our size many among which have Gap roars the American River, while bea much larger circulation than have we. That is, we are actually publishing the RE-CORDER on a much smaller margin than the average paper of our size and class. We do not complain of this. It is one of the disadvantages under which we labor as a people, that the burdens of our work fall heavily upon those who engage in it. But the it shipped from this one station 160,000 work must be done, and we are willing, nay oranges last year. Five miles further is New glad, to have a hand in it. We only ask | Castle with vineyards and orange groves, that our patrons do not blame us for that which is no fault of ours, and that they do what they can to extend our circulation, and lightened.

Communications.

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

TO SUNSET LANDS-NO. 16

FROM THE MOUNTAINS TO THE SEA.

There is something inspiriting in the ride be pretty sure to be heard, and answered. | down the western slope of the Sierra Nevadas, beyond the comforting fact that one is on a pleasant little social time with some en- the last day of a long-journey and night will tertainments of a literary or even of a festive | find him safely housed in the metropolis of character, we see no reason why it may not | the West. There is a balminess in the air, a scent of coming comforts, after the parching the occasion net a small sum of money | ing dryness of the large desert, increasing life and bustle, new evidences of cultivation harm in it. If at these social gatherings or and progress, and frequent glimpses into the great valley at his feet full of cultivated pear, as our correspondent suggests they farms and growing villages. The vegetamay, the purity and piety of the church tion is new. The pines gives place to oaks, and the grease wood of the plains is sup-Auences being exerted by them, and the planted by the glossy chaparral. Here we come for the first time upon the manzanita, a small tree or shrub, common in California, but strange to Eastern eyes. Its smooth but very crooked red stems, and glossy pealike leaves make it a marked bush. It bears a small red berry, whence its name, meaning age of some 300 square miles of watershed in Spanish "little apple." Its wood is a very dark red, and veneers cut from its roots are as beautiful as anything used in cabinet work. of San Francisco, and a five mile ferry, with

Twenty miles below the summit we pass "Emigrant Gap," a place famous in the days of overland travel, where the wagons had to be let down the steep grade by ropes. nish each copy of the paper as cheaply We here leave Yuba river, the name of as could be done if a much larger edition which recalls the occasion wherein a lad got were printed. A valued correspondent sug- an undeserved thrashing from an indignant traveler for answering truthfully his question: "What place is this?" "Yuba Dam," said the boy, and wondered why the stranger

A little further and we come to a locality where great flumes and strong wrought iron pipes run along by the side of the track; the very simple, viz., the greatest part of the hills around are denuded and bare, and the expense is in getting the paper ready for the water courses filled with dirt and gravel. press, and this getting ready costs just as This is Dutch Flat, one of the oldest mining much when only one paper is wanted, as towns in California, and the center of an when ten thousand are wanted. Now if the extensive mining region. It is our first view one has all the the expense to provide for, it of hydraulic gold mining, and its destructive would be very heavy, but if the same expense effects in leveling hills and filling valleys. were shared equally by ten thousand, the The water is brought from the mountains in flumes and pipes, and is thrown out in a This is sufficient to illustrate the princi- stream often as much as six inches in diame-

ufacturing company can not afford to build the face of a hill suspected of harboring wreck by the steamer which plays between chinery for the manufacture of a few hun- | slaught, and great rocks are tossed about like dred yards of cloth. It is only when the pebbles, while the hardest earth is driven like great mill and its expensive machinery turn | chaff before the wind. The water and dirt out large quantities of goods, that they can | are carried through sluices in which the gold make it pay. The farmer who has only ten | settles, while the refuse continues down the his neighbor who has hundreds of acres this might and selfishness seeking its aims reyear and expects to have hundreds more for | gardless of the rights of others; but recent years to come can afford to pay hundreds of | decisions in the California courts seem to submit to right. The bed of Yuba river chinery or outfit must be counterbalanced has been thus filled up to the depth of thirty ton of some defunct miner with his pick and the preparation of a newspaper for the press | shovel, will demonstrate therefrom to the entire satisfaction of so-called "scientists" that the "iron age" must have existed upon the earth not less than 200,000 years ago and, therefore, it is at least a million of

Passing Gold Run and Ophir where no While we are on this subject let us say a many years ago the now deserted ravines of the American River Canyon, and of the around a projecting ledge 2,000 feet above tween the hills at the west we catch glimpses of the San Joaquin Valley and the Coast Range beyond.

At Auburn we come unexpectedly upon orange groves This is a beautiful vale in the foot hills some 1.400 feet above sea-level, not exempt from snow in Winter, and yet and fruit trees of great variety. Way to the north nearly two hundred miles away the bald white peak of Mount Shasta is visible, increase the willing workers in our common | while the Sacramento Valley lies spread out cause. Only in this way can the burdens be before us like a beautiful panorama, with Mount Diablo in the background. Passing the great granite quarries at Penrhyn, we are soon in what was once a great inland sea four hundred miles long, now the fruitful valleys of the Sacramento and San Joaquin.

> Passing the American River, now filled with the debris of the mining camps above, and with little water beyond what is diverted for irrigation, we come to Sacramento, the capitol of the State. It is a city of about 25,000 inhabitants, having many fine buildings, among which the State House, a copy of the capitol at Washington, stands out prominently.

> Soon after leaving Sacramento the sun set in smoke, with a fiery hue, and the horizon all around us was ablaze with the burning tule grass. We stopped at Dixon. A few minutes afterwards the station caught fire, and was burned together with a large part of the town. We watched the conflagration for more than thirty miles, the valley being as flat as a prairie.

At Benicia the whole train is run upon a monster ferry boat, so large that it at once reminds you that you are in a State where everything grows to mammoth proportions. The "Solans" is 424 feet long, and can carry on her capacious deck two locomotives and twenty-four passenger cars. Slowly the great steamer bears us over the straits of Carquinez, through which flows the drainand lands us at Port Costa, from whence s ride of thirty miles along the shore of the straits brings us to Oakland, the Brooklyn a short ride on the cable railroad, lands us in the Palace Hotel in San Francisco, too late for supper, but ready for a refreshing bath and a comfortable bed. G. H. B.

OBITUARY.

Deacon Daniel B. Rogers.

We can not do better than to let the folowing letter from the pen of his eldest son, tell the story of the going hence of Dea.

DAYTONA, Volusia Co, Fla., March 9, 1884. REV. A. H. LEWIS, Plainfield, N. J.:

Our Dear Pastor,—It is a painful duty that devolves upon me to inform "our people," through you, of the death of Dea. Daniel B. Rogers. Yes, our father passed away yesterday, at 11 P. M., and to give you statement of the circumstances, I will say that we had Sabbath-school yesterday in father's sitting room (that being one of our usual meeting places) at the usual time, 3

P. M. The singing and lesson being particularly interesting, he (father) singing "The home of the soul," with more than usual interest. After the Sabbath we received our ple. It is on the same principle that a man- ter, with the force of a cannon shot, against mail and at the same time the news of the ceive their hearty aid, and we shall be much well as the goods.

here and Jacksonville; and as father had agreed to go to the Inlet on Sunday, (to-day) for some goods he thought it best to go last night, having in view that he had a fair wind, Mr. Mann, our local editor, accompanying him. When about five miles down the river, and opposite Port Orange, they had a little difficulty in keeping the channel; but when they passed the "barrel buoy," father said, "Now we are all right," having in view, I presume, that he had the helm of his trustworthy boat, the "Josie." In about two minutes after he said "all right," the "Josie" began to luff, and Mr. Mann, who had pushed up forward to enable him to see the line of the shore more clearly, looked to see the cause, and found father with helm in hand, his arm partially resting thereon, as he was accustomed to do when sailing, with his head lying on his arm apparently resting, but truly resting with Jesus. Another boat came along and the parties assisted Mr. Mann to get the body over to Port Orange, and home by team. They brought me the news at 4 o'clock A. M., to-day, and it devolved upon me to inform mother and the rest of the family. We years since man was first evolved through an laid him under the oaks by the side of Ridgewood, in mother's lot, looking toward the orange grove that he had brought into beaing, at 4.30 P. M., to-day, just one day from the time that he pronounced Sabbath-school over. I would here state that it would not have been prudent to have delayed the burial circulation can not be furnished at as low a | we may get a good view of the grand scenery | longer, as we have some warm weather now, and no ice (as in the North). We begin to realize hour, by hour, our loss. The people generally showed their appreciation by the general attendance, it being the largest gathering of the kind ever held in the place. I feel his loss, not only as a father, but we have counseled together for these eight years n business, religion, and politics, and a safe counsellor I have found him to be in all cases, prudent, with a large amount of charity for all. Dear pastor, pray for us that we may be able to bear up under the burden, and the additional work that father relieved us of or assisted us in, in life. We were about to ask to have a church established at this place and I hope that it may yet be so, but our forces have been decidedly weakened; we do need your prayers.

Yours in the faith, DAVID D. ROGERS.

P. S.—Rev. Dr. Bingham, of this place, preached the funeral sermon from 2 Cor. 5: the choir (mostly Seventh-day Baptists) singing "Home of the soul," and "Beulah Land," also "Watching, Waiting," as he

Deacon Rogers was born at Waterford Conn., May 25, 1815; he passed from earth March 8, 1884, in the 69th year of his age. He was of New England tock. Professing faith in Christ at an early age, he united with the Seventh-day Baptist Church of Waterford. In 185a he united with the Plainfield (N. J.) Church, and was ordained a deacon by that Church in 1860. In 1875 he removed to Daytona, Fla., where he had made for himself a pleasant home, and by heroically occupying their respective posts his upright Christian life, had gained the of duty. All the ordinances and order of respect and esteem of all who knew him. He was especially anxious to establish a Seventh-day Baptist Church at that place. His son Lewis writes: "He lived to see our Sab bath-school increase in numbers to fourteen, besides visitors, with the prospect of more soon, as four young men, lately settled here will bring their wives in the Fall."

It was not our privilege to be intimately acquainted with Bro. Rogers; but the un versal testimony of those who knew him, proves his uniform stability of Christian character, and his worth. Unassuming and unobtrusive, yet he never shrank from duty, nor withheld his voice or efforts, when the cause of right demanded them." He retained his membership in the Plainfield Church, and with his family spent several months during the last year here and in other places in the North. Ripened with the years, full of faith and trust, he was called without pain or delay. The text chosen for his farewell service was truly appropriate. "For we know that if our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved, we have a building of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." The memory of the A. H. L.

SABBATH SCHOOLS AND "DE BOODSCHAPPER.

The Corresponding Socretary has sent to each Sabbath-school in the denomination a card of which the following is a copy:

bath Tract Society.

"Rev. G. Velthusyen, of Haarlem, Holland, is publishing a little paper called 'De Boodschapper, in which he presents the truths of the Gospel, seeks to persuade men to keep the Sabbath of the Lord. sets forth the New Testament doctrine of baptism, and tells the people of Holland what our denomination in this country is doing to build up the kingdom of Christ in the earth. To help forward this good work we need \$600, or 60 tens, and we earnestly ask our Sabbath. schools to support this part of our great and growing

The.....Sabbath-school will undertake to furnish for the above purpose,tens during the year 188.Supt.

Please keep one card for reference and return the other, properly filled and signed, to Geo. H. Babcock, Corresponding Sec., Plainfield, N. J. Money should be sent to J. F. Hubbard, Treasurer, Plainfield, N. J.

mend itself to the Sabbath-schools, and re- \$350. The thieves are still at large as

mistaken if the appeal does not receive a prompt and hearty response. Many of our schools are already taking monthly collections for the Tract Society's work, but it will give them more interest in it, and also be an inducement to others to join in this good cause, to have a specific object for which to give, and through which they can watch the results of their contributions.

Many of our schools will remember the visit of Brother Velthusyen and his daughter to this country a little over a year ago. They will also be interested in the fact that "De Boodschapper" is illustrated with some of the same pictures which have given them so much pleasure in "Our Sabbath Visitor." It will take but an average of one cent a month from each member of the Sabbathschools to carry on this work, and we feel sure they will be glad to do it all. If any do not receive a card, please notify the Corresponding Secretary, G. H. Babcock, Plainfield, N. J., and they will be supplied.

Home News.

New York. ALFRED-EAST VALLEY.

The darkest day has its "sunny side." Tuesday, March 11th, was one of those days. The recent fall of snow was pouring off the hills in torrents of melted and melting floods, while the clouds added their contents to make doubly drear the gloom of all natural things. It seemed the funeral of the sleigh bells, and the hills decked in robes of white were rapidly donning their sombre apparel. In this drift of rain and slush, a far from lonesome company gathered at the house of Joseph Witter in the East Valley. Here at least the evening was pleasant, the company interesting, the conversation, songs and social enjoyments consistent with religion. It was not a surprise, nobody's house was captured and nobody was taken prisoner; it was done on purpose. There is no denying, an excellent supper is to be reckoned among the good things, and then the songs and prayer. At 11 o'clock with clear sky,

LINCKLAEN.

we went home in good order, and the sub-

scriber richer in pocket by \$30; but in heart

J. SUMMERBELL.

and feeling more than can be expressed in

Notwithstanding this church has been passing, for a long time through severe trials, it still exists; and the indications are that the experience it is having in the crucible, is working its purification, and healthier exercise of church functions. The true friends of the church are coming to the front, and the house of God are regularly and faithfully maintained. Sabbath, March 8th, after sermon, some twenty spoke of their trust in God and growing interest in his cause. One, a lady of about fifty, coming from the Methodists, united with the Church, who, together with another coming from the Baptists, makes an increase of two to this little church in two months. Of course these additions give strength and great encouragement to this company in their endeavors to build the waste places, and preserve the old landmarks established on this field, by the departed faithful fathers. I am still supplying this little flock once in two weeks at 1.30 P. M. on Sabbath with the word of life, and may continue to do so until more efficient help can be obtained. Lovers of Zion, pray for this church.

DERUYTER, March 9, 1884.

Pennsylvania.

The friends and neighbors of Alanson Stillman and wife met with them March 3d, for the purpose of celebrating the fortieth anniversary of their wedding. Sixty-two gathered with good wishes for their prosperity, and also as a token of their kind regards, left them money and presents to the amount of fifty dollars. The occasion will 'De Boodschapper" Fund of the American Sab- long be remembered by the happy couple.

Illinois.

The temperance board of village trustees are making it lively just now for the soloons that have been selling whisky regardless of corporation regulations. The circuit court has not yet adjourned. The District Attorney has been charged with collusion with the saloon men. He has recently been forcibly reminded by Judge Phillips that he was not promoted to that office for any such purpose; and to beware.

On the night of the 3d inst., the drug store of Maxson & Burdick was broken into and This is a special work which should com- watches and jewelry taken to the amount of

The Methodist and Presbyte have united in holding a ser meetings. They have been night for two weeks or more. versions have resulted. The held with the Mothodist peopl tended and very interesting.

The Cumberland Presbyte Lutheran Churches are each new houses of wership. Th material on the ground for th will commence to build as weather will permit.

The Methodist church has a ing 565 pounds. It is being? made for the purpose near b building. It has a fine tone, trembling peals are wafted ou rie on the still evening air, in prayer and praise and worsh are hushed for the moment voluntarily breathe a prayer that the world is not all dead instincts of the soul, in its s for greed and glory.

MARCH 13, 1884.

Condensed &

Opinion prevails in railr the North Western Traffic not be maintained after A leading official said that he the freight rate go to pieces before the end of the week f which now pays seventy-five taken at twenty-five cents.

The leading inventors of t issued a call for a mass con cinnati, to take action to pre by Congress, to be held the Responses from all parts of t and Territories already show ance of 3,000 may be expect It is reported at Albany

12th, that the river is f docks along the entire cit water had risen twenty-one since nightfall, and is still i Secretary Folger announce service commission has dec

ing services of a customs of ing as a legislator in New I violation of civil service rule The senior class of Hami turns to duty March 15th. practically accepted the ori

of the faculty. Their ap mission to Cornell was refu The Illion Citizen printed March 13th, by electricity rent by a ten-light dynai away. It is the first newsp try thus printed.

Treasurer Wyman, Mar checks aggregating \$2,544, for bonds of the one hun fifth call of March 15th, demption.

William Harner died at of hydrophobia. He was l six weeks before. His sui ble, and in his struggles hold him.

The values of exports petroleum products duri \$8.284.000; for seven 1 uary, \$28,539,000, agains

General Graham te officers and eighty-six n eight officers and 103 me the battle near Suakin 13th, and nineteen men rebels numbered from sand. Three officers an naval brigade were kille ther fighting is impro

raged two and a half ho

is estimated at 4,000

wounded. It is reported from preparations for war movement of troops th cessant. Vast stores of tions are accumulating a prolonged war. The show no hostility to fo move freely through p treated with perfect co

General Negrier's ninh at six o'clock March 12th. The Ch by the turning moven French columns and tions and fled. The A Krupp battery and found in the citadel.

The Canadian gove some immigrants re Tukes committee and lish government that suited for colonial life

An inspection of t Comte de Paris, se that a quantity of d arranged sufficient

A plan to bridge river by the Ottav York railroad and b adopted by the Priv

Newspapers at M are rumors that a risen in Cuba.

41

our schools will remember the other Velthusyen and his daughcountry a little over a year ago. also be interested in the fact that schapper" is illustrated with some pictures which have given them easure in "Our Sabbath Visitor." e but an average of one cent a n each member of the Sabbathcarry on this work, and we feel. rill be glad to do it all. If any ive a card, please notify the Cor-Secretary, G. H. Babcock, Plain-, and they will be supplied.

Some News.

New York.

LFRED—EAST VALLEY.

kest day has its "sunny side." [arch 11th, was one of those days. fall of snow was pouring off the ents of melted and melting floods, clouds added their contents to ly drear the gloom of all natural seemed the funeral of the sleigh he hills decked in robes of white ly donning their sombre aphis drift of rain and slush, a far me company gathered at the seph Witter in the East Valley. st the evening was pleasant, the teresting, the conversation, songs njoyments consistent with relias not a surprise, nobody's house d and nobody was taken prisonne on purpose. There is no descellent supper is to be reckoned good things, and then the songs

At 11 o'clock with clear sky, me in good order, and the subr in pocket by \$30; but in heart more than can be expressed in J. SUMMERBELL.

LINCKLAEN.

tanding this church has been a long time through severe trials, ; and the indications are that ce it is having in the crucible, is purification, and healthier exerch functions. The true friends h are coming to the front, and cupying their respective posts I the ordinances and order of God are regularly and faithfully Sabbath, March 8th, after serventy spoke of their trust in God interest in his cause. One, a fifty, coming from the Meth-Lwith the Church, who, together coming from the Baptists, makes of two to this little church in Of course these additions give great encouragement to this their endeavors to build the and preserve the old landmarks n this field, by the departed rs. I am still supplying this little wo weeks at 1.30 P. M. on Sabword of life, and may continue

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Pennsylvania. HEBBON.

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of the 3d inst., the drug store Surdick was broken into and celry taken to the amount of leves are still at large as

The Methodist and Presbyterian Churches have united in holding a series of revival meetings. They have been running every night for two weeks or more. Several conversions have resulted. The meetings are held with the Mothodist people, are well attended and very interesting.

The Cumberland Presbyterian and the Lutheran Churches are each about to build new houses of wership. They both have material on the ground for the purpose, and will commence to build as soon as the weather will permit.

The Methodist church has a new bell weighing 565 pounds. It is being hung in a tower made for the purpose near by their church building. It has a fine tone, and as its rich trembling peals are wafted out over the prairie on the still evening air, in their call to prayer and praise and worship, some hearts are hushed for the moment while they involuntarily breathe a prayer of thanksgiving that the world is not all dead to the higher instincts of the soul, in its selfish scramble for greed and glory.

MARCH 13, 1884.

Condensed Mews.

Opinion prevails in railroad circles that the North Western Traffic Association can not be maintained after March 15th. A leading official said that he expected to see the freight rate go to pieces by the 17th, and taken at twenty-five cents.

The leading inventors of the country have issued a call for a mass convention at Cincinnati, to take action to prevent legislation by Congress, to be held the 25th and 27th. Responses from all parts of the United States and Territories already show that an attendance of 3,000 may be expected.

It is reported at Albany, N. Y., March 12th, that the river is flowing over the docks along the entire city front. The water had risen twenty-one and a half feet since nightfall, and is still rising steadily.

Secretary Folger announces that the civil service commission has decided that retaining services of a customs officer while serving as a legislator in New Hampshire, is no violation of civil service rules.

The senior class of Hamilton College returns to duty March 15th. The class has mission to Cornell was refused.

The Illion Citizen printed an entire edition March 13th, by electricity, deriving a current by a ten-light dynamo fifteen rods away. It is the first newspaper in the country thus printed.

Treasurer Wyman, March 14th, mailed checks aggregating \$2,544,000, in payment for bonds of the one hundred and twentyfifth call of March 15th, presented for redemption.

William Harner died at Harrisburg, Pa., of hydrophobia. He was bitten by a pet dog six weeks before. His sufferings were terrible; and in his struggles it took six men to hold him.

The values of exports of petroleum and petroleum products during January were \$8.284.000; for seven months ended January, \$28,539,000, against \$25,910,000 last

Foreign.

General Graham telegraphs that five officers and eighty-six men were killed and eight officers and 103 men were wounded in 13th, and nineteen men are missing. The tries and other Draperies, also window shades, sand. Three officers and seven men of the fixtures. naval brigade were killed at the guns. Further fighting is improbable. The battle raged two and a half hours. The rebel loss is estimated at 4,000 killed and 6,000 wounded.

It is reported from Canton that Chinese preparations for war are increasing. The movement of troops through Canton is incessant. Vast stores of arms and ammunitions are accumulating and all signs indicate a prolonged war. The populace, however, show no hostility to foreigners. Europeans move freely through public streets and are treated with perfect courtesy.

General Negrier's column entered Bacninh at six o'clock Wednesday evening. March 12th. The Chinese were demoralized by the turning movements of the combined French columns and abandoned their positions and fled. The Chinese loss is heavy A Krupp battery and much ammunition was found in the citadel.

The Canadian government has objected to some immigrants recently sent out by the Tukes committee and have notified the Euglish government that many of them are unsuited for colonial life.

An inspection of the box addressed to the. Comte de Paris, seized at Lyons, disclosed that a quantity of dynamite was skillfully arranged sufficient to kill many persons.

A plan to bridge over the St. Lawrence river by the Ottawa Waddington & New York railroad and bridge company has been adopted by the Privy Council.

are rumors that a small insurgent band has Dr. Warner's manufacture. risen in Cuba.

The Fenian scare has struck Toronto, and special armed night guards have been placed around the parliament building and government house. It is supposed that threatening letters have been received from Buffalo.

Books and Magazines.

THE PULPIT TREASURY for March is before us. Edited by J. Sanderson, D. D. Published by E. B. Treat, 757 Broadway, New York. It contains a portrait of Rev. J. M. Buckley, editor of the New York Christian Advocate, also a cut of the Central Methodist Episcopal church of Detroit, Mich., with a brief statement of its erection and cost. It contains the following sermons, "Eternal Punishment," by J. M. Buckley; "Thyself and thy teachings," by Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., "The Resurrection of Christ," by Wm. M. Taylor, D. D.: "Saul and the witch of Endor," by Pres. A. Hovey; "Funeral service of Rev. John Hall Magowan," by John S. McIntosh, and many other short interesting articles upon the various religious topics of the day. Price, \$2 50. 25 cents single copy.

ONE of the cheapest, and by cheap we don't mean cheap in quality and tone but in price, 15 cents, is the English Illustrated Magazine, published by MacMillan & Co., 112 Fourth Avenue, New York. Just note the contents of the March number. It opens with a frontispiece, "Mrs. Hartley, with her child as a youthful Bacchanal," followed by an article by William Morris, "Meeting in Winter;" "Sir Joshua Reynolds," by J. Comyns Carr; the continuation of "An Unsentimental Journey through Cornwall," by the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman; "Shakespeare in Middle Temple," by Rev. Altred Ainger; the conclusion of Walter Besant's story, "Julia;" and the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth chapters of "The Armourer's Prentices," by Charlotte M. Yonge.

THOSE ladies who are interested in the culture of plants and flowers and desire to know exactly what before the end of the week first-class freight | to do and how to do, will find explicit directions and which now pays seventy-five cents, will be | hints in the March number of the Ladies' Floral Cabinet, published by the Ladies' Floral Cabinet Co., 22 Vesey St., New York. \$1 25 a year.

Something over one year ago Messrs, Houghton Mifflin & Co., of Boston, Mass., commenced the publication of a series of volumes called the brief statement of the life and work of several of our most prominent statesmen, like Daniel Webster, Thomas Jefferson and Albert Gallatin. As companion volumes, as they properly can be called, the publishers have issued the first two volumes of the "American Commonwealth," edited by Horace E. Scudder. The first of this series is "Virginia, A History of the People," by John Esten Cooke. This work does not enter into the details of the formation of this first great State, but the history is rapidly sketched and in a forcible, manner. The author has divided his history into three periods, The Plantapractically accepted the original conditions | phases. In the first we have from the landing at | the Quarterly will be sent as ordered. of the faculty. Their application for ad- Jamestown to the grant of free government. In the Colonial or second epoch we have it extending to the Revolution, in which the gradual formation of a strong and vigorous society occurs; the remainder, the quiet state of the eighteenth century, when all conditions and states are firmly established. "This third period," says Mr. Cooke, "cmbraces the events of the Revolutionar struggle, the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the occurrences of the past-Revolutionary epoch, and the gradual transformation of society into what is summed up in the term modern Virginia. The volume contains a map of Colonial Virginia and a copious index 'Cloth, gilt

Linen and White Goods!

We are showing new lines of these goods at lower prices than ever before. Tablings and napkins in white, cream, Turkey red, etc. Linen Towels in all grades from 8 cents upwards Quilts in special values, can not be replaced. Fine White Check Nainsooks-see our line from 10 cents a yards up. J. HARRIS, Hornellsville.

Curtains and Draperies!

All intending purchasers should not fail to see our elegant lines of Nottingham. Cluny, Antique and the battle near Suakim, Thursday, March | Guipure Lace Curtains. Raw Silk and Jute Tapes rebels numbered from ten to twelve thou- shadings, Poles, Cornices, and all other necessary J. HARRIS, Hornellsville.

Silks!

It is a well known fact that our sales of Dress Silks are the most extensive made by any establishment as we give the best values and best wearing goods. Our stock has been replenished with large lines of Black Gros Grains and Cashimeres, Rhadames, Satin Duchesse, and Rhadzimeres, Surahs, Serges, Colored Silks and Satins, Brocades, Cadrille Silks, Glasse effects, etc. A visit will repay you.

J. HARRIS, Hornellsville, N. Y. Carpets! Carpets!

We are now opening our Carpets for the Spring trade, and can safely say that we were never able to show you as large, complete, and beautiful a line as now-more than twice as large a stock as any other establishment in the city or section can show you. In the Ingrain lines we have all grades to the best made ;also Tapestry and Body Brussels, Velvets and Borders to match, Velvet, Smyrna, and Moquette Rugs, Canton and Chinese Mattings, Hassocks, Ottomans, &c. We can please the tastes and purses in all respects. Come and look at the new goods.

J. HARRIS, 125 Main St., Hornellsville.

Ladies

Should not fail to inspect our new lines of Hosiery, by far the largest we have ever shown. New Trimmings, Buttons, Laces, Handkerchiefs, Kid Gloves, etc. We have made large additions to our Corset stock, which is the most extensive in the city, comprising complete lines of over twenty five different styles of the best known and most popular makes. We have all colors in the celebrated "C. P" Paris

J. HARRIS, Hornellsville.

Studio from March 27th to April 2d.

THE Monarch Horse Hoe and Cultivator combined is the latest improvement in agricultural implements. designed for hoeing (with horse). Potatoes, Corn. Beets, Cabbage, Turnips, etc. See advertisement of Monarch Mfg. Co., in another column.

What We Have to Say!

We have just returned from the Eastern markets, and have now in our store the first shipment of Dry Goods for Spring trade brought to this city. The exceedingly low prices made during the Holiday season had the effect of reducing our large stock of goods to a very low degree a gratifying result to us, as it enabled us to make an early visit to market, and replace them with new, clean, fresh and desirable goods, in all departments, many of which, in point of value and novelty, being not new obtainable, and thus keeping pace with large city stores in all the es sential details. We would be pleased to show the new goods to all interested.

JOSEPH HARRIS, 125 Main St., Hornellsville. GOOD PAY for Agents. \$100 to \$200 per month, made selling our fine Books and Bibles. Write to C. McCurdy & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Jerseys.

We have in immense line Ladies' Jerseys, just received, in low, medium and fine grades, plain and embroidered - black and colors-they are selling freely and the demand promises to be extremely large -make your selections early. We have on hand all wool Ladies' Jersey at \$1 25. New shawls in all grades also just received. All our new Persian Palm J. HARRIS, Hornellsville.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE Seventh-day Baptist Quarterly is published, mainly, in the interest of the denomination whose name it bears, but it will contain matter of value and interest to all Christians. Its object is to gather and preserve such facts, papers, biographies, sermons, etc., as may be deemed worthy a permanent place in history.

If the support will justify the outlay, each number will contain one or more photographic portraits of aged or deceased Seventh day Baptist ministers, or such other illustrations as will add to its historical "American Statesman," each volume containing the value. The volume for the year will form a book of over 500 pages, which will grow in value with each succeeding year.

> The price of the Quarterly is put at the low figure of \$2 a year, or 50 cents a number, which puts it within the reach of every family. From this first number several articles could be selected, either one of which is worth the price of the number.

Systematic and vigorous canvass should be made at once for the Quarterly, and let the responses of the people fully justify the Tract Board in this new move along the advanced lines of our denominational work. But no one need wait for the visit of tion, The Colony, and The Commonwealth. Under a canvassing agent. Names and remittances may be these periods society is presented in three different sent at once to the Sabbath Recorder office, when

> PLEDGE CARDS and printed envelopes for all who will use them in making systematic contributions to either the Tract Society or Missionary Society, or both, will be furnished, free of charge, on application to the SABBATH RECORDER, Alfred Cen-

> CHICAGO MISSION.—Mission Bible-school a the Pacific Garden Mission Rooms, corner of Van Buren St. and 4th Avenue, every Sabbath afternoon at 2 o'clock. Preaching at 8 o'clock. All Sabbath keepers in the city, over the Sabbath, are cordially invited to attend.

ANY Sabbath-school, Church, or individual, wishing to buy maps of Bible Lands, or a large missionary maps of the world, may learn something to their advantage and ours, by addressing, Missionary REPORTER, Ashaway, R. I.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's mother, in Little Genesee, N. Y., March 12, 1884, by Rev. G. W. Burdick. Prof. EDWARD M. TOMLINSON, of Alfred University, and Miss Mary E. Brown, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas B. Brown.

At the home of L. R. Burdick, in Hebron, Pa., Feb. 23, 1884, by Eld. G. P. Kenyon, Mr. George E. RICKFORD, and Miss EDITH M. RANDALL, both

At the residence of the bride's parents, in New Milton, W. Va., March 4, 1884, Mr. John H. GROGG Miss Rebecca J. Davis, both of New Milton. At New Milton, W. Va., March 6, 1884, by Eld. J.

B. Davis, Mr. WILL HYDE and Miss ELIZABETH JACKson, both of New Milton District. At the parsonage, Long Branch, Neb., March 4, 1884, by Rev. D. K. Davis, Mr. WILLIAM REEVES and Miss Bell Thayer, both of Long Branch.

In Colesburg, Allegany Co., N. Y., March 3, 1884, of paralysis, Mrs. Lucy Burdick, wife of Mr. S. L. Burdick, and daughter of Orrin and Sarah Turner, of Alfred, in the 51st year of her age. Besides her many friends in Alfred, who cherish the memory of the deceased, Mrs. Burdick leaves to mourn her loss her aged parents, a lonley husband and children who deeply feel their loss. Mrs. Bur-dick was baptized by Eld A. H. Lewis about four years ago, and united with the Seventh-day Baptist

Church at Andover. At the residence of Amos Williams, in West Al mond, N. Y., March 14, 1884, SUSAN PIERCE. aged

In the town of Adams, N. Y., March 10, 1884, ISAAC WRIGHT, aged 82 years, 2 months, and 20 days. Bro. Wright was born in Plainfield, N. Y., but came to Adams in boyhood. There he married Betsey Lee who survives him. He was a religious man, though very quiet and undemonstrative. He was one of those men against whom no one has anvthing to say. During the sufferings of the last years of his life, he often longed to depart and be with Jesus. He was a first cousin of Eld. Alexander Camp bell. So fall the old landmarks.

MARTHA A. HOLMES SAUNDERS was born in Petersburg, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., Jan. 18, 1818, and died in Adams, N. Y., March 5, 1884. She was the daughter of Ezra S. Holmes, of the former who survives her. In 1844, they moved to Adams. experienced religion, and, though never having united with the church, she maintained her love for

IRVING SAUNDERS expects to be at his Friendship | privileges the latter years of her life, through physi cal infirmities, she did not lose her desire "to go up to the house of the Lord." As a neighbor and a friend none knew her but to love her.

> In Westerly R. I., March 9, 1884, Mrs. MARY ANN CHAMPLIN, wife of Benjamin R. Champlin and the eldest of three children of the late Paul and Amy Babcock, aged 71 years and 9 months. She was born in Westerly May 21, 1812. Was baptized by Rev Matthew Stillman in May, 1828, into the fellowship of the First Seventh day Baptist Church of Hopkin ton, R. I. About 1850 she, with her husband, be came members of the Pawcatuck Seventh day Bap tist Church. Of their three children, the eldest, daughter, died in infancy. The second, a noble Christian woman, the wife of Mr. Wm. D. Babcock. died March 8, 1877, and was buried just seven years to a day before her mother. The third, a son, sur vives to cherish the memory of one of the best of mothers, and to lend filial support to his stricken father in the heavy bereavement that has fallen upon him. Mrs. Champlin proved in her whole life the genuineness of her early Christian profession. When the supreme hour came, she said to those who stood near her, "My prayer through my life has been, that I might be reconciled, and ready when God's time should come." "His time has come, and I am reconciled and ready." "Grieve not for my departure; it is well with me." How many plessed promises made to the saints were fulfilled to this Christian woman in her last lingering days on earth! "Thou art with me" Her funeral was numerously attended on Tuesday, March 11th, at her husband's residence.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Second quarter, by report of E. R. Pope, Treasurer to the

| Tradeed of the Beleitheaug Duplin Memorial Pana | ıτ |
|---|----|
| from Dec. 1, 1883, to March 1, 1884. | J |
| Cash balance \$ 4,701 35 | 6 |
| Cash in savings bank | ì |
| Burdick farm income | J |
| Plainfield Chair of Theology rents 18 50 | ι. |
| Milton College, six months interest, mort- | I |
| gage, Drake 30 00 | 1 |
| Babcock Chair of Physics, six months in- | - |
| terest, mortgage, E. C. Miliken 75 00 | 1 |
| Babcock Chair of Physics, six months in | I |
| terest, mortgage, Kenyon & Maxson. 240 00 | - |
| Bi-centennial Fund, note W. H. Rich, | |
| Farina, Ill | |
| Chair Greek Language and Literature, in- | |
| terest on mortgage, estate C. Rogers 210 00 | |
| Chair Greek Language and Literature, in- | l |
| terest on bonds, Plainfield Fire De- | 1 |

partment.... Milton College, six months interest, mortgage, Campbell..... Babcock Chair of Physics, six months interest, mortgage, Randolph...... Milton College, interest Catholic church,

Westfield.... Plainfield Chair Theology, rent houses... Plainfield Chair Theology, two months on account, interest..... Albion Academy, interest, Rev. S H.

Bahcock, Albion, Wis..... Babcock Chair Physics, dividend, stock First National Bank..... Babcock Chair Physics, six months interest, M. Carty, mortgage...... Babcock Chair Physics, dividend, City

National Bank Stock..... Plainfield Chair Theology, dividend, City National Bank Stock..... Plainfield Chair Theology, rent of houses. Babcock Chair Physics, interest, D. Walloston, on account, mortgage..... Chair Church History, six months interest, mortgage, Hummell.....

Ditto, six months interest, mortgage, J. A. Rogers.... Ditto, six months interest, mortgage, J. Carpenter, Ashaway, R. I..... Ditto, interest, note, Geo. B. Carpenter,

N. Y...... Ditto, note, Sarah M. Babcock, Leonards-

ville......
Ditto, interest, note, Sarah M. Babcock, Ditto, interest, note, Lucy A. Green, Ber-

Ditto, note, Silas Bumppus, Farmington, Ill..... Ditto, interest, note, Silas Bumppus, Farmington, Ill.... Ditto, interest, note, Silas Bumppus,

Farmington, Ill.....

80 00

200 00

16 60

DISBURSEMENTS.

Milton College, A. Whitford, Treasurer.. \$ 160 00 Plainfield Chair Theology, taxes, mill property, \$46 80; Fourth street house, \$23 40; bank stock, \$9 36..... Babcock Chair Physics, taxes, forty shares bank stock..... Burdick farm, taxes
Plainfield Chair Theology, insurance on mill..... Ditto, repairs pumps, etc., Addis & Haskard, on houses, Fourth street..... Ditto, W. H. Crandall, Treasurer..... Babcock Chair of Physics, W. H. Crandall, Treasurer.....

Chair Greek Language and Literature, W. H. Crandall, Treasurer.... Wm. L. Force & Bros., printing expense account..... Babcock Chair Physics, recording mort-hundred wrappers..... Cash balance..... 5,399 60

Cash in savings bank.....

Examined and compared with the vouchers and R. M. TITSWORTH, Auditors. found correct. J. A. HUBBARD.

LETTERS.

C.H.Phelps, S.D. Simms, D. C. Long, Mrs. L. A. Wykoff, S. H. Moore, Wm. F. Wood, Mrs. M. E. Beck, C. E. Crandall, Mrs. J. Potter, T. T. Brandt 2, Herbert Monroe, Frank Crandall, A. E. Main, Ruth A. Crandall. S. P. Stillman, W. E. Smith, W. C. Whitford 2, A. H. Lewis, H. D. Gross, J. F. Hubbard 2, J. G. Spicer, S. Cowell, H. D. Clarke, H. A. Place, L. T. Rogers, S. R. Wheeler 2, A. B. Prentice, G. W. Stillman, Mary F. Fox, J. J. White, place. In 1837, she was married to Isaac Saunders | D. N. Meredith, E. R. Crandall, I. B. Warren, J W. Coller, Mrs. Lilian Irish, D. K. Davis, Mrs. P. where they have since resided. Five sons were born | D. Ross, Sirrilla Saunders, E. R. Kenyon, A. M. to them, all of whom are living. In early life she West, Geo. H. Babcock 3, E. P. Saunders, Mrs. Dr. Southhall, S. D. Bond, J. A. Baldwin, Mrs. M. J. Potter, John Beach, M. D. Barber, J. J. Lowther, Newspapers at Madrid mention that there made Satteen; slso the various style of Corsets of the cause and her interest in the worship of God. Flora M. Williams, E. R. Curtis, A. G. Coon, A. B. She was always a strict observer of the Sabbath of Lawton, J. S. Greene, H. E. Babcock, C. C. Post, the fourth commandment. Deprived of church Wm. B. West, A. V. Tracy, J. Harris.

Mrs. D. W. Hulett Little Genesee, 2 00 B. T. Bliss. Beni. F. Green. 2 00 40 P. O Brown Scott. Dr. J. W Coller, Wellsville, 2 00 41 Mrs. C. A. Maxson, Hornellsville, Mrs. J. M. Thomas, Scio. Mrs. Alfred Bennett, Rome, 2 00 Wm. S. Burdick, Roulette, Pa. Mrs. J. Southhall, LowerPeachTree, Al .2 00 Mrs. A. E. Bond, Roanoke, W. Va. S. D. Bond. Jos ah Bee. Sen., Berea, 2 00 Mrs. S. E. Jett. Wm. M Wightman, Paris, Mich. Miss A. E. Lanphear, Westerly, R. I. 2 00 Chas. Spicer, Ruth A. Crandall, Perryville, Mrs. P. D. Ross, Plainfield, N. J., 2 00 Louis K. Clarke, Noank, Conn., 2 00 Isabella B. Warren, Vernon Depot. H. E. Babcock. Orleans, Neb., 2 00 40 53 Thomas Cottrell, Milton Junction, Wis., 2 00 40 53 C. G. Crandall, Albion, 2 00 40 52 Mary F. Fox, Chickasau, Ia. 1 00 40 18 J. J. Kiddle, Broadstairs, Eng., 2 12 40 10

RECEIPTS.

John C. Burdick, Alfred

Mrs. S. A. Curtis, Oxford

| John Yates, London, | 2 64 | 40 | 25 |
|--|------|-----|----|
| W. M. Jones, " | 1.85 | 41 | 11 |
| Geo. Molyneux, Lincolnshire, | 1 85 | 40 | 50 |
| FOR LESSON LEAVES. | | | |
| J. J. Lowther, New Milton, W. Va., | | | 85 |
| Mrs. Lillian Irish, DeRuyter, N. Y., | | 1 | 17 |
| QUARTERLY. | | | |
| Albert Clarke, Scott, N. Y., | | \$2 | 00 |
| H. A. Place, Ceres. | | | 50 |
| J. A. Baldwin, Beach Pond, Pa., | | 2 | 00 |
| G. W. Stillman, Hebron, | | | 50 |
| Jonathan Maxson, Westerly, R. I., | | . 2 | 00 |
| Sirrilla Saunders, Middle Grove, Ill., | | 1 | 50 |
| A. M. Knapp, Utica, Wis, | | | 50 |
| I. T Rogers Milton Innotion | | 2 | ÒΩ |

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET

Review of the New York market for butter, cheese, etc., for the week ending March 15th, reported for the RECORDER, by David W. Lewis & Co. Pro duce Commission Merchants, No. 85 and 87 Broad Street, New York. Marking plates furnished

BUTTER.—Receipts for the week, 13,050 pack-45 00 ages; exports, 1,621. Fine fresh creamery makes sold at 38c. first the week, and later 29@40c. was made; fine fresh dairy tubs, new milchs make, ranged from 30@35c., principally at 32c. (In new butter tins are an objectionable package.) One let of 66 creamery firkins, Delaware county, sold at 26c., another of 50 firkins, extra Delaware, at 27c, 90 firkins Delaware and Chenango dairy butter sold at 22c., and probably about 1,000 packages of good, honorable, State dairy butter sold for export at 18@20c., one lot of 160 packages in tins sold at 16c., and considerable odds and ends of State butter were closed 1 50 | up at 14@15c. A parcel of 21 firkins Pennsylvania butter sold at 12c., and right down, poor stuff with the grease thrown out, brought 9@10c. The Legislative Commission upon the adulteration of butter is in session here, and should some limit be put to the sale of imitations, new milchs Spring make will bear a good price. A strictly choice new make will 18 50 stand out by itself, and has less competition from these low-priced initations, while common and poor new butter has to compete with these aliases which 18 00 are freely offered at from 13@15c. We quote:

> Fancy. Fine. Faulty. Creamery, fresh...... 38@40 34@36 Home dairy, new..... 33@35 28@32 Old butter..... 27@28 23@25 Grease.... CHEESE. — Receipts for the week, 12.575 boxes; exports, 5,030 boxes. A sale of 600 boxes fine white cheese between large receivers at 15c. indicate the shortage on that class of stock, and fine

5 00 Fall cheese, either white or colored, have easily commanded full price. Not so with skims. These are dependent upon foreign demand, which is lessened, 14 00 and, in fact, the foreign market is conceded to be 5 00 not quite up to our own, even on fine cheese, and skimmed stock has been quite neglected. We quote:

> Fancy. Fine. Faulty. Factory, full cream.. 15 @- 13 @144 8@124 Skimmed — @— 5 @ 7 Eggs.—Receipts for the week, 17,574 bbls Un.

der heavy receipts the market has declined 1@2c. per doz. for the week. Duck eggs were offered to day at 35c., and 38c. bid. Ten bl.ls. Iowa firsts sold on the Exchange at 201c., also 50 bbls. Maryland firsts sold at 201c., and 100 bbls., seller March. brought 18%c. Red B mark were offered at 21c., and 20c. bid. We quote:

BEANS.—Imports for the week 3,500 bags. Marrows are lower and mediums in light demand. We

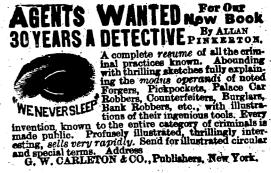
Marrows, per bushel, 62 lbs.....\$2 30@2 70 Mediums, " \$2 00@2 50 DRIED FRUITS.—We quote: Apples, evaporated, choice to fancy......12 @18 poor to good...... 9 @10
Southern sliced, choice to fancy... 8 @ 91 " poor to good..... 5 @ 7 coarse cut..... 6 @ 6

Peaches, peeled, evaporated.......23 @27 " unpeeled, balves. 54@ 6
" quarters 5 @ 54

Huckleberries, per lb 9 @10 BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, BRANS, ETC.

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WAITING FOR MOTHER.

BY MARY D. BRENE.

The old man sat in his easy chair. Slumbering the moments away, Dreaming a dream that was all his own, On this gladsome, peaceful day. His children have gathered from far and near His children's children beside-And merry voices are echoing through The "homestead's" hall so wide.

But far away in the years long flown, Grandfather lives again! And his heart forgets that he ever knew A shadow of grief or pain. For he sees his wife as he saw her then, A matron comely and fair. With her children gather around his board, And never a vacant chair.

Oh! happy this dream of the "Auld Lang Syne," Of the years long slipped away! And the old man's lips have gathered a smile. And his heart grows young and gay, But a kiss falls gently upon his brow, From his daughter's lips so true; 'Dinner is ready, and, father dear, We are only waiting for you.'

The old man wakes at his daughter's call, And he looks at the table near-There is one of us missing, my child," he says; We will wait till mother is here. There are tears in the eyes of his children then.

As they gaze on the empty chair;
For many a lonely year has passed
Since "mother" sat with them there.

But the old man pleads still wistfully, 'We must wait for mother you know!" And they let him rest in his old arm chair, Till the sun at last sinks low; Then, leaving a smile for the children here. He turns from the earth away;

And had gone to "mother," beyond the skies, With the close of the quiet day.

BACKBONE AND GRIT.

"The stage has gone, sir, but there's a widow lives here, and she's got a boy, and he'll drive you over. He's a nice little felfor a trifle, and we like to get him a job when

Monadnock Mountain a friend lay very ill. | a girl." In order to reach his temporary home, one must take an early train to the nearest station and trust to the lumbering old coach test your skill.' that made a daily trip to K—. The train John was late; the stage, after waiting for some "It's time, was gone. The landlord of the little sister." white hotel appeared in his shirt sleeves, and leaning his elbows on the balcony rail, dropped down on the hot and thirsty traveler | wished her to lift, and bring wood and water,

deacon's team?" "Yes." "And the boy?" waiting for us to grow up that she worked

And the dinner was eaten and the team "But, my dear boy, you can not expect came round—an open buggy and an old to be son and daughter and mother, all in door of the little brown house across the family." way opened, and out rushed the "widow's In his mouth the last morsel of his dinner;

he had evidently learned how to "eat and live." run." His feet were clad in last Winter's much worn boots, whose wrinkled legs refused ly, under my breath; for not many moth-outward light is to the bodily eyes. The to stay within the limits of his narrow, faded trousers. As his legs flew forward his arms flew backward in an ineffectual struggle to she is very anxious I should go to school, warmth, the cheerfulness or the fruitfulness, get himself inside a jacket much too short in and I mean to some time; but I know just which the actual shining of that luminary "There he is," said the hostler; "that's

the Widow Beebe's boy. I told him I'd hold the horse while he went home to get a

be held, but the hostler got his dime, and the can't make out, I take it over to the teacher see them; and your works must shine upon boy approached in time to relieve my mind in the evening; she is very kind—she tells your faith, or your neighbors will not be as to whether he would conquer the jacket me." or the jacket would conquer him and turn him wrong side out. w strong & bolt which high

He was sun-burned and freckled, large- you spend your time indoors?" mouthed and red-haired—a homely, plain, wretched, little Yankee boy; and yet, as, we indeed! I have worked out our taxes on

sermon was one which I wish might have I have a cow of my own and sell the milk at been heard by all the boys in the land. As is was, I had to spur him on now and then and sell the eggs. And in the Fall I cut and

tavern. You saw it, didn't you, sir—the from the old horse with the tip of his whip. one with the lilac bushes under the window? After this we fell into silence said rode Father was sick a long time, and when he through the sweet New England roads, with could not work he had to raise money on the Monadnock rising before us, ever near us house. Deacon Ball let him have it; a little and more majestic. v Et impressed me with at a time, and when father was goie; mother found the money owed was almost three hund hills, "rock-ribbed and ancient as the sun;" dred dollars. At first she thought she would but I glanced from the mountain to the lithave to give up the house But the deacon the red-headed morsel of humanity at my said. Let it wait awhile, and he turned and side, with a sort of recognition of their kin patted me on the head; when Johnny gets ship. Somehow they seemed to belong to-big enough to earn something, I will expect him to pay it. I was only nine then, and I was in both of them all twas only a fancy. am thirteen now; I remember it, and I re- but it was confirmed the next day, for when member mother cried and said. Yes dea-con, Johnny is my only hope now, and I wondered and wondered what work I could him white-hareid and kindly faced. He do. I really felt as if I ought to begin at kept the village store and owned a pretty

for I was afraid he would stop, and I wanted blue eyes of the country of the stop of the would stop, and I wanted blue eyes of the country of the would stop, and I wanted blue eyes of the country of the would stop, and I wanted blue eyes of the country of the would stop, and I wanted blue eyes of the country of the would stop and I wanted blue eyes of the country One Street Address of the Street Address of

"Well, at first I did very funny things for think I'm going to take his money, do you? a boy. Mother used to knit socks to sell, The only son of his mother, and she a widow. and she sewed the rags to make rag carpets, and tied up into double bow knots with rheuand I helped." "How? What could you do?" is record as

erything they had, and out in the woodshed my calculations it's better to let the boy woven into rugs."

"But did they pay for their work?"

weighed them out with our own steelyards. | are going to let him work." But that was only one way; we've two or three I turned away, for I was going to sup at old apple trees out in the back yard by the Johnny's house; but before I went I asked wall, and we dried the apples and sold them. the de Then some of the farmers who had a good paid. many apples, began to send them to us to dry, and we paid them so many pounds all dry, and had the rest to sell."

"Well, I don't know; Mandy knows—I pass it to her, she keeps the book. Drop in before you go to the train and I'll show it to

"But you surely could not do much in you." ways like these?"

Not at first, but after awhile mother began to have the rheumatism in her hands, and the joints became swollen and the fingers twisted, and it hurt her to move them. Then ing away over the house-tops to where Mo-I learned to knit; before that I wound the nadock was smiling under the good-night yarn for her. I had to learn to sew a little, too, for mother didn't like to see the holes without patches."

And he looked half smilingly at the specimen on his knees.

"But you did not mend those?" said I. "Yes, sir; but I was in a hurry, and mother said it was not done as it ought to be. They had just been washed, and I couldn't wait for them to dry."

"Who washed them?"

"I did, and ironed them, too. I can wash and iron almost as good as mother can. She don't mean to let me, but how is she low, and Deacon Ball lets him have his team going to help it? She can hardly use her hands at all, and some days she can not leave her chair, so I had to learn to make It was a hot day in July. Away up among the beds, and to scrub the floor, and wash the hills that make the lower slope of the the dishes, and I can cook almost as well as

"Is it possible? I shall have to take supper with you on my way back to the city and

Johnny blushed and I added:

"It's a pity, my boy, that you haven't a

"I had one," he said gently, "but she died; and—if she had lived, I shouldn't have what comfort could be extracted from the opening sentence of my sketch.

"Would we not come in and have some dinner?" "Yes." "Would he send for the growing up; and it was while mother was so hard.'

white horse, and just as we were seated the one. You can not do the work for a whole

"Yes, I can; it isn't much, and I'm going to do it and the work my father left undone. I'm going to pay that mortgage, if I

"Very kind? Who wouldn't be kind to such boy? How do you expect to save if

"Oh, I don't do girl's work all day; no fragrance of the shaded road, winding up the men build a stone wall down by the river; long hills in the glow of the afternoon sun, I and Deacon Ball lets me do a great deal of by questions, to get him to tell all about pile the Winter's wood in the sheds for the people who haven't any boys and there's My father died, you seel and left my a good many people around here who have mother the little brown house opposite the not any boys," he added, brushing a fly

once, but I could not think of anything to house, and was evidently very well to do. Naturally we talked of Johnny, and the dea-"Well, what did you do?" I asked quickly, | con said to me with tears in his old watery

"Why, bless your heart, sir, you don't

matics, besides! True enough, I let his fa-"Well, the people who would like a carpet could not always get the time to make it. We've not got a child and shall be just as So I went to the houses among the farmers, well off a hundred years from now if the and took home their rags, old coats, and ev- widow never pays a cent;" but cording to I ripped and cut them up. Then mother think he's payin'. She says I might as well sewed them, and sometimes I sewed some, try to keep a barrel of vinegar from workin' too; and then I rolled them into balls and as to keep that boy from workin. It's the took them back to the owners, all ready to be mother in him and its got to work. We think a good deal of the widow, Mandy and me. I did before I ever saw Mandy; but for "Oh, yes, we got so much per pound; and all that we hold the mortgage, and Johnny I felt quite like a young merchant when I wants to work it out. Mandy and me, we

I turned away, for I was going to sup at the deacon how much Johnny had already

before you go to the train and I'll show it to

I dropped in and the deacon showed me "No, not much, but something; an I we had the knitting."

"Did you knit?"

"Did you knit?"

"Turopped in and the deacon showed me the account. It was the book of a savings bank of a neighboring town, and on its pages were credits of all the little sums the bank of a neighboring town, and on its pages were credits of all the little sums the boy had earned or paid; and I saw they were standing in the Widow Beebe's name. I grasped the deacon's hand. He was lookkiss of the sun.

"Good-bye, sir, good-bye," he said, returning my squeeze, with interest: "Much obliged, I am sure, Mandy and me, too; but don't you be worried about Jhonny. When we see it we know the real stuff it takes to make a real man-and Johnny has got it; Johnny is like that mountain over therechock full of grit and lots of backbone.-New York World.

BREAKING OFF BAD HABITS.

To break off bad habits, understand the reason and all the reasons why the habit is injurious. Study the subject until there is no lingering doubt in your mind. Avoid the places, the person and the thoughts that lead to the temptation. Frequent the places, associate with the persons, indulge in the thoughts that lead away from the temptation. Keep busy; idleness is the strength of bad habits. Do not give up the struggles when you have broken your resolution once, twice, a thousand times. That only shows how much need there is for you to strive. When you have broken your resolution, just think the matter over, and endeavor to understand why it is you failed, so that you may be on your guard against a recurrence of the same circumstances. Do not think it is an easy task you have undertaken. It is certainly folly to break off a bad habit in a day which may have been gathering for long years.

LIGHT OF THE SPIRIT.

Now, were we in a room hung with the finest paintings, and adorned with the most exquisite statues, we could not see one of them, if all light were excluded. The "Heaven grant you may," I said, fervent- Spirit's light is the same to the mind, that most correct and lively description of the "Mother don't know I mean to do it, and sun, can not convey either the light, the where the boys in my class are studying, and | conveys; neither can the most labored and I get the lessons at home. Mother reads accurate dissertation on grace and spiritual them to me out of the book, while I am things, impart a true idea of them, without washing the dishes or doing her work, and an experience of the work of the Spirit upwe have great fun. I try to remember and on the heart. The Holy Spirit must shine The horse did not look as if he needed to repeat it, and if we come to anything we upon your graces, or you will not be able to able to see it. - Toplady.

PATIENTS

rode through the deep Summer bloom and the road. I wasn't much, but I helped the ent business exclusively, and can obtain patents in long hills in the glow of the afternoon sun, I and Deacon Ball lets me do a great deal of learned such a lesson from the little fellow work for him, and when I get a chance to take anybody from the hotel to ride, he lets we obtain patent. We refer, here, to the Post Massile did not look much like a preacher as me have his team for almost nothing, and I ficials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, he sat stooping forward a little, whisking pay too him whatever I make and I work advice, terms, and reference to actual clients in your the flies from the deacon's horse, but his on the farm with the men in Summer; and own State, or county, address C.A. SNOW & Co.; sermon was one which I wish might have I have a cow of my own and sell-the milk at Opposite Patent Office; Washington, D. Co.;

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THE LATE brilliant sunsets ty clearly shown to have been dust from the great volcani Krakatoa, and thereby the p canic dust being held for lon air, and carried all over the been established, Prof. Proc. the received theories of "cost teoric" dust, must fall to t at least, be considered doubt mates that the dust which glow after sunset in the nort be not less than twenty miles

THE UNIVERSAL HOUR. meeting of the Paris Ac ences a note on ...I Hour Proposed by the Rome," was communicated The author urged several ob the adoption of Greenwick time and meridian, calculating 0 to 24 h. east, which might for navigation and astrono but unsuitable for railways, the public. For the for sal time local time (L. L.indicates the longitude calc Greenwich, he proposes to s versal time-local time-L: would thus be simplified by of the last term, and, instead astronomical time; the civil adopted as the universal hour avoided the inconvenience between local and univers would otherwise be felt p most densely peopled region

LIEUTENANT DICK, of the has discovered a new illumi which has attracted the favo of the German Government. objects to which it is applied minous, and water in a glass converted into an illuminatif addition of some of the power illuminiant consumes no oxy makes it desirable for use in tions. Its illuminating pos hours, when a new supply

DRYING LUMBER -Sme timber may be quickly and soned by steaming. The ph process, which, if properly not injure the strength or d timber—is very simple. A centage of the sap in all ki water. This water, heated pands sixteen hundred and follows, that if wood be heal boiling-point of water, the can contain only 1-1650 as at ordinary tempera panded water escaping a proportion of moisture lef is, after steaming, less than by its ordinary hygroscopi least it is found to be so for of hickory and white ash, w weight after being removed er, and the surfaces had be steaming should be done gra time should be given for the ually rise in temperature, as sap may escape gradually without rupturing them h force when converting it in steam should be generat boiler, and allowed to escap pounds pressure, which sho reached in proportion to pieces which it is desired to ular Science News.

called veneers, though they an inch thick-are glued or with the grain of each sl grain of the sheet next aboright angles; and, when the fabric has lost all power of rebeing almost saturated with oit is pressed into an almo siboard without any cleavage without possibility of splitt of wood, of course, can be inside layers can be cheap choice. No matter whethe ferent sheets naturally s evenly together. They are ert much force. Their are lost in the common as union. The advantages of e in every direction, and cracking are enough to give readiest possible acceptar uses it may be adapted. If for broad, flat surfaces in pecially where strength of wanted. It already comfor the use of artists, has board for book covers. HIt any purpose appears to be pense and skill, never of will be adapted to man thought of , is as sure; dertility of our mechanics.

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RE SABBATH RECORDER in bodiele sell 1797 LIST OF LOCAL AGENTS SHIR STEE NEW YORK. YOUT A. B. Prentice. To show awt not idenia colefield CaV. Hibbarda Hasar avad anotare. rlin-Edgar R. Green. boild Made the Molled Ruyter—Barton Ga Stillman .. rus / bars bobasa

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Popular Science.

THE LATE brilliant sunsets have been pretty clearly shown to have been caused by the dust from the great volcanic eruption of Krakatoa, and thereby the possibility of volcanic dust being held for long periods in the air, and carried all over the earth, having been established, Prof. Proctor says that all the received theories of "cosmic" and "Meteoric" dust, must fall to the ground, or, at least, be considered doubtful. He estimates that the dust which causes the red glow after sunset in the northern sky must be not less than twenty miles high.

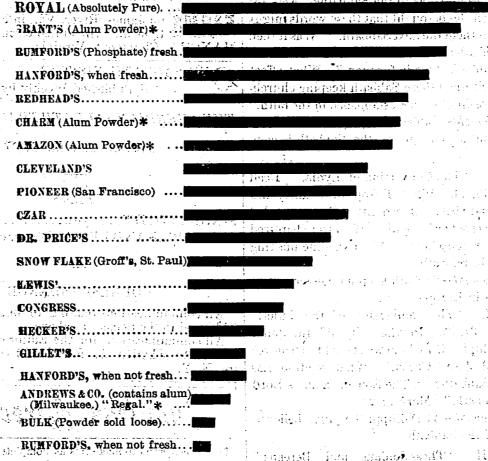
THE UNIVERSAL HOUR.—At a recent meeting of the Paris Academy of Scia note on "The Universal Hour Proposed by the Conference in Rome," was communicated by M. Fave. The author urged several objections against the adoption of Greenwich astronomical time and meridian, calculating the longitude 0 to 24 h. east, which might be convenient for navigation and astronomical purposes, but unsuitable for railways, telegraphs, and the public. For the formula: universal time-local time - (L. X 12 h.), where Lindicates the longitude calculated east from Greenwich, he proposes to substitute: universal time-local time-L. The formula would thus be simplified by the suppression of the last term, and, instead of Greenwich astronomical time, the civil hour would be adopted as the universal hour. Thus would be avoided the inconvenience of disagreement between local and universal time, which would otherwise be felt precisely in the most densely peopled regions of the globe.

LIEUTENANT DICK, of the Russian army has discovered a new illuminating powder, which has attracted the favorable attention of the German Government. It causes any objects to which it is applied to become luminous, and water in a glass vessel may be converted into an illuminating fluid by the addition of some of the powder. The new illuminiant consumes no oxygen, which fact makes it desirable for use in mining operations. Its illuminating power lasts eight hours, when a new supply of powder becomes necessary.

DRYING LUMBER.—Small quantities of timber may be quickly and thoroughly seasoned by steaming. The philosophy of this process—which, if properly performed, does not injure the strength or durability of the timber—is very simple. A very large percentage of the sap in all kinds of wood is water. This water, heated to boiling, expands sixteen hundred and fifty times. It follows, that if wood be heated to 212°, the boiling-point of water, the capillary cells can contain only 1-1650 as much water as at ordinary temperatury the expanded water escaping as steam. The proportion of moisture left in the wood is, after steaming, less than that demanded by its ordinary hygroscopic condition; at least it is found to be so for certain species of hickory and white-ash, which increased in weight after being removed from the steamer, and the surfaces had become dry. The steaming should be done gradually; that is, time should be given for the wood to gradually rise in temperature, and so that the sap may escape gradually from the cells without rupturing them by its expansive force when converting it into steam. The steam should be generated in a suitable boiler, and allowed to escape at two or three pounds pressure, which should be gradually reached in proportion to the size of the pieces which it is desired to season.—Popuular Science News.

SEVERAL thin, sheets of wood—they are called veneers, though they are sometimes of an inch thick-are glued one upon another, with the grain of each sheet crossing the grain of the sheet next above or below it at right angles; and, when the whole complex fabric has lost all power of resistance through being almost saturated with steaming glue, it is pressed into an almost homogeneous board without any cleavage whatever, and so without possibility of spliting. Every sort of wood, of course, can be built up. The inside layers can be cheap and the outside. choice. No matter whether or not the different sheets naturally swell and shrink evenly together. They are too thin to exert much force. Their separate identities are lost in the common and overmastering union. The advantages of economy, strength in every direction, and immunity from cracking are enough to give the fabric the readiest possible acceptance for whatever uses it may be adapted. It is already in use for broad, flat surfaces in cabinet work, especially where strength or permanence is wanted. It already competes with canvas for the use of artists, and with binders' board for book covers. A Itsu availability for any purpose appears to be a matter of expense and skill, never of quality. That it will be adapted to many uses not now thought of is as sure as the inventive fertility of our mechanics. Scientific Amer-

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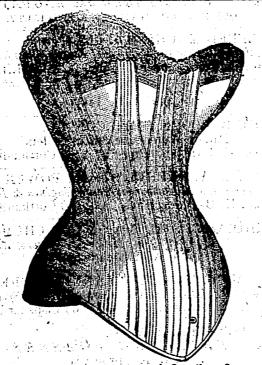
Note. The above DIAGRAM illustrates the comparative worth of various Baking Powders, as shown by Chemical Analysis and experiments made by Prof. Schedler. A one pound can of each powder was taken, the total leavening power or volume in each can calculated, the result being as indicated. This practical test for worth by Prof. Schedler only proves what every observant consumer of the Royal Baking Powder knows by practical experience, that, while it costs a few cents per pound more than ordinary kinds, it is far more economical, and, besides, affords the advantage of better work. A single trial of the Royal Baking Powder will convince any fair minded person of these facts.

While the diagram shows some of the alum powders to be of a higher degree of strength than other powders ranked below them, it is not to be taken as indicating that they have any value. All alum powders, no matter how high their strength, are to be avoided as dangerous.

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Abstract of Time Table, adopted Nov. 26, 1883.

EASTWARD.

| STATIONS. | 1 . | No. 12* | No. 4* | No. 6 |
|---|---|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Leave Dunkirk Little Valley | | 1.05 рм | x . 1 . 3 | 9.06 AM |
| Salamenca Carrollton Olean | 8.25 AM 8.35 " 9.00 " | 4.06 " | 10.50 гм 11.20 '' | 11.09 " |
| Cuba Wellsville Andover Alfred | 9.25 " 10.24 " 10.47 " 11.04 " | 4.58 " 5.50 " | 1 | 12.14PM 1.07 " 1.27 " |
| Leave Hornellsville Arrive at | 12.00† м | asaria Similar | 1.15 дм | do taile |
| Elmira Binghamton Port Jervis | 7.23 | 10.58 " | 4.27 | 4.45 " 7.45 " |
| 1.7 | 10.20 РМ | 7.10 AM | 11.25 лм | |
| | NAL LOCA | | | |

5.00 A. M., except Sundays, from Salamanca, stopping at Great Valley 5.07, Carrollton 5.35, Vandalia 6.00, Allegany 6.50, Olean 7.50, Hinsdale 8.26, Cuba 9.27, Friendship 10.40, Belvidere 11.32, Belmont 12.01 P.M., Scio 12.27, Wellsville 1.45, Andover 2.32, Alfred 3.32, Almond 4.10, and arriving at Hornellsville at 4.35 P. M.

9.06 A. M., daily, from Dunkirk, stopping at Sheridan 9.15, Forestville 9.22, Smith's Mills 9.30. Perrysburg 9.44, Dayton 9.52, Cattaraugus 10.11, Little Valley, 10.26, Salamanca 10.42, Great Valley 10.48, Carrollton 11.09, Vandalia 11.20, Allegany 11.30, Olean 11.43, Hinsdale 11.58 A. M., Cuba 12.14, Friendship 12.33, Belvidere 12.41, Belmont 12.48, Scio 12.58, Wellsville 1.07, Andover 1.27, Alfred 1.45, Almond 1.54, arriving at Hornellsville at 2.05

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

| STATIONS. | No. 1 | No. 5* | No. 3* | No. 9 |
|--|------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|---|
| Tenne Tenne | 9.00 AM | 6.00 РМ | 8.00 PM | // .01 8.15.PM |
| Hornellsville | †8.55 PM | 4.25 ам | 8.10 AM | 12.25 PM |
| Olean Carrollton Great Valley Arrive at | 10.49 '' | 5.17AM 6.02 " 6.25 " 6.48 " | 10.29 11.09 | 1.05 PM 1.24 " 2.22 " 2.50 " 3.30 " 3.40 " |
| Leave | 12.32 AM 3.00 | olacies ac | TOWNER OF | 4.85 P≥ |

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS WESTWARD. 4.35 A. M., except Sundays, from Hornellsville, stopping at Almond 5.00, Alfred 5.20, Andover 6.05, Wellsville 7.25, Scio 7.49, Belmont 8.15, Belvidere 8.35, Friendship 9.05, Cuba 10.37, Hinsdale 11.12, Olean 11.55 A. M., Allegany 12.20, Vandalia 12.41, Carrollton 1.40, Great Valley 2.00, Salmanca 2.10, Little Valley 2.25 Little Valley 3.25, Cattaraugus 4.05, Dayton 5.20, Perrysburg 5.58, Smith's Mills 6.31, Forestville 6.54, Sheriden 7.10, and arriving at Dunkirk at 7.85

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

BRADFORD BRANCH WESTWARD

| THE PARTY AND THE PARTY OF THE | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|---------------|--------------|----------|---------------|--------------|--|
| STATIONS. | 15. | 5.* | 9.* | 3,* | 21.* | 37. | |
| Leave Carrollton Arrive at | 9.26 | A. M. 6.50 | 4.10 | 11.50 | P. M. 8.22 | A, M. | |
| Bradford Leane | 9.55 | 7.25 | 4.51 | La train | 9.00 | | |
| Custer City | 10.00 10.10 | 7.30 7.42 | 4.55 5.07 | | | 7.00 7.15 | |
| Arrive at | 1.0 | | 1 | | 1 | | |

.... 8.20 5.45

11.04 A. M., Titusville Express, daily, except Sundays, from Carrol ton, stops at Limestone 11.20, Kendall 11.31, and a rives at Bradford 11.35 A. M. 11.45 P. M., from Carrollton, stops at all stations, except Irving, arriving at Bradford 12.25 A. M. EASTWARD.

Buttsville

| STATIONS. | 6.* | 20.* | 32.* | 12.* | 16. | 38. |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|---------------|-------|-------|--------|
| Leave Buttsville | P. M. | А. Ж. | A. M. 8 45 | Р. М. | Р. М. | P. M. |
| Custer City Arrive at | 6.56 | **** | 9.35 | *** | 3.15 | 6.10 |
| Bradford Leave | | •••• | | 1 : | | 110.00 |
| Bradford Arrive at | 1 | 6.18 | 1 . | | r . | |
| Carrollton | 8.20 | 6.35 | 10.46 | 3.20 | 4.55 | |

7.25 A. M., daily, from Bradford, stops at Kendall 7.30, Babcock 7.40, Limestone 8.05, arriving at Carrollton at 8.20 A. M.

3.30 P. M., daily, except Sundays, from Bradford, stops at Kendall 3.34, Limestone 3.44, and arrives at Carrollton 4.01 P. M. Passengers can leave Titusville at 8.00 A. M., and arrive at Bradford 11.35 A. M. Leave Bradford 8.30 P. M., and arrive at Titusville 7.30 P. M.

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March 22. Christian Diligence. 2 Thess. 3: 1-18. March 29. The Sabbath. Gen. 2: 2, 3; Exod. 20: 8-11; 31: 13-17; Ezek. 20: 12; Heb. 4: 1-9.

LESSON XIII.—THE SABBATH.

BY REV. THOS. R. WILLIAMS, D. D.

For Sabbath-day, March 29.

SCRIPTURE LESSON.—GEN. 2: 2.3; Exod. 20:8-11;31:13-17; EZEK. 20:12; HEB. 4:1-9.

2. And on the seventh day God ended his work which he had made; and he rested on the seventh day from all his work which he had made.

3. And God blessed the seventh day, and sanctified it; because that in it he had rested from all his work which God

8. Remember the sabbath day to keep it holy.
9. Six days shalt thou labor, and do all thy work:
10. But the seventh day is the sabbath of the Lord thy God: in it thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son nor thy daughter, thy man-servant, nor thy maid-servant nor thy cattle, northy stranger that is within thy gates:
11. For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the
sea and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day:
wherefore the Lord blessed the sabbath-day, and hallowed

13. Speak thou also unto the children of Israel, saying. Verily my sabbaths ye shall keep: for it is a sign between me and you throughout your generations; that ye may know me and you throughout your generations; that ye may know that I am the Lord that doth sanctify you.

14. Ye shall keep the sabbath therefore: for it is holy unto you. Every one that defileth it shall surely be put to death: for whosever doeth any work therein, that soul shall be cut off from among his people.

15. Six days may work be done, but in the seventh is the sabbath of rest, holy to the Lord: whosever doeth any work in the sabbath-day he shall surely be put to death.

16. Wherefore the children of Israel shall keep the sabbath, to cherve the sabbath throughout their generations. for a

to observe the sabbath throughout their generations, for perpetual covenant.

17. It is a sign between me and the children of Israel for ever: for in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, and on the seventh day he rested and was refreshed. 12. Moreover, also I gave them my sabbaths, to be a sign between me and them, that they might know that I am the Lord that sanctify them.

1. Let us therefore fear, lest a promise being left us of entering into his rest, any of you should seem to come short 2. For unto us was the gospel preached, as well as unto them: but the word preached did not profit them, not being mixed with faith in them that heard it.

3. For we which have believed do enter into rest, as he said, As I have sworn in my wrath, if they shall enter into my rest, although the works were finished from the foundation of the world. 4. For he spake in a certain place of the seventh day on this wise, And God did rest the seventh day from all his

works.
5. And in this place again, If they shall enter into my rest.
6. Seeing therefore it remaineth that some must enter therein, and they to whom it was first preached entered not in because of unbelief:
7. Again he limiteth a certain day, saying in David, Today, after so long a time; as it is said, Today, if ye will hear his voice, harden not your hearts.
8. For if Jesus had given them rest, then would he not afterward have spoken of another day.
9. There remaineth therefore a rest to the people of God.

TIME.-B. C. 4004-A. D. 64. PLACE.—Wherever God is revealed as Creator.

PRINCIPAL THOUGHT. - Remember the sabbath day to keep it holy.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"There remainesh therefore a rest to the people of God."

OUTLINE.

QUESTIONS.

L What it is as an institution. II. What it is in its spiritual significance. III. Its relation to piety. IV. Religious obligation to observe it.

Who first designated the seventh day and rested on it? What is meant by "blessed the seventh day and sanctified it?" Was it observed by the Israelites before it was given on Mt. Sinai? See Exod., 16th chapter. Of what was it a sign? Exod. 31: 13-17; Ezek. 20: 12. Was its observance an act of piety or simply of morality? Did the institution of the Sabbath express and reveal a promise to the children of God? If so what was that promise? Is the Sabbath adapted to express such a promise; Could any other day of the seven express such a promise? Can man substitute any oth-

INTRODUCTION.

observance as an act of piety toward God?

er day without changing its meaning as a promise and its

In the Bible we have a week of days, a week of weeks, and a week of years. This hebdominal measure of time seems to be wholly divine in its ap pointment, and has in it the idea of entirety or wholeness. It is, apparently, a symbolic measure-

LESSON NOTES.

V. 2. On the seventh day. This was the last day, the final day of his great eternal week of days. Rested on the seventh day. Not that God was finite and became weary, and needed rest, but that he celebrated his work completed.

V. 3. God blessed the seventh day. Blessed, in the Bible, seems to be connected with the fact of multiplying, increasing, and repeating. So here it apparently signifies that he made it a selfrepeating institution for all ages. And sanctified it. Dedicated it to a sacred use, with a sacred meaning and a spiritual signification, the celebration of work finished.

V. 8. Remember to keep holy. It is giv en to faith, and must be kept by faith in what it signifles, the same as baptism and the Lord's Supper.

V. 10. Sabbath of the Lord thy God. That it is a symbol of God's eternal rest, as the brok en bread is a symbol of Christ's crucified body, and not the body itself.

V. 13. For it is a sign between me and YOU. It carries in it a promise of sanctification and final rest for the children of God.

V. 14. Is hely to you. Because it is a sign of the promise of sanctification and eternal rest. V. 16. A perpetual covenant. It is a promise that is never broken, changed, or abrogated by

V. 17. A sign between me and the chil-

dren of Israel. That is, between God and the true Israel of God.

there, as may be learned from a careful study of the 16th chapter of Exodus. It was this same promise in this sign that gave the Israelites such hopes of be ing led out of the wilderness into Canaan. They supposed these deliverances were to realize to them the full promise, whereas they were only steps by which their minds were being led up to the infinitely grander idea of the glorious sanctification, salvation, and eternal rest promised to the children of God when the life-long week of every struggling, toiling, tempted child of sin and sorrow should end in the glorious rest provided in the atonement and redemption of Christ.

This seems to be beautifully set forth in Heb. 4: 1-9 There the Sabbath is treated as a promise of entering in rest. He quotes these passages relating to the Sabbath, and shows that the promise was not realized by Joshua in Canaan Therefore its reali zation still remains to the children of God.

SABBATH REVIEW SERVICE.

FIRST QUARTER, 1884.

(Have a three minutes drill, upon the Titles, and such brief biographic and geographic exercises as time will permit. The selected verses should be read by members of the school, and the answers to the questions committed to memory.)

THE LORD'S SABBATH.

Golden Text-"The Sabbath of the Lord, for in six days the Lord made heaven and earth." Exod. 20: 10, 11.

Opening Hymn-"Oh, for a closer walk with God." v. 1, 5, 6.

Lesson I. "The Conference at Jerusalem." Read Acts 15: 1, 2. What question was the Conference to decide? About the observance of certain Jewish ceremonies. Was the Sabbath a Jewish institution? 'The Sabbath was made for man," many centuries before the Jewish nation existed. Why was it not a question for the apostles to discuss? Because God had established it. "God blessed the seventh day."

Sabbath Thought-The Lord's Sabbath was not a question for Conference decision.

Lesson II. "Hearing and doing." Read James 1: 17, 22. What is the Word here spoken of? The divine commands. Who gave the Sabbath commandment? Exod. 20: 1. "And God spake all these words." Did he ever change it? With him is no variableness neither shadow of turning." Is it necessary still to keep the Sabbath day commanded? James 2: 10. "Whosoever shall keep the whole law, and yet offend in one point, is guilty of

Sabbath Thought-On the doing of the Word, the xeeping of the Lord's Sabbath depends.

James 3: 5, 6. What day is the Sabbath of the of God." What day does the Word of God say is Lord? Exod. 20: 10. "The seventh day is the | the Sabbath?, "The seventh day is the Sabbath." Sabbath of the Lord thy God." Who was to "think | to change times and laws?" Dan. 6: 25. A power earth . . . and rested the seventh day." that should arise in the world. Where was "that man of sin" to sit? 2 Thess. 2:4. In the temple or church of God. What power ordered that Sun day should be observed? The Roman church. What reason is given for keeping Sunday? That Christ arose on the first day of the week. What reason does God give for keeping Sabbath? Exod. 20: 11. "For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth." How is contempt to the Bible Sabbath now often sought to be shown,? By calling it the Jewish Sabbath. Whose Sabbath does God call it? Isa. 58: 13, Exod. 20: 10. "My holy day." "The mandents of God and the faith of Jesus." Who, Sabbath of the Lord." Repeat the Golden Text. then, is the faithful and wise servant? Matt. 24: 46. "By thy words thou shalt be justified, and by thy words thou shalt be condemned."

Sabbath Thought-Rightly use the tongue for Sabbath truth, not human error.

Lesson IV. "Living as in God's sight." Read James 4: 10, 17. How do some more than others know that the seventh day is the Sabbath? By hav ing been taught that God's commandment is true, and by being trained to keep it. Can we forsake the Sabbath of the Lord and be guiltless? "To him that knoweth to do good and doeth it not, to him it

Sabbath Thought-Doing not, when we know God's command, is a sin in his sight. Sing-" Arm me with jealous care."

Lesson V. "Paul's second missionary journey." Read Acts 15: 36, 41 and 16: 4, 5. Whom did Paul want to visit? "The brethren in every city where obedient, but kindly admonish.

for deliverance from Egyptian bondage. They kept it he had preached." Were these brethren Jews or Gentiles? They were both Jews and Gentiles. What had the Gentiles asked as to the Sabbath? Acts 13: 14. "The Gentiles besought that these words might be preached to them the next Sabbath." Was it then a Jewish Sabbath? It was "the Sabbath of the Lord," the Sabbath "made for man." What effect had Paul's visit upon these Sabbath keeping churches? So were the churches established in the faith."

Sabbath Thought—Sabbath keeping churches were THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY confirmed, and no change of the Sabbath is men-

Lesson VI. "The Conversion of Lydia." Read Acts 16: 12, 13, 14. What European country did the apostles first visit? Macedonia. Who attended unto the things spoken? Lydia. Who were baptized with her? Her household. When was the meeting held? "On the Sabbath."

rabbath Thought-Sabbath-keeping converts were the first fruits in Europe.

Lesson VII. "The Conversion of the Jailer." Read Acts 16: 31, 33. In what city did the jailer live? In Phillipi. On whom was he told to believe? "On the Lord Jesus Christ." What relation has Christ to the Sabbath? "The Son of man is Lord also of the Sabbath." Mark 2: 28.

Sabbath Thought-At Phillippi the jailer believed in the Lord of the Sabbath.

Lesson VIII. "Thessalonians and Bereaus." Read Acts 17: 2, 3. What was Paul's manner of spending the Sabbath? "Paul, as his manner was, went in . . . and reasoned with them out of the Scriptures." How often did he do this at Thessa lonica? "Three Sabbath days." What was the subject of his discourses? Christ's suffering and resurrection. What did he say about charging the Sabbath in honor of the resurrection? It is not mentioned in any way in the Word of God.

Sabbath Thought-By Scripture Christ's resurrec tion is shown, and no change of Sabbath is ever

Lesson IX. "Paul at Athens." Read Acts 17: 23, 24. On what was this inscription, To THE UNknown God? On an altar. What did Paul say that God had done? God made the world. Why is the Sabbath to be remembered? Exod 20: 11. "For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth." How often or when does his Sabbath occur? Weekly: "the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy

Sabbath Thought-"By an altar a Creator is shown, whom Sabbath weekly recalls."

Lesson X. "Paul at Corinth." Read Acts 18: 3, 4, 11. How long did Paul remain in Corinth? "A year and six months." What labor did he perform during the week? 'He wrought at tent-making. How many days labor does the commandment re quire? "Six days shalt thou labor." How did Paul keep the Sabbath? "He reasoned in the synagogue Lesson III. "The Power of the Tongue." Read every Sabbath." What did he teach? "The Word Why? "For in six days the Lord made heaven and

Sabbath Thought-At Corinth, every Sabbath, Paul teaches the Word, a year and six months.

Lesson XI. "The Coming of the Lord." Read Thess. 4: 16 and 5: 6. Why should we watch? Matt. 25: 13. "Watch therefore, for ye know not the day nor the hour wherein the Son of man cometh." What is this Son of man Lord of? Luke 6 5. "The Son of man is Lord also of the Sabbath." What relation have the commandments and the faith of Jesus? The keeping of both distinguish the saints. Rev. 14: 12 "Here are they that keep the com-"B'essed is that servant whom his Lord, when he cometh, shall find so doing."

Sabbath Thought-The faithful watch for the comng of the Lord of the Sabbath, Sing-"When he cometh."

Lesson XII. "Christian Diligence." Read 2 Thess. 3: 6, 10, 14, 15. What connection has Christian diligence with the Sabbath of the Lord? Exod. 20: 8, 9. While the commandment requires us to "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." it says also, "six days shalt thou labor." What should the church do with those who do not keep the commandment? "Withdraw thyself from every brother that walketh disorderly." What duty do we owe to the disobedient? Count him not as an enemy, but admonish him as a brother.

Sabbath Thought-Have no company with the dis-

. ACROSTIC BLACKBOARD SUMMARY.

1. THE CONFERENCE AT JERUSALE V. ord's Sabbath was not a question for Conference decision 2. HEARING AND DOING.

on doing the Word, the keeping of the Lord's Sabbath depends. Rightly use the tongue for Sabbath truth, not human error. 4. LIVING IN GOD'S SIGHT.

oing not when we know God's commands, is a sin in his sight. 5. PAUL'S SECOND MISSIONARY JOURNEY.

Sabbath-keepers are confirmed and Sabbath change not named.

6. THE CONVERSION OF LYDIA.

abbath-keeping converts were the first fruits in Europe. 7. THE CONVERSION OF THE JAILER.

At Phillippi the jailer believed in the Lord of the Sabbath. By Scripture a resurrection is shown, but no Sabbath change. 9. PAUL AT ATHENS.

yan altar, a Creator is shown whom Sabbath weekly recalls. 10. PAUL AT CORINTH.

At Corinth every Sabbath Paul teaches the Word a year and six months.

The faithful watch for the coming of the Lord of the Sabbath. 12. CHRISTIAN DILIGENCE.

ave no company with the disobedient, but kindly admonish. Closing hymn, "Jesus, I my cross have taken."

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On the death of Mr. D. B. boat while sailing down

Dead did you say? Yes the old man h As the day goes

Gently-at setting Break the news gent To his early life's For forty long years She has walked by She's expecting him

On the morn's ear

He was ready and w Abiding in love; He passed from the To the Sabbath at His hand on the tille His head on his br

So quickly he passed To the land of the He died at his post, In age more than Dear friends, mourn He has gone on be You'll meet him age On the glorified sh

— С. М. J

SEVENTH-DAY BA

The following paper was Conference at Milton, W L. C. Rogers, of Edgerto for publication in the SAB quest of the Conference. In selecting this que

to suppose that the Co tions may have thoug Baptists were not tional: or they may h pointee thought so; in s this subject are solicite sumed that something way ofr esponse than a c find the subject, howev for exhaustive treatmen

DEFINI A religious denomi professing Christians, lief and known by some The word denomination denominare, to design word does not occur in "sect" however does, fensive sense being the with the word trans commonly employed, plied to a party in rel rated from some establi without formal separa fering from those pro ination or prevalent be from the Latin, secare rate. The Papal Hi self The Church, an fond of calling the

tions, the sects, since they separated from t tablished Church of calls itself The Church than now in the hab senters and Non-Co The unbelieving J time, called the by this designation; sect, we know tha spoken against," said conferring with him Tertullus the orator, Felix against Paul, s he was "The ring-les Nazarenes," (Acts 2

been quite the fas party to call those w from them, a sect. Grecian philosophers as the Stoics, the tetics and Epicurean time had among the as the Pharisees, the rodians. Paul decla

longed to the very at ion, the Phariseen. word denomination Christians, is a bro term. Properly spec ish theocracy was a

distinguishing name of God, and Childre diate followers of Cl known and recognis