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| $\begin{array}{c}\text { GRELREB } \\ \text { D }\end{array}$ | Berlin，N．Y．


 New York City

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Westerly，R．

## No．

##     <br> Chicago，III．

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Sublath 對eqarder，
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## ENTRE，ALLEGANTY Co．， <br>  <br>  <br> scontinued untill <br> <br> 

 <br> <br> }


## The wabbath Reccorder．

poblisied by the amebicar sabbate tract society．
the seventh day is the sabbath of the lord thy god．
tebms－s8 a Year，in advance．
VOL．XL．－NO． 19.

Whe Gulbath 解ecorden
Intered as second．llass mail mater at the post
oficie at Altred Centre，N． Y ．
the priee of a soul．






 an ancieyt letter．


I write，you see，in my own name only，and
not in the name of an assembly composed of delegates from churches of the same faith
nd order with my own．The fact is that my people are very fev，and thoogh there
are other small Sabbatarian Baptist congre－ gations in London and about the country of
England besides mine，together with scat－ tered members in dififerent places of similar happily circumstanced form that agreeable and useful connection
with them which subsists among yours． am truly happy to hear that you are so pros－
perous，both in the number of your churches and in that of the members belonging to
them．I have made and do make it $a$ mat－ ter of thanksgiving to．God，and do most earnestly pray that you may be built up more
and more in your numbers， ，ifts and graces； that you may be filled with knowledge and
spiritual understanding on all divine sub． jects，whether great or small；that you may jects，whether great or smal；that you may increase in consolation．Whether it be so in
in proportion the United States I know not，but here the wise，are divided into sects，on account of G beral and Particular，or Calvinistic Bap tisus，according as the parties believe in gen eral redemption or in election and predesti－
nation．The Sabbatarians are similarl divided．Whatever respect these opponents
feel for each other as men，or even（which happens not in a few instances）as saints， they owe to the cause of divine truth and to its prevalence in the church．And in th perity of a religious community to be con the opposite sentiments，many of those lat ter，I believe，differ still more widely fro
their being Arians if not Sosinians．My lit tle congregation and myself are Particula Baptists as well as Sabbatarians．There be－
ing no reference to principles in the commu－ nication made by you to the Rev．Joseph
Stennet，I can not tell with certainty what from the phraseology you adopt throughout dence with my own，it being not usual， think，for religionists，contrary minded， write in sach a style．I would not be un charitable in judging concerning another religions principles or character，but rejoice from me on many points relative to faith and practice，are，notwithstanding，real Chris
tians；still I am fally convinced that both the Christian system and the Christian char acter have an essence，and that it is of th utmost consequence to every individual wh

## 帾 <br> 

Sabbatarians are laboring under peculia disad vantages，besides the common one of
indifference to the circumstantials in relig－ it as the high road to starvation；all view it bility，the peace，and even the existence o
favorites on these grounds；of those who be liere the seventh day to be the time and only
Sabbath．Some amongst the rich have ex cused themselves to me for not entering
upon the observation of it，and more amon the poor for abandoning it．Of all the mi nuted that divide the Christian world there is
certainly no case attended with difficulties ally affect worldly honor，interest，and com－ fort，as that of regarding the Seventh－day it are few；yet Sabbatarianism did once rise what has happened once may happen again，
if divine providence and grace so order it The leaders of the Church of England hav more than once acknowledged that the ob－
servance of the first day as a Sabbath rest not upon the grounds of Scripture，but certain that neither the Baptists nor the Dis could maingain their grounds if their oppo
nents were Sabbatarians．I could wish th nents were Sabbatarians．I could wish that rianism on both sides of the Atlantic，pa
ticularly on my own，where there is mo need．But as it is I shall feel happy in an－
swering any communication from you as long as my sight which is in a very decayed state
will permit．My address is Rev．Joseph Palmir＇s，Rents Snowsields Borough，Lon－
don．Stennet，to whom your last letter was written，is not a Sabbatarian，though his the Rev．Dr．Samuel Stennet，my kind friend
and benefactor，were the great champions of
our cause．The Lord be with you all，and
grant that we may be led into all truth in
$\qquad$
Yours，dear brethren，with Christian respe
and affection，Robert Burnside．
traching of tie twelve apostles－No．

I have agreed to concede the authorship of
this document to Clement of Rome，for the this document to Clement of Rome，for th
sake of ascribing to it as high anthority as i can claim．But I should not fail to say that
no name was signed to the document，and on－ ent．Let it be granted that the inference
is well drawn and that Clement wrote the document．
1st．Who was Clement？Strangely enoug there is such confusion and doubt among
the anthorities on this point，that one myth，and leave him there，e．g．，
Schaff＂s Herzog，Art．＂Clemens－Roman us，＂says this name＂is so overgrown with weight that it is next to impossible to lay
bare the historical facts which it represents．＂

ALFRED CENTRE，N．Y．，FIFTH－DAY，MAY 8， 1884.
 passage would have no more or less authority
for the quotation；but if a Roman Bishop， backed by all the Roman councils from Trent
to Vatican，should announce and decree， with anathemas，something not found in the
Word of God，the Christian man and the Christian Church would still be bound to try it by the Word of God interpreted according
to the meaning that is most obvious to them and if that decree should be clearly counter
to the revealed word，there would be no more authority in it than if a clan of Hottentots
had enacted it．This is Protestantism． What now are
document？

EXGLADPS FBESH SORROUT．




 mad assassin；and England wept and prayed
whilst America watched，with fickering hope whilst Amernca fear，beside the couch of Gar
or darkening feat His tragicend and Lincoln＇s so much
field．His alike－we mourned as when men sorrow
around the grave of their brother and best－ Nor has America been lacking in large and tender sympathy with England when she
has been anguished in soul．We do not for
get the fellings cherished and expressed so has the feelings cherished and expressed so
get
generously when the Quen＇s husband wa generously when the Queen＇s hasband was
genitten and summoned hence，or when he smitten and summoned hence，or when
eldest son＇s life wavered for many days in the balance，or when her charming daughter
was taken away in the bloom of her youth
ful motherhood．And now that death has


Its depth and extent－interpenetrating an
pervading the inner core of all classes an
shadowing the homes of the highest
shadowing the homes of the highest an
lowest amongst us－are attributable to th
strong hold which the Duke of Albany had
by his personal worth and attainments as
well as his enlightened interest in the publi
welfare，secured and seemed destined to
maintain as a son，a husband，and a man o
high culture and lotty moral character．
Natively and from his infancy
Natively and from his infancy he was of
extremely delicate physique－nerer able t． extremely delicate physique－nerer able t
enter into the more boisterous exertions of boyhood；and，in his earlier years，often sub
ject to sharp attacks of hæmophilia，which ject to sharp attacks of hæmophilia，which
sapped his strength and menaced his life．Bu
whilst thus physically enfeebled and unfit whilst thus physically enfeebled and unfit
ted to indulge in the more＇active spheres
life，which givel＿ life，which give seope for the robuster ener－
gies of his three brothers，he found oppor－
tunity and enjoyed all the means of nar ing his native taste for literature，art，and all that enters into wasthetic culture． 1 l ened to him he would have taken rank as
their roval pation and rendered most impor－ their royal patron and rendered most impor－
tant aid in their promotion and in the high．； education of＂the upper ten thousand
in England．The facts on which this con． viction rests are the position he took as an
Oxford graduate and the growing iffluencee Which he was exercising in connection with knowledge．His speeches，when collected
and pablished，will evidence his ability and
industry and his practical wisdom is industry，and his practical wisdom is illus－
trated by the selection which he made of his he kept clear of all conflict with the compli－ cated parties that sway our politics．As in
social and public life，so in the domestic
sphere he demeaned himself in a manner phere he demeaned himself in a manner
that won the admiration and affection of
those about him． The Queen，when bereft of her consort，
found in Leopold－then a lad of nine years －one who was a comfort to her and a
strength in her great sorrow．His condition of health kept him near her side through the
long yearso her mounning，and those who
had access to the Palace long years of her mourning，and those who
had access to the Palace home have pictured
the pathos of life shared there by mother the pathos of life shared there by mother
and son．Nor was this state of pure and
lovely don ovely domesticity severed，but intensíied
vhen the Prince exchanged his royal resi－
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ as any that occur amongst the lowlier folk
of the land．In the Princess Helene，daugh－
of of the Duke of Waldect ber of the Duke of Waldeck and Pyrmont－
and purity of an an ancient the simplicity
and household Led purity of an ancient German household
Leopold found＂a helpmeet for him＂－
one that accorded with his cultured mind one that accorded with his caltured mind．
Their union，little more than two years since，
has issued in the birth of a harls prospect of another child tor brighten
their wedded life，begun and continued amid so much purity and bliss．A lady well known
to the writer－one of his old pupils－and
who lived in the old home in Germany and Who lived in the old home in Germany and
visited the Duke and Duchess of Albany at
Claremont，has pictured their home－life as signally．charming，rendered so by its emi－
nent simplicity and absolute freedom from nent simplicity and absolute freedom from all
that so often mars the conditions of other circles－affectation．With all the wealth of
their surroundings they were as simple and
mutually sympathetic as could be the low－
$\qquad$ never so much delighted as when they could
minister to the gratitiation of their artist－
visitor or leapn from her than they knew．
But that royal home，thus full of But that royal home，thus full of sunshine
and the scene of the purest social and do－
mestic joy，is now wrapt in darkness－en－ mestic joy，is now wrapt in darkness－en－
veloped in the shadow of death．Whilst
these lines are being penned the body of
him that was the light of that dwellong and him that was the light of that dwellng and
the joy of his widowed mother，in the long
years that she bas been loft yeers that she has been left to mourn，is be－
ing，laid beside that of his sister and father；
and no heart in this land or in the broad stretch of America but heaves a sigh and up－
lifts a prayer that＂He who comforteth the mourners might comfort the youthfu
widow in painfully peculiar condition，an sustain，as well as solace，the thrice－bereaved
mother whose position，whilst renderins her influence world－wide，is such that largely she
must＂bear her own burden＂and＂weep If we might deduce a lesson from the life
of the Duke of＇Albany and give it enforce ment by the fact of his early and unexpecte
death，we should make an appeal to the young men of our day．They have thei
dificculties－their ordeals of temptation－
much that tries their integrity and puts thei sense of purity to the test．And not a few， who have in other days defiled themselves
would have it believed that young men nust
plunge into vice－take what Carlyle calls ＂a sulphurous mud－bath＂－in order to
qualify themselves for the toga virilis，or
the habit of nanhood．No wilder theory，or the habit of manhood．No wilder theory，or
more evil imagination could seize a haman
mind．Pure as our royal court has long been，it can not be thought of as free from
all iniqnity；and no one acquainted with can think that the Prince was exempt from
temptation；but his name has never been
mixed up with whispered suspicions，and never has a shadow rested on his reputation
To him the youth of both continents might be pointed as a pattern of purity and per
sistent＂pursiit of knowledge under diff engendering lassitude and the lack of al motive to exertion save the love of know
edge．Let young men learn of him and edge．Let young men learn of him and play
well their part，each mastering in manful umstances，may，be adversese，and ever keep gr vividly in view the time when the mus
exchange spheres and give account of him exchange spheres and give
self unto God．－Standard．

THE SABBATH RECORDER, MAY 8, 1884.


THE SABBATH RECORDER, MAY 8, 1884.
oft to come to seek and save the lost i ess, could stoop to labor for sinful man what joy and alacrity should we tak rlittle part in !ife to do his bidding le might give us an increased praying f the value of souls, for whom he shed ecions blood
of noted points about us and descrip. ic events, but our thoughts were far
until we noticed that we e narrows and going out the Golden
Being previously warned Being previously warned that after
g the Gate there was barely an interval een minutes before passengers generally mpanion and myself did not lingers, to the last of our native land, but deng to the state-room and seeking the
ntal position, thas escaped the he sofferings with which many others a royage for the sake of thy one ces. Nothing is stable in this world
iship-board it is the bont you and of yourself in particular who under similar circumstance ing this $t$ itervals, and was shorth appeared a $t$ of this mournful condition on Fri went.to dinner in the evening, and
red in this respect from that time onirough the remainder of the journey
and 10th, Sabbath. We have run south
an Francisco, parallel with a line 600 outh of Philadelphia, consequently e it quite warm and enjoy sitting on he ship plowing onward with nothing is a picture of grandeur and beauty
her new. 11th. The light breeze that was
in the morning had, by noon, de-
into a strong wind with into a strong wind with rain. This
asted three days and nights during
ane we had an extensive opportunilime we had an extensive opportun
thought (not quiet thought), as
o much tossed 14th, Wednesday. Clear and pleas r the storm, but the sea is stil
rom the recent wind. We realize k to-day since we saw land, and ye versed but one-third of the distance as: first, the northern, which is the and generally taken in going ou
he pleasant part of the year; and
turn trip to take advanta ads, and then when they are free ese-who would be cruelly ex-
cold weather. 2d. The d. The southern which is warmer in in er to complete the passage on ac-
the greater, distance. We have latter direction, and instead of crned. The Tokio is taking the temperathe largest number of steerage of this line has
In ordinary n, namely 1,226 . In ordinary
ney remain on deck much of the
ing about asfar as the roper conndaries will allow ; and marl ar and with their regular hours
reable to maintain their average
ough many of them are old colken many of them are old and
e country by their scant oring storms when returning home
they can not nore care than usaual they can not
down and through in
nta
nt in then crowday not be uncomfortable. Many of pork diaily consumen shown I was not surpriged to eat 226 of them in number at $\$ 55$ 26 of them in number at $\$ 55$
no gotd gives $\$ 67,430$ which we
ie will pay the entire expenses of
i tokio" dacain" on her trip this time the ship's comain of the cargo both ways, and of the Pacific mail also. reference to the use of coal,
tons a day to ran the ship


Alifed Centre, N. F. Fifth-day, May 8, 1884. REVV. L. A. PLATTTS, Editor and Business Agent.
REV. A. E. MAIN, Associate Editor.


WE have again issued two copies of our
Sabbath Visitor in one week. This brings up the work so that the paper can be distributed in school in time for the primary classes
to use it in preparing the nest Sabbath's lesson.
In our Missionary department this week We give the first of three articies, which win
make a somewhat complete record of Dr. make a somewhat complete record of
Swinney's journey from San Franciso to
Shanghai Some notes of this trip hare been Shanghaid. Some notished before, but nothing quite so compublished before, but
plete as this will be.
Copies of the Missionary Reporter were sent last week to all RecondEer subseribers,
and a few extra copies were sent to pastors and missionaries for their use in their re-
spective fields of labor as they see fit. They spective fiele of charge, in the hope of awakening a wider and deeper interest
work of misions, home and foreign.

Three weeks more will bring us to the
opening of the Associations. While the opening of the Associations. While the
churches are preparing to entertain the dele-
cates to these meetings, and while the Com. mittees are preparing programmes for the ceive the divine inspirations, and all hand $\stackrel{\text { prepari }}{\text { Lord. }}$
THE chief topic of interest in the news
papers already centers in those primary meet ings and discussions which are to ultimate in the nomination of candidates for the Presi-
dency of the United States, and other high official positions. This is doubtless right, if only the right men will take an active part
in them. Has any oue ever estimated how much time, effort and money it costs to elec a President? All doubtless have observed
how diligently and persistently men and parties work for the election of theirffavorite
candidate. These reflections give point to the exhortation of Peter, "Wherefore the
rather, brethren, give diligence to make rather, brethren, give dinge,
your calling and election sure."

Christ it mas said, " He came unto his own, and his own received him not." If h
had been rejected by strangers, or aliens, or had been rejected by strangers,
enemies only, it would not ha strange or heartless, but his own must hare been a double sorrow
Jesus. This suggesta a law which ought be ererywhere recognized and acted upon
Whatever is our own has peculiar claims upWhatever is our own has peculiar claims up-
on us, because it is our own. Speaking of care for others the Scriptures declare that he Who provideth not or his own has own family, our own church, our own papers, our own work, ald have clams upon us which ognive this law is to disown our own; to act contrary
trusts.
The New York Tribune of a recent date, in an editorial makes this very just remark: about England's rights in Egype, and
France's rights in Egyt, but little or nothing is heard of the rights of the Egyptians in Egypt. Yet it is to be presumed that
they hare some rights, if only they could be discovered, and that they are entitled to some consideration, and even representation, if the equities of the case are not to be alto-
gether ignored. The Egyptians are a non combatant people, but if the, civilization of
Europe is more than a thin veneer over bar. barism, their peacefnl disposition ought not to expose them to universal scorn and pro-
miscuous interference and dictation. The truth, however, seems to be that the nineteenth century, no less than the ninth, is
dominated by force, and that nations incapable of defense or aggression are almost as lia. ble as ever to be
stronger neighbors.

## sackipice.

It appears to be a law of nature and of
grace that in order that there may be life grace that in order that there may be life
something must die.' It does not alwayg something mast
seem quite so plain, yet it is quite as true
lower, often the baser, order which dies, and $\mid$ his labor to be rewarded more like other the higher, often the. spiritual, order whic
lives. Indeed, in every sphere of life, the great struggle is first to destroy the base, the lhe elerating the good. Death to one life to the other. The farmer finds that his first work is to break up the native soil and
destroy root and branch, its natural prond ducts, then he may plant his corn and sow
his wheat in hope of gathering a harvest. Man sacrifices, withoot thought of murder, animal life, that there may be food for him-
self and others. The same law runsthrough the attainment of all higher good. The student, that he may have abundant stores of
intellectual life, freely gives his time and toil and spends his money. These two illus trations-the farmer and the student-win
be sufficient to make plain our meaning. be sufficient to make plain our meaning.
The thought goes on into the realm of spir The thought goes on into the realm of spir
itual things. The greatest of all good was
bought bought at the greatest of all Sacrifices. Jesus
upon the cross,
viexed from the earth side, was a scene at which the earth shook an
trembled, and blackness was over the face trembled, and blackness was over the face of
all nature; it was the apparent victory o all nature; it was the apparent victory of
hatred and the spirit of evil, it was a tre-
nendous Serifice mendous Sacrife. Ba vide
enward side, it was a scene at which augels might sing and all heaven ring with the glad echos, for it was the victory of eternal love,
the triumph of the eternal life. And so ou
俍 Lord wrote, for all who would truly be
disciples, "If any man will come after me det him deny himself and take up his cross disciple of Jesus who did not come in that priuciple of sacrifice. It is the law of sowhe law by which a little is sown and much breaped. A grain is planted and some
times thirty, sometimes sisty, and some times a hundred fold is gathered. The Christian knows that when he gave up that gained much. He Also lnows, through all hat he calls succh, have never impoverished but have always enriched him. Thus saci bre aspect, and he looks upon them not as Calamities, but as blessings. They are n
onger simply duties, they are pleasures. They are exercises in which, at best, allesser
cood, often a positive evil is exchanged for good, often a positive evil is exchanged for
reater and positive good. So to the Chris ian there is real meaning in words "Sacr What churcies can no for pastors. They can pray for thein. God has ple, upon certain conditions made known ple, upon certain conditions made known in
the Bible; and our pastors need such blessings as the Lord alone can bestow. A pastor
with a church and Sabbath-school, whose members, young and old, in the prayer-meeting, around the family altar, and in the
nace of secret devotions, pray for him, can place of seceet evotions, pray for him, can
not but be greatly blessed in his work. Pray-
ing for our pastors will greatly increase our ing for our pastors will greatly increase our
interest in them. If the men, women, and children of our congregations frequently re-
nember the pastor when they are before member phe pastor when they are before
the throne of grace, they will tind themselves very far removed from indifference respect-
ing his responsibilities, labors and plans, ing his responsibilities, labors and plans, be-
cause they have thus become identifed with cause they have thus become identified with hem in the fellowsip created by prayer.
And if the members of our households who hear our petitions, have good reason to be-
lieve that they are the sincere desires of our hearts, they can not but conclude that he for whom and the work for which we pray, have
great importance, and are worthy of great egard, inasmuch as we commend them to the favor of heaven, God's dwelling place.
2. We can aive our pastors prompt and 2. We can give our pastors prompt and
iliberal financoial support. This is but simple justice to the workman. The principal and
best part of his time and of his strength of best part of his time and of his strength of
body, mind, and spirit; the education that has cost years of labor and much money; the experience wrought out ander other relations
of life, are now to be devoted to our service. At all events, this is as it ought to be. And besides the ordinary expenses of life, one of sources of information, of which no pastor who is to grow ought to be deprived. It the teaching of reason and the Scripture other course is unjust to the work or calling of this workman. We believe the ministry is deserving of more honor, in this respect
than it has always received. Why should not the minister stand on an equality with other men in respect to all financial privileges, obligations, and duties, paying hi
way through the world like other men? D way through the world like other men? Do
you say he should? Then why ought not
kinds of skilled labor? We have seen and heard of ministers and students for the min
istry; who would receive the contributions of the people as though they themselves were indeed objects of charity; and of people who
seem willing to treat ministers as though they were birdens to be borne, like other de pendent men and women. How unmanly and how unlike the teaching, example, and spirit of Paul, who, however, at times sur-
rendered what he manfully held to be his rights, for special reasons, just as any tru sons equally good. The Lord makes ever good minister a good man before he make ministerial office, something must be wrong lings" or dependents, and then look to them because they are Christian men and minis nevolence and hospitality, and in all that be longs to self-zacrificing life and labor for God and humanity. To do this will insure for us special blessing, even as the Philippians we
specilly commended and blessed becaus they were prompt and generous in minister ing unto Paul in temporal things.
3. We owe our pastors hearty co-operation. ment and help to our pastors than to see come, by families, whenever practicable, to he preaching service, the Sabbath-schoo, the other appointments of the Lord's house expect to do during "special efforts," and
there would be much less occasion for special efforts. They need our counsel and approrplans, which adopt methods and form chemselves, will not work well in the give
case; they might adopt others that would, and, like the rest of us, they may make mis-
takes. Let us kindly tell them so. Their words and acts will sometimes, and to great degree, bring comfort to us in our so
oows, strength when weak and tempted, lig in our perplexity and doubts; will help us higher conceptions of Christian trath and
duty, and prompt us to more derotion and more entire consecration. For their goo let them know it; their burdens, many of
them unknown to us, will seem lighter, and their trials less severe. In the oversight the flock, one of the most solemn and im-
portant of duties, they need the co-operation of men and women of real piety and large experience, persons wise and patient. In the work of making disciples, the great privilege
and duty of the church of Christ, they need our help as their fellow-laborers. And, final-
ly, we can co operate with our pastors by y, we can co operate with our pastors by
seeking to build ourselves up in godly character and conduct. Our churches profess to
be Christian churches, and one of the best "evidences" of Christianity is a holy, living, working, growing church of Christ. Our churches are Seventh-day Baptist Churches;
and one of the best p:oofs that we have the right to be a denomination, and that we strong, active, consistent Seventh-day Baptist Ohurch.

## Commaniatiane.


T0 sussef lanos-Mo. 3.
THE GEYSERS.
The Geyser hotel, where we found our
ves, is a large rambling, wooden structall twe rooms open. It is evidently not in tended for winter use, as there were only
two places where a fire could be built, one in the kitchen and the other in the " office" 0 fort without a fire, we-spent our evening in the bar-room. Here we found that there
were no stages running to Calistoga, and Winter, so that itwas was dismantled for th Weinter, so that itwas impossible to send for team. One might come in a day or two, and
it might not come until Spring, for if the rainy season and rendered all but impassa washed away and rendered all but impassa
ble. Our dream of a quiet Sabbath here in ble. Our dream of a quiet Sabbath here in
Nature's wonder temple, was rudely dis Nature's wonder tempie, was rudely dis
pelled, and we found our only surety of get pelled, and we found our only surety of get
$\xrightarrow{\text { morning. }}$
So, disappointed and dreary, after a lonely
supper, we retired to our room opening off the and rendered all the more dismal by the flick ering light of a bit of tallow candle; but not
to sleep soundly; for all the tales we had read and heard of reckless robbery and wan-
ton murder, in just such lonely and wild regions, would come trouping up, and cause iegions, would come trouping up, and caus the swaying forest, or the whistling steam of the Geysers, as the rarying breeze
bore them to our ears. Then it came on to rain, a light drizzle, dripping
from the trees and roof-the first sign of rain since we left Milton some four weeks before. Its effect was, not to soothe us by was only the forerunner of the long Winter rains now fnlly due, with all
of discomfort and danger
Morning dispelled our fears, but not the rin. Soon after light the "landlord" called sers before breakfast, partionnlarly as the sers before breakfast, particnlariy as the
driver was anxious to start before it rained any hayder; and so, donning our waterconsistent, and with hats for the oceasion we started, our night having prepared us well for the Plutonic regions, which we could and the sulphury smell of which filled the air. Each was provided with a Guyser "pony," a stout stick to help one over the
rocks and springs, and our outre appearance would have astonished even the bears, had we met them. Across thePlutonCreek, which to the bright red and green of the serpentine where hot baths, cold baths, steam baths, sulphur baths, and I know not what other baths, may be had of nature's own mixing,
and at her expense. The sulphury smell, he stained walls, the red and white slippery generally forlorn look of the place, reminded the German watering places, " bad-haus," Climbing up the hill, and gomg by a narrow trail around a jutting point, with red rocks, of sulphur at our side, and soft,sticky, white ed, black, brown, and yellow mud under our feet, we come first to what we a
told is called "Holy Spring;" and when w wonder at anything being called holy in such an infernal region, we are tol. What a dull
there are so many holes in it!
thinfo a poor pun is when somebody else makes it!
We are now in the "Deril's Canyon," and it seems to have been a favorite resort hown his""office,"his"arm chair,"his"stove" wishing chair," his "writing desk," his ratory," his " machine shop," his " frying pan," and many other things bearing his
name. It is full of springs of varying temperatures and characteristics, all more or
less hot and steaming. The "eye-water less hot and steaming. The "eye-water
spring " is nearly clear, is said to be good for sore eyes, and high up on the rock in Nature's own carving, are a gigantic pair of spectacles, which are said to be a pair the
Devil left there when his eves were cured by Devil left there when his eyes were cured by
the water of this spring. The "c Devil's Inkthe water of this spring. The "Devil's Inkpot" is a spring of a boiling black fluid with
which you may write Satanic letters if you feel in the mood. Then there is a "lemon ade spring," an " alum spring," a "salt iron, magnesia, and many other chemicals,
all strangely formed by Nature's own operations in some subterranean laboratory. In
the "Devil's medicine chest," we gather long, fine crystals of epsom salts, and
sulphur and magnesia, and coperas, in his "paint shop," and' in his wonderful grouping of bright colors. But one of the most remarkable of th
Guyser springs is the "witches" Caldron," which one might easily people with the weird sisters, and hear their voices singing
"Double, double, toil and trouble,

## It is a cavernous opening in the solid

 rock, some seven feet in diameter and unknown depth, filled with the veritable"hell-broth," so "thick and slab," a black hell-broth," so "thick and slab," a black Sassing and masses of steam escape from it Passing along the canyon, the wonders are
too varied and numerous to specify. The sounds of the pent-up vapors, as they rum the "rolling mill," the " stamp mill," the "safety valve," where a large volume roars and labors like a high pressure Missi ippi boat. The ground is hot and the reck crumble beneath your tread, and at every tep are holes letting out the scalding pent-
orth in the breeze so as to give an ever-
hanging dissolving view of the canyor be
 ond. Anywhere you stick your staff down,
out comes steam, and little arrowy crystal of comes steam, and little arrowy crystal At the head of the canyon, where the alch divides is a high rock called th
Deril's pulpit." "Does the Devil preach? Does the Devil preach? mps ," says the guide, with the air of on
ho is quite familiar with his majest This rock is fast undergoing changes, and it -dangerous for one to venture upon it, May all the pulpits where Satan preaches to is imps, be they in lecture hall or bar hrow.
Leaving this, we descend into the ravine to the right and step directly ont of the inground is carpeted with green moss nnd ferns, and shaded by great elder trees, and in its midst a beautiful spring of pure, sparkling pring:" Ah, I thought it is notall Father Mathew's spring has saved many a an from the ways that lead down to

Still leading to the right we ascend a hill and stand on a high rock 200 feet above the said the guide. "Ah, do they do it often?" "No," he says instantly, "I generally catch them just in time to stop them!" We next pass throngh "Purgatory,", showing eviwhich these phenonial are the action, passing over ground which springs under us, like thin ice over a pond, we came to
the "Devil's tea-kettle," where an immense olume of steam pours out of the spout, with almost a deafening roar. To show its force the guide put a stick through the
handle of his tin drinking cup, and held it in the current, which set it to revolving like a whizzing. top. At one time a steam unearthly sound drove sleep from every eje within miles around, and so it was removed. As to the cause for these curious developit comes from water percolating through and coming in contact with masses of igneous matter like melted lava beneath the ex-
tinct volcanos, the steam from which, on its way to the surface, decomposes sulphurets and dissolves the various chemicals, which due entirely to intense chemical action, stimulated by the water, without the necessity of internal fires or molten matter
Returning to the hotel we partook of a very good breakfast, wherein our landlord and guide acted also the part of waiter, and in a drizzling rain to Cloverdale over the same route we yesterday rode in the sun-
shine, but the scene had changed. Th same trees and bushes had assumed new characters, and had new beauties, The brigh fresh green ferns, deep down in sheltered nooks, which yesterday had been overlooked, to-day asserted their claim to recognition,
and the many colored litchens showed all the brighter becouse the rain had darkened the face of the rocks on which they grew. The moss on the trees looked greener, and the brown and black trunks and limbs seemed more grateful for its presence, while the The snn came out after dinner and treate as to a beautiful sunset behind the Coast Range, and at the comfortable hotel a til the ne, we made ourselves at home un til the next day, when we had another de
lightful journey down the valley back San Francisco. The sail over the ba towards night was peculiarly charming, and here we learned for the first time that thes brilliant sunsets we had enjoyed so muc
were not a regular California institation.

Resolutions offered in memory of Mrs. Kate L. Clarke, deceased, by the Woma
Missionary Society of North Loup, Neb.


## Bhode Islan

The Ladies' Aid Society meeting yesterday, (May 1s old officers with the excep directress. The annual du ceived and sume new men the evening they held thein
One of the pleasal season. friends, of a beautiful g cane, to Bro. J. W. Morto
of their esteem and apprec ly interest in them. Geo
very happy and appropriat presentation speech, Bro in heartfelt thanks.

The Young. People's M very pleasant enter litera
Hall, consisting of 9 o'clock. They
drama, and select readir drama, and select read
in the breeze so as to give an ever ging dissolving view of the canyor be omes steam, and little your staff down, lphur or epsom salts begin to form. the head of the canyon, where th ril's pulpit." "Does the Devil preach?" k, "Yes, he sometimes preaches to his says the guide, with the air of on rock is fast undergoing changes, and di the pulpits one to venture upon it ps, pulpits where Satan preaches to soon totter like this to their orer-
wing this, we descend into the ravine right and step directly out of the in-
regions into paradise, where the id is carpeted with green moss nnd ferns,
shaded by great clder trees, a beautiful spring of pure, sparkling water, called "Father Mathew's r Mathew's spring has saved many a 1 leading to the right we ascend a hill ing on a high belock " 200 feet above th he guide. "Ah, do they do it often? just in time to stop them"" Werally cate hrongh "Pargatory," showing exi
of the originial volcanic these phenomena are the result, and
o over ground which springs unde Devil's tea-k'ettle,"" where an immens slmost a deafening roar. To show it the guide put a stick through th a current, which set it to revolvin whizzing top. At one time a steam
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ming in contact with masses of atter like melted lava beneath the to the surface, decomposes which, on vaght up with it. Others consider it by the water, without the action, stimfires or molten matter. od breakfast, wherein our wook of a ide acted also the part of waiter, and ag our stage once more we came back
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hter because the ren of the rocks on which they drew. The the trees looked greener, and the ateful for its presence, while the rly laughed at the unwonted bath. beautiful sunset behind the Coast le, we made ourselves at home an
xt day, when we had anothe

. The sail overer back to arned for the first time that and 3 resets we had enjoyed so much

## TIONs offered in memory of Mr

 Sarke, deceased, by the WomanSociety of North Loup, Neb. in his mysterious providence has That our dear sister wasore, fatithful and
ber with us, and we miss her from our social gatherings and our homes.
hat Johnny A. Clarke, her hus
and heagty and hearty sympathry in his his lonbiliness
nent and we. commend him and his
be to the foithe m who notes sthe care of of
d kindly watches orer all." and friends of the de-
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { M.L. Jequest for publi- } \\ \text { M. T. BABcock } \\ \text { E. A.CRANDALI }\end{array}\right\}$ oom.

## 

## Rhoie Island.

The Ladies' Aid Society held their annual meeting yesterday, (May 1st), re-elected their
old officers with the exception of one new old officers with the exception of one new
directress. The annual dues were also re eired and some new members added. In
hie evening they held their last social for the the evening they hela their last social for the
season. One of the pleasant features of the
, erening was the presentation, by the young
friends, of a beautiful gold-headed ebony ane, to Bro. J. .N. Morton, as an espression
of their esteem and appreciation of his kind.
finterest in them. Geo. G. Utter, in a rery happpand appropriate. way, made the
presentaion speech, Bro. Morton replying presentifelt thanks. The eveniug was very
in heasantly and proftably spent after a colla-
plesant pleasantly and profitably spent after a
tion, in social conrerse and music.
The Young. People's Mission Band gave a very pleasant entertainment at Ashaway
Hall, consisting of literary exericiss, until
$90^{\text {celock }}$ They had music, reeitations, a drama, and select readings. These alone were worth the price of admission. When
these were coupleted the President invited the audience to give their attention to the well-oaded tabes ranging along each side of
the hall. These were found to contain fancy articese, frut, confectionery, cakes, ice
cream, and a table where those wishing oys
cter ters were bountifully served by a competent
committee. The comfortable and bed-quilt,
hanging oin each side of the hall, showed
some of the childrents work. The young people proved themselves apapable of conduct-
ing farir or festival an eanily as the older
ones Their net reccipts were $\$ 30$. ones. Their net receipts were $₫ 30$.
Dr. J. M. Stillman held his closing concert
last Saturday ereniug.

## $\underset{\text { last Saturday evening. }}{\text { Florida. }}$

There are three families of Sabbath-keep ing people here, besides three of us young
men from Riciburg, N. Y.; we have no reg. ylar Sabath worsip but math
hath-school erery Sablath at 3 P. M. Since
the death of our belo oed friend and brothe Dea. D. B. Rogers, who was our superintend ent, Mr. Charese Hary has miled tato
Onince school unubers tyelve; we maintain the
onterest interest with the hope that others around
may be persuaded to join us. We are mad
to rejoice with the news that one of ou to rejoice with the news that one of our
Serenth-day Baptist ministera has located
lands, and intends to come here to live in lands, and intends to come here to live in
the near future, then we can have the gos pel preached to oun hungry souls. day Baptist brethren who wish to locate in
the South, to come to Daytona, and look around a little before purchasing elsewhere. Tomoco City, laid ont in lots, where no les than eleven Sabbath-heepers have purchased
land or lots, and still there is isoom for $\boldsymbol{m o r}$ The land is sood for groves or gardening
none better in the State, and we hope to itiare $a$ Church and society of such people; and as
God has blessed us in the past, so may he God has blessed ns in the past, so may he
continue to in the future, according to our

Oindensed sifys.

## Domestic. A waterspout burst over Hutchins station Texas, on the Central railroad, April 20th Texas, on the Central railroad, Appil 20th. The vater represented ten feet deen on the and crops, were destroyed. Not a bridge remains. The destruction of property reaches many thousands of dollars. First a terrible tornado in Ohio during the past week, thend destructive fires in New the past week, then destructive fires in New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and finally storms of the lakes and ocean make up a sad record of loss and suffering. At the fifty-sixth anniverzary of th American seaman's friend society at Ne American seaman's friend society at New York, the annual report showedt that 12,000 volumes had been placed on vessels carrying volumes had been placed on vessels carrying 7,500 seamen during the past year. It is surmised that nitro-glycerine has It is surmised that nitro-glycerine has been conveyed to England in American spirit flask, the customs official having been hoodwinked by that method of conveyance. A dispatch says that the vacant presidency of Bowdoin College has been offered to Profi Bowdoin College has been offered to fessor C. E. Garman, of Amherst Colle He has not decided whether to accept. A suit for $\$ 200,000$ damages has been bronght against a Cleveland rolling mill company by A company by A. S. Hewitt and' Edward Cooper for patent infringement. At the time of going to press serious fears of labor riots in Bu falo, N. Y., were enter- <br> Foreign. <br> A convocation of the university of Oxford has decided to admit women to honor exam-

 are necessary to protect their interests in the
funds of the tropaganda at Rome, now
threatened by the Italian government.
It is reported that France has offered to
recognize the international African associa-
tion on condition thtsp shall be guran. tion on coudition that'she shall be guaran-
teed the first chance to purchase the rights
of the association whenever the latter is deA telegram from Berber says that it is im
possible to communicate with Gordon. Th
whole conutry is in rebellion. Trib whole conutry is in rebellion. Tribe
threaten Berber and every one is starting for
Craino Revolutionary agitation has been started
on the Spanish frontier. The couttoms
office at Valcarlos trovince of on the Spanish frontier. The customs
office at Valarlor, province of . Navarre,
has been destroyed by insurgents.
The steamer Assyrian, for Madagascar
with provisions for the French forces has The steamer Assyrian, for Madagascar
with provisions for the French forces has
been wrecked at Providence Island, Indian
ocean "Adan Bede". has been dramatized and
will shortly be prodiced in London, George
Regnold appearing in the title role.
associational directory.
South-Eastern-next: session will be held at
Greenbrier, W. Va., beginning Fifthday, May 29 ,
1884. S. D. Davis, preacher. of Introductory Ser.


 2.30 Sermon, J. BFTERNoon. Clarke. Delegate from Centry
Association, followed by conferane meeting.
FIRST-DAY norninat.


## Businéss: Sermon by L. A. Platts, Delegate frome he Western Association.



 Eastern-place of meeting. Shiloh,
of meeting, Fifth day, June 5,1884 . Fifth-day-Morning Session:
10.30, Intoductory Serron, President O D. Sher.
man, report of exective committee, appointment of
standing committecs.
2 to 2.15, Devotional Exiercises.
2.15 to 4.30 , Communiations
 Evening.
8 o'clock, Serrmon, J. B. Clarke, Delegate from 9 to 9.30, Devotional Exeroises.
9.30 to 10 , Unifinished business.
 entitled "The Women of the Bee Hive ine" Jononticur
roughs writes suggestivoly of "British Fertlity;" roughs writes suggestivoly of "British Fertlity"
and Frank R. Stockton satirizes the growing tyrann
 Progress." And among the "Open Letters" a
articles on education and prohibition, and a bi
or
${ }^{2} 1.2 .15$, Derofoionialearories
ST. Nicholas for May, is a notable number in its
contributors and in their contributions. Elizabecontributors and contributes contributions. Elizabe
Stuart Plelps
gestive title " Supporting a aticle with the sugestive title, "Supporting Herself,", Which should
be read by every
cirl in the the land. It is a clear,
concestatement of the obligations of girls toport themselves, and of the ways of doing so. Chas.
G. Leland, in his paper on "Leather Work," in the
"WTork and PlayG. Leland, in his paper on "Leather Work," in the
"Work and Play Department," describes an em-
ployment that bias fair to be as popular as hisarticle
on "Brass Work" " Wast June


## 

### 7.45̀ to 8.15, Praise Service, sermon, A H. Lewis araewell conference. T. L. GARDINER,



CENTRAI-place of meeting, DeRuy
Time of meeting, Fifth-day, June 12, 18 ,
Prentice, preacher of Opening Sermon,

## Western - place of meeting, First Alfred, Alfred entre, N. . T. Tme of opening, Fifth.day, June , 1884. Preacher of opening sermon. W. worth. Preacher of opening sermon, W. C. Tits Norrin Western-place of meeting, Walworth,  Huffman, alternate. $* \times{ }^{*}$ Adition <br> $\overline{\text { Books and Magazines. }}$

 Tre May Wide Avake has a clarming frontis.piece from a painting by W. L. Taylor, representing
pretty young romp a pretly young romp masquerading in the attic;
this, and an engraving from a French paiuting, "Gladys." a school-girl Gineerra. A A ood stior
tory, for the chys is a true one of a plucky boy
tol enry, for the coys, is a true one of a plucky boy,
entitled "The President's Page," in which President
Lincoln is one of the characters, illustrated by Jessie MeDermott. Still another good short story is that

## count of one of the romantic adventures of the widowed queen of Charles I. of England. Interest


D. Lothrop, \& Co., Boston, Mass.
TITc. Lewis AND HIs Lasp is one of Pansy's firs


| or. Every boy, good or bad, ought to read it. D. Lothrop \& Co., of Bostnn, have done well to make |
| :---: |
| e first in their mouthly series of good c |

## 

Orange Jodd, Editor of the American Agri culturist for some tharty years, but unconnected with
its business management for a year or two past, has
lately retred from its editorial department and
located in the West. He desires to gather a com-
plete "Postal.Card Album" of his old Readers and
and


## $\xlongequal{=}$

## married.




tury, and the frontispiece.of the May number (be
ginning a new volume) is a portrait of a amous war
rior "Chief Joseph, the Nez Perce," whose charac


$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ter and valor are picturesquely described by Lieut. } \\
& \text { C. E. . Wood. The stories of tis number con } \\
& \text { tinue to hold the interest of readers of that class of } \\
& \text { literature. A careful series of naners }
\end{aligned}
$$



THIR LLPRED SIN,

## Alfred Centre, Allegany Co., N.

Deroted to Unirersity and Loceal Mews.

Selected Aliscellany.
the primiose.

 And tell of of midere weaterer,
And hoperul, happy Spring.








## 

THE WASHERTOHAT

## 

 to pay her the same as though she worked
till nifht; sooment, "Stop a moment, dear," said the old lady,
 necessaries of lire, wo through not be be glad
now
no and then, to get
to have a fev, hours of daylight to labor for to have a feve honrs of doylight to labor for
yourself and family or, better still a few
hours to rest?

## 




 wanh., And the oll lady took off her glasses
and wiped away the tears that from some
cause had gathered in her aged eyes, and promised story:
cThere nerer was more blithesome bri-
dal than that of Ada R. None ever had dai than that of mare hissful anticipations.
higher hopes more
Wedding the man of her chioe, one of
When whom,
deed.
had.
"For ten years there fell no shadow on
her path. Her home was one of beaty, and
rare comport; her husband the same kind, gentle, loving man as in the days of court
ship, winning laurels every year in his pro-
fession, adiding new comforis to his home, fession, adding new comforts to his home,
and new joys to his freside. And besides
these blessings, Goo had given another a
that little erib stood by the bedsicte, its tenant a
golen-haired bayb-bov, the inage of its no-
ble father, and dearer than aught else that earth could ofier.
days But I must not dwell on those hapyy
day story has to do with other ones. It days; my story has to do with other ones. It
Was $\begin{aligned} & \text { with } \\ & \text { en been with ond her husband has it has oft- } \\ & \text { just when the cup was }\end{aligned}$ en been with others, -just when the cupp wa
sweetest, it was dashed away. A series of
misfortunes and reverses occurred with startling rapidity, and sweptaway from them
evertthing but Iolove and their babe. Spared
to ach other and to that, they bore a brave heart, and in a distant city began a new for-
tune. Well and strongly dia they strugge and at length began once more to see the
sunlight of prosperity shine tpoe their
home. Buta little while it stayede, and then the shadows fell. The husband sickened,
and lay for many $a$ month upon $a$ wearr couch, languishing not only with mental and
bodily pain, but often for food and medi-
cines All that she could do, the wife per cines. All that she could do, the wife per
formed with $\begin{aligned} & \text { faitufl hand. She wert } \\ & \text { from one thing to another, till, at length, }\end{aligned}$
 "In a dreary winter, long before light home Often she har on ones of of her hourh thy
cold, deep snow, and grope her way to kitch cond, deep snow, and grope her way tokiteh-
ens, which were sometimes smoky and
gloou, and toil there at rubbing rinsing.
gtarching, not infrequently wading kne, starching, not infrequantly wading knee
deep in the dritst, to hang out the colotes
tepe frome eren beto she that froze even before she had fastened them
to the line. And when night came, with to the ine. And when night came, writ
herscant earnings, she would again grope
through the cold and snow to her ofttimes

 would have been to thave had, now and then,
a mall washung gathere for her!
"One dark winter morring, as she was













 seen better days. She has passed throug
terribel trials. too. I can read her story
her pale, sad face. Bind ther pay her
what she asks, and let her go home as eary

 shouid be, kept till night," and I am needed
at home." "Is. there sickness?" inquired the old aunt, kindly.
Teara sushed to the woman's eyes as she
answed.
thend. Ah', mam. I left my baby most dead
this morning; he will be quite so to-morrow.
 tend him. Oh: I must go, and quickly,"
And graping the mones she had toiled for
while her babe was dyyg, she hurried to her dreary home.
Shortly , ther, the followed her-the
young wife who had scarcely known a young wife who had scarcely haown
sorrow, and the aged matron whose hair was
white with trouble. Together they went to the dreary home of the drunkard's wife, the
drunkards s babes. She was not too atee. The
little drin iittle dying boy knew his mother. At mid-
nitht he died, and then kind hand tok
from the sorrowing mother the breathless form, closed the bright eyes, straightened
the tiny limbs, bathed the ocold cola, and
folded abovit ithe pure white shroud; yes,
ald did more-they folded dianove-they gave, what the poor so
apeld om hove they
s.t.


 head when it had sen but birty Summers,
and the memory of it tas been of of my
keenest sorrows. It is not strange, that Ax old man was toiling through the bur-
den and heat of the day cultivating with his den and heat of the day cultivating with hin
own hands, and depositing the promising
seed in the fruitful earth. Siddenly there
stood before him stood before him a vision. The old man was
struck with anazement.
CI am Solomon, spoke the phanton, in
«W friendly yoice." "What are you doing here,
old man ?
"If oou are Solomon," replied the venerable liborer, "'how can you ask this? In
my youth you sent me to the ant.I saw it
occupation, and learned to be industrious,
and to gatner. What $I$ learned $I$ have fol-
lowed out to this hour,"
"Y Yut have only learned half your lesson," "You have only learned hali your lesson,
replied the spirit. Go again to the ant,
and learn to rest in the winter of ourlite
nd to enjoy what you have gothered upe", and learn to rest in the winter of your
and to enjoy what you lave gathered up."

| jests is calung for miee. |
| :---: |
| When, as of old, in her sad Mary sat weeping alone sodty Whispered, "The Master has come." So, in the depth of thy sorrow, Gall tho' its fountain may be, List, for there cometh a wh Jesus is calling for thee. <br> O, when thy pleasures are flowing, Fading thy hope and thy trust, Dust shall return unto dust: Then tho' the world may invite thee, Vain will its offering be, List, for there cometh a whisper, Jesus is calling for thee. <br> Down by the shore of death's river, Where waits an angel to bear thee Over to infinite day. If then his dark be his shadow, Cometh there softly a whisper, Jesus is calling for thee. $\qquad$ |
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 not pass unimproved; no, not one; for the
time we have at our disposal is just enough in which to make the required preparation.
Could we have prepared sooner, life would
have been shorter. $P$.

韧唯ular

$\qquad$







$\mathrm{L}^{\mathrm{ESSONGEAVES}}$
international lessons, Prepared by the SABBATB S SiHoor BoARD of the
General Conference, and published at the SABbATH RECORDER OFFICE

## -60 CENTS A HUNDRED




Is terre Danarr is CA woman died. In Oantion ead poisoning,"’as stated o coroner's jury, and the do nned goods, without ans gainst testimony on the hisease was a chronic nstified in the comment endeavor to get upa a put pense of an important as well attribute all The American Grocer from upe every reported two or three years, witho
well authenticated casce.

OF the twenty Phara | Dayr-el-Baharee, severa |
| :--- |
| The grea | these flowers, though plu sand yeaseum, in a suburb

lack misum
pertect preservation as
and which were
months ago.

ALIFORNIAN plante in his yard ten years ago.
he noticed no improvemien the end of that time, how
up rapidly. Recently,
und yyptus roots, which had
through the brick wall on get the water. The
teeet distant from the
ftood above ground.

Anoient Copriss--
ut of the the trunks of embling canoes, have ju iu

 shire were considered b
ries to be as old as the y

Canes withoit egas







 LTON YLiLege.






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 Mrs Wanted Now Conininati, ohi


## An Honest Offer <br>  <br>  <br>  bath recorder office <br> CENTS A HUNDRED Month, PRER of Postagi BBATH RECORDER, Altr <br>  <br> 



|  | Is there Danger tà Canned Frutrs? woman died in Oardif, Wales, recently, fom acute inflammation of the stomach |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |

Whe sabbath sichal. "Search the Scriptures, for in them ye think y
maneeternal life; and they are they which textity
me." international lessons, 1884
 Lesson vil.-THE UPROAR AT EPHesus.







 mob generally is blind and full of mistake. Bu
the brave $A$ postle, zealous for his friend and the
cause he was set to defend, was minded to en ter in unto the people. He proposed to face
them all, and, if allowed, to convince them all
kenew God was with
him, and knew the power of
 ions mouth. But the disciples seconded
some of the chief oficers of Asia who b
sought him that he would not to a venture himself into the theatre.
V. 32. This is a good description of an assemble
mob. All was confusion, and the chief thing in common was excitement, along with general ignor
ance of its cause. Such a gathering of huma ance of its cause. Such a gathering of huma
animals is andangerous thing to handle or trife with
Y. 33, 34. At this juncture some ore got into position out of the multitude, where he beck
oned with the hand, that is, made a gesture indicating a desire and purpose to address the crowd
It was Alexander, by some thought to be the
same as the coppersmith referred to in 2 Tim. $4: 1$ same as in coppersmjeture). It was the Jew
(but this only conject
who were puiting him forward, and his pur pose was to make a defence of his race unt
the people, these Pagans: the Jews wanted to b clearly distinguisbed from the Christians and no
held responsible for what Paul said or did. Bu
the great erowd was not slow to notice that $\mathbf{h}$ the great erowd was not slow to notice that he
was a Jew, and the very sight of one of this
blamed and hated.race gave occasion to a general

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { outcry in honor of Paganism. The Jews were we } \\
& \text { known to be opposers of image worship. } \\
& \text { V. 35, 36. The town clerk was an official nex }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { V. 35, 36. The town elerk was an official next } \\
& \text { in order to the highest in Greel free cities. After } \\
& \text { the people hed shouted themesevesweary this officer } \\
& \text { was abe to quiet them so as to listen to him. First }
\end{aligned}
$$ was abe. til quet ene ith the universally known and

he conciliated them with
acknowledged fact that, whilst many other cities acknowledged fact that, whist many other cities
worshiped the great Diana, the city of the
Ephesians was her temple-keeper and thus greatly distinguished, therefore, ye ought to
be quiet, not so soon and easily alarmed for your established worship, and to do nothing rash.
Good advice, certainly. How valuable a wise counselor is!
Aristarchus and Gaius, and what have you to say against them? They are not robbers or tem-
ples. What sacrilege have they committed? They
are not blasphemers of our goddess. This shows that Paul and hisc,companions were not revilers,
and promoted the cause of the gospel in a courteous
and respectful way and were wise eno gencration not unnecessarily to provoke prejudice,
passion and opposition. The town-clerk, however,
must have referred rather to the form than the sul stance of these men's teaching; since their monoth-
eism and the spirituafity of their teachings certaingy ruled out the Ephesian Diana and every other
from claim to divine . $39-41$. Other maters than the personal
ones, matters of state and of religion, shall be
setiled in the regular assembly. Greek ctites were wont to have a general place of assembly
in which they discussed theiraffairs. There, said the Chap. 20. $=\mathrm{v} .1,2$. These verses belong closely to the preceding account, and here is an illustration
of the poor division sometimes rendered ky the chapters and verses of the Bible as we have them. These divisions it will be remembered do not belong
to the original Scriptures, and are a thing of com-
paratively reecon date, very useful but not authoriparatively recent date, very useful but not authori-
tative. Well, Paul waited till the uproar had
ceased before he left Ephesus. He had before

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fome wealthy ?"

