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LINES

On the death of Mr. D. B. Rogers who died in his boat while sailing down the Halifax River, March

> Dead did you say? Yes the old man has gone, As the day goes Gently-at setting of sun.

Break the news gently To his early life's bride, For forty long years She has walked by his side, She's expecting him home, On the morn's early tide.

He was ready and waiting, Abiding in love; He passed from the Sabbath on earth To the Sabbath above.

His hand on the tiller His head on his breast. So quickly he passed To the land of the blest.

He died at his post, In age more than three score; Dear friends, mourn him not, He has gone on before, You'll meet him again On the glorified shore.

-C. M. B., in Halifax Journal.

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTISTS SUFFICIENTLY DENOMINATIONAL?

The following paper was read before the Ministerial Conference at Milton, Wis., Feb. 22, 1884, by Eld. C. Rogers, of Edgerton, Wis., and is offered for publication in the SABBATH RECORDER, by request of the Conference. S. H. BABCOCK,

In selecting this question it is reasonable to suppose that the Committee on Nomina-Baptists were not sufficiently denominational; or they may have thought the appointee thought so; in any event, my views on this subject are solicited; and it may be presumed that something more is expected by way of response than a catagorical yes, or no. I find the subject, however, too comprehensive for exhaustive treatment in a single essay.

DEFINITIONS.

plied to a party in religion which has sepawithout formal separation, holds tenets differing from those professed by the denomination or prevalent body. The word sect is from the Latin, secare, to cut off, to sepaconferring with him at Rome. Acts 28: 22.) Tertullus the orator, when pleading before Felix against Paul, said of the latter, that Grecian philosophers were denominated sects; as the Stoics, the Academics, the Peripatetics and Epicureans. The Jews in Christ's time had among themselves different sects, as the Pharisees, the Sadducees, and the Herodians. Paul declared that he formerly belonged to the very straitest sect of his religion, the Pharisees. Acts 26:5. But the word denomination as applied to professing Christians, is a broader and more generic term. Properly speaking, the ancient Jewish theocracy was a denomination. It had distinguishing names, as Israelites, Children of God, and Children of Zion. The imme-

tians." If professing Christians of succeed- of the spirit of life from on high, to give not invite to our communion table, whereby nant in my blood." The blood is called "continued steadfastly in the apostles' doctrine and fellowship," (Acts 2: 42,) there Christians, for the Bible has but the one men," (Col. 2: 22,) and "the doctrines of devils." 1 Tim. 4:1.

The origin of many religious denominations, and the position we ought to maintain as a Christian denomination, will engage attention at the proper place in this discussion. In common speech the terms church and denomination are used interchangeably. We may say the Seventh-day Baptist Church, or the Seventh-day Baptist Denomination. Our earlier appellation both in England and in this country, was the Sabbatarian church; but being Baptists as well | tians, we have a work to do which no other as Sabbatarians, and wishing to emphasize denomination will undertake, and our methboth facts, we came to call ourselves Seventh- ods should be original and unique, in every day Baptists.

out being in an offensive sense, either sectarian or schismatical. But are we sufficiently bodies, not by our gospel simplicity of life, denominational?

DISCUSSION.

shall maintain First, be in doctrine, ordin- only dominates local church work, but has ances, fellowship, and manner of life, con- taken from Conference and Associations formed to the denominationalism of the their proper character as "deliberative church of Christ in the apostolic age. Between us and that age a long period uninstructed Executive Committees, to be intervenes, during which corruptions, errors brought out like a mere literary society's and perversions have obtained among professing Christians and which we ourselves True respectability is to be distinguished tions may have thought that Seventh day can escape only by a frequent and careful from that mock variety which kills folks; reference to the teachings of God's word. From some of these errors God has mercifully delivered us, but who of us that reads | death all around them under the influence | and potent evil our denomination has lifted the Bible and desires to be a Bible Christian, of worldly conformity. Let us, beloved, up the standard of truth. There are, howdoes not feel the need of a fresh anointing | put our feet on the neck of this monster, | ever, a great many arm-in-arm, meetings, of the Holy Spirit, to become more like the and plead for truth, for gospel simplicity and conventions and associations, which are leadtheocratic functions and offices ceased order, for the rights of the masses, and for ing away our members and some of our primitive pattern? It is true that all the good name and honor of our denominawith the death of the apostles, and the | tional institutions and work. The motto of A religious denomination is a society of | church went into the wilderness, farther and | true religion is, "Be not conformed to this professing Christians, holding a common be- still farther, when places were prepared for world, but be ve transformed by the renewlief and known by some distinguishing name. her, (Rev. 12: 6, 14;) but from thence she ing of your mind, that ye may prove what is The word denomination is from the Latin, | will come in due time, leaning on her Be- | that good and acceptable and perfect will of denominare, to designate by a name. The loved (Songs of Solomon 8:5;) when again God." In view of our shortcomings, what word does not occur in the Bible. The word | she will look forth as the morning, fair as | wonder that so many go from our families. "sect" however does, but usually in an of- the moon, clear as the sun, and terrible as churches and schools with little denominafensive sense being the same in the Greek an army with banners (Songs of Solomon | tional spirit, in their marriage and other with the word translated "heresy." As 6:10;) for her theocratic offices and glory commonly employed, the word sect is ap- | will then be restored to her in Millennial | ments, to lay aside their religious faith or grace and splendor. But though in the practice, or both, and to be lost to us as a rated from some established church, or which | wilderness God's people are not without | denomination! Oh! what a blessing would | open ground for reciprocity and reciprocasome gospel order and discipline. Church ordinances and Christian duties as enjoined the word of God tending to aggregate and organize, while the Word and Spirit unify; | chinery to winning souls for Christ and his The Papal Hierarchy which calls it. | this gives the true idea of a denomination. self The Church, and knows no other, is It is spoken of in Scripture as one vineyard, getting down to honest Christian labor and fond of calling the Protestant denomina- one fold, one building, one husbandry soul travail for a perishing world. May God of doctrine and practice wherein we differ tions, the sects, since directly or indirectly and one body, "endeavoring to keep help us to rebuke in ourselves, the evil we so from others; and not only on logical they separated from the Papacy. The Es- the unity of the Spirit in the bond tablished Church of England, which also of praise," (Eph. 4:3,) by willingly hearers, the spirit of love and labor for the disfellowship of them, but on Scriptural calls itself The Church, was formerly more | receiving the word, and baptism, and conthan now in the habit of calling the Dis- tinuing steadfastly in the apostles' doctrine and Non-Conformists, the sects. and fellowship, and in breaking of bread, unbelieving Jews, in the apostles' | and of prayers, (Acts 2: 41, 42,) not forsakcalled the followers of Christ ing the assembling of themselves together as by this designation; "as concerning this the manner of some is, (Heb. 10:25,) but tions, why may we not partake with them at And the apostle James says, (5:19,20,) sect, we know that everywhere it is exhorting one another, and so much the the communion table?" I answer, Because "Brethren, if any of you do err from spoken against," said the Jews to Paul when | more as they see the day approaching for | the first mentioned things belong to individ- | the truth, and one convert him, let which all other days were made; putting on as the elect of God, mercies, kindness, humbleness of mind, meekness, long suffering, he was "The ring-leader of the sect of the forbearing and forgiving one another, (Col. other denominations invite us to sing and multitude of sins. Professing Chris-Nazarenes," (Acts 24: 5.) It has ever 3: 12, 13,) denying ungodliness and worldly pray with them, why do they not ask and tians often take it ill when reproved or been quite the fashion for any adhering lusts, living soberly, righteously and godly expect us to vote in their church meetings? labored with in reference to their errors party to call those who dissent or separate in this present world looking for that blessed from them, a sect. The ancient schools of hope, and the glorious appearing of the great God and our Saviour Jesus Christ. dividual fellowship and relation, the other especially when in good standing in their re-Christians and will now give to Seventh-day surely we ought not to admit to our com- Christian work, and feeling themselves Baptists an intense denominationalism, a true spiritual coherency.

continuance therein, ought to be equivalent diate followers of Christ became in a techni-

could have been but one denomination of religious work as a distinct and independent ion. Now the golden mean in this matter after those days, saith the Lord, I will put body of Christians, doing it in our own way, lies between those, on the one hand who are my laws into their hearts, and in their minds "doctrine;" it is never spoken of in the and by our own agencies. We must of so open communion that they will commune will I write them." (Heb. 10:16.) This is plural, but we read of "the doctrines of necessity be unique in our methods, and see with everybody, and those on the other when Christ kept the laws of God, "thy law to it that we are free from subserviency to, | hand who are so close communion that they is within my heart." (Psa. 40:8.) Is not and improper fellowship with those whose will commune with nobody. The fact is, Christian profession invalidated by an open teaching and manner of life we believe to all evangelical denominations are more or breach of this covenant? And are not be unscriptural and subversive of the gospel. less restricted in their church fellowship, the proper observance of God's Sabbath. In these respects, the points in which we wherein those that are least so justify those Baptism and Supper, acts of Christian prohave erred most, and which constitute our chief weakness at present, are, I humbly with the general principle involved. It is conceive, our tendency to imitate the larger | not difficult to see that restricted or close denominations of professing Christians in our methods of church work, instead of striking out for ourselves. As a progressive, aggressive and reformatory body of Chrisdepartment of our work, benevolent and 2:19,) when they asked to be recognized by morial. "This do in remembrance of me." From the positions thus far taken, it is educational. But there is apparent a growevident that we can be denominational with- | ing desire to win the compliments and | from; but when in later and more corrupt | first,) but it is worthy of note that baptism patronizing attentions of other religious and moral heroism in the cause of truth, but by our worldly respectability. There is To be sufficiently denominational we must, | a growing fastidiousness of taste which not bodies," by putting them into the hands of entertainment, with a printed programme. for it is evident that some are dying spiritually, and spreading moral miasma and social alliances, as well as business engagecome upon us, and through us to a needy tion. Christian charity asks no more. "I world, should we cast off this worldly, time- have no greater joy than to hear that my at all. A disregard for the Sabbath is ususerving spirit, and set our ecclesiastical matruth, discarding all superfluous habits and readily see in others, and give us, reader and | grounds to justify our separation from, and truth. How sweet it then will be to work as of old, in the same voke for our common ly duty. Lord, and with all who love him in sincerity. | brother, in thine heart; thou shalt in

and pray and work with other denomina- not suffer sin upon him." (Lev. 19: 17.) ual Christian action and fellowship; the lat- him know that he that converteth a sinship. It would be as pertinent to ask, If soul from death, and shall hide commune with sister churches because to an affirmative answer to the question be | being of like precious faith, we also fore us; and yet it seems too much to say, have ecclesiastical connection with them, "sufficiently denominational," when we can and welcome them to membership; but to but feel the need of being more so; for our commune by a formal act of church fellow-

ing times had, like the primitive Christians, them motion and direction. Ezek. 1: 20. they testify their love for us, and desire to (Heb. 13: 20), "the blood of the everlasting For Seventh-day Baptists to be sufficiently partake with us. We give due weight to covenant." And what is this covenant? "This denominational, we must, second, do general | such arguments in behalf of open commun that are most so, as being most consistent communion is the doctrine of unity, and that open communion is the doctrine of di- of thy judgments, O Lord, have we waited visions and of sects; for there was but one | for thee"-judgments are God's commanddenomination of Christians in the apostles' ments, (Psa. 119: 66)—"the desire of our time; those professing Christians who differed from them in doctrine and life, as some did, (see 1 Cor. 5: 3-5, and 1 John | brance of thee." The Lord's Supper is a methem and fellowshiped, were rejected there- Isa. 26: 8 is evidently prophetic, (see verse times the same request was proffered, the and the Lord's Supper belonged to "the request was granted; then and thus open church in the wilderness" (Acts 7:38) communion began; it could not have other- | no less than in New Testament times. wise begun; and thus the unity of the primitive church was broken; and the only way to mend it, is for individuals and churches to | holding and emphasizing these vital points return to the apostles' doctrine and fellowship, and continue therein, (Acts 2: 41, 42,) fellowshiping those who do the same and disfellowshiping those who do not; see 1 Cor. 5: 11 and 2 John 10: 11. Open communion is based on the idea that among so of God to maintain and defend his neglected many different and even conflicting and contradictory beliefs, some must be wrong, but | murion to their God-appointed place in the that it is just as well to be wrong as right, if we are only united. Against this heresy ministers, from the standard of truth in this regard: flattered into membership and delegations therein, they already betray a lack of true denominational spirit. "And the Lord spake unto Moses and unto Aaron, saying, Every man of the children of Israel shall pitch by his own standard, with the ensign of their father's house; over against the tabernacle shall they pitch." Num. 2: 1, 2 Love for the truth as we understand | views and practices in relation to God's it, and close adherence to, and fellowship | Sabbath are usually followed by correspondwith it, makes us rejoice in whatever others ing laxity in other points, as is illustrated have of it and can do for it. Here is broad | by delinquents who go out from us; not a few

But thirdly, it is our duty, if we would be sufficiently denominational to emphasize, and to emphasize strongly those vital points grounds to acquit ourselves of a neighbor-"Thou shalt not hate thy But an inquirer asks, "If we can sing any wise rebuke thy neighbor, and ter act belongs to church action and fellow- ner from the error of his way, shall save a for the reasons in the one case are as in the and faults, just as though it was about imposother, viz., that the one act pertains to in- sible for them to be in grievous backsliding, Titus 2: 12, 13. This gave to primitive to church fellowship and relation. And spective churches and actively engaged in munion those over whom we have no cccle- | blessed therein; such persons should read the siastical control, and whom we could not above quotations of Scripture, and others re-Two hundred years of denominational with our understanding of God's word, ad- lating to this matter. The apostasy foretold life and growth with a present outlook of mit to membership in our churches. We by prophets and apostles relates to three cardinal points of doctrine, though not limited to these, viz.. the Bible Sabbath, Bible Baptism and the Lord's Supper. See Isaiah 24:5. "They have transgressed the laws"-and prominently among them the Sabbath, both denominational tree sheds much more fruit ship, with those whom we would not admit Papists and Protestants-"changed the immaturely than it brings to perfection; an to church membership, is to act without ordinance," baptism in particular, the singevidence that there is a deplorable weakness | reason or Scripture. We sometimes have, | ular number is used-"broken the everlastcal sense a denomination, when they were of denominational life and spirit amongst in a metaphorical way, bricks thrown in at ing covenant." Christ says (Luke 22: 20), known and recognized by the title, "Chris- us. Our denominational wheels need more our church windows by those whom we do "This cup is the New Testament [or cove-

children walk in the truth." 3 John 4.

is the covenant that I will make with them fession? Who dare say that they are nonessentials?

An order of statement similar to the above is found in Isaiah 26: 8, "Yea, in the way soul is to thy name." We are baptized in name of the Lord God, "and to the remem-1 Cor. 10:1-4.

The question before us relates to our among others; are we sufficiently denominational in this? If we are a sincere, true hearted, God-fearing people, not ashamed of our position and principles, and with an abiding faith in ourselves as called Sabbath, and to restore baptism and comsystem of Bible truth, we shall display our denominational colors in individual and in our associate and organized action.

First, in our families. To be denominawith family devotions, as in reading of the Scriptures and prayer, and there will be training, instruction, and government according to the word of God. But in these particulars, is due prominence given to these doctrines and that manner of life by by which our profession distinguishes us as Bible Christians, "a peculiar people, zealous of good works?" Is the Sabbath properly observed among us? Do we begin the Sabbath when the Sabbath begins? Loose of them, fetch up in this, that, or the other church, just as it happens, or in no church ally followed by a disregard of the claims of baptism and of communion, sometimes of a life of true self-denial and cross-bearing. How common is it in our families for some member to go to the post-office on the Sabbath for letters and papers. The newspaper is indispensable; more read than the Bible. Not infrequently our church-members run the post-offices on the Sabbath, either in person or by proxy. In like manner cheesefactories and creameries are run. A portion of the Sabbath, by many, is spent in pleasure-riding or rambling.

But how is it in our churches? In our Sabbath-day church services, it would naturally be expected that we should emphasize our views in the matter of God's neglected Sabbath, and on other denominational points. as often as occasion should arise, but the fastideous and time-serving spirit which is growing among us is here manifest, in the neglect to let our light shine, and often in the studied avoidance of any allusion to these matters, either in hymns, prayers or preaching. These subjects are distasteful to some of our own people, even more so than to strangers, who often come expecting to hear and learn something respecting the views we say to emphasize. And do our people see real beauty in these distinguishing tenets? 'Are these little more than questions of technicalities? Preachers who would be glad to allude to these subjects more frequently, become afraid of offending their own people if they do so. The reading of the ten commandments is kicked at in some of our churches, whereas in two large. Firstday denominations, it is a part of the regular service, the people responding, "Lord. incline our hearts to keep this law." What

(Continued on eighth page.)

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

Bro. Ordway writes from Chicago: Our There were eighty-five children last Sabbath. The good Lord has given us all we Mission Board aright in this matter, I recan attend to.

THE Chinese Recorder, of Shanghai, says: —It is thought that a new impulse will be given to work among women and children here by the arrival of two female physicians, one Dr. Reifsnyder connected with the Woman's Union Mission; the other, Dr. Ella F. Swinney in connection with the Seventhday Baptist Mission.

says he wishes the people at home could see prayer-meeting where Christians are seeking the face of God. There are trials and difficulties in mission work, but there is success and happiness too.

It is said that nothing is so much needed in India as the simple declaration of the gospel to the women, and in the country dis tricts. Rev. Mr. Cobban, of the Wesleyan Mission in Madras, says that he fully expects to baptize 500 persons in the villages north and west of Madras this year. We long for the time to come when we shall have at least a few native preachers telling the gospel story in the country districts and villages about Shanghai.

THERE are some persons who appear to think it unwise to ask for money for special missionary objects. Some departments of the work may go unprovided for, it is said persons who have given to one particular object, may be less ready, on that very account, to answer another special call; it tends to confuse the minds of the people, and multiplies the duties of the treasurer; it is not in harmony with the true idea of Chris tian giving, etc. An ideal way would be to have a board of managers so wise that they could be trusted to expend missionary funds exactly as they ought to be; and for the people to give voluntarily and liberally for the cause as a whole, one and common, which it is. But we do not all have the same minds. and can not see alike. Some give for our whole work, in which they are interested preferring to have the board decide how their money shall be used; others give without any apparent interest at all. Some divide their contributions equally between home and foreign missions; some are much more interested in one than in the other; and some would not give one dollar towards sending the gospel to the heathen. The work to be done by our boarding and day mission schools, has a special interest for our Sabbath schools, and may be well to create in their mind an interest in "missions in general;" while the work of Mrs. Davis and Dr. Swinney for heathen women and children, must appeal with special force to the sympathies, prayers, and benevolence of Christian women. It seems right and wise therefore to make use of these differences of feeling and judgment and to present our work to the people in such ways as are most likely to commend themselves, awaken fresh interest, and secure needed support. We are not beyond the need of being helped by what is concrete and particular.

FROM T. G. HELM.

SUMMERVILLE, Texas Co., Mo., FEB. 21, 1884,

best for some one else to labor here and he | than it now really seems to our mortal vision. | some kind. If we were ready to open boardproval, and I will use all diligence to work | made by way of preparation for more fully | retained.

blessed Master is what I shall labor for whether I receive financial aid or not.

We certainly need mission work in this portion of our State. The good word is now sown and it should be our aim to have it produce an hundred fold, but if left to itschool is running very strong this quarter. | self it may not yield that. Believing and praying that God will guide you and your Yours in the cause of truth,

T. G. HELM.

FROM D. H. DAVIS.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 20, 1884.

I am happy to report to you that the mason and carpenter work is now completed on the boys' and girls' school buildings. I can assure you it has been no easy task for me; I should feel much happier if it was all A GENTLEMAN who has traveled in China | paid for. For this indebtedness as yet I am personally responsible. I send enclosed my the difference between neglected heathen financial report for the year 1883. I have children, and those gathered into mission | for the want of means felt obliged to do very schools; and between foul and fighting | much manual labor myself. There is still Chinese at a market, and those in a quiet the work of cleaning and painting. I have not the time nor strength to give to this kind of work, and it must rest for a time. The expense of completing the painting girls or boys boarding school during the would not be very great as the floors are the coming year, though I hope we may be main things to require paint. The outside is plastered with a red sand and lime mortar. (like the dwelling) which makes a very hard and durable finish. To the girls' building is attached a small one story building for Chinese kitchen and dining-room. No such building has yet been put up for the boys' | half mile from the mission home,) moved to school. One of the kind would be needed the new building lately built for a boys' when we come to open school for boys. Twenty five or thirty dollars would build such a building, as I have most of the lumber needed on hand. I have sent no estimate of this to the Board, because from what I learn there is no near prospect of the school work being begun. Buying all the material myself and overseeing the work and doing | for school purposes. It also leaves the buildall I could to carry the work forward has absorbed most of my time and strength for the past few months, hence the more direct mis- during the year if you can see your way sionary work has not been so great as usual, clear to do so; also boys could be taken for yet I have preached every week, continuing the boys' boarding school if means were at my Sabbath instruction to the people; I | hand so to do, and could receive instruction have not been favored with seeing any special | with the day-school scholars. results this year. Some have seemed to be interested but how deep their interest is we are unable to know; we only know they do to be Dr. Swinney's teacher, but they are not yet openly profess Christ. The influence of Erlow has evidently been against us, for he and all his relatives and friends have not been to any of the services since his dismissal. Not long since I received an anonymous letter purporting to be written by pense we shall probably carry it on another the churches of Soo-Chow, in which several | year. I feel very anxious to have it go on, charges were made against Zeh Ting Lau, and | particularly for the sake of Chung Lau's one of the teachers, Fong Seu-Lang. I felt children. His little boy, of whom Mr. Davis confident that the letter was written by Erlow from the hand writing and so I have put it away. It was evidently designed to make trouble. I do pray that Erlow may yet be brought to realize what he has done, and brought back. Owing to the unsettled state of the Church we have not taken any col- than many young people in our Bible schools lection during the year, and there have been at home, but she is not aChristian. I feel very but few who could no anything. For a long anxious about her as well as the younger chiltime I have wished to make arrangements dren. The brother next younger than Mary for a public meeting inviting all members to is now studying to be a Chinese physician. be present, and if they could not come, to He is apparently not at all favorable to write letters stating their religious interest. | Christianity. | Johnnie was the same when Such a meeting is to be held soon at the we first came to China, but he now seems opening of the China New Year. Some of | truly a sincere Christian. His wife and stepthe members reported as belonging to our mother are both heathen women. They little Church we have never been able to see live at Chung Lau's home in the counor hear from them. One object of the meet- try most of the time, so we have little opporing will be to find out who are still to be tunity of seeing them. I wish the dear sisrecognized as members of the church, also | ters at home would pray most earnestly for to farther labor with Erlow and his friends. | these women that they may be led to believe If they persist in staying away from church | in the one true God and Jesus Christ as the our only way is to excommunicate them from | only Saviour. the church, so that the membership will doubtless be very small. One member, Tuh | home in Leoo. I have hoped if we started a Fong, has recently died. We did not know It is my opinion that mission work by of his sickness until we heard of his death. Seventh day Baptists, in connection with the | L have not been able to learn anything about | distribution of tracts on the Sabbath ques- | his religious condition. He was employed tion, would be a noble and successful work as cook by Dr. T. J. Allen, and used to in this portion of the State. The little that | frequently come to our service. Tsau-Oohas been done in this vicinity has in- | Tsung (or Johnnie), the son of Tsau Tsung. spired considerable interest in the Sabbath | Lau, seems to be advancing in his interest | question, which is simply opening the door and love for the cause of Christ. This is they will expect some small gift, and the for a far greater work. Home mission work encouraging to us. Tsung Lau is also by some one certainly should be attended to earnest and faithful. He seems to be anxin this part of the State. If not, the good | ious for the work to go forward although | of poverty, and you would not call them very seed which has been sown here would droop his health does not admit of his being attractive, but the most of them are quick to for want of cultivation, which should not be present at all times. We pray he may be learn with bright pleasant faces which speak allowed. If health will permit, I expect to spared to us yet many years. Mrs. Davis will forth the possibilities of the soul within. It spend as much time as I can. If you think write you in regard to the schools and the is with some sadness and regret that I look strictions against them; unjust unless like it advisable for me to engage in the work I | Bible-woman. What will be the fruitage of | forward to having only a part of their numam willing to do so and allow your Board to this year's work eternity can only reveal. I ber in our schools during the coming year, say what the help shall be. If it be thought | trust that it will then be found to be better | as some of them must be put to work of

then, we could not one to do more than has our schools from outside, which of course, give ye them to eat." Not only the matebeen accomplished during the past year. at present, must be refused. We pray that the coming years may bring to that pertains to the evangelization of the DAVID H. DAVIS.

FROM SARA G. DAVIS.

SHANGHAI, China, Jan. 21, 1884.

As the school year is fast drawing to a close, I must endeavor to write you something regarding its work. We have carried on the three schools with about the same success as last year. The numbers have been about the same, and I think the average attendance quite as good as the previous year. As the time draws on for making arrangements for the coming year, we are greatly perplexed to know just what course to pursue. At present we have little hope of opening either the happily disappointed, and perhaps the way may open ere the year closes for a girls school at least.

However, after due consideration, it has seemed best to have the largest of our day schools, (which at present is less than a boarding school, having the teacher (Fong Seu Sang) live in one roomof the house. Then the school taught by his wife we shall dismiss. Some of the children who have previously attended her school can now come to his, if they wish, as it is only a short distance. This change will avoid all rents ing for girls' boarding school which is at tached to our house free to open at any time

The school in the city we had purposed to close, and have called the teacher (Johnnie) very anxious it should be continued, and Chung Lau thinks he will be able to procure some of the needel funds from those who patronize it. We hope he may be successful. If they can secure a part of the exwrote you some months ago, is still in the school, also his sister next older has been in school a part of the year; and Mary the eldest daughter is almost always in the Sabbathschool with her lesson well committed..

I believe she understands the Bible better

Erlow has taken his family away to his girls'boarding school that we might be able to get one and perhaps both of his girls back in the school.

On Christmas day we had the schools meet for a few exercises and a little treat which they seemed to enjoy very much. The coming week we shall have them review and examine them in their Christian books, when schools will close for the new year.

The most of these children are from homes

us still greater success and reward in our to these schools for fear of being misunderwork. We are in the fullest sympathy with stood. But I must say I believe it is better the medical department of our work, and | not to open a boys' school, at least until some blessing to this needy people and to our for the school work. I have before urged the gold of California but also in heavencause. I feel that we are just beginning to this and still feel that I can not hold my ly treasures; and they would have reteacher to take up this work? one who can friends and neighbors, and to the regions have time to apply himself to the language, and thus be fully qualified to teach as well as oversee what is taught by the Chinese

we must not turn back. Oh, I wish our young people could feel their responsibility our prayers and blessings, thereby enabling the in this matter. I believe some of them do, and may God help them all to be willing proxy, "to pass the bread along" to the helpers in this cause.

Sabbath-schools and Ladies' Benevolent Societies would not pledge themselves each to responds and says, "Oh Lord, send forth assume the support of one pupil, or half laborers into thy vineyard," but how many the support, from year to year.

When the scholars are taken we shall expect to keep them for a term of years, some more, some less, consequently there must be a definite fund. I have not yet mentioned about the Bible woman. During my absince at Chefoo last Summer we thought it best to dismiss her. Having charge of the schools I have very little time to go out with her, and as she is an observer of First-day, I never felt quite satisfied in employing her. So at present, I have no Bible woman.

Dr. Swinney's arrival is a source of very great encouragement to us. We have at times felt very much alone here; owing to our peculiar views as a people, we can not expect the same sympathy or encouragement from other missionaries which we otherwise would receive, though they have always seemed friendly. We believe her coming will be productive of great good in many ways, and especially do we hope for much good to result from her special work.

until we received word that she was on her

vote most of her time to the study of the the language. Her work will probably develop on her hands so rapidly that she will have more than she can do before she is may be able to assist in the school work, but if they could realize the condition will be more than full in her medical work. But the future must be left with Him who can see the end from the beginning.

Trusting that all things will work together for the highest interest of the cause, Yours sincerely,

SARA G. DAVIS.

-We are sure that this cordial response of our Sabbath-sohools to our appeal for funds for the carrying forward of our Shanghai Mission-school work, can not but be very encouraging to Mr. and Mrs. Davis.

FROM BOSCOBEL, WIS.

Prayer-meeting Subject for Feb. 6, 1884: China-Pass the Bread Along. Matt. 14: 14-21.

In studying our subject, three things have forcibly impressed themselves upon my

First: I rejoiced when I read that the Chinese empted the ship's cargo of opium into the canal; it reminded me of the time when our own people made an immense five or six evangelical churches in single viltea-pot of Boston harbor; and I felt that every lover of Jesus should unite in petitioning that government to prohibit her subjects from carrying opium to China, excepting in such small quantities as may be necessary for the relief of suffering; thereby removing some of the obstructions to freely "passing religion, while people swarm in sections of the bread along," for, although we may strive to shirk the responsibility, we are, in a certain sense, our brother's keeper.

Second. The government of these United States have a treaty with China which guarantees the same rights and privileges to her subjects as to those of the most favored nations. Thousands of her subjects have flocked the Christian fellowship of congenial comto our shores, and thousands more would have come if it had not been for the unjust rerestrictions are enacted against such classes of all other nations, for see our treaty with them. And why those restrictions? Because some Sabbath morning, the whole church they came seeking for bread. In the is sent here, it will meet my unqualified ap- When we speak of the progress we have ing schools probably many of them could be light tof our lesson how would the Saviour have treated them? Let us and to save the unchurched masses?—Lyman in harmony with him. The cause of the entering into the work of teaching the hea- We have had a number of applications for hear his words: "They need not depart; Abbott.

rial bread, which they came to procure for I hardly dare to write as I feel in regard themselves, but also the true Bread, which came from heaven. If they had been thus received and had accepted the true Bread, what a vast army of native missionaries thoroughly believe it will prove a great one is here on the field preparing especially would have returned rich not only in get ready for our work, in this heathen peace. Now, who is ready to come? and joiced to have had the blessed privilege land. Let us go forward, go forward in all again, who will send a good earnest, patient of "passing the bread along" to their

> Third. The imperative command of our Saviour to those few faithful disciples, comes ringing down the centuries to every loyal But you say it can not be done now. Then heart, "Go ye into all the world and preach let it come in the nearest possible future. | the gospel to every creature." If our circum-We have put our hands to the wheel and stances are such that we can not go, we can contribute of our means, accompanied with missionaries, ourselves being missionaries by famishing millions of China. How many I have thought of asking if some of the of us hear the Macedonian cry, "Come over and help us?" I doubt not every heart here say, "Here am I, send me?"

"Go, messenger of peace and love, To people plunged in shades of night; Like angels sent from fields above, Be thine to shed celestial light. Go to the hungry-food impart;

To paths of peace the wanderer guide: And lead the thirsty, panting heart, Where streams of living water glide:"

MARTHA M. JONES.

SUCCESS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The additions to the mission churches are larger in the average for each preacher than those to the churches in the United States. That there may be no unfairness let the comparison be made by denominations. It will be found that in each of them, comparing the men at work at home and in the foreign missions, the average of conversions to each laborer employed is higher in the missions. And as to money expended there is no comparison. More money is laid out on the churches, chapels, and missions, in New York City, than the American Board expends for the whole Pagan world. So I hardly gave up but what some one would | that, instead of such comparisons resulting. come with her to assist in the school work in disadvantage to the missions, the opposite effect should be produced, and any Christians who are anxious to put their money where it will do the most good will do well Dr. Swinney at present will have to de- to transmit a large proportion to the treasurers of their respective foreign mission or-

Other comparisons may be stated with a like result. The modern missionary eraof which the distinctive characteristic is the ready for it. I notice the Board hope she diffusion of missionary zeal throughout the churches-began in 1792, ten years less than a century ago. According to the best estimates that can be made, from extant materof things here they would see that her hands | ials, there can be no doubt that the progress of the gospel through the missions of the last ninety years has been greater than in the first century of Christianity. Few, even among the contributors to foreign missions, are aware of the large gains in important fields. It is demonstrable that at the present ration of advance, which to many seems so slow, Christianity will in fifty years number its adherents in India by millions, and in China by hundreds of thousands. As the ratio of advance is increasing, even larger results are to be looked for. A man who thinks the progress of missions discouragingly slow is, generally speaking, a man who has never adequately investigated the facts. -The Watchman.

> WHY should Paul have taken any second missionary journey? Does not charity begin at home? And must the child first be fed? Was Palestine yet converted to Christianity? Were there not Jewish synagogues vet to be converted into Christian churches, and Christian churches to be confirmed and instructed in the great Pagan city of Antioch? Was there not work enough to be done? If Paul had possessed the spirit which characterized Paul, we should not be content to put lages of one or two thousand inhabitants while the great Southwest is dominated by Mormonism, and while Pagan darkness still overspreads Africa, India, and China. Nay, we should not be content to sit Sabbath after Sabbath in our warm, lighted, and luxuriously equipped churches, to enjoy our our great cities and manufacturing towns, and in many of our rural districts, who as truly live in heathendom as though they never heard the sound of a church bell. It was because Paul believed in his very heart of hearts that Jesus Christ came to seek as well as to save the lost that he went out through Palestine into Asia Minor, and thence into Europe, where the lost were-went out from panions to be buffeted and beaten and mobbed and scoffed and scorned by men that hungered not for the gospel, and received it now with vehement hate, and now with jeering harder to overcome. What would be the effect, reader, in our own town if, should follow Paul's example, and turn its back upon its customary place of meeting and should go throughout the town to find

Educa

"Wisdom is the principal wisdom; and with all thy

ALFRED UNIVER

The Winter term o closed March 12th. Th in attendance exceeded

term in the history of t Four of the Professor tion among the older ar of the State and the Ea Prof. Larkin is at H

ing Rutgers, Princeton Such tours for obser of great value, and s structors are determin with the times in their Edward M. Tomlin Greek language, and I a former teacher in t

Cornell, Profs. Scott a

The addition of the under the able manage · Davis, and the opening University purposes, w year memorable for the tional facilities.

married during the Spr

The next term will o the prospects are good than common interest.

AN EVENING WITH

BY WILLIAM A. C.

Those that attended few evenings since, c dents working in the m ries of the University, more fully than ever be of the microscope as ar search; and they must of the great benefit to exhibitions, not only by thus shown most clearly of the instrument and range of usefulness in r also by the exhibitors, to see the results of eac learn the different meth in use by microscopists. ful, rare, and curious illustrated the great va in almost every departn

Only a few years si

was considered by the p expensive toy of no par and as something that only by those command Only a few were owned als, and occasionally on tution of learning, in curely packed in the in some dark closet, and ural Philosophy class twice—a year, as an ill optical instrument; the of its immense cost, ar it from a distance—but To day, very many of large and well equipped ratories somewhat simi in which the student trained in the use of the the manipulation and j scopic specimens.

The microscope is n sary adjunct to the practice of medicine, bers of the medical pr familiar with its use s themselves with instr price but excellent qu in the study of the var in the examination of and in medico-legal ar

Those that attended evening will remember botanical specimens, flowers, diatoms, algo double, and triple-stai plants. The process tanical sections has be atively short time, bu and beautiful results which enables the sti perfectly the structure

There are many br study open to the stud them he will find an I gent work and carefu work and study comb repay by the knowled time spent, and afford of satisfaction and p

ANN ARBOR, Mich., F

Spelling. — Ther solve before we shall: generation of perfec change in the lang methods of teaching, think nothing is go others that it is the were once turned or after we leave the sch comes into use; we u alent, the setting of no one thing that wi the study of word-an ercises should be wri on waset paper, but preserved, and when carry all misspelled

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Education.

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

ALFRED UNIVERSITY ITEMS.

The Winter term of Alfred University closed March 12th. The number of students term in the history of the school.

Four of the Professors are spending vacation among the older and principal colleges of the State and the East.

Prof. Larkin is at Harvard, Prof. Coon at Cornell, Profs. Scott and Kenyon are visiting Rutgers, Princeton, and perhaps Yale. Such tours for observation and study are of great value, and show that these instructors are determined to keep abreast with the times in their important work.

Edward M. Tomlinson, Professor of the Greek language, and Miss Mary E. Brown, a former teacher in the University, were married during the Spring vacation.

The addition of the Business Department under the able management of Prof. T. M. · Davis, and the opening of Memorial Hall for University purposes, will make the present year memorable for the increase of its educational facilities.

The next term will open March 25th, and the prospects are good for a term of more than common interest.

AN EVENING WITH THE MICROSCOPE.

BY WILLIAM A. CAMPBELL, M. D.

Those that attended the annual soirce a few evenings since, conducted by the students working in the microscopical laboratories of the University, must have realized more fully than ever before the practical use of the microscope as an aid to study and research; and they must have been convinced of the great benefit to be derived from such exhibitions, not only by the public, who are thus shown most clearly the scientific value of the instrument and its almost unlimited range of usefulness in modern research, but also by the exhibitors, who are thus enabled to see the results of each other's work and to learn the different methods of manipulation in use by microscopists. The many beautiful, rare, and curious specimens exhibited illustrated the great value of the microscope in almost every department of study.

Only a few years since, the microscope was considered by the public in general as an expensive toy of no particular practical use, and as something that could be possessed only by those commanding unlimited means. Only a few were owned by private individuals, and occasionally one by some large insti tution of learning, in which it was kept securely packed in the instrument room or in some dark closet, and exhibited to the Natural Philosophy class once—and perhaps twice—a year, as an illustration of a delicate optical instrument; the student was informed of its immense cost, and allowed to look at it from a distance—but not to look into it. To day, very many of the best schools, have large and well equipped microscopical laboratories somewhat similar to the University, in which the student is very thoroughly trained in the use of the microscope and in the manipulation and preparation of microscopic specimens.

practice of medicine, and the younger mem- is accurate and choice in her language.

double, and triple-stained sections of various | models. - Educationist. plants. The process of staining micro-botanical sections has been in use but a comparatively short time, but the most satisfactory and beautiful results are being produced, which enables the student to differentiate perfectly the structures of vegetable tissues.

There are many branches of microscopic study open to the student, and in any one of them he will find an unlimited field for diligent work and careful research; a class of work and study combined that will amply repay by the knowledge gained, for all the time spent, and afford an immense amount of satisfaction and pleasure.—High School

Index. ANN ARBOB, Mich., Feb. 18, 1884.

Spelling. — There is yet a problem to solve before we shall be able to bring out a generation of perfect spellers. Either a change in the language itself, or in the methods of teaching, must be made. Some think nothing is gained by oral spelling, others that it is the way that good spellers were once turned out. One thing is sure after we leave the school-oral spelling never comes into use; we use the pen or its equivalent, the setting of type. I believe there is no one thing that will so help in spelling as the study of word-analysis; then, too, all exercises should be written, not on a slate or on waset paper, but in a book that may be preserved, and when an exercise is examined, this subject. carry all misspelled words to a place pre- I. The law of God as proclaimed on Mt. that day, giving promise of and accomplishe every week; and do not know it?"

rectly, and make them a special study. Should this form of exercise be used in all classes above the primary, better spelling would be the result.—P. M. Barber.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

The American Journal of Education gleans the following interesting facts from Gener in attendance exceeded any other Winter al Eaton's last report: "From the statistical summary, generalized without reference to States, it appears that the school population is for 38 States, 15,661, 213; for ten Terri ries, 218,293; the number enrolled is for 38 States, 9,737,176; for ten Territories 123,157; the number in daily average attendance is for thirty-four States, 5,595,329; for nine Territories, 69,927; the number of pupils in private schools is, for twenty States, 564,290; for two Térritories, 5,305. The total number of teachers in thirty-eight States is 285,970; in nine Territories, 3,189; the number of male teachers in thirty-six States is, 107,780; in seven Territories, 1,018; the number of female teachers in thirty-six States is 159,588, in sevenTerritories, 1,805; the public school income in thrity-eight States is \$86,468,749; in ten Territories, \$1,-673.339. The public school expenditure in thirty-eight States is \$83,601,327; in ten Territories, \$1,510,115. The permanent school fund in thirty-fourStates is \$123,083, 786; in two Territories, \$1,089,015."

> PRESIDENT ELIOT, of Harvard, spoke at the Commemoration day exercises of John Hopkins University, not long since when he said: "For twenty years past signs have not been wanting of dissatisfaction at the narrowness of the course of study laid down in our schools and colleges. The execution of the principles which I have advocated would involve considerable changes in the order of school and college studies. Thus, science teaching should begin early in the school course. English should be studied from the beginning of school life to the end of college life, and the order in which the foreign languages were taken up should be for many boys essentially changed. We should in vain expect such changes to be made suddenly. They must gradually be brought about by the pressure of public opinion, by the public opinion of the educated classes taking a gradual effect through educational instrumentalities. Reforms in education always advance slowly; but many of you will live to see this reform accomplished."

HAMLINE UNIVERSITY, Minnesota, dedicated, on the 30th of January, two new buildings—a new University Hall and a finely appointed laboratory. The University Hall replaces the building burned less than a year ago, and the laboratory fully meets what has been a pressing need of the college. Bishop Foss delivered the dedicatory address to a very large audience, taking as his subject "Mundane vs. Cosmic Culture." At the conclusion of the address the Rev. J. F. Chaffee, D. D., presented, in behalf of the trustees, a financial statement showing the net indebtedness of the University to be a little over \$27,000. This amount was quickly subscribed, and the announcement was made that the University is absolutely free from debt. The recent large additions to the endowment fund, including \$55,000 for the endowment of two professorships, place the institution on a solid financial basis. The number of students is larger than for years past.—Independent.

The microscope is now considered a neces- half as much good grammar from their textsary adjunct to the successful study and books as they do from their teacher, if she bers of the medical profession are becoming | pupil may decline the pronoun I a hundred familiar with its use and rapidly supplying times and repeat the rules for the objective themselves with instruments of moderate case as often, and yet he will say, "Susan no means of searching history concerning price but excellent quality; these are used | gave the flowers to Mary and I," if his teacher in the study of the various forms of disease, uses such constructions. On the other hand, if in the examination of adulterated articles, his teacher says, "She gave it to Mary and and in medico-legal and other tests." his teacher says, "She gave it to Mary and me," he will say the same, though he never Those that attended the soirce the other looked into a grammar. Corollary 1.—A evening will remember the beautiful micro- | child would never use bad grammar, if it | truth or not." Yet to answer the question botanical specimens, such as the pollen of never heard bad grammar. Corollary 2. flowers, diatoms, algæ, the elegant single, | Children are, in language, much as are their

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."

PREACH THE SABBATH.—No. 3.

The Sabbath needs to be preached. There is no other question of such practical importance in the religious world about which there is so much confusion. The Bible says, "The seventh day is the Sabbath." This is plain. But the religious world finds itself keeping the first day of the week. To account for this unscriptural practice is engaging the efforts of both the learned and the unlearned. In doing this, so many various and contradictory positions and speculative theories are being advanced that the wildest confusion reigns in the minds of the people. It is the work of the Sabcath preacher to dispel these clouds of smoke and dust by exposing these false positions of men, and showing the clear teachings of God upon

pared for them and there write them cor- Sinai needs to be upheld. This is passing inglife to us from the dead—a new creation strange. It is the strangest of all strange | -it must well befit that unspeakable blessthings that the time is upon us when ing that we celebrate it by devoting the first the learned Rev. Canon Kershaw Barton, churches and ministers and religious papers | day, as our brethren of Troas did. take a bold stand to invalidate the ten com mandments, and even labor to beget in the from worldly engagements, and drawing ing of Sunday, by any except Catholics. public mind a contempt for these sacred or- nigh to God, in view of his salvation. acles. It is a sad, sad thing to know that men prefer to tear up the foundation stones of riches would result, and the heavier burden God's moral government rather than change their practices and stand firmly on that foundation. To meet this sad state of things, it can be shown: 1. That the ten commandments were in full force from Adam to Moses. 2. That the ten commandments were spoken by God under cirmajesty, were written on tables of stone by I have read to see what could be said in fasacred ark, and were the supreme law from be a Baptist and believe that the Christian Moses until Christ.

> 3. That these ten commandments were be kept by all the followers of our Lord. I obeyed, and commended in the highest terms | shall attempt no argument but simply state by Christ and the apostles, and were never my position which I think can be mainregarded as repealed by the most learned tained by the teaching of the Word. I think in England, more, it seems to me, than any and pious men of modern times.

Christ pertained to the ceremonial law, and | the work mainly of setting up the new disin their very nature were needed no longer. | pensation, for we find that the first Chris-Thus it requires at least four sermons tians immediately observed the first instead packed solid full of Bible teaching to meet of the seventh day, verifying the prediction this pernicious no-law fallacy.

shown that the seventh day of Scripture worth. The author's name I have lost. corresponds to our day of the week comstead of one.

III. The time of the resurrection of fair while reading. Christ, and the times of his meeting with the disciples between his resurrection and ascension, call for another full sermon.

IV. The practices of the apostles with reference to the Sabbath must be canvassed. Certain portions of the New Testament, especially Acts 20, need a thorough and particular exposition and explanation. This calls for another sermon.

V. Then comes the demand to know how it happens that the first day of the week is kept as the Sabbath. This requires some historical knowledge. Yet the scripture can be brought to bear upon this more than may be at first supposed. It can be shown from the Bible that the heathen worshiped the sun, and that the Israelites fell into the same wicked practice. As to the testimony of the Fathers and other historical matter, the temptation will be to present it so minutely as to make it tedious to the ordinary congregation, and blunt the force of Sabbath truth by seeming to depend too much upon histo-GRAMMAR.—Young pupils do not learn | ry: The Sabbath preacher surely needs some knowledged of history, and the greater this knowledge the better. Yet we must remember that the Bible is his text book. The common people say: "We have this matter. You may tell us one thing, and another preacher another in opposition to you. Give us the Bible and then we can search for ourselves whether you tell us the "Whence comes Sunday observance?" two sermons can be made interesting and profit

Thus are there eight to ten sermons needed to cover this Sabbath question as now in the minds of the people. Other ser mons can be preached having a very close relationship to this same subject. The origin, history and future prospects of the Jews have an important bearing upon this matter. Whoever preaches the Sabbath will find the field open, the subject expand, and his in terest therein greatly increase.

S. R. WHEELER

OUTLOOK CORRESPONDENCE.

BETHEL, W. Va., Feb. 16, 1884. Editors of the Outlook: Dear Brethren,— Inclosed \$2 on account with your paper, which is ably and well done. The pleading the close of Saturday, is not to me satisfac-

Not financial impoverishment but spiritual would be easier borne.

BUCHANAN, Berrien Co., Mic., Feb. 22, 1884.

To the Editor of the Outlook: Dear Sir,—

Yours for truth.

I write you to say that I have had the reading of the Outlook for a year, through the kindness of some friend, (will you be kind cumstances of the most awful and sublime enough to inform me who that friend is?) the finger of God, were placed within the vor of the position you occupy. I claim to Sabbath or Lord's-day is the proper time to the day was changed by the authority and 4. That the things coming to an end in example of the apostles to whom Jesus left or declaration that, Behold all things have II. The theory that there is no sacred day, | become new and old things are done away. must be met. For it is a very common ex- I herewith send you a small tract setpression that "one day is just as good as an- | ting forth in few words the use and other." To meet this it must be shown that abrogation of the Jewish Sabbath. I if there is no sacred day we can have no do not agree with the author, however, Sabbath, and that utter ruin would result in all he says of the Christian Sabbath. from having no Sabbath. It must also be You can take it, as I do, for what it is wretched. And at the bottom of it all is

Honesty compels me to say in regard to monly called Saturday. In some sections of | the Outlook, that so far as I am capable of | the country very many rest their entire de judging your arguments in relation to the together; they quarrel; they fight; and the fense for Sunday on a loss of the day, of the change of the Sabbath-day and the origin of week. This division furnishes subject matter the first day as a Sabbath, have been unfair, for at least one sermon. The preacher will as well as your quotations from history. soon prefer to present it in two sermons in- But as I took no notes I can not recall any particular paragraphs which I thought un-

Yours respectfully.

Catholic View of the Sabbath.

AN OFFER.

Sunday, in the streets of Paris, in 1867, Rev. Canon Kirshaw Barton, of Manchester, England, he said to me, on account of the bustle of work and business, very much as on other days, that "it did not look much like Sunday," and on my remarking that I supposed his Church regarded it only as a day of their appointment, "Entirely so," he replied, and then added" but our Church advise that only works of mercy and necessity should be done on it, and a good deal of this is neither." He was a highly educated and nobleChristian gentleman, in every sense.

To-day I noticed in the Hartford Weekly Call, of Feb. 22, 1884, published at Hartford, Lyons county, Kansas, S. C. Bixler & EmoryLamphere editors, the following statement and offer in a learned address, on "The True Church," delivered in the opera house of that town, by Father Euright, on Monday evening, Feb. 18th, as appears. Among many other learned statements, and conclusions bearing upon the subject, all of course looking to the Catholic as the "true Church," he asks what church or sect has the power to make laws "binding upon the conscience," except the Catholic Church? And he answered, there is none; assuming that Christ gave that power to the Catholic Church, through St. Peter, of course.

The learned speaker then goes on to state, that, "all Christendom acknowledges the power of the Church to do so," as he proceeds to prove, taking for example, "the observance of Sunday," as follows: "How can other denominations keep this day?" he begins by asking. "The Bible commands you to keep the Sabbath-day; Sunday is not the Sabbath day; no man dare assert that it is, for the Bible says as plainly as words can make it that the seventh day is the Sabbath, i. e., Saturday, for we know Sun day to be the first day of the week. Besides, the Jews have been keeping the Sabbath unto the present day. I am not a rich man, but I will give \$1,000 to any man who will prove by the Bible alone, that Sunday is the day we are bound to keep. No, it can not be done, is a pretty heavy tax-\$18 60 a head for evthat our Lord rose from the grave before | it is impossible. The observance of Sunday is solely a law of the Catholic Church, and therefore it is not binding upon others. Why should we not commemorate the crea- The Church changed the Sabbath to Sun- men and boys to fill the places in the army tive wisdom, power, and goodness by keeping day, and all the world bows down and wor- of drunkards made vacant by the 100,000 the Sabbath holy, and, too, commemorate ships upon that day in silent obedience to reedeeming grace by a thankful, joyful ob- the mandates of the Catholic Church. Is it servance of the first day? If Jesus arose on | not a living miracle, that those who hate us that day, and a Paraclete was manifested on | so bitterly obey and acknowledge our power

The above statements and offer of the learned speaker, as well as the remarks of referred to, are clearly plain unvarnished There should be increesed withdrawal facts; and hence how inconsistent the keep-

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 3, 1884.

Lemperance.

"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 like an adder.'

DRUNKENNESS IN ENGLAND.

A clergymen, whose work lay much among the laboring classes, told me that he felt utterly powerless before this vice, which was a constant quantity in the problem that he was called upon to solve. I knew a lady who was a district visitor in a suburb of London, one of those ministering angels who other country in the world, give themselves up to the work of helping and bettering the most wretched and degraded of their kind, and who carry Christian love and purity and grace into dens of filth and sin and suffering which, if they did not see them, would be beyond their chaste imaginations; and I asked her one day if she met with any encouragement, and if she thought she had been able to do much real good. With a sad, sweet smile she answered, "Very little. The condition of these people seems hopeless; and they are hopeless. All that we can do is to help them from time to time; and we find them always where we left them, or if possible yet lower, more degraded, more drunkenness. The men are always more or less drunk, and the women are almost as bad. They earn a little money, and they get drunk. Husband and wife get drunk children grow up with this before them. They are never really quite sober unless they are starving or ill. What can be done for such people? How can they or their condition be made better?" the tears gushed from her eyes as she spoke. I knew that it was so. My own observation, very small and of

little worth as compared with hers, had yet shown me this. And I was struck with horror at the besotted condition of so many of the women—women who were bearing children every year, and suckling them, and who seemed to me little better than foul human stills through which the accursed While walking with a Catholic priest, on liquor with which they were soaked, filtered drop by drop into the little drunkards at their breasts. To these children drunkenness comes unconsciously, like their mothertongue. They can not remember the time when it was new to them. They come out of the cloud-land of infancy with the impression that drunkenness is one of the normal conditions of man like hunger or like sleep. Punishment for mere drunkenness, unaccompanied by violence, must seem strange to them, one of the exactments which separates them from the superior classes from whom come to them as from a sort of Providence both good and evil.—October At-

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON PROHIBITION.

The reasons why prohibition should be enacted were stated by Mr. Phillips in an address on Metropolitan Police, a number of years ago, as follows:

"A drunken people can never be the basis of a free government. It is the corner-stone neither of virtue, prosperity, nor progress. To us, therefore, the title-deeds of whose estates and the safety of whose lives depend upon the tranquillity of the streets, upon the virtue of the masses, the presence of any vice which brutalizes the average mass of mankind, and tends to make it more readily the tool of intriguing and corrupt leaders, is necessarily a stab at the very life of the nation. To prevent the open sale of intoxicating liquor has been the method selected by the State to help its citizens to be virtuous; in other words, the State has enacted what is called the Maine liquor law. You may drink in your own parlors, you may make what indulgences you please your daily rule—the State does not touch you there; there you injure only yourself and those you directly influence—that the State can not reach. But when you open your doors and say to your fellow-citizens, "Come and indulge," the State has a right to ask, "In what do you invite them to indulge? Is it something that helps, or something that harms the community?"—Christian Stand-

THE liquor traffic, according to the St. Louis Republican, costs the people of the United States \$930,000,000 annually. If this was all it costs? we could stand it, though it ery man, woman, and child in the country. But in addition to this, it costs us an army of 1,000,000 of drunkards; 100,000 of whom die annually. It costs us 100,000 young who die annually. This makes the cost too great, and we can not stand it. \$930,000. 000 is a large sum, but in the value of eternity, it can not pay for one of the 100,000 immortal souls the liquor traffic sends to eternal perdition every year.—Cimeter.

Alfred Centre, N. Y., Fifth-day, March 27, 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, Ashaway, R. I.

A LITTLE more than two months will bring again the season for our Associations, opening with the South-Eastern, May 29, 1884. In another column will be found a brief directory, giving time and place of next meeting of each Association, as indicated in their Minutes for last year.

THE brethren of the Western Association will notice that the place of meeting for the next session of that body has been changed from Independence to First Alfred. The burning of the house of worship in the former place made some change necessary; and the brethren of the latter church kindly offering their house for the purpose, the ex-Executive Committee has made that ar rangement.

A WORD or two about the Missionary and Tract Cards and Envelopes seems to be demanded from the fact that some, evidently, do not quite understand their purpose and use. The card is a plain white card about the size of a postal card, printed on both sides. One side sets forth the work and needs of the Missionary Society and leaves a blank for the person who receives the card to fill out, stating how much he will give at stated times for the work of the Missionary Society. On the reverse side the work of the Tract Society is set forth in a similar manner. These cards are for distribution among the members of the churches for the purpose of obtaining pledges. It is plain that one card only will be needed for each individual feature. It is large, covered with a glass whose pledges it is desired to secure. The roof, balconies surround it on every floor, envelopes are to follow the pledge cards for and tropical plants give it something of the I was forcibly struck with its importance, and stated times. If these collections are to be at night by three hundred gas burners, or by All churches are small in the beginning, so made monthly, which is probably the best | electric lights, which have taken their place. | that they can all sympathize with each other plan, there will be needed twelve envelopes | Carriages drive into this court to land or | in that respect. "There is first the blade, for each person who makes a pledge to either | take up guests, and one evening in each | then the ear, then the full corn in the ear. one or both of these Societies. The envelopes are so printed that the contributions to both Societies may be put in one envelope. To make this matter perfectly plain: If a floors are high toned." "Please give my church and society be composed of onehundred members, and it is desired to secure a pledge from each member, to the funds of one or both of the Societies, onehundred cards will be needed. If the entire | happens they are all engaged! The best I to take the collections monthly, then twelve- | the roof!" Two large hydraulic elevators hundred envelopes will be needed. No more | constantly running, day and night, render cards and no more envelopes will be these high floors of easy access, and as the needed if pledges are made to both Societies than would be needed if pledges were made to only one of them.

We are prepared to fill large and numerous orders for both cards and envelopes, "without money and without price" to all who will use them. Knowing that the Societies which have provided these facilities for taking regular collections are in need of generous contributions from the people, and believing that some systematic plan of regular giving is the best way to raise the most money, we urge upon all our people to give it a thorough trial.

THE QUARTERLY.

enth-day Baptist Quarterly is in the hands | pumps. Of the latter, six of the largest are of the printers. Persons who desire to always ready for an emergency in case of fire. subscribe for it, should not delay doing while six others pump water for the bathso. The names of all persons who have rooms, washbasins, &c. As each suit of paid the subscription price for a year (\$2), will be put at once into a regular mailing book, and the remaining three numbers of the first volume will be sent to them without further notice. We have also the names of all persons who have paid the price of the first number (50 cents), in a convenient memorandum, but these names will not remainder of the year's subscription (\$1 50) is duly received. A few persons have signified a desire to take the Quarterly, but have sent no remittance. We can not send the first, nor any subsequent numbers to such persons until the subscription price is received. This may seem to some persons unnecessarily exacting, but the truth is, the expense of publishing such a magazine is so great, and

sons who have paid for the first number and each to the right owner without making a and the singing in the spirit of true devotion. who intend taking the remainder of the mistake. Generally I left my hat in my Being in company some years ago with a volume, and persons who intend subscribing room, but one day on going in to lunch, the singing teacher, at one of these small churchfor the entire year, should send their re mittances at once, as we desire to limit the edition to the actual number of subscribers. It seems to us that persons who desire to me without hesitation. "How did you know I expected some criticisms from my musical people, and who at the same time wish to seen you have it on!" The hat was not peaid in advancing the literary work of the Seventh day Baptist denomination, will sadly neglect their opportunity if they do not take the Quarterly.

Communications.

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

TO SUNSET LANDS-NO. 17.

THE PALACE HOTEL.

Californians care for nothing unless it be large. Their farms or "ranches" must be miles in extent, or they are hardly worth mentioning; their mines must be "big bonanzas," or they are nothing; their capitalis must have many millions, or he is one of the common herd; and the "Lick Observatory must have the largest telescope in the world. So with their hotels. Unless they can boast a bigger hotel than there is anywhere else in the world, they will immediately build one But it is done. The Palace Hotel is acknowl edged to be the largest in the world. Cov ering a whole block with seven stories, and one thousand rooms, it is not large enough without an annex, and so it is connected with another building, called the "Grand Hotel," by a bridge, and though they have different names they are under one management. One feature unique to a stranger's eyes, is the fact that every outside room has a bay window. This adds more to the comfort of the inmates than to the architectural beauty of the structure; in fact, the three hundred and thirtysix bay windows give it the appearance of a great ugly toad, covered with warts.

The court of the Hotel is a very pleasant the purpose of facilitating the collections at | appearance of a conservatory. It is lighted | will therefore add a few thoughts to the same. week a brass band gives a grand concert There are advantages attending fewness of

Unlike Eastern hotels, in this the "high | friend a room on the eighth floor," said our friend and guide, the evening we arrived. "I would, with pleasure," said the polite clerk, with a sly twinkle in his eye, "but it membership give pledges, and it is proposed | can do is on the seventh, which is just under building is claimed to be fire-proof, one feels quite contented up there, except he gets to thinking of earthquakes, which are not unknown on this coast.

through the latter, and see the rows of stew pans and copper boilers, and other paraphernalia of cookery, looking more like a very large storehouse of housekeeping utensils than a kitchen; or like a temple with capped and aproned high priests walking amid the smoke and fragrance of the sacrifices. In the basement are the storerooms and laundry, and the three hundred horse power boilers which do the cooking, pumping,, and heating, together with the engines for driving Copy for the second number of the Sev- the electric lights, the laundry, and the rooms all through the house includes a bathroom and water-closet, the amount of water required for this purpose is enormous. Eight great boilers heated by steam, supply hot water to these rooms.

The machinery for operating the elevators is in another building in the next block. It consists of a boiler and a set of pumps lookbe put upon the regular mail book until the ing more like the engines of a steamboat than a mere pumping apparatus; and an "accumulator" into which the water is pumped keeping a great mass of iron, weighing thirty-five tons, supported in mid air. This be workers together with the Lord. weight supplies the pressure necessary to operate the elevators, their operation tending | may be in place. Labor to make your meet- | lengthily discussed, more persistently antagcontinually to lower it, while the pumps

the price per year has been placed so low, boys" in these large hotels find room for weariness begins, edification ends; 'l Bible \$50,000 for the suppression of the foot and

The terms must be strictly in advance. Per- One takes hundreds of hats, and returns prayers, always adapted to the present wants; interesting debate, during which Senators the hat boy was not in, and I laid my hat down es, the hymn was given out, and an aged in the hat rack myself. When I came out I | deacon arose, and the whole congregation was surprised to have him bring my hat to arose. He named the tune and they all sang. get and preserve the best thoughts of our that was my hat?" said I. "Oh, I have peculiar in any way, and the keen observation which enabled him to recognize it was remarkable. The elevator boys are nearly as | churches have the opportunity of cultivating observing. We were away and back again all the gifts that God has given you. The several times, each time with a change of larger portion of our ministers come from rooms and floor, but the elevator always stopped at the right place after the first tell-

> ample occasion to study human nature, and sees it under nearly all its aspects. Not knowing the names of parties, their characteristics soon enable you to designate them. Thus, one lady who sat for a time at our table, was known to us as the "Diamondbedecked wife." She was young and handsome, with a husband old enough to be her father, and generally came to the table with fourteen diamonds on her person, most of them large. Another we came to know as the "famished bride," from the ravenous way in which she ate. Apparently just married, and a foreigner, she seemed to have had nothing to eat for a month. Judging by those at the hotel, one would get the impression that San Francisco ladies are "loud" in dress, and given to the lavish use of powder and paint. It was doubtless from such experience the correspondent of a New York paper judged when he wrote that he could not see the face of the California ladies because they were so thickly covered with paint. This was unfair, for hotels are not the place to study the society of a city. At a private concert, which we were privileged to attend, we found the ladies as good looking, as well dressed, and their countenances as natural as in New York. G. H. B.

SMALL CHURCHES.

Having noticed an article in the RECORD-ER, directed to the small, destitute churches, numbers. If a living church, they are more faithful to their duty; what they lack in numbers they must make up in diligence. Two gentlemen were once in conversation in reference to the prosperity of the Methodists; "Why is it." one said, "but a few years ago they were not known, and now you find a church in almost every village and hamlet in the land." "I can tell you the secret," the other said; "they are all at it, and are al- enormous loss of money, especially since ways at it; that is the secret of their success." Where a small church begins in faithfulness, and they all work, and continue to work, they are certain of success; I have never known a failure. In a large church there are competent men, who know as little about The dining-rooms, offices, and kitchen oc- the workings of the church as though they the Capitol, for enabling a yea and nay vote cupy the ground floor. It is a sight to go lived in another country; they expect the to be taken in the House instantaneously. church will prosper and that good will be Each member would have on his desk a small done, for they have a good minister and dea- lever, which when turned to the right, votes cons who are faithful, and the work will be done. How many men and women of talent and "nays" being taken at the same time. are there in our churches who have never | The votes are automatically counted and been seen in a prayer-meeting. They do not | placed before the presiding officer. The realize the necessity of it, for they know that | name of each member, his vote and his State. others will attend to those duties, and they are at the same time printed on a record have never realized the necessity of doing it sheet on the Clerk's desk, and exhibited on themselves. But if it be a small church there an enunciator in full view of every one. can be no excuse, the work must be done, and the few must do it, and thus doing they en- | bills pours into the House, and on last Moncourage and interest each other.. It is very | day more than a hundred found a resting | prayer offered. Death has twice entered important that the small church have a good | place on the Clerk's desk. I say resting faithful leader. If there are but two or three, place, because they will never be heard of one of them must be the leader. A church again this session, inasmuch as Congress can without a leader is but little better than a not possibly dispose of more than a small man without a head. It does not depend so fraction of the matter already awaiting acmuch on the ability as a willingess to do what | tion, before the time for adjournment. The they can. They must be faithful, or they House has passed two bills this week. The will not find faithfulness in others. · A faith- | first was a deficiency appropriation bill of ful leader will generally find with him a \$1,679,000, among the items of which may faithful band. If the church have said to a | be mentioned \$35,000 for paying the rebrother. Be our captain, our leader, they mainder of the salaries of deceased Congressmust submit to him, profit by his example men of the Forty-eighth Congress to their and counsel, and prove themselves faithful | widows. The Representatives who have died subjects to him whom they have chosen to being Haskell, Mackey, Cutts, Herndon and be their leader in the Lord, that they may Poole. The other bill was the Appropria-

ings interesting and they will be profitable; be careful that they do not become weari-It is always a mystery to me how the "hat some because of unnecessary length. "When

companion. so, after meeting I said to him, "How did you like the singing?" "I liked since the war. He thought if common it," he said, "yes, that was true devotion." You who are connected with those small those small churches. In the year 1826, I taught school in the town of Friendship; I had not professed religion. I boarded in the and as the education of the common schools In such a large hotel one never fails to find | family of Squire Dunn, a Seventh-day Baptist. They held their meetings around in citizens could secure, the effort of the nation different neighborhoods. Their meeting for | should be to promote the system in every one Sabbath was in the old school-house where the village of Nile now stands. I went with Mr Dunn and his family to meeting; there was neither minister nor deacon present. Mr. Dunn opened the meeting in the usual form of reading, singing, and praying, there being, I suppose, about twenty present. He then came to me with a book in his hand and said to me, "Mr. Gillette, won't you read for us that sermon?" pointing to one of Stennet's sermons on the "Parable of the Sower." I dare not refuse, and yet I was fearful that I might do wrong in pretending to be what I was fearful I was not, "A teacher in Israel." I took the book and read the sermon; that was my first beginning | essary evidence to support their claims; that in the ministry, and I am certain that I never preached a better sermon than that was In those small churches the gifts are called out, and but few of them know how many they have, "who are covered up among the stuff," and others are saying "Here am I send me." Let me say to those small church es, be thankful for the powers received, trust in God, remembering you have an important | up in the House of Representatives on part to act, and a work to do; improve the opportunity with which you are blessed, and your mission will not be a fruitless one, but in the last day it will be seen that your efforts have not been in vain, and you shall not lose your rewards, for you have done what you could. "Enter thou into the joys of thy W. B. GILLETTE.

SHILOH, N. J., March, 1884.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22, 1884. The House of Representatives has swollen to such formidable proportions, as to involve deplorable waste of time in roll calls. Three hundred and twenty-five names can not be called and responded to in much less than an hour. Motions, amendments, and the passage of bills often necessitate going through this process a number of times during a days session, and the time thus consumed is an Congress meets everyday at noon and adjourns at half past four P. M. Inventive genius, however, always follows close in the wake of public necessity, and an invention that will interest the economist, political or otherwise, is an electrical device, now on exhibition in "yes," and to the left "no," the "yeas"

On Monday of every week a flood of new tion for the mail service, than which no Some advice to leaders of small churches | measure during this session has been more onized, or occasioned so many partisan tilts and offensive personalities.

The Senate passed an appropriation of no other way can it be afforded. their memories within ordinary sized heads. comments, let them be brief and practical; mouth disease in cattle, after a lengthy and conducted by our pastor, J. L. Huffman.

Bayard and Pendleton indulged in some State rights doctrine. The pleuro-pneumonia bill is still pending in that end of the Capitol, and the Common Schools bill has been taken up. In addressing the Senate in behalf of aid for public schools, Senator Blair said this was the most important measure that had been brought before that body schools had existed everywhere and in sufficient numbers oll over the United States. there would have been no war. Knowledge and virtue were naturally associated and were essential to the maintainance of free institutions. The American citizen had a continuous public life, even without holding office, was all that twenty-four twenty-fifths of our

Another topic of discussion in the Senate was the undisposed of pension claims. Senators bewailed the daily demands made upon them by impatient and wearied applicants for pensions. Senator Logan said he received them by the hundred in one mail. Senator Blair thought if the force in the pension office were trebled, thousands of these people would yet die of disease and starvation before their cases could be adjudicated. But Senator Ingalls took the position that undetermined claims of more than two year's standing could only be found in cases where the applicants have failed to furnish the necthe present pension system was efficient in every way, and that no nation on earth had ever been so extravagantly generous with its pension list as the United States.

The bill to extend the time for the payment of the tax on distilled spirits now in bonds; the measure in which so many eminent Kentucky statesmen are interested, came Wednesday, Mr. Morrison leading off in support of it. The debate was continued with animation on Thursday, and it is thought a vote will be reached this afternoon. As an instance of the various motives that will prompt votes on this question, a prominent Congressman was asked by a lady friend, and a zealous advocate of temperance, what action he would take on the pending measure. He replied, "Whisky once saved my life and I intend to vote for it."

Home Mews.

ALFRED CENTRE.

Vacation has its duties and pleasures. A number of notices for missionary and social meetings are announced for this week. Several of the teachers in Alfred University have taken this time to look after items of interest in connection with their profession. Dr. Williams is away to attend the "Normal" at Shiloh, N., J. and also at Ashaway on the 22d inst.

Spring term of the University opens Wednesday, the 20th inst.

By invitation of our pastor, Elder Livermore occupied the pulpit Sabbath morning. Theme: "The Prosperity and final success of Christ's kingdom."

INDEPENDENCE.

Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Potter, of this place, celebrated the 25th annievrsary of their marriage, March 9th, 1884. The night was dark and stormy, consequently not more, perhaps, than one-half were present who would have been if the weather had been good. The evening was improved as is common on such occasions. Near the close, the family, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Potter, three sons and one daughter; were arranged in a group when remarks were made, and a this household taking two little boys.

A more complete account of this wedding will appear in the Alfred Sun as "Mr. Reporter" was present and took notes.

Rhode Island.

ASHAWAY.

The Sabbath School Teachers' "Normal opened its sessions with us Sixth-day evening. March 21st, with Dr. Williams as Director. He read two very interesting papers and explained the purpose and plan of the work. The next session will be on Seventhday evening at the Hall.

The party we reported on the way to Florida, a few weeks since, have returned, are well and report a very pleasant trip.

Ohio.

JACKSON CENTRE. We are in the midst of a precious revival, The church is greatly strengthened and precious to hope in Jesus. Seventeen were last night accepted a baptism and church member expecting others will follow above are converts to the Sa J. F. STILLMAN & Son, of advertise in another column keeper to paint carriages. a position of this kind will to them at once. MILTON.

Our meetings still continu terest. Preaching has been McLearn, Elder Dunn, Elder gregationalist), Elder Bailey and E. Sockwell. Three have o to the church and next Sabl offer.

Milton is stirred up over question. This Spring a m iard saloon here, [we were with one], and proposes t possible. The question wil at our approaching town meetings have been held, H. H. Giles and T. C. Ric ison, and our local temp other meetings are to follo fondly believe that the col be vanquished.

At the close of the Winter theOrophilianSociety had it supper. Prof. David Swing the lecture upon "The No a most excellent lecture. enjoyable as usual with

This morning, March 20 of W. H. Lane were total loss on mill is \$11,000 with loss on flour, wheat, corn, insurance. A subscription help Mr. Lane, and it is to may be successful, for Mr. hard-working man who ha of his life to say nothing c to the community in having here. The mill was entire Summer.

> Minnesota ALDEN.

We have had a long, hope it is over now; the and the weather is warm have kept up our meetings ter with good interest.

Condensed!

Charlotte Smith, ar House Committee on Edu the establishment of a school in the District of Legislature of Mississipp \$40,000 for a State Fen lege for the free education step of the kind taken by

this country. The project to build York to Ravens Wood, Blackwell's Island, is bei \$100,000 have been expe work. A number of w and farmers along the ne Island have expressed a scribe toward the enterp

The Missouri river ro night of March 20th, a below the city of Yank kee & St. Paul tracks we are moving out of the bo everything to the hills.

The Chicago grain n weak March 22d. W weak, and the lowest p reached. Opening at highest price of the da

The Chief Bureau of the value of exports of for February at \$10,1 \$5,670,000 as compare last year.

The Committee of C question of the Adiror rangements to call a M measures forward for

The list of losses t Pomerov, O, to Madiso floods, confined simply dise and manufactorie

Commissioner Fin still further reduction cut rate on certain ar East, to take effect M The Herald's Wash

Blaine has completed

A railway train Davitt, the agitator, ly, was fired upon at debate, during which Senators nd Pendleton indulged in some s doctrine. The pleuro-pneumostill pending in that end of the nd the Common Schools bill has up. In addressing the Senate in aid for public schools, Senator this was the most important measad been brought before that body war. He thought if common d existed everywhere and in suffibers oll over the United States, d have been no war. Knowledge were naturally associated and were the maintainance of free instituhe American citizen had a continc life, even without holding office, education of the common schools it twenty-four twenty-fifths of our uld secure, the effort of the nation to promote the system in every

topic of discussion in the Senate disposed of pension claims. Senators he daily demands made upon them nt and wearied applicants for pennator Logan said he received them dred in one mail. Senator Blair the force in the pension office led, thousands of these people die of disease and starvation becases could be adjudicated. But galls took the position that undeclaims of more than two year's ould only be found in cases where ints have failed to furnish the necence to support their claims; that pension system was efficient in and that no nation on earth had so extravagantly generous with its t as the United States. to extend the time for the pay-

he tax on distilled spirits now in measure in which so many emiucky statesmen are interested, came House of Representatives on Mr. Morrison leading off in sup-The debate was continued with on Thursday, and it is thought be reached this afternoon. As an f the various motives that will tes on this question, a prominent an was asked by a lady friend, ous advocate of temperance, what would take on the pending measreplied, "Whisky once saved my intend to vote for it."

some Mews.

New York.

ALFRED CENTRE.

has its duties and pleasures. A notices for missionary and social re announced for this week. Sevteachers in Alfred University this time to look after items of connection with their profession. ms is away to attend the "Norloh, N., J. and also at Ashaway on

term of the University opens the 20th inst. ation of our pastor, Elder Liver-

ied the pulpit Sabbath morning. The Prosperity and final success kingdom."

INDEPENDENCE.

Mrs. E. D. Potter, of this place, he 25th annievrsary of their marh 9th, 1884. The night was tormy, consequently not more, an one-half were present who e been if the weather had The evening was improved as is such occasions. Near the close, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Potter. and one daughter, were arranged when remarks were made, and a red. Death has twice entered old taking two little boys.

omplete account of this wedding in the Alfred Sun as "Mr. Represent and took notes.

> Rhode Island. ASHAWAY.

ath School Teachers' "Normal" emions with us Sixth-day even-91st, with Dr. Williams as Diread two very interesting papers ed the purpose and plan of the next session will be on Seventhat the Hall.

we reported on the way to weeks since, have returned, report a very pleasant trip.

Ohio. JACKSON CENTRE. the midst of a precious revival, our pastor, J. L. Huffman.

The church is greatly quickened and strengthened and precious souls have come to hope in Jesus. Seventeen happy converts were last night accepted as candidates for baptism and church membership. We are expecting others will follow. Five of the above are converts to the Sabbath.

J. F. STILLMAN & SON, of Westerly, R. I. advertise in another column for a Sabbathkeeper to paint carriages. Any one wanting a position of this kind will do well to write to them at once.

Our meetings still continue with fair interest. Preaching has been given by Dr. McLearn, Elder Dunn, Elder Hullinger, (Congregationalist), Elder Bailey, Pres. Whitford, and E. Sockwell. Three have offered themselves to the church and next Sabbath others will

Milton is stirred up over the temperance question. This Spring a man opened a billiard saloon here, [we were already blessed with one], and proposes to add whisky if possible. The question will come to a vote at our approaching town meeting. Public meetings have been held, addressed by Hon. H. H. Giles and T. C. Richmond of Madison, and our local temperance men, and other meetings are to follow. Of course we fondly believe that the cohorts of hell will be vanquished.

At the close of the Winter term, March 10th, the Orophilian Society had its usual lecture and supper. Prof. David Swing of Chicago, gave the lecture upon "The Novel in Literature," a most excellent lecture. The supper was enjoyable as usual with many toasts to

This morning, March 20th, the Union Mills of W. H. Lane were totally burned. The loss on mill is \$11,000 with an unestimated loss on flour, wheat, corn, etc. There was no insurance. A subscription is circulating to help Mr. Lane, and it is to be hoped that it may be successful, for Mr. L. is an honest, hard-working man who has lost the earnings of his life to say nothing of the advantages to the community in having a good mill here. The mill was entirely remodeled last Summer.

Minnesota.

We have had a long, cold Winter, but hope it is over now; the snow is going fast and the weather is warm and nice. We have kept up our meetings through the Winter with good interest.

Condensed Mews.

Charlotte Smith, arguing before the House Committee on Education, in favor of the establishment of a female industrial school in the District of Columbia, said the Legislature of Mississippi had appropriated \$40,000 for a State Female Industrial College for the free education of girls, the first step of the kind taken by any Legislature in this country.

The project to build a bridge from New York to Ravens Wood, across the river and Blackwell's Island, is being pushed. Nearly \$100.000 have been expended in preliminary work. A number of wealthy land-owners and farmers along the north shore of Long Island have expressed a willingness to subscribe toward the enterprise.

The Missouri river rose fifteen feet on the night of March 20th, and a gorge formed below the city of Yankton. The Milwaukee & St. Paul tracks were destroyed. People | "Nature's Serial Story," are presented, the latter are moving out of the bottoms and removing everything to the hills.

The Chicago grain market was reported weak March 22d. Wheat was espicially weak, and the lowest prices of the year were reached. Opening at 943, which was the highest price of the day; and closing weak

The Chief Bureau of Statistics reports that the value of exports of domestic breadstuffs for February at \$10,103,000, a decrease of by William H. Ward, entitled "Sidney Lanier, \$5,670,000 as compared with February of Poet" The conclusion of the "Noteson Dante's

The Committee of One Hundred on the question of the Adirondacks have made arrangements to call a Mass Meeting to urge measures forward for the protection of those

The list of losses to business men from Pomerov, O, to Madison, Indiana, by the Ohio floods, confined simply to losses on merchandise and manufactories, foots up to \$672,-

Commissioner Fink issues orders for a still further reduction of tariff to the lowest cut rate on certain articles from West to the East, to take effect March 22d.

The Herald's Washington special says that Blaine has completed the first volume of his portrayal of village life. His faithfulness in this book.

Foreign.

ly, was fired upon at Dangannon.

An earthquake shock was felt at St. Johns, N. F., March 18th, and was very violent, at Heart's Content houses being violently shaken. At Clark's beach the ground heaved by the undulations and ice in the lakes cracked and rent. Two woodmen, compelled to flee from the woods, describe the hills as rocking and shaking. At night the western sky was illuminated as with a conflagration.

Bismarck rides daily and seems to be in splendid health. There is an impression in the Reichstag that he has renewed his strength, both mentally and physically. The current rumors that he has altered his habits were confirmed during his recent speeches in the Reichstag. Instead of diuted brandy, his former speech beverage, he

Sir Charles Dilke speaking at the National Liberal Club recently, said the opposition had been trying to force a dissolution of Parliament in order to save the Peers from the odium of rejecting the reform bill.

The anniversary of the commune of 1871, was quietly observed in Paris, March 18th, by Communists visiting the various cemeteries and placing wreaths on the graves of departed leaders.

A subterranean spring flooded a silver mine near Schwatza, a town of the Tyrol near Innspruck, and several miners were drowned. The damage to the works will be

Bismarck gave a dinner on the 23d inst., in honor of the eighty-seventh anniversary of the birthday of the Emperor.

It is reported that Manitoba threatened secession from Canada, and that Ontario seems inclined to follow suit.

ASSOCIATIONAL DIRECTORY.

SOUTH-EASTERN-next' session will be held at Greenbrier, W. Va., beginning Fifth day, May 29, 1884. S. D. Davis, preacher of Introductory Ser-

Eastern-place of meeting, Shiloh, N. J. Time of meeting, Fifth day, June 5, 1884. Programme of exercises to be provided for by the Executive

CENTRAL—place of meeting, DeRuyter, N. Y. Time of meeting, Fifth-day, June 12, 1884. A. B. Prentice, preacher of Opening Sermon.

WESTERN-place of meeting, First Alfred, Alfred Centre, N. Y. Time of opening, Fifth-day, June 19, 1884. Preacher of opening sermon, W. C. Tits-

NORTH WESTERN-place of meeting. Walworth, Wis. Time of opening, Fifth-day, June 26, 1884. Preacher of Opening Sermon, W. H. Ernst; J. L.

** Additions to the above announcements wil be made as the committees of the Associations may

Books and Magazines.

A frontispiece of a forest interior, "In the Sugar Orchard," opens the April Wide Awake, accompanying Miss Armanda B. Harris's article, "In a Maple paper called "The Soap Bubble Question." E. E. Hale in his character of "Political Editor." furnishes a chatty article on " Communism and Communism." S. A. Brown gives a quaint little article about "An Old School-Book." Interesting chapters are given of three serials, by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, E. S. Brooks and Rev. Charles R. Talbot. \$3. D. Lothrop & Co., publishers, Boston, Mass.

THE April number of Harper's Magazine opens with a delightful frontispiece, it being a part of Murillo's "Immaculate Conception." The initial article is written by E. D. R. Bianciarde, entitled, "A Lover's Pilgrimage," an account of a sojourn by himself and wife at the Italian city of Verona. Charles E. Norton contributes "A Visit to Sardies," and Herbert Tuttle an historical paper about "The Hohenzollerns." The first paper by Ernst Ingersoll, "From the Fraser to the Columbia" is presented. C. Kegan Paul contributes an article on "Edward Bulwer, Lord Lyton," Mr. Paul being the English publisher of a work bearing the above title by the son of Lord Lyton. The continuations of Thos. W. Higginson's historical sketches and E. P. Roe's certainly increases with interest and instruction may be gained by reading it. R. R. Bauer contributes "Working Men's Homes." William Black, chapters x-xII of his serial "Judeth Shakespeare."

Now-A-DAYS each of our American magazines presents a finely engraved frontispiece, and The Century Magazine for April does not rank second in this line. A portrait of Sidney Lanier at the age of fifteen, precedes the opening article "The White House," by E. V. Smalley, accompanying an article Exile," is given by Sarah F. Clarke. Geo. Alfred Townsend, (Gath,) tells us "How Wilkes Booth crossed the Potomac." "The New York City Hall." is written about by Edward S. Wilde, while S. G. W. Benjamin tells of the cruise of the "Alice May, Among the Magdalen Islands." Robert U. John son discusses the "Progress in Fish Culture." and Walter B. Hill, "Uncle Tom without a Cabin." There are also found the continued stories, Geo. W. Cables' "Dr. Sevier," Robert Grant's "An Average Man." John Burroughs presents "Arnold on Emerson and Carlyle," very interesting. Poems and short articles are in plenty.

In The Bowsham Puzzle, Mr. John Habberton's ingenious mind has contrived a plot which immediately excites and evades the curiosity of the peruser. The great merit of the book consists in the author's branch has been known previously, but has never been more apparent than in this his latest novel. Through all there is a homely humor that adds much paper, 25 cents.

A Universal Wedding Present.—The publisher of *The Houshehold* evidently believes in encouraging matrimony, as will be seen by his offer in another column to send a wedding present to every bride who may apply for the same. See his offer headed "To Young Housekeepers."

IRVING SAUNDERS expects to be at his Friendship Studio from March 27th to April 2d.

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 now 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 J. 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.

Those of our readers desiring a permanent situation and good pay might do well to notice the call for 250 men in another column.

Curtains and Draperies!

All intending purchasers should not fail to see our elegant lines of Nottingham, Cluny, Antique and Guipure Lace Curtains. Raw Silk and Jute Tapes tries and other Draperies, also window shades, shadings, Poles, Cornices, and all other necessary J. HARRIS, Hornellsville.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REV. O. U. WHITFORD, late of Chicago, Ill. requests his correspondents to address him at Wes

THE next Quarterly Meeting of the Hebron, Hebron Centre and Shingle House churches, will be held with the Hebron Church, commencing Sixth day evening, April 11, 1884. Opening exercises to be conducted by Eld. H. P. Burdick. Further arrangements will be made. A cordial invitation is extended to all. G. P. KENYON.

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, Sugar Camp." Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney gives a racy or such other illustrations as will add to its historical value. The volume for the year will form a book of over 500 pages, which will grow in value with

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 a canvassing agent. Names and remittances may be sent at once to the SABBATH RECORDER office, when the Quarterly will be sent as ordered.

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, Rhad- Mrs. Barbara Buck, ames, 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.

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 Centre, N. Y.

· 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 made Satteen; slso the various style of Corsets of Dr. Warner's manufacture. J. HARRIS, Hornellsville.

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

Linen and White Goods!

We are showing new lines of these goods at lower prices than ever before. Tablings and napkins in Mrs. B. F. Burdick, New York City, white, cream, Turkey red, etc. Linen Towels in all | Miss E. S. Saunders, Brookfield, grades from 8 cents upwards. Quilts in special A railway train upon which Michael to the reader's enjoyment. Published by Funk & values, can not be replaced. Fine White Check Davitt, the agitator, was journeying recent- Wagnalle, 10 and 12 Day St., New York. Price, Nainsooks—see our line from 10 cents a yards up. Mrs. L. J. Miller, J. HARRIS, Hornelisville,

J. M. Todd,

Lewis E. Todd,

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. | Mrs. Mary M. Clarke, Clarke's Falls, Conn., In the Ingrain lines we have all grades to the best | Wm. E. Maxson, Mystic River, 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 G. S. Kenyon, "
all respects Come and look at the new goods Mrs. H. W. Randolph, Milton, Wis., all respects. Come and look at the new goods.

J. HARRIS, 125 Main St., Hornellsville.

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.

Black Goods.

We desire to make especial mention of our Black Dress Goods. Our stock comprises the choicest fabrics in the market. We can assure you that as large a variety or as good values were never shown J. HARRIS, Hornellsville, N. Y.

MARRIED.

In Independence, N. Y., March 16, 1884, at the home of the bride's father, Wm. B. Green, by Eld. J. Kenyon, Mr. Gideon Henry Fitz Randolph. pastor of the Seventh day Baptist Church of Inde pendence, and Miss Lucy Jane Green.

DIED.

From accidental shooting, near Cosmopolis, Washington Territory, Feb. 16, 1884, WALKER J. Lyons, aged 29 years. The details of this terrible accident are too lengthy and painful to need repeating Mr. Lyons was a faithful Christian and respected citizen. He was a native of Doddridge county, W. Va., and married a daughter of Theodore Davis, a member of the Greenbrier Seventh-day Baptist Church. She has the sympathies and prayers of the church in this sudden and sad bereavement.

LETTERS.

C. V. Hibbard, Fannie M. Greenman, J. B. Clarke, Alberta A. Foss, Sarah A. Higgins, W. A. Fortner, Mrs. B. F. Burdick 2, Irvin Bumpus, A. E. Main, A. H. Lewis 3, O. D. Sherman 2, J. M. Stillman, Mrs. J. T. Davis, L. F. Skaggs, Mrs. A. S. Bartlett P. A. Burdick, L. C. Sweet, H. D. Green, E. P. Saunders, S. R. Wheeler, R. P. Hartsough, J. I. Williams, W. F. Place, Niles S. Burdick, P. M Green, Mrs. W. C. Davis, N. J. Read, L. F. Ran dolph, Geo. H. Babcock, D. C. Long, R. T. Bur dick, Mrs. L R. Lyon, W. B. Stillman, Mrs. M. S. Maxson, W. C. Whitford, J. L. Huffman, S. H. Moore, H. S. Olin, G. E. Stillman, Cora J. Will iams, Mrs. E. N. Blackman, J. F. Hubbard, O. U. Whitford, P. F. Randolph, J. F. Stillman, D. D., Rogers, Geo. Bidwell, D. G. Stillman, E. A. Loofboro, S. M. Squires, Wm. H. Stillman, E. D. Gilbert, Mary F. Randolph, Mrs. R. D. Lamb, Mrs. L. M. Redford, John Beach, Alice Murrain, D. K. Davis, P. L. Parker, F. B. Green, P. M. Barber, 23 Davis, B L. Barber, E. R. Green, P. M. Barber, 2d, S. W. Rutledge, D. G. Stillman, (yes.)

RECEIPTS.

E. S. Bliss. Alfred Centre, Samantha Potter. 1" 2 00 40 Amos A. Shaw, 40 2^{-00} D. R. Stillman, John Tallett, Otselic Centre. 40 2 00 Mrs. Harriet Greene, Berlin, 40 2 00 Ray Greene, 1 00 40 Varnum Saunders, Mrs. Richard Stillman, Brookfield. -2 00 40 2 00 Ray G. Clarke, 2 00 40 E. S. Saunders Mrs. R. S. Langworthy, 2 00 2 00 Betsey Burdick, 2 00 Stannton Burdick, Collins Miller, 2 00 . 40 C. B. Crandall 4 00 Geo. C. Lewis, 2 00 Miss Marcella Babcock. 2 00 40 Mrs. O. D. Kellogg. 2 00 Rowse Burdick. 2 00 L. E. Todd. Samuel Jordan 2 00 40 Joel Witter, Willard L. Hibbard. 2 00 2 00 .40 DeWitt C. Coon, William Crumb, South Brookfield. 2 00 40 2 00 39 Nathan Burch, 3 00 40 Samuel Dye, Stockwell, Mrs. M. L Maxson Portville. 1 00 41 Mrs. O. P. Williams, New London, 2 00 40 2 00 40 John P. Livermore, Independence, 2 00 40 Mrs. Eliza Clarke, 2 00 40 G. H. Randolph, 4 00 41 52 W B. Stillman, Saginaw, Mich., Mary F. Randolph, Delhi, Ill., 2 00 40 2 00 41 13 John S. Green, Farmington, Mrs. P. Hulshizen, 'Philadelphia, Pa., 200. 41 Dr. Chas. Long, New Enterprise, 2 00 39 Huckleberries, per lb 9 @10 40 2 00 G. W. Growden. Chas. H. Langworthy, Hopkinton, R. I.2 15 40 B. P. Langworthy, 2 00 40 L. C. Sweet, Alden, Minn., 1 00 40 Ai Van Horn, Welton. Iowa, 2 00 40 2 00 40 W. Loofboro, 2 00 40 B. Van Horn, 1 00 40 E. Forsythe. 2 00 H. Hurley, G. Hurley, Delmar. 2 00 40 M. Squires, Geneva, Ohio, 1 00 40 Wm. H. Stillman, Manhattan, Kan., 5 00 Mrs. T. Burdick, Albion, Wis., 2 00 40 2 00 40 G. W. Potter, Mrs. E. P. Babcock," 1 00 40 26 Mrs. Martha E. Davis, Walworth. 1 00 40 39 2 00 Mrs. F. W. Maxson, $2\ 00$ Mrs. Lois Greene, 2 00 41 Miss Josie Higbee, 2 00 41 Mrs. E. B. Swinney, D. O. Hibbard, Racine, 2 00 Mrs. M. W. Crumb. Milton. 2 00 40 Miss J. C. Bond. 2 00 40 Mrs. S. Vincent, 5 00 41 Jasper T. Davis, Milton Junction, 2 00 40 Mrs. E. H. Bancroft, Camden, Del., 2 00 39 R. P. Hartsough, Harvard, Neb. 2 00 40 52 J. L. Williams, Orleans, 2 00 Mrs. Edith Reed, Walkerton, Ind., L. F. Skaggs, Billings, Mo., James J. Pearce, Geo. Paine. Mystic Bridge, Conn., 2 00 2 00 40 52 Warren Lewis, 2 00 41 2 00 40 Alfred Woodmancy Edward Saunders Wm E. Maxson, Mystic River.

Mrs. O. P. Williams, New London, F. A. Dunham, Plainfield, N. J. Lewis Randolph Reune Randolph. David Randolph, W. B. Stillman, Saginaw, Mich. 2 00 2 00 1 00 50 Geo. Greenman, Mystic Bridge, Thomas Greenman. Mrs. Mary R. Berry, G H. Spicer, Hopkinton, R. I., 2 00 1 00 50 2 00 2 00 2 00 50 1 00 E. H. Burdick. Mrs. Wm. B. Wells. Edward B. Saunders. E. P. Clarke. Mrs. W. C. Davis, Nortonville, Kan., FOR LESSON LEAVES. Mrs. Martha Ernst, Alden, Minn.,

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Review of the New York market for butter, cheese, etc., for the week ending March 22d, 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 packages; 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 lef 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 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 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 are freely offered at from 13@15c. We quote:

	_	•	
-	Fancy.	Fine.	Faulty
mery, fresh	38@40	34@36	25@30
e dairy, new		28@32	15@25
butter		23@25	10@20
se			6@ 8
REESE Receipts	for th	e week,	12,57

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

Fancy. Factory, full cream. 15 @— Skimmed — @— 13 @141 8@121 5 @ 7 0@ 8

Eggs.—Receipts for the week, 17,574 bbls. Under heavy receipts the market has declined 1@2c. per doz. for the week. Duck eggs were offered to day at 35c., and 33c. bid. Ten bbls. 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

DRIED FRUITS.—We quote: Apples, evaporated, choice to fancy.....12 @13 poor to good...... 9 @10 Southern sliced, choice to fancy... 8 @ 91 poor to good...... 5 @ 7 " poor to good ... 9 @111 unpeeled, halves 51@ 6

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, BEANS, ETC.

quarters

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

. WANTED,

DAVID W. LEWIS & Co., NEW YORK.

This address is sufficient both for goods and letters.

Carriage Painter. A good painter can find steady employment with the undersigned. A Sabbath-keeping man preferred.

Write at once.
J. F. STILLMAN & SON, Westerly, R. I.

TO YOUNG HOUSEKEEPERS!

FREE TOO ALL BRIDES. NOTICE is hereby given to all the readers of this paper and all their friends and acquaintances throughout the United States and Canada, that

THE HOUSEHOLD Will be sent one year as

A Wedding Present

To every newly married couple whose address—and 10 cents to pay postage—is sent to the publisher within one year from the date of their marriage.

Persons sending for this present are requested to send a copy of a paper containing a notice of their marriage, or some other evidence that will amount to a reasonable proof that they are entitled to the magazine under the above offer. Address,
THE HOUSEHOLD,
Brattleboro, Vt.

Selected Miscellany.

I WILL DIRECT ALL HIS WAYS.

Isaiah 45: 13.

Each day I feel a hand divine Stretched out to help and keep; At morning's dawn-at day's decline; When I awake or sleep.

I'm at a loss which path to turn, To mount up or descend, When I the heavenly arm discern And then my waverings end.

I know if I can only trust The Friend forever near, A light will spring above the dust, And darkness disappear.

Whatever ills my path beset, He'll bear me safely through; And every trial boldly met Will strength and faith renew.

SO AS BY FIRE.

BY HELEN LAURIE.

Aunt Eleanor was sitting before the grate at the twilight of a Winter's evening, with folded hands-something unusual for her. They were clasped above two letters. Her peaceful face was lighted up by a smile, and her eyes had a far-away, dreamy look, which spoke of the past, rather than the present.

"What is it?" I asked gently. "You look as though you had seen a vision." "I was thinking of my boy Frank," she replied, turning toward me.

Now Aunt Eleanor had been a widow and childless these many years, yet her heart and her affections had never grown old or shriveled, because of her afflictions. Her "boys" and her "girls" were numbered by the dozen, who loved her kindly sympathy, who gave her full confidence, who were better all their lives for thus knowing her and giving heed to her wise counsel.

"Did I ever tell you of him?" she added

"No, I think you never did."

"Then I will now, if you like, for a short time ago I came upon two of his letters tied by themselves, which have stirred old memories like a review day. I found him when I was teaching school in S—, and boarding in a crowded, unhomelike boardinghouse. He was shy, and acknowledged kindnesses or favors in a surprised way that was quite touching. I was drawn to him, I suppose, because it was quite plain he needed help. Left motherless very young, and per-haps worse than fatherless, it is not strange that he went wrong—formed bad habits. knew he needed the Friend above all others, to lift him up and strengthen him. My en deavor and daily prayer was to lead him to this Friend. After awhile he appeared seriwhose portals no repentant sinner ever ness called him to live in a distant city. For a while occasional letters told he was doing well, and then, after a long interval of sinow, as I think of it. Just listen to a few sentences:"

She drew from its envelope one of the let-

ters she held and read. "'I've all gone to the devil, soul and body. I've forsaken God, home, friends, and everything which helps to make a man pure, holy and happy. The reason of this is that I formed slavish, debasing habits in my youth which have become my masters in later years. I have prayed over them and tried to overcome them; at times I have al-

most succeeded, but I am down now." Aunt Eleanor raised her eyes and said

vehemently:

"I wish I could shout these sentences from the house-tops, that they might startle the ears of some just dallying with evil, and arouse them to a sense of their danger. Then, by God's grace, they might arise and free themselves, before the deadly toils of a bad habit are fairly closed around them."

"He went on farther," she continued, " to speak of a lovely girl on whom I knew his fondest hopes centered, adding, 'When the friendship of such as she and you won't stimulate a man to pure and noble actions, he ought to go to hell. I can't express the

contempt I feel for myself." "For days, some of these violent expresthem on the walls of my room, and they little things than from his way of doing night—'all gone to the devil,' 'ought to go has said, cynically, that "in great matters hell,' etc. Most fervently did I plead be men show themselves as it is expedient for fore God for this sin-sick soul. I knew there | them to appear to be; but in little things our burdens if we lay them upon him,"

struggling soul has appropriated—'Take Times.

my heart, for I can not give it to thee; keep it, for I can not keep it for thee; and save me in spite of my self, fer Jesus Christ's sake.' A few weeks later came another letter which told that indeed he was a free man in Christ Jesus, that by the help of a loving Saviour he had been enabled to break the fetters which bound him to indulgences he loathed, that now he was a rejoicing, trusting child of the kingdom. He seemed to fully letter ever brought me so much joy and devout thanksgiving as this. Glad, happy tears filled my eyes as I knelt to make grateful ac-

answers prayers."
"Where is he now, auntie?" I asked, as she relapsed into silence.

"Living in a Western city, a prosperous paradise of domestic happiness and harmony.

WHY WE ARE SICK.

No device that can add to the comfort and convenience of a dwelling is omitted in our modern architecture, and money is not regarded when the luxury of clothing or beauty of personal adornment is in question. Hence we all live in better houses and wear better clothes than did our forefathers. Why should we not take the same better care of our health? Why should dyspepsia, and the train of diseases that follow it, almost unknown in the olden time, be so prevalent now? Simply because of the poisonous and indigestible trash which in these days is forced upon the public as genuine food, or used to adulterate those articles that go to make up the daily bill of fare every housemoney by plain and honest methods; but the rather than to save the souls committed to hot competition of the present day and the strife for rapid riches have called forth all the ingenuity of modern science to devise cunning deceptions that shall enable the avaricious dealer to more rapidly increase his profits, even though he destroy the health of the public thereby. The consequence is adulterated, impure, poisonous and bogus food on every hand.

The people buy these adulterated articles of food because they are cheap, entirely ignorant of their poisonous qualities. A few years ago this evil had reached such alarming proportions in England that the public sentiment demanded legislative interference, and parliament enacted the most severe repressive laws. Dr. Small, U. S. A., after an examination recently made under the direction of the War Department, concludes that the adulteration of food is as great in this coun- Those ministers are usually best paid who try to-day, and of as dangerous a character, as it was in England at the time referred to. ously to set about seeking a new life. I felt No article entering so generally into the that he was very near to the kingdom at food of every family has been found more villainously adulterated than baking powder. knocked in vain. At this critical time, busi- For the purpose of underselling an absolutely pure powder like the "Royal"—which has become the standard for purity and strength in baking powders—hundreds of dealers are lence, came a dreadful letter. Something putting up baking powders with cheap and of the feeling of pain it gave me, it awakens adulterated cream of tartar containing lime, earth, etc., adding strength by the free use of alum. These powders are sold cheap, but their use is expensive, for they are one of the chief causes of the dyspensia from which the American people are suffering. This species of adulteration, at least, can be avoided by following the advice of Prof. Mott, the chemist to the Government, who recommends consumers "when purchasing baking powders to select one standard powder, as the 'Royal Baking Powder,' rather than to risk purchasing adventurous compounds put upon the market by persons who have no higher motives than dollars and cents."

We hope to see Congress take hold of this important matter in a sufficiently vigorous manner to put an end to the whole nefarious business. In the mean time, if people will be as careful to buy the best and purest food as they are to wear the hest clothes and build the most comfortable houses, it will not be necessary to ask so frequently the question, "Why are we sick?" Every scientific test has proven the "Royal" to be pure and wholesome.

A man's real character may frequently be sions seemed written in the air; I could read | better guessed at from his way of doing would ring in my ears in the darkness of things of greater importance. Chamfort was help in none other, save in the name of | shey show themselves as they are." There Jesus. That the young man so evidently is a certain justice in the Frenchman's sneer, felt the defilement of sin instead of glorying for even the best of men act more spontanein it, made his case seem more hopeful. I ously, and therefore reveal themselves more could not give him up. In a few days I wrote | freely, in matters which they esteem of lithim, and I firmly believe that the Lord took | tle account than in other things in which | awake, and yet allow to sleep on you will be my pen, as I asked him to do, so weak and careful planning and nice discretion are held responsible. I do not say for the enhelpless did I feel in myself. I told Frank necessary. It is in view of this tendency of tire loss of that soul, but at least for not in my letter, to take the 51st Psalm, and on | human nature to reveal itself in little things, | awaking him. There is no need for this leshis knees make David's supplication for that our Lord has said: "He that is faith- son. A contradictory doctrine has been cleansing, his prayer. I Told him that Christ | ful in a very little is faithful also in much: | making way, and especially in educated was stronger than any temptation, any habit; and he that is unrighteous in a very society, for some time—the doctrine of retithat he seemed now to be in the 'far coun- little is unrighteous also in much." If cence in spiritual things. It is supposed

ADVICE TO YOUNG MINISTERS..

The following letter containing not a few wise and serviceable counsels, deserves a place in a young deacon's album:

Union College, May 18, 1851.

My Son,—In your letter to Mrs Nott, you intimate a wish that I would give some artist was seated on the sea shore. Very advice to the young men once under my gorgeous were the colors of the sunset clouds, realize that the work was not his own, that care, but now about to enter on professional and rare hues played on the troubled incomin himself there was no might. No other duties as ministers of the gospel. I can say ing waves. The painter had chosen for his nothing severally, as your several circum- seat a rough rock, carpeted with brown seastances are unknown to me; and as to a gen- weed. His easel was before him, and his eral manual, you will find it in the letters of | mind was absorbed in the picture he was knowledgment to the God who hears and Paul to Timothy and Titus. I can only painting. The tide was coming in. He had add, were I to live my life over again, I selected a nook beneath lofty, beetling cliffs, should strive to live nearer to God—to be and the incoming water was gradually but more wholly devoted to my work.

business man, whose religion is for every-day use, and whose suburban home is a perance and chastity, and well-regulated his peril and shouted, but the voice was habits of cleanliness and exercise are con- either drowned in the sea's roar, or the man Unto the Lord be all the praise."—Standard. | cerned; as for the rest so far as official duties | to rust out.'

> In the early part of my ministry, I occasionally dined out with gentlemen of wealth, in the latter part of it never. I visited the rich of my congregation little-the poor more—the sick and afflicted most.

He who bases his standing in his congregation on the friendship of a few rich fami lies, stands insecurely—he who makes a lodgment in the affections of the masses, stands securely. The poor are not only the special care of the Saviour, but they are the minister's most reliable friends.

It is better to be useful than popular. It is a bad thing for a clergyman to have too little reputation, worse to have too much. If a man acquires a great reputation as a preacher, it will be difficult to sustain | ing God sees our peril, and instead of letting it, and he will be under the constant temphold. Our forefathers were content to make tation to labor to preserve his standing, his charge.

The ministry is a noble profession, and rich in interest to him who loves it; to him who does not, it is a life of drudgery.

Considered as a profession, it is not lucrative, but reputable, and free from the hazards and conflicts to which other professions are exposed—for the present it is meagre in its rewards, but it has great remuneration in prospect.

Clergymen who need more, have generally less common sense than the members of the other professions. They often know much about books and little about men.

As the chief object of the clergymen is not money, the less he says about pay the better. If you want to be well supported, give your soul to the work of your ministry, and God will provide for you and yours. thiuk little and say the least, on the subject.

Those who put a whole body of divinity into one sermon, always preach pretty much the same thing-while they who confine themselves to the illustration and application of a single point, will always be able to present something new.

As to the best mode of delivering sermons, I would only say, that any method well executed will be tolerated—still he who speaks extempore speaks with the greater

A settlement in the country, as a general rule, is the best for alyoung man—generally it is the best for life.

If a young man settles in the city, he must kill himself by study, or sink into obtoo onerous to be borne by any man who has | nipotent God, should be so united to the lovnot the fruits of labor laid up in store.

As a general rule, a minister's visits should be religious; mere social calls are worth little. Religious calls often tell on the even though they encompass us with their conscience, and when they do not and where | songs of deliverance and bright wings of they do not, there will be no complaint because they are not more frequent.

Let politics alone—let religious controversy alone—let heresy alone—preach the pure gospel—continue to preach it; it will be for in God all the glory of the angels and your best defense against error.

in which you differ.

Never dispute with Baptists about the mode of baptism, nor with Episcopalians | ever-present and ever-enduring shelter, and about Church government—the one has all the attributes of God to minister to our more water, and the other more form than | happiness, and glorify us with their bestowyou have, and will therefore always gain by | ment.—Rev. D. W. Horwood. debate. The Presbyterian arm of power is evangelical truth-and one revival of religion will do more for him against formalists and hertics than years of controversial labors. In one word, do all you can by preaching Christ crucified, and by prayer, and leave the rest to Providence. Yours truly, 'ELIPH'T NOTT.

RESPONSIBILITY.

If there is within your house, within your sphere, one sleeping soul which you could

and miserable state now is-a state of estrangement from God, and of cold and selfish isolation, even from one another.—Dr.

BLIGHTED HOPE.

surely surrounding him and preventing his Health is indispensable to usefulness, and escape. His danger was becoming great. was so lost in his pursuit that he heard it are concerned, it is better "to wear out than not. There was no time to be lost. It was too late to descend and walk around, which would have been a considerable distance; so his friend took a large stone, with good and careful aim threw it at the picture. Happily it struck and crushed through the canvas, overturning the easel into the sea. Up rose the painter in deep vexation, when looking round to see who had so marred his work and hope, he perceived his danger. But then escape was easy. His first desire was to find his friend and thank him for the service which had saved his life. When comfort surrounds us and health

and prosperity is our portion, we are apt to paint bright pictures of the future of our lives here below. Our earthly plans absorb our thought and we are in danger. Our lovus be destroyed, he destroys our hope, Like a rude stone through our design for future earthly comfort comes an affliction, a sickness, a loss, a disappointment; something which God knows to be best fitted for the purpose. The heart is saddened and the spirit vexed as we see the result of prolonged toil and anxiety destroyed. But soon as we can recover the right tone and spirit and look around, our sadness is changed to gratitude as we bless our Father for his wise and loving discipline. It is ever wisest to trust his care, "for we know that all things work together for good to them that love God." "Sometimes when all life's lessons have been

And sun and stars for ever more have set, The things which our week judgments here have spurned-

The things o'er which we grieved with lashes Will flash before us, out of life's dark night, As stars shine most in deeper tints of blue;

And we shall see how all God's plans are right, And how what seemed reproof was love most | MANCHA, Claremount, Va. 'But not to day. Then be content, poor heart! God's plans like lilies pure and white unfold.

We must not tear the close-shut leaves apart, Time will reveal the calyxes of gold. And if through patient toil we reach the land Where tired feet, with sandals loose, may rest,

When we can clearly see and understand, I think that we will say, 'God knows the best!'"

THE LORD A SANCTUARY.

"He shall be a sanctuary," that is, for an asylum or a place of refuge. There is something very sublime and striking in this promise. What can possibly be more full and strikingly scurity. The duties of a city minister are impressive than that the Creator, the oming, trustful and obedient soul as to be its everlasting protection? This is more emphatic and inviting than the protection of angels, glory. This is more expressive of safety and of deliverance than the promise of heaven itself, or of the celestial city with its walls of precious stones and gates of pearl, all the magnificence of the heavenly Jerusa-If you speak at all of others dwell on the lem is concentrated, and themselves only points in which you agree, and not on those the reflection of his Infinite Majesty and great power. In Him as a sanctuary, we have the boundlessness of the universe for our

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF WHITTIER.

At seventy-six years and over one can be said to have the beauty only of age, striking as that is in Mr. Whittier's case, with the dark eye and the full beard, where black lines still appear among the silver, while his form is as straight and his step is as firm and elastic as ever. But the poet's youthful beauty is reported to have been extraordinary; very tall, erect, and well knit, with fine features, dark skin, and a flashing, deep-set black eye, he could not have looked the Quaker to any extent; and in fact we think he is more of a Quaker in habit and affection than anything else. He has himself recog-

"Over restless wings of song His birthright garb hung loose,"

try' where the prodigal was when he came men were fully to realize that the world that in proportion as men are educated, they and even though he clings to the forms of to himself, and that like the prodigal, he around them never lacks self-constituted become silent and secret from all their fel- the sect in many respects, using the plain London, E. should arise and go to his father. I followed judges and juries to weigh the meaning of lows in their whole religious experience. It language generally, and tells somewhere why the letters with my prayers, and rested the every trivial word and act, they would be is hinted that it would be scarcely less than he prefers the silence of the meeting for case with the Lord, who willingly bears all likely to devote more attention than they do a breach of politeness and religious propriety worship rather than any solitude of wood or to the little things which now they count of to mention the soul, the Saviour, the God wild where nature speaks to him with a "Months, five or six of them, passed be- no importance at all; the evil-minded would of salvation. It seems to me that if that thousand voices and catches him with a thoufore any response came from my boy, and be cautious, in order that they might seem theory be true, when human perfection is sand hands, yet he dresses so nearly like men then it was only a line which said, 'I am do- to be what they are not; the good, in order reached here or in heaven, God might as well of the world in cut and color that only pracing better.' In reply, I sent him that little that they might come to be what they would not be, for he will never be named again. ticed eyes could detect the slight difference prayer of Fenelon's which many a helpless, wish to appear to be. - Sunday School So you see the ideal heaven of those men in the shape of his coat, and his feelings would come to be exactly what our fallen about such matters are entirely liberal.

When his little niece wanted the scarlet cape that other children wore, and there was objection in the house on account of the Quaker customs, Mr. Whittier insisted that she should be gratified, although, sooth to say, poet as he is, he himself can not tell red On a wild, but beautiful afternoon, an indeed, the library fire, of which he is so fond, having damaged the border of the wall-paper, he matched the pattern and triumphantly replaced it before detection. only to learn that he had substituted for the green vine one of bright autumnal crimson. Yet so strong is the poet's imagination that this defect of vision is nowhere evident in his work, although one might gather there that while, as he says. "his eye was beauty's powerless slave," yet light and shade please him more than variety and depth of hue.-Harriet Prescott Spofford, in Harper's Magazine for January:

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Moyular &

THE MAGNETIC POLI Professor Thompson, is no miles west of the geograph Boothia Felix. In 1657 its eastward vibration at North. Its maximum we was attained in 1816, and due North in 1976. Pro says that the changes whic served in the direction and of the earth's magnetism same causes which origi the earth are still at work

THE LATE REMARKABLE

BY PROFESSOR C.

There can be no questio tion of things in the eart phere has, for some unusual. Something not ordinarily there, or ordinary quantities, ha present for weeks and over nearly the whole of India and Russia, from Per England, Great Britain, similar accounts of fie strangely colored skies. In ern Asia generally the phe on the whole, the most ren for many days, and, in was a vivid green for an morning and evening when (this in August, Septem October), and since then at night and morning has blood red heaven which he cently exemplified in the late, as well as in South rope.

Of course it is clear end material in the upper air the sun's disk look green the light transmitted thro show vividly red by reflect in all probability, the gree the twilight "conflagration same cause. It may also practically certain that th the vapor of water, nor w ice crystals, nor, indeed, ordinarily exists in our a siderable quantity.

During the day preced markable evening after Princeton, except near markably clear and blue; and to a distance of sor thirty degrees from it, the a white, slightly curdled dazzlingly bright close to gradually out to the limi this haze had been a cirru tals such as is common ordinary ice-halo would If it had been water-clo troscope would have s water lines, which, as a f ously absent. The mate have been something not reflected powerfully at si surface, and very little a cidence.

Some things at first glow-producing substan not in our atmosphere a sun itself—a great neb either blown out from picked up by it in its co It is easy, however, to d esis. Apart from the tude of such a solar en fifty millions of miles in dent, that, if the green blue sun of Trinidad (i were due to such cause ances ought to have bee earth, not at a few place

As to the origin dust, only two hypothe both have been prop by eminent astronome that it is of meteoric come into our atmosph in the same way as the other is, that this dust _smoke and ashes pot air by the tremendous cured last Summer in ago, supplemented, pe tions of less celebrity along the Asiatic coas ported as unusually a thy with their furious edly the former of the ing absurd about it. encountered such a would be perfectly co observed phenomena; coincidence that this occurred so soon aft At the same time, an difficulties which att planation of the tran bution of such volcar currents of our air, it more likely that the true one that we mere accidental su It will be interesting consequences follow —to animal or v hasten to add that i

any considerable el

his little niece wanted the scarlet that other children wore, and there bjection in the house on account of the er customs, Mr. Whittier insisted that hould be gratified, although, sooth to poet as he is, he himself can not tell red green till sunlight falls upon it. Once, d, the library fire, of which he is so having damaged the border of the paper, he matched the pattern and phantly replaced it before detection, o learn that he had substituted for the vine one of bright autumnal crimson. o strong is the poet's imagination that efect of vision is nowhere evident in ork, although one might gather there while, as he says. "his eye was beauty's less slave," yet light and shade please nore than variety and depth of hue. et Prescott Spofford, in Harper's Magfor January:

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Popular Science.

THE MAGNETIC POLE, according to Professor Thompson, is now more than 1.000 miles west of the geographical pole, or near Boothia Felix. In 1657 it had completed its eastward vibration and was then due North. Its maximum westward movement was attained in 1816, and it will again be due North in 1976. Professor Thompson says that the changes which have been observed in the direction and in the strength of the earth's magnetism indicate that the same causes which originally magnetized the earth are still at work.

THE LATE BEMARKABLE ATMOSPHERIC PHE-

BY PROFESSOR C. A. YOUNG.

There can be no question that the condition of things in the earth's upper atmosphere has for some time been most unusual. Something or other either not ordinarily there, or else in very un-ordinary quantities, has certainly been present for weeks and months, and that over nearly the whole of the earth. From India and Russia, from Peru, California, New England, Great Britain, and Italy, we get similar accounts of fiery sunsets and strangely colored skies. In India and Southern Asia generally the phenomena have been, on the whole, the most remarkable. The sun for many days, and, in some places, weeks, was a vivid green for an hour or two in the morning and evening when near the horizon, (this in August, September, and even in October), and since then the twilight both October), and since then the twilight both at night and morning has exhibited the same Building. Washington, D. C. blood red heaven which has been so magnificently exemplified in the United States of late, as well as in South America and Eu-

Of course it is clear enough that the same material in the upper air which would make the sun's disk look green, by its effect upon the light transmitted through it would itself show vividly red by reflected light; so that, in all probability, the green sun of India and the twilight "conflagration" are due to the same cause. It may also be set down as practically certain that this substance is not the vapor of water, nor water droplets, nor ice crystals, nor, indeed, any material which ordinarily exists in our atmosphere in considerable quantity.

During the day preceding the most remarkable evening afterglow, the sky at Princeton, except near the sun, was reand to a distance of some twenty-five or thirty degrees from it, the air was filled with a white, slightly curdled haze, which was dazzlingly bright close to the sun, and faded gradually out to the limit mentioned. If

this haze had been a cirrus of fine ice crystals such as is common in November, the ordinary ice-halo would have shown itself. If it had been water-cloud, then the spectroscope would have shown conspicuous water lines, which, as a fact, were conspicuously absent. The material, therefore, must have been something not ice or water, which reflected powerfully at small angles with the surface, and very little at perpendicular in-

Some things at first suggest that this glow-producing substance may have been not in our atmosphere at all, but near the sun itself—a great nebula surrounding it, either blown out from the solar orb, or picked up by it in its course through space. It is easy, however, to disprove this hypothesis. Apart from the improbable magnitude of such a solar envelope—not less than fifty millions of miles in diameter—it is evident, that, if the green sun of India and the blue sun of Trinidad (in the West Indies) were due to such causes, the same appear
TUNERAL SERVICES," and the memorial sermon delivered on that occasion by President J. Allen, of Alfred University, have been published in an appropriate form by the American Sabbath Tract Society, and is furnished by mail at 10 cents a copy. Address, SABBATH RECORDER, Alfred Among a few of the numerous points of superiority centre. N. V. ances ought to have been visible all over the Centre, N. Y. earth, not at a few places only.

As to the origin of this atmospheric dust, only two hypotheses seem possible, and both have been proposed and defended by eminent astronomers. One theory is, that it is of meteoric origin, having lately come into our atmosphere from outer space, in the same way as the shooting-stars. The other is, that this dust is of volcanic origin -smoke and ashes poured into our upper air by the tremendous eruptions which, occured last Summer in the Javanese archipelago, supplemented, perhaps, by other eruptions of less celebrity. The volcanoes all along the Asiatic coast and in Alaska as reported as unusually active, as if in sympathy with their furious brother. Undoubtedly the former of these theories has nothing absurd about it. The earth may have encountered such a meteoric cloud, which would be perfectly competent to explain the observed phenomena; and it may be a mere coincidence that this encounter should have occurred so soon after the great eruption. At the same time, and notwithstanding the difficulties which attach to a detailed explanation of the transportation and distribution of such volcanic matter by the upper currents of our air, it seems to the writer more likely that the volcanic theory is the true one that we have to do with a mere accidental succession of phenomena. It will be interesting to watch whether any consequences follow to our lower atmosphere -to animal or vegetable life. But we hasten to add that it is very improbable that any considerable effect of any cost will fol-

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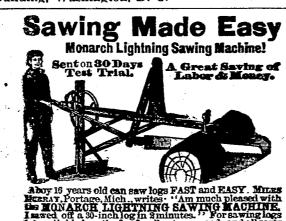
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Abstract of Time Table, adopted Nov. 26, 1883.

EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	No. 8*	No. 12*	No. 4*	No. 6
<i>Leave</i> Dunkirk Little Valley		1.05 рм 2.52 "	•••••	9.06 AM 10.26 "
Salamenca Carrollton Olean Cuba Wellsville Andover Alfred	8.25 AM 8.35 " 9.00 " 9.25 " 10.24 " 10.47 " 11.04 "	4.06 " 4.33 " 4.58 " 5.50 "	11.20 "	11.43 " 12.14PM 1.07 "
Leave Hornellsville Arrive at Elmira Binghamton Port Jervis	1.35 PM 3 15 "	8.57 "	2.47 " 4.27 "	2.05 PM 4.45 " 7.45 "
New York	10.20 рм	7.10 AM	11.25 AM	
ADDITIO	NAL LOCAL	L TRAINS	EASTWAI	RD.

5.00 A. M., except Sundays, from Salamanca, stopping at Great Valley 5.07, Carrollton 5.35, Vandalia 6.00, Allegany 6.50, Olean 7.50, Hinsdale 8.28, Cuba 9.27, Friendship 10.40, Belvidere 11.32, Belmont 12.01 P.M., Scio 12.27, Wellsville 1.45, Andover 2.29, Alfred 2.29

mont 12.01 P.M., Scio 12.27, Wellsville 1.45, Andover 2.82, 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 11.80, Olean 11.43, Hinsdale 11.58 A. M., Cubs 12.14, Friendship 12.33, Relvidere 12.41, Relmont 12.48 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 2.08

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.

ł	WAST WATER.				
١	STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 5*	No. 3*	No. 9
	'Leave New York Port Jervis	9.00 AM 12.13 PM	6.00 РМ 9.05 "	8.00 PM 11.40 "	8. 15 m 12.55 "
	Hornellsville	₹8.55 PM	4.25 AM	8.10 AM	12.25†F
	Andover Wellsville Cuba Olean Carrollton Great Valley Arrive at Salamanca	9.85 PM 9.57 " 10.49 " 11 18 " 11.40 "	5.17 AM 6.02 " 6.25 " 6.48 "	9.13 AM 10.01 " 10.29 " 11.09 "	2.22 4 2.50 4 3.30 4 3.40 4
	Leave Little Valley Arrive at Dunkirk			11.52 AM	4.85 P1

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 11.13, Olean 11.55 A. M., Allegany 12.20, Vandalia 12.41, Carrollton 1.40, Grand 12.20, Salamanca 2.10, Little Valley 2.05, Cattered 2.06, Cattered 2.06, Cattered 2.07, Carrollton 1.40, Grand 2.10, Little Valley 2.05, Cattered 2.06, Cattered 2.07, 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 daily over Western Division.

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15. 5.* 9.* 3.* 21.* 37. STATIONS. A. M. A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M. A. M. Leave Carrollton 9.26 6.50 4.10 11.50 8.22 9.55 7.25 4.51 12.35 9.00 Arrive at Bradford Bradford 10.00 7.30 4.55 7.00 10.10 7.42 5.07 7.18 Custer City

Buttsville 8.20 5.45 11.04 A. M., Titusville Express, daily, except Sundays, from Carrollton, 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.

Arrive at

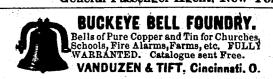
EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	6.*	20.*	32.*	12.*	16.	88.
Leave	Р. М.	А. М.	А. М.	P. M.	Р. М.	P. M.
Buttsville	6.15		8.45	l	l	1
Custer City Arrive at	1			l		6.10
Bradford Leave			1	[6.80
Bradford Arrive at			1	i		••••
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 8.44, 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 3.30 P. M., and arrive at Titusville 7.30 P. M.

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INTERNATIONAL LESSONS, 1884.

SECOND QUARTER. April 5. Paul's Third Missionary Journey.

Acts 18: 23-28; 19: 1-7. April 12. Paul at Ephesus. Acts 19: 8-22. April 19. Paul's Preaching. 1 Cor. 1: 17-31. April 26. Abstinence for the Sake of Others. 1 Cor. 8: 1-13 May 3. Christian Love. 1 Cor. 13: 1-13.

May 10. Victory over Death. 1 Cor. 15: 50-58. May 17. The Uproar at Ephesus. Acts 19: 23-41; 20: 1, 2. May 24. Liberal Giving. 2 Cor. 9: 1-15. May 31. Christian Liberty. Gal. 4: 1-16

June 7. Justification by Faith. Rom. 3: 19-31. June 14. The Blessedness of Believers. Rom. 8: 28-39. June 21. Obedience to Law. Rom. 13: 1-10.

I.—PAUL'S THIRD MISSIONARY JOURNEY.

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

For Sabbath-day, April 5.

SCRIPTURE LESSON.—Acts 18: 23-28; 19: 1-7. 23. And after he had spent some time there, he departed and went over all the country of Galatia and Phyrgia in order, strengthening all the disciples.

24. And a certain Jew named Apollos, born at Alexandria, an eloquent man, and mighty in the scriptures, came to

25. This man was instructed in the way of the Lord: and being fervent in the spirit, he spake and taught diligently the things of the Lord, knowing only the baptism of John.

26. And he began to speak boldly in the synagogue: Whom, when Aquila and Priscilla had heard, they took him unto them, and expounded unto him the way of God 27. And when he was disposed to pass into Achaia, the brethren wrote, exhorting the disciples to receive him; who, when he was come, helped them much which had believed through grace,

28. For he mightily convinced the Jews, and that publicly, shewing by the scriptures, that Jesus was Christ.

1. And it came to pass, that while Apollos was at Corinth, Paul having nessed through the appearance of the part of the

Paul having passed through the upper coasts, came to Ephesus; and finding certain disciples,

2. He said unto them, Have ye received the Holy Ghost since ye believed? And they said unto him, We have not so much as heard whether there be any Holy Ghost.

3. And he said unto them, Unto what then were ye baptized? And they said, Unto John's baptism.

4. Then said Paul, John verily baptized with the baptism of repentance, saying unto the people, that they should believe on him which should come after him, that is, on Christ

Jesus.
5. When they heard this, they were baptized in the name of the Lord Jesus.
6. And when Paul had laid his hands upon them, the Holy Ghost came on them; and they spake with tongues, and prophesied.
7. And all the men were about twelve.

PRINCIPAL THOUGHT. - " And fervent in the spirit, he spake and taught diligently the things of the Lord."—Acts 18: 25.

GOLDEN TEXT.—" And when Paul had laid his hands on them, the Holy Ghost came on

TIME.—Paul commenced this journey early in A. D. 54 and was absent about four years. This lesson has its date in the first part of A. D. 54.

PLACES.—Asia Minor, Galatia, Phrygia, and city of Ephesus. Paul's age at this time was 52.

OUTLINE.

I. Life of Apollos. II. His character.

QUESTIONS.

Where had Paul been spending his time? Describe the location and character of Galatia and Phrygia. What was Paul's object in this third missionary journey? Give an outline of the character of Apollos. Describe Ephesus. What is meant by the term John's baptism? In what respects did his doctrine and teaching fall short of Christianity? What was the nature of the new instruction given to him? Where was his next field of labor? What was the character of his teachings? Who followed Apollos in Ephesus? What is implied by the question, "Have ye received the Holy Ghost?" What is the distinction between John's baptism and that in the name of the Lord Jesus? What relation between the laying on of Paul's hands and the coming of the Holy Ghost on them? What is implied by last clause of 6th verse?

[In Dr. Williams's absence from home he has not found time to prepare the Comments for this week. We take the following from Light and Life.]

NOTES AND EXPLANATIONS.

V. 23. He-Paul. There. At Antioch in Syria. Departed. Third time. He laid down his life for the brethren. Galatia. Gal. 1:2; 4: nominational literary institutions, I am 14. Strengthening. Confirming, establishing. Acts 14: 22; 15: 32, 41. Converts should be led on unto perfection of faith and love. 1 Cor. 2:6; 2 Cor. 13: 11; Col. 1: 28; 1 Thess. 3: 10; 5: 23. V. 24. Eloquent. Skilled in history, learned,

Mighty. Knowledge, with wisdom in exposition | dent who elects to work that day and rest and application.

V. 25. Instructed. Taught orally, by disciples of John. The way of the Lord. The taking away of the sin of the world by Christ, the Lamb of God. Fervent. "Seething and boiling." Strong convictions. Diligently. Carefully, accurately, so far as he knew. Consecrated and Benevolent Society meetings: What talents. Rom. 12: 11. Baptism of John. A have we here? Aside from the routine work declaration of repentance, promise of blameless life, and profession of faith in the immediate coming of the Messiah. Acts 19: 4. He knew something of the works and words of Christ, but had no revelation of him by the Spirit. He was in the dawn between the law and the gospel.

V. 26. Synagogue. Jews' meeting place at Ephesus. Boldly. Strong convictions, advancing unheard truths, anticipating opposition. Took him unto them. 'The Lord has his unobserved workers, quick to discern, and ready to instruct in then beginning to be apparent in dequirers and imperfect believers. They could not nominational matters. Who that then atpreach, but they could make a preacher. Arnot. tended our Conferences can ever forget the The least in the dispensation of the Spirit is greater than John the Baptist: Priscilla taught Apollos. The learned teacher was also an humble learner.

V. 27. Into Achaia. To Corinth, where was a Christian church. Disposed. Desiring to see | not to speak of others deserving of mention, the saints for mutual joy and benefit. Helped both living and dead. I do not say that we them. "Apollos watered." 1 Cor. 3: 6.

V. 28. His consecration, boldness, knowledge of the Old Testament, logic, fascinating eloquence, and more accurate knowledge of the way of God, made him powerful in winning souls and refuting opponents. Acts 28: 5; 9: 22; 17: 3; 1 Cor. 1: 12.

V. 1. Coasts. Districts, country. Disciple. Believers in Jesus learning his way.

V. 2. Paul carefully inquired after the spiritual state of the disciples. We have not. They had heard of the life and death of Jesus, but knew not

would have heard of the Holy Ghost, (Matt. 28: 19,) which is distinguished from John's in that the subject believes in Christ crucified and risen, and in the Holv Spirit given. Acts 2: 38; 8: 15-17; 9: 17, 18; 10: 44-47: 18: 25.

V. 4. Paul dealt kindly with weak believers, while seeking to lead them into the fullness of Christ's blessing.

V. 5. True to their former baptismal vow, they were ready to receive Christ in his fullness. They prayed, fasted, gave alms, but knew not "righteousness, and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost." Such believers should pass on at once to the quickening and purifying energies of the Holy Spirit.

V. 6. Paul labored with them personally until they experienced the gift of the Spirit. God ap proved their faith by giving them the Holy Ghost. Acts 15: 8. Their former doubts and fears were displaced by full assurance and perfect love, as darkness flees before the rising sun. It was evidenced to all that they had received the Spirit-it spoke for itself. Tongues. Various languages. Acts 2: 5-11. Prophesied. Spoke gospel truth by in

Our Sabbath Visitor is nearly two weeks late in its issue. A work of explanation seems due to its readers and patrons, as well as to our Publishing Agent. The Visitor, until now, has been printed in New York. All delays and irreg- and privilege, what can we hope for the fu ularities, of which there has been just complaint, during the last six months, were due | too long, and that we have too good a recto causes of which we know nothing. In transferring the material from the New of three or four days was unavoidably caused of the denominational spirit, in all our hearts so that the paper is nearly two weeks late. We shall make this up as soon as possible, and hope thenceforward to send it out on its weekly visits to all its friends on time.

(Concluded from first page.)

a revolution would ensue if these prayers were answered! In our late war the soldiers of the grand army of the Potomac wore distinguishing badges for different corps, divisions, or brigades, to keep up the esprit de corps to inspire a wholesome spirit of emulation in the service. A true denomina tional spirit is similar; we contend for the truth we love, and are not ashamed of our badges or our colors.

And how is it in our Sabbath-schools and work? Here, certainly, is a very fitting place for the exercise of the denominational spirit, for a thorough catechetical drill. But the fact is, by following the international series of lessons, we do not often come to study the truths which distinguish us; and our Sabbath-school paper does not often introduce them; nor our Sabbath-school institutes; in fact we have no standard lessons published for instruction in the Sabbath-schools, on the emphatic teachings of

But how stands this matter in the man agement of our literary institutions? These, like all other of our institutions, are nurseries of the denominational spirit, centers of influence from whence flow forth the streams which benefit and gladden. But the drift of this discussion requires me here as in other particulars, to pass over as known and acknowledged, the good done, to suggest needed improvements. Some of our deglad to know, ring no bells for study hours on the Sabbath; others do for those who do not keep the Sabbath. The responsibility for this disregard of the Sabbath does not, or eloquent. Scriptures. Old Testament. it seems to us, lie altogether with the stuthe next. The subject has its dfficulties, but a more intense denominational spirit and policy would cut some of these Gordian

Let us pass to Conference, Association, of our Sabbath Tract Society, little prominence is given to emphatic denominational questions. There is a change of former policy in this respect, going on or already effected. The recollections of my youth and early manhood are that we then had a few faithful and godly leaders who cried out against the coldness and apathy even earnest addresses of such men as Elders Eli S. Bailey, Wm. B. Maxson, N. V. Hull, Lucius Crandall, and James H. Cochran, have not now faithful and able men and wom full of the denominational spirit; we have, and yet but little opportunity is given them to speak upon emphatic denominational questions, in the present system of pregrammes, inasmuch as the programmes miss these questions very generally. word to the wise is sufficient, and this is a

kind word,

amongst us, and less is said about in our denominational gatherings.

As to our people accepting membership in the Y. M. C.A., and in Sunday-school conventions and other organizations, the tendency, so far as observed, is to weaken their attachment to our work and views of doctrine, or to change their methods of fighting for these, from hand to hand encounter, firing at long range. We hear the booming of distant cannon, but the rattle of musketry and the clang of swords has ceased with the policy of affililation with the enemies of

In noticing our shortcomings, I do not over look the fact that, as a denomination, we have had a noble record, and that for true denominational spirit, we have been sur passed by but few. I do not doubt that in our shortcomings there are efforts at amendment, and a prevailing desire to do right. How then, under the circumstances, can we do better than to traverse and kindly discuss in our denominational organs and gatherings, questionable practices and policies!? If we allow ourselves to be cut off from this duty ture? I can but think that we have lived ord, to sit down supinely under the ruling of exclusion. Let us hope and pray and labor York printers to our office a further delay | for an increase and permanent development and homes, and denominational organiza-



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isters of Eastern Connec sion with the Central Cl BY REV. A. G.

O tell me not, my faith is Of life and beauty in a Or that, however sweet th

We can not know the de

We know but what we tou We are to day; but may All else is myth and fable Of shattered faiths, and As to the traveler in some

Landscapes of blooming And challenge his beshriv The fruitage of this pho So our religious premoniti

But aspiration for a blis

The life to come, upon the 1 Of superstition's magnif This life is but the restles Of waves from out a fa A momentary, irridescent The phosphorescence of

As matter, from the sun in Through fields of ether Is kindled by resistance i Of heat and light, with So life is but the evanesce Of alternating lights alo Bright scintillations from

The war of molecules for

Youth and old age, so cle Make life, at longest, b A smile of love and joy, And this is all of earth For death, to life, is natu

Throughout its wide do

Dust unto dust;" a cea Of vital forces to none Yet "matter is eternal" Whether in fluids or in From lava streams, to ger

No fraction of an atom All force is held in rigid So much, in tiny grain In blazing suns and syste

Force reigns supreme, But who shall estimate th Without which matter And waits "selection" to To forms of beauty by

Nature, far down upon i Has agonizing throes Amid the darkness of pri In travail to be born of All vegetation, stem and

Rooted to the earth bu The foliage of wood and Is dust transfigured in From out the lowest dep Life rises by a slowly Bridging by bold hypoth From polyp cell and

Science, all hail! for und This life, though fruil Conception, birth and y An indestructible ider

If force, in coal, transm And thence to steam, In quantity, in every sta Securely held by natu Must not the soul retain Not once its conscion

And through all passing Alike immortal or in Life is a power, unseen, And though it seem t Yet must it not, as force And thus survive the A change most welcom

Must lift us to the sp The radiant goal of Ch Where life and purity The force of gravity ca
And given to the fra
But who can estimate t Or fix the boundaries

Fleeter than light, it so And reaches at one s Or from its zenith take Its underlying ampli It penetrates beyond th Into the shadows of Mid infant worlds, alo Of ploneering nebul

What means the sweet Through orbits infin Were they created that Or mock us with the

Who can believe, that And cycles of a pa-Prophete, apostles. Me Must grope their w In retrogression; work From high to low; Scaled downwards by From man to loaths

Below man there is m Matter in him finds Its highest ultimate it Then, death and no

A corresponding r The upward traction This evolution theor

But if so much below

And breaks down Les yang but dabeed Wages blief with