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## - Sabbath Geqorder,




##  <br> Maymen $\begin{aligned} & \text { tronal wi } \\ & \text { er discon }\end{aligned}$

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## The subbuath Recorder.

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the seventh day is the sabbath of the lord thy god
tBRMS-82 4 TEAB, in ADTAMCB.

VOL. XL.-NO. 18.
The Subbath erorder.

"BE Ye perfect."
br mo summan.



Not simple good perecetion now


To tull prefecion bob rovght











Thas yialify though hie eyaras we stric




II. The Sources of Spiritual Life and Powir, are

1. Primarily the lnowledge of God. God
revered, accepted, honored and known, as
revealed in his Word, Spirit, and Son, is the revealed in his Word, Spirit, and Son, is the
source of all genuine Christian life and develcpment. God always before the face,
holy, merciful, exalted and just, the beneholy, merciful, exalted and just, the bene-
factor and redeemer of suful men, known in the blessed experience of his saving power, living in the thought and motives of the
mind, directing in the action of the life and enthroned in the heart's affections as the hope, and the source of our help, and "And this is life eternal that they might know thee, the only true God, and
Jesus Christ whom thou hast sent:" The oncouragement to seek and attain this knowlmouth of his prophet, Hosea: "Then shall we know, if we follow on to know the Lord;
his going forth is prepared as the mornhis going forth is prepared as the morn-
ing and he shall come unto us as the rain, as the
2. The careful and prayerful seeking after growth in grace and the knowledge of the
truth, is essential to spiritual attainments and Christian effciency.
To know the truth as it is in Jesus is to while increasing grace and knowledge is the condition of growing Christian life, enlarg ing Christian power and usefulness. Growth
in grace and knowledge, musc be diligently sought after if attained. It is not enough that we have had past experience and some
measure of knowledge in the things of



## TO SUNSET LANDS-NO. 28.

## trip to the geysers.

It was early on one of the foggy morn-
ngs common in San Francisco, when after an abortive attempt to get some breakfast a Market street to take the ferry for Donahue on our way to the Geysers. We had learned
that the stages were taken. off from between that the stages were taken off from betwee
Cloverdale and the Geysers, but were tol by the gentlemanly agent, who has the repu-
tation of holding the Pacific Coast championship in misrepresenting the truth, tha they were still running between Calistoga
and the Geysers, and so we laid our plans to get a private conveyance from Cloverdale ad return, via. Calistoga
The boat, loaded with merchandise an was soon out of sight of land and everything else but fog. The cold morning air dripped with moisture, and the impossibility of see to watch the passengers. Up forward was a
motley crowd, of nearly every nationality under the sun, with packs and bundles, gans,
tools, or fishing rods, all odorous with to-
tools, or fishing rods, all odorous with to
bacco and whisky, forcibly reminding one Ross Browne. Aft was a better class, but still various and
tan in character.
After running in the fog for about an
hour, suddenly we emerged into brignt sun hour, suddenly we emerged into brigat sun
be for miles as we went on our way. Away
off in the east rose the mountains which
mark the limit of the Sacramento Valley,
with white villages dotting the landscape
with white villages dotting the landscape
between, while in the west the peaks of the
Coast Range stood as seltinels between us
and the sea. The rest of the way was ad
lightful sail, interrupted once by a stop

## onoma Landing

At Donahue, 34 miles from San Francisco,
and Northern Pacific Railroad, for a fifty
miie run up the great valley, named in it
different parts, Sonoma, Petaluma, Sant diferent parts, Sonoma, Petama, Santa Rosa is the principal city on the way.
two prosperous Colleges, and claims for its
attractions several mineral springs, and mammoth rose bush, which is really a tree 24 inches in diameter at the base, 27 feet
high, and said to have had as many as 4,000 roses in full bloom at one time with twice
as many opening buds. We did not see it, but give it a a Cllim. The town derives its name from an Indian maiden
who was captured here in 1829, by Friar Amorosa, and baptized with the name
of Santa Rosa. Here we left one of our party.
As we continue up the valley the neat large vineyards attract our attention. We
had expected to see viney ards like those of
France and İaly, but these are very differ-
ent. In those the vines are tied to stakes,
and trained to festoon from stake to stake
or from tree to tree. Here, at this season,
after the grapes are all gathered, and the
vines trimmed, we see nothing but short
stumps, about two feet in hight and about
the same in circumference, with a few short
branches standing out from each. From
these the new wood springs and the branches
spreading and interlace, are supported by props; or are bent upward and tied at the
top, forming a balloon-shaped shrub with the grapes all outside. The nearer to the
ground the grapes are borne, the sweeter
they are, as the heat radiated from the soil
has much to do with their ripening.
Car loads of red lumber
Car loads of red lumber are met at eve
hand. This is the famous "red wod"
shortly after catch a glimpse of the steam
from the "Devil's Canyon." Descending a rrom the "Devil's Canyon." Descending a
long hill at a break neck speed, we drive in-
to the yard of the Geyser Hotel, to find it long hill ar a beak neck speed, we trive in-
to the yard of the Geyser Hotel, to find it
nearly deserted, with one man in charge, and ourselves the only visitors for a week.

## MAKE HOME ATTRACTIVE

There is such a thing as throwing round a
home so many beautiful things-1 do not mean beautiful in art to catch the eye, but beautioart that children shall cling to it
the hean
with an undying love. The point which we
hare before us is that of binding our child ren hare before us is that of binding our children importance is not understood as it ought to be. The complaint is often made by parents
nd with sadly too frequent truthtole and with sadly too frequent truthfulness,
that as soon as their children become old enough to mingle in society, their home is
forsaken, they seem uneasy and restless when
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## honei fhe prinipal iteas minh a dhild



## 


$\qquad$
$\qquad$ one need not wonder that children learn to
look elsenhere for-pleasure and seek to find amusement in theaters and other question-
able places. Let the table be the happy able places. Let the table be the happy
meeting place of a merry group, and not a
dull board where a silent, if not sullen,

| cmer |
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| nerd |












## 

Prayer and work belong together. The



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 Poor oi toir hany ha, nid no matte






 the commmnity to break every command



 conclusisiely that nothing shber years pro tory la will reform or crash out this great

## Altissians.

## 

The English Baptist Missionary Society has considerably increased
workers in Africa and China.

There are said to be 100,000 women in the slave women of the Sonth were.
Baptist missionares in Sweden and Germany report precious revivals; in Hun-
gary there is a great deal of persecution.
Recent reports from Baptist Home missionaries are filled with good news of special
meetings, religious awakening, conversions, meetings, religi
and baptisms.
There are 104 missionaries of the Baptist Home Mission Society who preach the gos. pel in nine different language other than
the English, German, Swedish, Danish and the English, German, Swedish, Danish and
Norwegian, French, Spanish, Welsh, Chi Norwegian, fren
nese and Indian.

The present Corean Charge' d'affaires in Japan, who is said to have been once a bitter opposer of Chistianty,
help of Christian people, studying the Nev Testament and "Evidences of Christianity", of the gospel.
At a conference of missionary officers and committee-men in Bristol, England, the conclusion was reached that much more
conld not be expected from the churches "except throush the natural growth o interest, promoted by $t$ th
missionary intelligence.

For centuries the Brahmans of India have religiously despised the lower classes; but reach them by their influence, they them selves are turning attention to the education of people. Christianity is a social leveler of great power.

We shall make a mistake if we flatter our Wes that the heathen are especially anxiou o receive the gospel, or that heathenism
tself is at the point of dying. There are found many who are'ready to welcome the glad tidings, but sin and Satan are living, act ing forces, opposing the kingdom of God in
other lands, as well as in our own.

ON a certain day, a Christian woman bought twelve yards of trimming for a new
dress at $\$ 125$ a yard. The next day her pastor's boy called on her in the interest o a missionary paper, hoping to get subscrip-
tions for extra copies for the very poor; her eply was, "I don't care for the mission paper, but I'll

LITTLE more than two years ago the first convert from Mormonism to the Bap-
tist faith, in Utah, was baptized; now there are two churches, with over one hundred members; two Sunday-8chools, with one with one hundred and ten pupils, fully onefices and one school building.

During the last year and a half the Baptist Church at Ogden, Utah, received forty. two persons by baptism, and about the same of those strongest Mormon influences. The devout Mormon is said to fear the Christian Church
more than the government. It is religion more than the government. . It is religion great evil.
The Women's Missionary Association the Presbyterian Church of England present in the fifth annual report an account of
work at Swatow, Formosa, and Amoy, Whork at Swatow, Formosa, and Amoy, Their principal agencies are Bible women, last year were $£ 2,8556$ s. 2d., including balance of $£ 90316 \mathrm{c}$
were $£ 1,744 \mathrm{~s} .9 \mathrm{~d}$.

## There are those who "realize the special

 vantage ground which Christianity mayseize in the West;" who "see these advan tages largely culminating in our own time;"
who "see the power of evil pre-empting th great West;" who "see their present effort are painfally inadequate for the pressing
necessity;" and who "see the wisest and intensest activity of modern times put
forth by Christians of other names."

Is the vicinity of Boston there is a small harch which is not abbe to raise. a salary
for a pastor; but the Sunday--school supports a preacher anong the Karens in Burma; the ladies aro paying off a debt on the organ, and
also contributing for foreign missions; and the church has regular missionary concerts,
and monthly collections for missions. It is and monthly collections for missions.
not strange that the Lord is blessing this willing branch of his Zion.

Moravian Missions began in 1732; and in 1741 "The Brethren's Society for the Fur
herance of the Gospel among the Heathen," was organized. According to tiss lastPeriodical Accounts the Society has 99 stations; 284 for eign missionary agents; 41 native and country born;1,575 native helpers; 26,901 communi-
cants and a "total in charge" of 79,021 . The receipts of 1882 from all sources were nearly $\$ 100,000$. The Society is carrying on mis
sons in Labrador, Greenland, West Indies Demerara, Surinam, Anstralia, South Africa, and the Moskito Coast.
The late Johann Gerhard Oncken, D. D. was born in Varel, Oldenburg, Ger-
many, in January, 1800, and
died at Zurich, Switzerland, January, 1884. In 1829, from a careful and prayerful study
of the Bible, he became a Baptist. In 1834, of the Bible, he became a Baptist. In 1834 ,
hn with six others were baptized in ho with six others were baptized in
the Elbe, near Hamburg, by the late Professor Barnas Sears, and organized
the first Baptist Church in Hamburg. $1835, \mathrm{Mr}$. Oncken became a missionary of th Baptist Board of this country. For anoun
thirty years Baptists in Germany were liable
imprisonment or banishment as those
guilty of a criminal sclism," In the eyes of the Established Lutheran Church. But nee about 1866 there has been pracicial free Baptist cause has wonderfully prospered. Dr. Oncken lived to see the feeble beginining Hamburg multiply into nearly 250
hurches of like faith in Germany, Russia, churches of inte faitil in Germany, Russia,
Poland, Austria, Bulgaria, and Switzerland, and the seven disciples increase to 30,000 .

Acconding to the Baptist Home Missio Monthly, the average salary of Baptist mis aach of seventeen mission churches with an verage membership of 37, pays toward Lis, on the average, 8307 or $\$ 837 \mathrm{pe}$
member; the average misionary appropria tion being \$228. In Minnesota the aver sion churches, with an average of $4 \overline{\mathrm{c}} \mathrm{mem}$ bers, pays an average of $\$ 386$, or $\$ 836$ per
member, the missionary appropriation ing \$329. In Kansas, each of seventee mission churches, with an average membe per member, towards an average salary o churches, including five Scandinavian 49, pays an anerage of $\$ 320$, or $\$ 553$ per member, towards an average salary of $\$ 488$
for the missionary pastors. In Wisconsin, each of fourteen mission churches, including several that are Swedish and of small
Gnancial ability, with an average of 43 financial ability, with an average of 43
members, pays on the average $\$ 325$ toward the average salary of $\$ 540$. How many Seventh day Buptist churches are doing as much to help themselves?
Dear Brother Platts, - In an article by Mrs. S. G. Davis in the Recorder of March 2yth, these words occur: "His (Johnnie's)
wife and step mother are both heathen wom " How forcibly those words struck me a direct appeal to every Christian heart to make them the subjects of speciar plead-
ing with God? Brethren and sisters, let us ing with God ? Brethren and sisters, let ua
bear them right to the throne of grace with faith that takes no denial, and with perseiver ance that fails only when the object sought is
attained. "God is not slack concerning his

## promises.

He will hear the prayer of faith.
Can we say conscientionsly, that we are not slack concerning our dity towards the missionaries whom we have sent out and
pledged ourselves not only to support but to bear continaally to God in prayer? Let u not underrate the importance of prayer,
nor the needs of our missionaries. Think of their isolation from all whio can sympathize with them; of the enervating
climate from which there is their exhausting labors, of their innumerable trials and perplexities, many of which, no for us to try to put onrselves in their places and then pray as we only can while bearing the prayers and alms should go up together ${ }_{\text {FARINA, }}$ III, April 11, 1884.
the watchanaws cry.


## 







##  <br>  <br>  <br> FROM DR. SWINNET.

## anghat, china

Monday morning, December 3d, wa stopped for three hours in front of Shimonntely so frequently . ppon Congressmen's lip and heralded in the Washington papers, we
vere greatly interested in the place. Ou were greatly interested in the plaee. Our
Consul from his residence in this Empire,and his knowledge and offcial relations in connec-
tion with this town, was pleased to inform the tion with this town, was pleased to inform the ears after Japan had entered into treaties with foreign nations, this town and sur-
rounding country was goverened by a petty rounding country was goverened by a petty
prince whom the authorities at Tokio conld scarcely control. At one time he fired upon
in American ship of commerce and at anoth er upon an English merchantman passing hrough this highway of the seas. The
two nations, with the French, then nited and formed a naval expedition, whic on reaching Shimonoseki destroyed the
forts and burned the town, driving off all of he inhabitants; they then unitedly de government, to cover the cost of the expedition. This amount they were compelled to pay. Afterwards the United States Con-
gress in consideration of the facts of case, that Japan was earnestly endeavoring at the time to keep the treaty, but not hoping the power, could not completely control this distant Prince, decided that it was un just to demaud such a price. Consequen their messages that the United States' share We refunded: yet nothing was done until last so that this Fall all this money, principal and interest, was returned, excepting she small amount paid the solchiers and
sailors. The other two nations do not acknowledge the explanation of the Japan-
ese, nor own thoir error by refunding their portion; consequently the United States
pern ther error bynding then government, on account of its magnanimity
in this affair, is held in high esteem throughout this Empire.
Contining our journey westward, we entered that part of the ocean which is called the Yellow Sea, aud stopped at Magasaki
our last point in Japan. Previously to 1859 this was the only port open to foreigners. The harbor, which is said to be one of the
most beautiful in the world, is about six most beautiful in the world, is about six
miles in width. To a person inside it appears completely land-locked, and it is surrounded by hills about 1,500 feet in height.
The town is perhaps a mile in length and three quarters of a mile in width, and contains about $, 0,000$ inhabitants. On the hills
above the town are several temples dedicated to "Sinto," or the worship of the sun goddess, which is the old national religion of Japan. The exports are mainly tea, to-
bacco, coal, ginseng, vegetable wax, and copto These exports ten years ago amounted is variable and the old saying that "it al ways
Here a numbaki, is frequently heard. Hesidents in this place returning now from visit to Yokohama-pleased us greatly with the ease and grace with which they returned over and over again the low bows of th bility of the spinal column was wonderful to behold; nor could we think for a moment that any of our own nationality wonld eve tions in their frst efforts in such perform

Here also we parted with most of ou
company from the Tokio, but few of ou
numb
main
from
the co
most
sleet.
In
In om the shéltered Inland Sea, we and a way, e cold blasts of Winter again, having snow slect.
In pa
Tuesdass aft out this harbor at fire o'clock Tuesday afternoon, December 4th, the nar
row exit was still more contracted by a small precipitous island, called Pappenberg, where three centures ago the Jesuit missionaries and their converts were taken and hurled
headlong into the sea." We saw the dash and;foam about its?base, |where so man through loyalty to their faith, met such a
tragic end.
The following day the winds and th
waves still strove in their violent conten-
tions, while the yellow waters all about us as tions, while the yellow waters all about us as
boundless as the ocean, and the black sky above, was a picture grand if not beautiful.
As the storm magnified itself each honr, the As the storm magnified itself each honr, the
sea sick ones increased; and the shocks of the heavy sea striking the steamer on her side, would cause her to stagger a moment whil trembling from end to end. At one of these
times, when the roarlike artillery had ceased, not know till the following day, but did not know till the following day, that the
steamer was then injured and the sea pouring steamer was then injured and though we heard the bailing throughont
in, that long night. In the meantime everything was sqaying within, there was nothing but
commotion without, with wave after wave rolling orer the skylight above the saloon, and night coming down on the scene. Yet Hi
kind hand who is above ail bronght us safel out of every peril; and the next day before evening we passed the Light-ships, and knew e had entered the Yangtsekiang, the river being over ond hundred miles wide at its
mouth. At half-past eidht o'clock Thursday evening, the heavy thud of the anchor as it went down, announced the fact that
had reached the mouth of the Wong Po river.
The next morning which was clear an beatiful, as we lay calmly at anchor, await ing high tide to cross the bar, heavy can
nonading attracted our attention, when we discovered a Chinese naval ship going out its way to Canton loaded with soldiers, and
having on board a Chinese official of high rank, for whom the salute was given. Af-
terwards the firing at theFort was continued, s they practiced endeavoring to strike the bouys about us, while striving to avoid the
shipping. These efforts were exciting to see, as from their distance of about a mile, the guns of heavy caliber sent forth the immense balls whose course in the air we could and the roar, the ball was seen skimming along the surface of the water, directly t
ward us, sinking at times on either side in front of our steamer. Now while on deck we had our first view of China, which was
far more pleasing than the pictures so often far more pleasing than the pictures so often
portrayed to us. And here in this land of our adoption, we hope we may ever have our
greatest pleasure in sowing seed, which uner the Master's blessing may bring great joy in the Harvest-home
At three P. M., we entered the Wong through many novel scenes, reached the wharf in Shanghai at five o'clock, Friday, December "7th" Great was my pleasure in
meeting Mr. and Mrs. Davis and Susie, who were waiting, and in receiving their warm
greetings. Dr. Yates and Rev. Mr. Royal, missionaries, also welcomed me most cordi-
ally to mission work in China. A ride ally to mission work in China. A ride to the West Gate, and we were soon at the Mission Home. That was a Sabbath even
ing long to be remembered, spent in thanks giving and praise to our heavenly Father for all his mercies, and in hearing of the
welfare of the Mission, and last but not welfare of the Mission, and last but no
least in bearing the greetings of the many friends in the far-off homefield. And I would that all our peoevening as we gathered about the fireside, and so have had a share in our joy. Ye
may you remember us in your prayers who though few in number, are striving fo the souls of this people, that in all our la
bors God may give us his blessings and con tinual presence
The following day being the Sabbath I and sisters of the church here and receive their warmest welcome, as one after another shook hands with me and expressed their
joy in their countenances, though their
words were strange. Chung the words were strange. Chung-La who accomEnglish quite well, and he was glad to re-
peat over and over their pleasure that the
peeple at home should still continue their interest
here.
$\cdots$ It is It is among the happiest times of my life as I hear these converts-snatched as braud from the burning-iin their strange lan-
gaage, speak and pray, and sing glad guage, speak and pray, and sing glad
songs of rejoicing unto Him who has called them out of darkness into his has called them

And to all I would say, pray in uniso with us here, that He who died to save
woild from sin may add many, very many word from sin may add many, very many own him as their Saviour.
he macedonan calle and the macedonia GIFT.

For some time past the refrain that ha semed to be sounding through all report "Come laber he bable borers are asked for There does ear to be such a lack of means as of mes engers. There is springing up an interest nd many are qusing for more dge There can be neither faith nor obedienco without knowledge. As Paul so forcibly xpresses it "How. As Panl so forcibl of whom ther have not heard?" It rue that the printed page is a mighty powe plemented by, if it does not give place to, the ving preacher whose daily life expound pre word he preaches and whose very
presence gives vital force to the truth at ered. Christ did not collect a company of he might thus spread his gospel, but he gathered a little band of men from the common walks of life, and after they had learned
his lessons and witnessed his life, death and resurrection, sent them out filled with the Spirit to preaeh the Word to "every How
How shall they hear without a preacher, and how shall they preach except they be emphatically true now. How shall the Macedonian call be answered? There must a response from all who have the light hready-some to preach and some to send
he preachers. These same Macedonians, when they became Christians, set us an excalls; for Powld power they were willing to give of their means, and first of all "gare their ownselves to the Lord."
There is the answer to the call that is sounding in our ears to day. Let us each $y$, and it will speedily be mede plain whose duty it is to go and carry the truth to those教
There are many of us who can not go, the duty of others to go into the mission work. But because we are called "to stay share in the glorions work. We can give of our means as freely as those should who have giten themselves to the Lord. We can the Saviour when he said, "Pray ye theLord of the harvest that he would send forth lab

And we can give our sympathies, thus Amuating the energies of those who are bor. We also can and should live such consistent, holy, consecrated lives that ou messengers need never be ashamed or ency.
Sometimes when lives are in danger by shipwreck, a strong swimmer goes ont from rescue, but he goes not alone There is fast ned to his body a rope the other end which is on the shore held by many strong and willing hands. That rope will be the it is to himself a certainty of help, proteo tion, and sympathy which gives a courage and strength far beyond his own unaided powers.
Our entwined gifts, prayers, and sympathies orm a living connection between the me engers of truth and those who stay at home roken." Let all Sobbd is not quickl respond to the Macedonian call with the Macedonian gift, and the men and the work, and the means also with fhich all the
at home should still continue their among the happiest times of my life he burning-ia their's strange lainspeak and pray, and sing glad-
f rejoicing unto Him who has cald frejocing unto Him who has called
out of darkness into his marreloung to all I wonld say, pray in unison here, that He who died to save a the number in this land, who may mas their
Very tríly,

ICEDoNan Chll AND. Tile macedonam
gift
;ome time past the refrain that ha
 s are asked for. There does not mor ap There is springing up of mes abbath question never before known ny are asking for more light. Known
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tht thas spread his gospel, but da little band of men from the couiks of life, and after they had learned
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is the answer to the call that in g in our ears to day. Let us each it will speedily be mede e plainerved. $\begin{aligned} & \text { whose } \\ & \text { s to } \\ & \text { go and carry the truth to }\end{aligned}$. re many of us who can not go, Ity of others to go into the missionuff" is no ro reason why we may not the glorions work. We can give o
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 $t$ the wreck to carry means of
## 8 bay a rope, the othe

$g$ hands. That rope will be the ife to all whom he may save, and
aself a cer
opathy which of hes a courage and gifts, prayers, and sympath ng connection between the mes
trath and those who stay at home a three fold cord is not quickly,
Let all Sabbath keepers the
Macedonian call with the
gift, and the
means also with for all the
meet ild demands
Mrs. Mary H. Moore.

Whe Gablath zerorder.
Alifed Centre, N. Y. Fiftit-day, May 1, 1884. REV. L. A. PLATTS, Edititr and Bu
REV. A. E. MAIV, Asociate Editor.
 Tre Camilla Urso Concert is to occur at Shebbaub, May 3d.
"THERE is that seattereth, and yet inreaseth; there is that with holdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty.
spake one who was good authority. W
ges need not care tese this terse proverb, but may re beive it on trust; but we ought to make the experience.
"Ler me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his." So prayed a man of the blessing which he sought. yet he died as the fool dieth, simply
he, while desiring the peaceful deat reghteous man, was not willing to live the righteous man,
obedient, sell-denying life of the rightrous
Althongh this happened seeral man. Although thound years ago, it is still the law of life and death, and is likely to be, to the end o and
time.
Accondina to last Sabbath's Sabbath-
school lesson, the answer to two questions school lesson, the answer to two questions
ought to settle the right or wrong of every ought to settle the right or wrong of ever's
act of every man's life. The first is a question of abstract right and has referenoe
only to the character of the contemplated only to the character or the is a question of
act per se. The other
relative right, and has reference to the effect which the performance of the act, though right in itself, might have upon others.
The simple questions, "Is it right?" and "Will it harm any one else?" asked with
reference to any proposed act or course of reference to any proposed act or course of
conduct, is sufficient to settle its moral quality.
Communications are not infrequently reeeived at this office acknowledging the receipt of some of our publications, expressing and profit in reading them, and inpleasure and profit in reading them, and in-
dicating a desire to continue their further perusal, but professing an inability to pay
for them. Now while we repudiate the idea that our publications are not worth paying do not care to encourage the idea that we and papers to give away, it is an occasion
for rejoicing that willing readers of the un popular traths we advocate can be found, and such persons ought to be furnished with
all they will read. Probably no better was could be devised to make them, eventually paying readers. This requires an immense
outlay of money, for work, postage and the outlay of money, for work, postage and the
like, which should be generously and cheer fnlly furnished by us. God will bless such
work, not only to the advancement of the cause of truth in the world, but to the en largement of spiritual life and experience Treasury.

We place before our readers this week some very interesting extracts from a letter
of Bro. Velthuysen. These extracts properly belong in the Sabbath Reform Department but that is already full, other interesting mat-
ter is now waiting for a place in it, and these Every true heart must rejoice with Bro. Velthaysen in the suc of promise in the near far, and in the signs of promise in the near him the death of his valued fellow-helper Brother de Noble. We feel sure all wil
unite in saying by no means should the cir calation of de Boodschapper be discontinued orlls for more money and, now that Brothe de Noble rests from his labors, more help. It is a good time for our Sabbath-schools to Secretary of the Tract Society, Brother Geo H. Babcock, some time ago; and for othe contribations to this good work. Truly the rience of the past year has abundantly confirmed the judgment that in any reform work a liberal patronage of the printing press is a good investment. Let it be in-
creased, at home and abroad.
friends, it may be taken as a sign that a good degree of kindly human nature reigns in his heart. When he is
courteous and forbearing to one who would speak evil of him, it may be taken as a sign
that grace has a supremacy in his heart ove nature. No command of the divine Saviou can be more difficult than ihat which re
quires one to love his enemies, because quires one to love his enes
nothing else is so Christ like.
The following letter was written from Utah to the wife of Mr. Joseph Cook, and was quoted by him in the prelude to one of
his Boston Monday lectures, not long since. We reprint it from the Christian Secretary of Hartford, Conn. Comment is unneces
in few years ago, an educated, in ary. "A few years ago, an educated, in
telligent gentleman, a journalist, came here from Europe, bringing his young wife with
him. How such people came to be entangled him. How such people came to be entangled
in the meshes of Mormonism was a marvel ; but both appeared to be sincere believers in
the Latter Day Gospel. Soon a strong pressure was brought to bear upon the husband
to induce him to contract a second marriage To induce him to contract a second marriage
The wife, finding opposition vain, at length gave her consent, and the bride was brought home. A few months afterward the first
wife became a mother. The poor babe, loomed to bear the sins of others, never
smiled and never cried aloud; but always, miled and never cried and, it wept silently. Even in neath its closed eyelids and rolled down over its checks, while its face bore the expression, ot of infantile grief, but of the terrible an After a few weeks it began to pine away, and t length, without any visible ailment, sank into its grave. 'My baby died of a broken our of its little life $1 t$ shed the tears that I hid in my heart killed it at last.'" The pastor is a bishop or "overseer," elder and leader of the church, but also a fel-
ow-worker, a fellow-citizen, and a fellowman. He is not, or should not be, in any
strict sense, the employee of the church; strict sense, the employee of the church; un-
less, indeed, he is "hired" every year, a cusless, indeed, he is "hired" every year, a cus-
tom that will, we thope, rapidly give we think, to say in substance, if not in form to the ministers whom they "c call," We want an overseer and leader in our church work, a preacher and teacher; we want yon to be belongs to the building up of ourselves in our temporal, social, political, educational,
moral, and spiritual interests; we want you to be to us and among us, a fellow-worker,
fellow-citizen, and fellow-man; and the salary is not to be our gift, but belongs to an ex The of equivalents.
The standing of a pastor in any community
determined not by his official position the church, nor by his ability merely, bot by what he is as a man and citizen. It is a
proud thing to be known as an able and proud thing to be known as an able and
efficient minister of the gospel; bat it is
prouder thing to be known as true a Christian prouder
man:
The
The pastor is a preacher, a herald of the glad tidings of salvation to them that are
lost. It is for him to tell men that the God lost. It is for him to tell men that the God
of Bible times and lands lives and reigns to day, our God and Father; and that he, i love, sent as the Saviour of the world, his
well-beloved Son, who is not mer ly the his torical Jesus of the New Testament Script ures, but our living Lord and Redeemer. Is
there not too little preaching of the gospel to perishing men? The sheep within the fold must be taught and tended, with grea
care and wisdom; but thousands are out on care and wisdom; bat and dreary mountains of sin and nbelief, who must be gathered in, or de
struction awaits them. The Master says, The preach.
Thator' is a teacher, first, of truth dies that are universal and particular - We call these truths doctrines; they ar bound in the teachings of Jesus, and many are found in the letters of Paul to Timothy the lordship of Jesus Christ, the atoning an mediatorial work of the Saviour, sin, salva newing by the Holy Spirit, the inspiration and authority of the Scriptures, the second coming of the Lord, the resurrection and
the judgment. And to these are to be add ed the doctrines that cause us to separate ourselves in respect to organization from
onominations, not that we would be other denominations, not that we would be
sectarians or schismatics, but that we would
be loyal to what
trath of God.
The necessary connection between truth and duty, doctrine and life, is very plainly and forcibly set forth in the Bible. How
careful Paul is to teach Timothy the importance of the practical duties and the purity of a Christian life, apart from which mer profession is empty, reingion a mockery, docwithout life and power. And how we al need to know and feel what we ought to do
for ourselves and one another, our families and neighbors, our churches and denomina
tion, our country and the world. Daty is not an ugly monster, but a pure and beauti of a temple adorned with all that is true of a temple adorned wifth and and good in character and conduct. The story is told of some people who delight as they looked on paintings, statuary and all that was grand and magnificent; but ne soon grew tired of these, and asked for so much to tear down sin-and error, as means of the gold, silver, and precious stones of ful and attractive thin a temple so beaut will be drawn to it, held, redeemed, and sanctified; while they who are not of God
will turn away to the stables of sin and self ishness.
The pastor and teacher should be a man of godly example. He will not be a man
without sin and error; but he can show that the gospel of Christ is the power of God unto his salvation, or righteousness. He ought to be a man of good report; for Satan does minis er's damaned reputation. The pasto should be patient in reproof. Fidelity to rebuke what he believes ought to be con rebuke what he believes ought to be con-
demned; but how hard it often is to do this in Christian love and meekness. The denunciatory spirit and hanal are corat may require quite as much self-control and bravery to
keep from taking advantage of the privilege of pulpit and platform, in this respect, as to licly and loudly, cutting right and left, stim ulated by a kind of excitement which we our be holy boldness. This is one thing; but honest, strong, and kind reproof, public and private, supported by a life consistent there-
with, is quite another. Our Lord and Master could denounce and condemn, with definiteness and authority that we can never
have, because he knew what was in man and e do not know. Let the pastor be cordia an commendation. Some people begin their ing, Now I don't wish to flatter you, etc., etc., as though they were afraid you would sus pect them of doing so mean and insulting a thing; but if they whom Paul addressed had done what he approved and thought worthy
of praise, in no round about-fashion he told of praise, in no round about-fashion he told
him so, for their comfort, encouragement and strength. Sometimes a pastor will mak
mistakes; and it will not be unmanly to own mistakes; and it will not be unmanly to own
them: Sometimes be will inaugurate meth ods of work that to him seem right, wise and promising of success, and they may be back up, and try some other way. A leader ho can not occasionally give up his own plans out of deference to others, is not
man whose leadership will in the end b recognized. A ship frequently reaches port only after tacking several times. If single ness of purpose is required in any place,
needed in the work of the ministry. Pa exhorts Timothy to give himself wholly to these things; or, literally, to be in them. The minister must not be narrow-minded
it is his privilege to survey the whole broad
fied of human thought and action. But can not be eminently successful in the min istry, if he seeks success and proficiency
baff a dozen other directions. The success ful physician, lawyer, teacher, or merchant,
is the one who is in his work; this one thing he does.
The pastor should be a man of much stady. If he is to regularly pour out from he must often and abundantly pour in; othhe is to instruct the people unto their edfication, he must himself be taught, not only by a study of the Word of God, but of what
other men of his own and other times and lands have done, and felt, and thought. And if he is to be an approved workman,
rightly dividing the word of truth, he must give good heed not only to what he does but how, not only to the matter but the manner
of his preaching. The true pastor is a man
of progress; he grows in knowledge, wisdom,
and in all spiritual things; and, as the reand in all spiritual things; and, as the re pose, he advances in the spirit, methods, nd means of his wo . We hear much nowadays concerning a "new theology;"
and some months ago we were told that and some months ago we were told that
Christianity had failed to get a strong footing in India, because the missionaries had preached a Christ that was an Englishman, the thought being that the Saviour of India must be a Christ after the Hindu conception. The true new theology is the old theology adjusted to the needs of the men and women of to-day; and the Saviour of America, England, and India, must be, nota Christ moulddaccording to some naiversal Christ of the New T'estament Scriptures so preached as to manifestly have juss what American, Endoctrines of Jesus are spirit and life; an herefore can not be bound to the forms of thought, feeling, or speech of any age or country. The pastor, therefore, is to adjust the living and spiritual truths of Jesus, in the means, and methods, and spirit of his
own preaching, to the wants of the men and women who are thinking, feeling, speaking, varied men's experiences or manifold their needs, the Christ is all-sufficient.
Finally, brethren, let us preach the Word. Timothy and Titas were taught by Paul to magnify the importance of sound, healthful, and pure doctrine. When so much may be strength, but weakens and poisons, how important it is that the people be fed with pure and nourishing meat, which is the Word of God. Neither philosophy, nor literature, nor eloquence, nor entertainment, but in-
struction out of the Bible that men may become wise unto salvation, is the end of our endeavor. Before God, and the Lord Jesus Christ, who shall judge the quick and the
dead at his appearing and his kingdom, let dead at his appearing
us preach the Word.

## Wammunirations.

"But let your communication be, Yea, yea; Nay
Y: for whatsoever is more than these cometh o
IN MEMORY
Jarman N. Davis, who died March 2, 1884, in
the seventy-ninth ycar of his ane, bi sarat s. Davis socwell. Go to the grave in peace,
Thy work on earric is done;
Thy toils and suffering all are 0 o
Thy crown of victory won. Go to the egrave in peace-
Sad teara sembalm thy dust,
But breaking thro them brightly beams
The bow of hope and trust
The bow of hope and trust
Go to the grave in peace-
A sheaf of full-ripe corn Go t sheat of fuve in peripece--
Hath
Hhy fallen before the reaperer's blade- slould we mourn!


## FAMOUS PRINTERS.

I have gathered the items here given for two reasons, first because the men who have
done anything remarkably well should be re membered by the young, and, secondly, be ause we have many modern editions named from these printers, as "Aldine," "Cax-
ton," and "EIzevir" editions, and the young ought to
names.
Aldus Manutius established a press a Venice in 1490. He published editions of the classics and other works which have been
famons, ever since, for beauty of printing and textual correctness. The "Bembusde巴tna," 1495, has been called one of the most
perfect specimens of the printer's art in experfect specimens of the printer's art in ex-
istence. He inve.ted the Italic letter, formery called "Aldine," from his name. His
emblem, an anchor, entwined by a dolphin, is often used in these days. His family continued the work until 1597, more than
100 years. The Manutii were as famous for their learning as for the beauty of their
work. From Aldus the "Aldine " comes, o. often used by modern printers.
John Baskerville, 1706-17\%5, ham and Oxford, made very beautiful and distinct types and very fine inks. He was noted chiefly for the beanty of his work. His chief editions were of Virgil, Horace,
Terence, Catullus, and the Greek New Test$\begin{aligned} & \text { ament. } \\ & \text { Wilhel }\end{aligned}$.
Wilhelm Blaew, (or Blaeu or Blauw) $15 \% 1$ 1638, Amsterdam, founded a noted family of printers. He was noted for correctness Iished an Atlas Major with fine engravings
His grandsons, John and, Peter, published a
fine edition of Cicero, 1699, both of which Giambattista Bodo
Giambattista Bodoni, 1740-1813, Parma, was noted more for the beauty of
work than the intrinsic merits of his editions. It is said that the beauty of his type, ink, and paper have never been
excelled. One of his most celebrated editions is that of Homer in which the Greek letters are the most perfect imitations of the Wiginals that have yet been reached William Caxton, 1412-1491, or 1492, printer, but every manual of English litera ure discusses him and we need not
Frangois Didot, 1689-1757, was the foundFrance. He published the travels of Abbe Prevost in 20 volumes, a work noted for its
beauty. His son Frangois Ambrose, 17301804, first printed on vellum paper. He published the famous edition of French classics, prepared by order of Louis XVI. for
the education of the Dauphin, and called the "Delphin" classics.
Pierre Didot, son of the last, published the clebrated "Louvre" editions of Virgil, Horace, and Racine. Racine has been
called the most perfect typographical production of all ages.
Firmin Didot, brother of the last named, invented or restored the process of stereotypfamily came to an end, as printers at least, in Ambrose Firmin Didot, 1790-1876, but I am not sure.
Louis Elze
ounded a house or Elzevier, 1540-161\%, at Leyden. His five sons were all printers. Of these, Bonaventure, 1583-160̃2, was most
celebrated. He formed celebrated. He formed a partnership with his nephew, Abraham Elzevir, and on this frm the fame of the Elzevirs rests. Their
$12 \mathrm{mo} ., 16 \mathrm{mo}$., and 24 mo . editions $12 \mathrm{mo} ., 16 \mathrm{mo}$., and 24 mo . editions of the
classics and their 12 mo . editions of French authors called Petites.Republiques, are most the Livy and Tacitus of 1634, Pliny, 1635, Terence, 1635, Virgil, 1636, Psalte
rium Davidis, 1635 , and Greek New Testarium Davidis,
ment of 1624 and 1633 , or qccording to ment of 1624 . The family continued in
others of 1658 . the business many years. The Elzevirs were noted more for the beauty and their work than for their learning.
John Gutenburg, 1410-1468, never to be forgotten on account of his in never to be forgotten on account of his in-
vention of movable types in 1438 . He finally got control of the printing material, lished the Psalterium, Peter Shoeffer, pub work on which had been done by Gutenberg. This book is the first ever published with date and name of the printer. It was beantiDibdin regarded a copy of it worth $\$ 50,000$ Christopher Plantin, 1514-1589, was an other noted printer. The "Biblia Pollygotta," 8 volumes, $1569-1572$, is the most important of his publications and is noted for its typo graphical beauty.
Henry Stephens, (French Estienne, 1470 1520, Paris, was at the head of another $1503-1559$, Robert the second, and Henry the second were all famous in their work. They were scholars as well as printers, like
the Manotii, and their works are noted not only for beauty but also for accuracy and scholarship. Robert is said to have hung up proofs of his publications about Paris, and to have given rewards to any who could discover an error.
The publications of these printers are to be found in the great libraries of the world,
and often one can find copies of them at ook sales.
The Aldine editions have however been mitated or counterfeited extensively That attention should be directed, now and ers is most fitting in these days of haste and hoddy work.
We doubtless have very fine printers in our day, but it might seem making invidious however, we shall find today the best printers in Germany, the early home of

## SLLAS H. CBANDALL.

The subject of this sketch, Silas H. Cran10, who died at Milton, Wisconsin, Apri cut, Feb. 3, Crandall, moved in an early day to Alfred New Fork, where he resided for many years, to Milton, where he became one of th Henry," settlers of Rock county. Uncle Henry," ripe in years, but young in his
Saviour, still lives beloved by all who know
ition of Cicero, 1699, both of which are of great note.
mbattista Bodoni, 1740-1813, Paras noted more for the beauty of
than the intrinsic merits of his a. It is said that the beanty of
e, ink, and paper have never been 1. One of his most celebrated been
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a distinguished line a distinguished line of printers, in
He published the travels of Albe in 20 volumes, a work noted for ita
His son Frangois Ambrose, $1730-$ rit printed on vellum paper. $H_{6}$
ed the famous edition ed the famous edition of French prepared by order of Louis XVI. for
cation of the Dauphin, and called elphin" classics.
Didot, son of rated "Louvre" editions of Virgil,
and Racine. Racine has he most perfect typographical pro-
of all ages. of Didot, bro 1 or restored the process of steremed, am under the impression that the
ame to an end, as printers at oose Firmin Didot, 1790-1876, but I
sure.
Elizevir, or Elzevier, 1540-1617,
a house of famous Dutch printers a house of famous Dutch printers
n. His five sons were all printers.
Bonaventure, 1583 - 6 . Bonaventure, 1583-1652, was most ew, Abraham Elzevir, and on this
fame of the Elzevirs rests. Their 6mo., and 24 mo . editions of the
and their 12 mo . anded Petites Republiques, are most
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ens,(French Estienne,) 1470 ent printers. Robert, his son, Robert the second, and Henr holars as well as printers, like Robert is said accurac his publications about an error
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 eminent and painsted, now and gin theseddays of haste and
## might seem making invidion

 to mention any. Doubtless,
## HLLAS H. CRANDALI

of this sketch, Silas H. Cran born at Montville; Connect born at Montville; Connecti-
1821. His father, Henr in an early day to Henry $\mathbf{B}$.
ere he reaided for many years, still westward, he remored
lere he became one of the
of Rock connt of Rock country. "Uncle
n years, bot the ves beloved by all who know
him. The deceased, Silas H., leaves a widow said, "They dwelt together in unity," the whole family bing deeply attached to each other, the childrety rer extibiting an obe
dient love and lofty regard for their parents. The widow, children and many relatives have occasion to mourn the loss of a kind,
indulgent father and husband, a Cluristian man.

LETTER FROM HOLLAND.
We are permitted to make the following extracts Trom a private letter from Bro. Velthuysen, in which
all will be interested. It is instructive to notice what a good work is'being done through the Boods
chapper, and we wish in this connection to urge the Halrees, April 8, 1884. How happy we are by the mutual tidings of the progressive movement of the truth
there and here! Well, no doubt the Lord is in that movement and he will do still greater
things. Let us pray, and work, and look out. Certainly he will come and bless the people that hopes in him and his word
We here, and I may say, the Lord's cause
generally taken, suffered again a great loss generally taken, suffered again a great los
by the death of our dear brother, de Noble who succumbed, after a violent sickness, the evening of 23 d of March last. You know
his zeal for the truth. He and his dear wife -who died eleven months ago-were the main pillars of our little church. How to
provide in the loss of his help for the ad, Dare I take the help of a man whom I must pay for that help? Every month 2,000 copies are to be posted and only a small part of
that number to regular readers. I pray and will pray constantly, thät I may be led in the right way, by making no unnecessary expenses, and yet the work must le done
punctually and neat; for disorder is the first condition for laboring in vai
Brother Vonder. Schuur, that Baptist minister who embraced the Sabbath, is now numbering about 50,000 inhabitants. Fiv from Zee Land (the village where he was day Baptists there are now ten. Perhaps they will agree to constitute a church. I baker who accepted the Sabbath (at Groningen) I found very well and happy in his
way. He and his wife were very glad to see me, and told me much about the opposition
of their old friends, Baptists and others. But they were able to tell also much of God help in their needs. Till now he is still in
his business. May the Lord continue to keep him in it, that men can never say: Be cause he keeps the Sabbath he must for-
sake his living. He is a poor man indeed, so far as money is concerned; but he is rich
When abouta moth I and preached there, a Baptist, who called on me told me his consent to our Sabbath doc-
trine. I wondered; for when I was there and feet against the "Jewish Sabbath." asked him how his feelings were altered so? He said: I read your paper and by-and-by received the good news that he was now 11
the full sense a keeper of the Lord's Sab the full sense a keeper of the Lord's Sab-
bath. So the Lord has given in that place also, a little light by the example of on
obedient one. No doubt more will come I met with, on my last journey for gospel We wish we had never heard anything about the Sabbath! ". Tradition of men, error and superstition, mighty arms of satan, are not That school-master who was baptized
lately in our chapel, and for whom his friend prophesied poverty, etc., has now received a call to be for some months the principal of a school with the Bible, at some distance
from Haarlem. We all are astonished that the Lord gave this deliverance. We were
expecting the Lord tould help, but did not expecting the Lord would help, but did not
taink it would be such a help. Indeed, the Lord of the Sabbath is God. We made that experience in another way too, viz., My
dear eldest boy graduated Tuesday last. Because that Sabbath-keeping your daughter Beca on ire missing too many less daught they can not reach the goal. And lo! flrst Sarah, and now.Gerard have reached the goal! The Lord be praised,
self, glorifies his holy name!
Please give our respects and regards to
all friends. May the Lord bless you all abundantly, pastor and flock, church and
Sabbath-school. Happy me, that I had the
privilege to be, with my daughter, once
your midst!
Your brother in Christ,

## missouri

I have spent the last five weeks in South Irn Missouri. During this time have
preached twenty-nine sermons in five differ ent localities, viz., Delaware Seventh-day Baptist Church and at "Smart Settlement,"
in Christian county; Robertson's Mills, in Christian county; Robertson's Mills,
Stone county; Providence Seventh-daj Baptist churoh, and in Summerville, Texas City, Fort Scott \& Gulf railroad, awaiting the train to take me to Mansfield, thirty miles west of this, in Wright county, I hope to find
the Sabbath interest near Mansfield sufficient to detain me there some days, before pro ceeding to Cass county, where I expect t attend the baptism of one young convert.
Religiously the world is in a sad condition Religiously the world is in a sad condition,
S. R. Wheeler.

New York.
The services in the Second Verona Church somewhat changed, the morning preach ing service coming the first Sabbath in every
month, instead of the third as heretofore, the remaining services in the afterrioon at 2 o'clock as usual. The Sabbath-school will be re-organized the first Sabbath in May
Brother Thomas Potter has served as Super intendent the pest year, and Brot:er J. Sat-
terlee as Assistant Superintendent. Brother Potter has moved into the town of Verno and will be unable to meet with us only at
the morning service. We shall miss him with his family very much, and regret that he is compelled to be so far from Church. There are a few young people who feel anxions to become identified with Christ's kingdom, but something still keefs them
from open confession of faith. Is it lack of help from the more mature members of the the ch
The First Church is trying to take on
new life by purging itself of dead branches. The past sixteen months nare been $m$ nnths on moved away and gone with the multitude to
do evil,and so of necessity, after much fruitless labor to win them back to Christ and duty, they have been cut off according to
the command of the Great Head of the Church. Several revival sermons have bee preached of late in hopes of arousing all to
make constant and persevering effort to win others to Christ and raise the piety o success remains yet to be seen.
The church has voted to make some re pairs this Spring, and the majority have ex-
pressed a wish to buy the estate of the late dear Brother C. M. Lewis, for a parsonage. As yet only talk has resulted. The home o
Elder Lewis consisted of a good house and barn and four acres of choice land. He took great pride in keeping it well repaired,and it seems too bad to let it pass into the handsiof
those who have no interest in the cause of Brother Erlow Lewis left for Nebraska he 23d, to look after his interests there. Our aged Deacon, Thomas Perry, is still
Offering much from rheumatic difficulties, suffering much from rheumatic difficulties,
and feels much discouraged this Spring. He has been sick about seven years, being
fined to the-house the past three years. The district school here is being taught by Miss Nettie Stookes, of Green's Corners,
N. Y.
This is a pleasant farming country, and
here are two or three small places for sale which we wish could be bought by Seventh dav Baptists. The town is fast filling up society here.

## New Jersey.

NEW MAREET.
At our Annual Meeting the first of April Rev. E. P. Sauuders offered his resignation as pastor of this church to take effect Sept.
1,1884 . He fears his health is not such as o enable him to perform the duties of pas tor, and prosecute his studies at the Seminary at the sume time; desiring to complete
his studies at an early day, he is lead to the ourse above indicated.
Dr. A. S. Titsworth, is again
tend to the duties of his practice.


Domestic.
There was a heary frost at Meridian, Miss., with some ice on the morning of April 25 th.
Many farmers will be compelled to replant. Mrs. Clarissa Raymond, of Wilton, Conn.,
celebrated' her 102 L birthday April 25 th. The occasion brought together five generaSuperintendent of Public Works Shanna
han has issued orders for the special han has issued orders for the special opening
of the canals in the State of New York on
May 6 th: The jury in the suit of Mark D. Hanove
against the Louisville Courier-Journal com pany to recover $\$ 20,000$ for libel, a warded
Hanover six cents. From all parts of the State of Texas heavy
rain and winds are reported with rain and winds are reported with probable
great damage to crops. Hail and snow are
reported from several points, unprecedented

 an executive committee was appointed to
eontinue negotations for the purpose of uni-
form rates in transportation of coal throughform rates in transportation of coal through
out the West.
It is estimated that there are now in thi ments, employing 6,000,000 workmen and
$\$ 4,500,000,000$ capital, and that the product
. is worth $\$ 8,000,000,000$ a vear; $\$ 2,000,000$, 000 more than that of Great Britain.
The building, 17 Wall street, New York, has just been sold. The price paid is said,to b
$\$ 325,000$. The lot is the next but one 21 feet front and 67 feet deep. The build
ing which has four stories and a basement ing which has four s.
was erected in 1862.

Foreign
It is stated that larie numbers of emi-
grants are going to Canada this year from the
continent of Europe.
The Bank of Montreal has declared a div
The

## den has

A native paper at Alexandria, publishes a
rumor that Khartoum has fallen, that Gen-
rumor that K Kalitoum has fallen, that Gen
eral Gordon is a prisoner, and that the native
are signing a petition
tectorate for ten years.
John O'Connor Power, member of the
House of Commons for County Mayo,
House of Commons for County Mayo, ha
abandoned the Parnellites and joined the Independent liberals. He will contest
English constituency at the nest gener While Agueros' expedition was in cours of preparation, spansh treme views sent an agent to America





 19, 1 188. Perealer of opening sermon, w. ©. Thit
 Preasenem of opening
Huffan, allernate.

## $\xlongequal{\substack{\text { be made } \\ \text { direte }}}$

## special notices.


 Babcock; evening, preaccing by L. F. Randolph,
followed by conference; Sunday morning, 1 On half hour devoted to the discusssion of the question
"How should our Quarterly Mectings be o. U. Whitford; afternoon, sermons by Horace Stillman and Edmund Darrow; evening, sermon
by I. L. Cottrell, followed by conference. by I. L. Cottrell, followed by conference.
It is hoped all who can consistently. will attend I. L. Cotrrell, Chairnan of Committee. Wis Any Sabbath-school, Church. or individual, sionary maps of the world, may learn something to
their advantage and ours, by addressing, MissiorARY Rsined Tre Seventh. day Baptist Quarterly is pub 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 perma nent place iu history. justify the outlay, each num-
If will support will
but will cor ber will contain one or more photographic portraits
of aged or deceased Seventh day Baptist ministers or such other illustrations as will add to tis historical
value. The volume for the year will form a book
over 500 pages, which will grow in value with ach succeeding year.
The price of the Quarterly is put at the low figure
of $\$ 2$ a year, or 50 cents a number, which puta within the reach of every family., From this first
number several articles could be selected, either one which is worth the price of the number.
Systematic and vigorous canvass should be made the people fully justify ythe Tract Board' in this new
move alogs the advanced lines of our denomins. move along the advanced lines of our denomina
tional work. But no one need wait for the visit canvassing agent. Names and remittances may be
sent at once to the SABBATH REConDR office, when
the Quarterly will be sent as ordered. Who Plikder Cards and printed envelopes for all
who will use them in making systematite octribib-
tions to either the Tract Society or Missionary Soions to either the Tract Society or Missionary So-
ciety, or both, will be furnished, free of charge, on
application to the SABBATH Recorder Alfred Cen-
foment strife. Their hope was that a re
action would be felt in Madrid. The r publicans promised Cuba A Cabinet council was held, April 24th, a
which the Khedive presided. It was resolved that the immediate dispatch of troops to up
per Egypt was imperatively necessary. Nu per Egypt was imperatively necessary. Nutar
Pacha, the Prime Minister, was directed to
submit the resolution to the British Government.
The condition of affairs in Egypt contin ues to attract great attention in France
The Journal des Debats again urges a diree The Journal des Debats again urges a dire and asks why the law of liquidation can not be
revised in the same manner that it was crerevised in the sepme manique Francaise only de-
ated. The Rep
mands that England should give France her
proper share of influence and authority on

## ASSOGIATIONAL DíRECTORY.

 Sotrit-EASTERN-next: session will be held atGreenbrier, W. Va., begining Fifth-day, May 29,
1884. S. D. Davis, preacher of Introductory Ser-
mon.
 churches, corresponding bodies and miscellaneous,
reportso of exchane Delegate and Treasurer, ap.
pointment of standing committees.
AFTERNoon.

Report of Comunittees, Standi
business arising therefrom.



ard the North, are duly acknow ber is small, but we look for Sabbath-keep ers in the rapidly increasing immigration to
this place. During the past year, we have
Our pastor is favoring us with interesting
and practical sermons which will be of bene
We to us if we "take heed how we hear
rich blessings we enjog. Our numerica good judgment the brethren arranged all the Large of the Pine Grove and Ritchie churches
Lations gathered on Sabbat and First-day, and the deep interest in th manifested at the conference meeting, pro se well for the future.
re being taken, to secure a settled pastar valleys and climb the mountains," and break he bread of life, regularly, to all the Sab will be done. L. R Swinney

## Wisconsin. illon Junctio

We have gathered often, the past Winter, perform the last sad ceremonies for the
ead, but with the genial springtime, God TWe have just ealth.
We have just elected the officers and suing year. The school is large, interesting d we trust profitable. the Young People's Prayer-meeting is wat and with marked interest; we also maintain a weekly prayer-meeting.
Eld. Wardner is doing faithful, worb, and the church is prospered by healthy hree new members were added' by letter May we be faithful.

## Kansas.

We are about to change the name of
hurch from Pardee to Nortonville harch from Pardee to Nortonville.
stranger wonders why this was ever called the Seventh-day Baptist Church of Pardee and a half miles ,west of it. Our society is represented by eight or ten families in the wide awa
business town of Nortonville. Almos wenty-two years ago, when the church wa ortonville in the dim future
Spring is cold ane
Our Sabbath services are well attended

Soletted ghiscellamg.

## 

 Yet the Hasier heard,And some finiting hearts were fed.
 Yet the strong man shook,
And he went alone to weep.





## "Only" -but Jesus is Constantly, tenderly ow

Th earturnand syes
Those who strive to


## RISEN HFE.

The Brignal banks are fresh and fair
And Gretan woods are green, $\stackrel{\text { sang }}{\substack{\text { streets } \\ \text { CII } \\ \text { CI }}}$
"Thave thought hundred times that Wonld stop and speak to that boy,", said Prof
Craik, as, arm in arm we walked towards St
Pauls.
The boy in question stood under an awn
ing with his hands full of printed songs.
Some of these he sung, and the crowd, idle some of these he sung, and the crowd ind
or bus, could not help looking, listening
and sometimes buying the bailids which the
 friend, the Professor, "what sweet tones
there are in that oviee, and how the small
volum of sund pours forth without any
apparent effort? Her must be very puon," apparent effort? He must be very poor."
The Profescir was altiristian man, and
one who regarded sympathy with the unfor one who regarded sympathy with the unfor
tunate as one of the best services he could
render to Christ. "Who taught you to sing, my, lad?" he
asked
"My mother, sirr," was the reply, with an "ager Io mother, sir," was the reply, with an
«Where do you live?" was the next ques-
tion. The boy mentioned a place that seemed tion. The boy mentioned a place that seemed
familiar to the erofesosor
"I I a coming to sen, my lad. I may
beable to do something for you.. Ilike your be able to do something for you. Hike your
vioce."
it is a cool, breeey morning,", the Pro-
 me to see my old nurse." I consented, and rection of the wharves. It's not very pleasant locality," he said, but old Mrs. Davis lost a son at sea, and she thinks she can't be happy nnless she can
look out on the ships; so here she is anch-
ored." We had arrived at a block of tall, grimy
stone buildings that went by the name of "Rialleg's Folly," In the last one, over-
looking the water, putwo fights of stairs
we found old Mrs. Davis, onite a domestic in in the bo "You must mean ‘Singing Dary,'" she
said "Poor boy. I pith him and hip poor
mother. A sweet voice do 'ee hare, my dear, as ever H heard, and a a sweeter ade his moth
er. We've been trying to raise a litte mon
or among ue, for the landlord is a .threateney among us, for the landlord is a.threaten
ing to turn 'em out, and she in her bed."
Following the widow's directions, we wen ap two pairs of stairs and landed at the attic, a miserabe eplace, staned with the rain that
leaked in throgh hroken skylights, and in a

 cheeks and glittering eyes proclaimed her to be the last stages of consumption.
There were tears shod at that bedside Iad, no pains being spared for her educa-
tion, and had been craded in the lap of lux-
ary for twenty happy years. When her ary for twenty happy years. When he
father tailed, she went on the stage to sing She was feted, flatered, admired; married d
famous singer, went abroad, was illtreated by her husband, and at last abaudoned $b \mathrm{~s}$
bim-she and her litle child.
ish
 bo be a publie singer; T Thad almost rather he e influences that surround him.", Years passed. When I Ieturned I I chanced
in Westminster Abbey, and here, almost th frrst person I met, was the Professor. I
was Easter Sundar. Just then a yoice Te Denu" " that I started burst ont in telight.

Soon there came another burst of choral an obligato passaige-

Vain the stone, the rock, the eeal,
Christ has oped the gates of hell.,


| neighborhood; ands the same may be said of the example we each set to those around us. <br> The massive gates of Circumstance <br> Are turned upon the smatlest hinge, And thus some seeming pettiest chance <br> Oft gives our hfe its after-tinge. <br> Tne trifles of our daily lives, <br> The common things scarce worth recall, <br> These are the mainsprings after all. |
| :---: |
| By fastening our creeping affections on Christ who is in heaven, he will lift us up. If che question is, What shall I do to grow in grcae? we point to Jesus on the throne and stature of the perfect man."-A: J. Gordon. |
| $\mathbf{M}^{\text {LTont }}$, Llege. <br> Two Depal Iments: Preparatory and Collegiate <br> Three Cout es of Study: Classical, Scientiitic, and eachers. <br> expenses from $\$ 120$ to $\$ 200$ per year. <br> FallTerm opens Aug.29th; WinterTerm oper: 1) mencement crercises. June 25,1884 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { THE YALE ODDS } \\ & \text { RES I CDUPPPED } \\ & \text { RALLRADIA THE WORLD. } \end{aligned}$ |

C
american sabbate tract society, Navure's God $A$ ND Hrs Meworur, $A$ Series of
Four Sermons on the subject of the eabath. By

 This volume is an earnest and able presentation of the Sabbath question, argumentatively and historical.
I, and should be in the hands of every one desiring

 This is in many respects the most able argument set pabishsed. The author was educated in the o The book is a careful review of the arguments in
vyor of Sunday, and especially of the favor of Sunday, and especially of the work of Jamea
Giliflan, of Scotlanid, which has been widely circuhted among the clergymen of America. Mr. Brown
has thoroughly sifted the popular notions relative to Sunday, with great candor, kindnoss and ability.
We especially commend it to those who, like Mr.
Dren Brown, have been taught to revere Sunday as the
Saluath. ADefenge of tige SabBatn, in reply to Ward on
the Fourth Commandment. By Geo. Carlow.
Third Edition-Revised. 168 pp. 25 cents. This work was first published in London in 1724 . sument at that time
Vindication of TRE True SABBATH, in 2 parts,
Part First, Narrative of Recent Events. Part Sed
one, Divine Appointment of the Seventh Day, by
 In vain and frailess quanest fro 0 death, with whom we plead in vain
Tu stay thy fatal knife
Is there beyond the ricel of pain h yes; we know this seeming $1 l l$.
When rightly understood. Gods's.wn time and way fulfill
His afterward of good. beginning of a joinny-cahe, John Spicer, in his lecture in Wide Awake
says:
once I heard a story of a girl, quite a
small one, that wanted to begin at the begin-
ning and make a johnny-cake thd she sioid small one, that wanted to begin at the begin-
ning and make a johnny cake, and she sain
to her mother, 'I want to begin at the heginning and make a johnny cake. How does it
begin?' Her mother said, 'If you want to
begin at the beginning you nust to into the
kitchen and begin it with meal, away.
Several days after the division of the Bible,
he wasin the forest chopping wood. At noonn
he seated himself on a log and began eating a johnny-cake begin here? I want to begin
at the beginning and make a jolnnyy-cake.
Please give me some meal.' Bridget said, 'If
itself. He took it from his pocket, and hi
eye fell on the last page. He began reading
and soon was deeply interested in the stor
of the Prodigal Son. But his part ended a johnny cake you must go to the grocer's
Meal comes from the grocer's. She went
the grocer's and sad to him, 'Does a johnny
cakebegin

PATENTS

## 

 was becoming attached to it. One day 1 said,-Wife, I'm going to try and live by that
book; I guess it's the best sort of a guide for And he did. A strong prejudice again
religious truth, growing out of a partial co viction of its necessity, is often followed by changed life; and such was th
ence.-Youth's Companion.

| "paying off mother." <br> "Mother," said a little black-eyed boy of six years, "when you get old, and want some one to read to yon, I will pay you off?" Little Alexander's mother had been in the habit of reading to him a good deal, and on this Sabbath day she had read to him a long time out of the Bible and a Sabbath-schoo book. The child was just able to reatd a little himself, and the progress he was making donbtless suggesteil to him how he miglt at some fature time return in kind all his mother's care. "I will pay you off, moth- er," says he, looking up into her face with childish satisfaction, as if a new thought from heaven had been sent down to light up the little world of his soul. His mother pressed him to her heart with a delight that seemed to say, "My dear son, I am more than paid off already." - But, children, you ca mother. Her thoughts of love and acts of affection are more in number than the days |
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last Spring when I planted my corn. When
the snow hid all melted awily I planted my
seed-corn. From the seed-corn sprung up
corr-stalks. All Sumuer these grew and
grew and grew taller and taller and taller, and when summer was over there were gath-
ered from them bushels of corn. I sell the
corn to the miller; the miiler grinds it to
meal and sells the meal to the grocer; the
grocer sells the meal to the people, and the see. if you begin at the boginning, it takes
all Summer to make ajohnny.cake. If you
want to begin at the beginning, come next
Spring and platit some seed-cong.
c" The story did not tell if the girl went in
the Spring to plant some seed.corn. My
big sister says even that would not be begin ning at the beginning, for she says that the
seed-corn that you plant had to be grown
somewhere." ried the little girl in her search; but you cai
all see that we might go back and back
throngh successive harvests seeking for the untin we came to thant time told otin the first
nand says: "In the beginning God created the

## Let

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## up

Never since I heard Jenny Lind,

Hapular sizience.
A very efficient automatic fire-exby steam, as in drying rooms, by providing cisp
mide of a fusible metal the temperature o fusion of which is greater than that the fire these caps are melted off and th steam allowed to escape and fill the room. recently, a fire in one of the drying rooms wa reangy, ont before it was discorvered, the noise
thasphe
of the esaning steam giving the first alarm.

Bürrer Analísis.- In order to determiue gram mes are taken from the cener of the of $\bar{\jmath}$ or 6 cm . diameter; dried at $100-1200^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. to constant weight, the loss is water; the
residue is extracted with reectifed benzine, the first portion poured on without stirring to allow the casein to separate, the last two portions stirred up with a giass rod, again
dried and weighed ; the loss shows fat ; resiThe limits of a large number of determina tions are given: Puire butter fat 75 to 8 per cent.; water, 9 to 15 per cent.; casein, 1 to

In is said that hees reviliate their hives by hacing themselves in rows from the en
trance to the hive in ardz. The faster
their feet tin the floor, and beat their wing rapidy as if flying, the current thus pro
duced penetrates every part of the hive.

Derp Excavarions in the Chalk of Kent,
England, have reeently been explored with
 traced. The flors are covered by black
hamus, supposed to have been produced by the decay of corn, grain and wood. These
nuderground worrss are connected with an and boundarises, and gire the apenearanco o
having been the site of ancient villages.

During the deep exceavations at Messris
Drummond's banking house, at Charing Cross, London, some extremelel in inerstin
fosils were discovered. These have bee identified and put topether, and form about
one hundred specimens of the ponderous animals which mark the pleistocene times coeval with the eariliest appearance of man
They includ bone of the cave-bear, tusk
of the mammoth, tusks and bones of extise elephants, remains of extinct; ITish deer
rhinoceros, and of extinct oxen from the pleistocene gravels; also bones of the horse the sheep and the celtic short-horn from re
the
tent deposis

Dr. Schlemank resides in a stately mar
ble palace in Athens. Over its doors be palace in Athens. Over its doors
a golden inscription,
Every room in the house commemorates some way the rescarches which have invest
ed the name of Schliemann with a halo o objects, or pictures of objects, foun
at Mycena and Troy, with Pompeiia frescoes, and with mottoes from Home
The ${ }^{*}$ Hall of 1 Ilium " is of imposing to hold 300 guests. In these salons, ever
alternate Thursday during the Winter, D alternate Thursday during the Winter, D
Schliemann entertains a large assembly of
statesmen

Unifomity of shop heat.-Measurement of the metals in working are reduced to suid
exactness that very slight changes of exter nal couditions affect their integrity. When a company that produces exact standards o hundred -thonsandth of an inch in linea measurement, and advertises to pro-
duce it; and another producer of tools exactness insists on fitting work to
one fifty-thousandth of an inch, it may b considered noticed may be sufficient to seri ously affect these measurements. One o
these influences is that of shop temperature certain temperamental conditians; unde
ods, or while the job to which they pertai
is in progress, there will be a difference that
in some cases would be sufficient to impair th accuracy of the work. In one instance noted a. planer stood by the wall of the shop, th planer stopped on a Winter niewt. When th its platen a lathe bed nearly finished, the $V$ carriage on the cross sadd chip. The too the inner or shop side. In the morning, a
ter a blustering cold erator thought to test the theory of cold fonishing tool to tonch the top of the $V$ vare-nos the shop side and ran it across to the wall
side. The cutter scored across the cold side of the planer, plowing a gouge of at leas one thrrty-second of an inch deep in the
opposite $V$, a distance from the othe: $V$ o opposite V, a distance from the othe: V o
but little over two feet.-Scientific Ameri


Rans prs sum oniv $\$ 49.75$
REGULAR PRICE, \$115.00
25 USEFUL STOPS AS FOLLOWS:










TOW TO MAXR YONEPY PAST \& EAST SOLD GOLD HUNTING CCASE WATCH FREEI Coin Silver Hunting Case Watch Free
Larga Size Gents dluming Gold Watch Free
To OUR A CENTS.









## VASELINE

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CARD COLLECGTORS'

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& \text { Huvnirat } \\
& \text { Six samp }
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Quthis Out

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Writ at ond fililman \& SON, Westerly, R. I.

## ROSES


$\mathbf{T}^{\text {He SABBATH RECORDER }}$

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 Bulinge-L. F. Skagkg t



## MONAROHHORSE ROE


N. Y., LAKE ERIE \& WESTERN'R.R. Pullman's Beit Drawing Room and sleeping
Coaciues, combininin all Modern Improvements, are







 gers from west of S.lalimannen,

| Statios |  |  | No. |  |
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## Che sablath schaol.

 "Search the Scripturess for in them ye think yemave.teran
me. $\stackrel{\text { me." }}{=}$ INTERATIONAL dESSONS, 1884

LESSON VI.-VICTORY OVER DEATH.

##   <br>  <br> 

chief thovait.-victory overdeath.

GOLDEN, TEXT. $\overline{\text { En }}$.".
$\qquad$

## 




INTRODUCTION
The death and resurrection of Christ was a fun
dmental fact of Christianity. With this fact esta)
 not risen, then is our preaching vain and your faith
nalso
also then alt he preaching of the plan of salvation in Clris
false and vain.

Then Paul proceds to prove | rom the nature and relitions of the two Adams and |
| :--- |
| from the divine mission of Christ in the world that | he must be rased. This being establisbed, the see.

ond question arises,
and ow are
and with what body do doad tased they come very dull in their apprehension on this point; they
suyposed that if there was any resurrection, it must be of the identical body with every physical condi-
tion which marked it when placed in the er rave. so
so io the opening of our lesson.
LESSON NOTES. V. 50. Flesh and blood can not inherit
the kingdom of God. "God is a Spirit; and they that worship him must worship him in, spirit
and in truth." His kingdom is a spiritual kingdom. and in truch. Hing ver spirits. It is not flesh and
He reigns as Kitater
blood that constitutes His subjects. The body that is raised is a spiritual body. There is a natural
body and there is a spiritual body, but we are not cold that they are identical. Our earthly bodies
have no natural relationship to the spiritual king. God, appreeiste can not enter into communion wit revelation is a mystery in this sense. This doctrine
had not beeu made known to man in it had not beeu made known to man in its clearness
until revealed in Christ. He had foretold it, but it actually fulilled. It was evidently this which Paul
speaks of as a mystery. We shall not all sleep, but we shall all be changed. The
word all is the difflcult word 'here to be under Word all is the difflcult word here to be understood. or all of the individuals of those hearing his words,
or does he mean all of each individual? If the latter use of the word be taken, it is quite easy to under
stand Paul's language. But if one of the former ors seem to think, then I must leave them to ex
plain.
v. 5 . The dead shall be raised, and we shall be changed. The resurrection of the dead is emphatically affirmed here, and in lik be a sudden change, and final. Shall be raised Incorrnptible. This describes
the resurrecton bodes, undecaying V. 53. For this corruptible must put
on incorruption. This corruptible will no V. 54 . Then shall be brought to pass That is, then will be füfilled and accomplished
Death Death is swallowed up in victory. and the grave are spoken ore as victors over men

ents moved to Salem ounty, N. J. and settled in
the obunds of what is now the Marlboro Church
While yet a child the family came back to Virginia While yet a child the family came back to virginia,
and again lived in Harrison county. On reaching
womanhod she was married to Josha \&. Davis. son
of Eld. Peter Davis, and was converted and joined movable, abounding, etc. If any considera
tion ought to make a man stable in his allegionce to ton ought to make a man stable in his allegiance to
the Lord, the opening up of eternal life and full and final deliverance from temptation and sin, and and all
their condenning powers, will do it. The Christian has every ground for unspeakable joy.
 works of Sir Samucl W. Baker, F. R. G. S. Per
happ there never was a traveller more renowned
than Sir samuel Baker. The culmination of his
tas.


| married. <br> At the Seventh day Baptist parsonage, Adam Centre. N. Y., April 23. 1884, by Rev. A. B. Pren tice, Mr. Alden M. Maxson and Miss Ella . Stoddard, both of Adams Centre. <br> In DeRuyter, N. Y., April 22, 1884, by Rev. Clarke, Mr. Geo. R. Greene and Miss Dora Williams, both of DeRuyter. <br> At the residence of the bride's parents, March 8 1884, by Edward Bowers, Esq., Alfred S. Dav and Miss Nettie E. Lewis, all of DeWitt, Ark. |  |
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be forgoten hy those who kiew her. Funeral ser
vices were attended in the First Seventh day Baptist
curch of Hopkito. The floral offerings were ip
propriate and beautiful.
 people at his late residence, corner of of concourse of
Maple Streets, the pastor- Rev. O. U. Whitford of-
ficiating, assisted by Rev. J. W. Morton.



| WIOLESALE PRODUCE MARHET. <br> of the New York market for butter <br> or the week ending April 26th, repo |
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