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THE PRICE OF A SOUL.

BY ANNIE L. HOLBERTON.

A straight path is open before us, Our guide book will show us the way; The pure breath of Heaven is o'er us. Why, why do our feet go astray? The lamp that can light us is burning, Right onward is waiting the goal; Hast reckoned how slight is the turning That may be the price of a soul?

The treasures that wait in profusion, The flowers we may gather at will, Are not the false webs of delusion That mock while they flatter us still. Why fickle and still unbelieving? Why wander 'twixt pitfall and shoal To reap but the utter deceiving Obtained at the price of a soul?

Up! onward! the race is worth winning, The by paths hold danger and dread. Behind leave temptation and sinning, And strive for the beacon ahead. Near, nearer the home we should merit, Beyond the dark waters that roll, His kingdom is ours to inherit, Whose blood was the price of the soul.

AN ANCIENT LETTER.

SOUTHWARK, July 3, 1818.

The Rev. Robert Burnside, Pastor of the Seventh day Baptist Church, meeting near Devonshire Square, London, to the ministers and messengers of the Seventh-day Baptist Churches, proposing to hold their Annual Conference in September this year, in the province of New York, belonging to the United States of America. Grace, mercy and peace be multiplied unto you; dearly beloved brethren, from God the Father, and the Lord Jesus

perity of a religious community to be con- its and characters more and more. nected in church fellowship with those of the opposite sentiments, many of those latter, I believe, differ still more widely from their being Arians if not Sosinians. My lit- TRACHING OF THE TWELVE APOSTLES—No. tle congregation and myself are Particular Baptists as well as Sabbatarians. There being no reference to principles in the communication made by you to the Rev. Joseph Stennet, I can not tell with certainty what sentiments you hold on doctrinal points; but from the phraseology you adopt throughout, I agree favorably concerning their coincithink, for religionists, contrary minded, to write in such a style. I would not be uncharitable in judging concerning another's document. religious principles or character, but rejoice

the Christian system and the Christian char-

ly to make up his mind upon them. Firmly could name. But to return to the state of Sabbatarian Baptists here and with you. I could heartily wish, if it had pleased the Great Head of the Church, that our numbers bore some proportion to yours. About one hundred years ago this was the pleasing fact: There being several considerable churches of our way of thinking in London as well as in the country, my own containing at that time about one hundred and fifty members. At present religious people in England are extremely ignorant of the argu ments respecting the Sabbath, and very to it. Latitudinarians respecting the essentials and the circumstantials of Christianity, seem clearly to be gaining ground amongst greater evil of the two. I should not regard the prevalence of the latter, were it confined to the irreligious and the nominal Chris-

Sabbatarians are laboring under peculiar disadvantages, besides the common one of indifference to the circumstantials in religion; the rich represent it as hostile to world- not fail to notice that the domineering spirit Judge ruled out Price's testimony, and the ly prosperity and influence; the poor consider it as the high road to starvation; all view it as absolutely incompatible with the respectability, the peace, and even the existence of lence of the Papal Hierarchy, which culmi-growing out of a charge made several days I write, you see, in my own name only, and | favorites on these grounds; of those who benot in the name of an assembly composed of lieve the seventh day to be the time and only delegates from churches of the same faith Sabbath. Some amongst the rich have exand order with my own. The fact is that cused themselves to me for not entering my people are very few, and though there upon the observation of it, and more among are other small Sabbatarian Baptist congre- the poor for abandoning it. Of all the migations in London and about the country of | nuted that divide the Christian world there is | tion. England besides mine, together with scat- certainly no case attended with difficulties with them which subsists among yours. I it are few; yet Sabbatarianism did once rise to the . . . Churth of Corinth." am truly happy to hear that you are so pros- in this country from a low beginning, and | Now, if the "dedeka" be truly, unmisperous, both in the number of your churches | what has happened once may happen again, | takably, the writing of Clement of Romeand in that of the members belonging to if divine providence and grace so order it. all the worse for the dedeka—so far as authem. I have made and do make it a mat- | The leaders of the Church of England have | thoritative precept is concerned. ter of thanksgiving to God, and do most | more than once acknowledged that the obearnestly pray that you may be built up more | servance of the first day as a Sabbath rests | debrand, should happen to quote correctly and more in your numbers, gifts and graces; not upon the grounds of Scripture, but on some passage of the sacred Scriptures, that that you may be filled with knowledge and that of ecclesiastical authority; and I am spiritual understanding on all divine sub- certain that neither the Baptists nor the Disjects, whether great or small; that you may | senters amongst us who observe the first day | backed by all the Roman councils from Trent abound in love and in the fruits of right- could maintain their grounds if their oppoeousness; and that you may proportionably | nents were Sabbatarians. I could wish that | with anathemas, something not found in the increase in consolation. Whether it be so in our epistolary correspondence held out the Word of God, the Christian man and the the United States I know not, but here the prospect of promoting the cause of Sabbata-Baptists and the Sabbatarian Baptists like- | ruanism on both sides of the Atlantic, par- | it by the Word of God interpreted according wise, are divided into sects, on account of | ticularly on my own, where there is most | to the meaning that is most obvious to them; difference concerning principles. We are need. But as it is I shall feel happy in an and if that decree should be clearly counter General and Particular, or Calvinistic Bap- swering any communication from you as long to the revealed word, there would be no more tists, according as the parties believe in gen- as my sight which is in a very decayed state authority in it than if a clan of Hottentots eral redemption or in election and predesti- | will permit. My address is Rev. Joseph | had enacted it. This is Protestantism. The Sabbatarians are similarly Palmir's, Rents Snowsfields Borough, Lon- What now are some of the teachings of the divided. Whatever respect these opponents | don. Stennet, to whom your last letter was | document? feel for each other as men, or even (which written, is not a Sabbatarian, though his happens not in a few instances) as saints, ancestors, and particularly his late father, the Particular Baptists and Sabbatarians do the Rev. Dr. Samuel Stennet, my kind friend not consider it as consistent with the duty | and benefactor, were the great champions of they owe to the cause of divine truth and to our cause. The Lord be with you all, and its prevalence in the church. And in the grant that we may be led into all truth in world, at least with the harmony and pros- such a way as that it may influence our spir-

> Yours, dear brethren, with Christian respect and affection, ROBERT BURNSIDE.

BY D. E. MAXSON.

can claim. But I should not fail to say that no name was signed to the document, and ondence with my own, it being not usual, I | ly by inference has it been assigned to Clem-

practice, are, notwithstanding, real Christians; still I am fully convinced that both myth, and leave him there, e. g.,

perhaps never be settled."

basing the chronology upon the false Papal | to proceed with his remarks. assumption that Peter was the first Bishop of Rome, and that the others received the logg, charged with complicity in the Star us; the former is no doubt the infinitely miter from him in virtue of apostolic succession. Let it be that there was such a person as Clemens Romanns, that he was third Bishop of Rome, died A. D. 102. Schaff's Hist. Christian Church, p. 157, vol. 2.

2d. With what authority did he prescribe doctrines and duties to the Christians of his for a valuable service. The indictment betimes? The careful student of history will | ing barred by the statute of limitations, the of the Roman Bishops, began to be manifest | jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty." very early, and that it took but little time for it to run down into the blasphemous insonated in the Vatican Council in one day (1870). That such spirit of domination was manifest to some degree by this third Bishop is manifest by the letter to the Corinthian Church, which was bound up in the same book with the document under considera-

See Schaff's History of Christian Church, tered members in different places of similar | that occur so frequently, or that so materi- | vol 2, pp. 157, 158. "The first example of churches now dissolved, yet we are so un- ally affect worldly honor, interest, and com- the exercise of a sort of Papal authority is the law. happily circumstanced as not to be able to fort, as that of regarding the Seventh-day found towards the close of the first century, form that agreeable and useful connection | Sabbath, particularly where the votaries of | in the letter of the Roman Bishop, Clement,

If a Roman Bishop, even a Leo or a Hil for the quotation; but if a Roman Bishop, to Vatican, should announce and decree, Christian Church would still be bound to try

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3, 1884.

Debate on the Morrison Tariff bill proceeds in the House of Representatives, with increasing interest. One day more, Tuesday of next week, will be given to the general generously when the Queen's husband was much that tries their integrity and puts their discussion, and then amendments will be in smitten and summoned hence, or when her sense of purity to the test. And not a few, order or a motion to strike out the enacting clause. The notable speech of the week in Ohio orator, Hon. Frank Hurd. This contribution has been called the most valuable I have agreed to concede the authorship of and interesting argument that has been this document to Clement of Rome, for the | made on either side during the present sessake of ascribing to it as high authority as it | sion of Congress, being in itself a complete tariff tract. Enthusiastic Democrats say no more efficient campaign document on the tariff can be devised than this last speech ent. Let it be granted that the inference from the member from Ohio, and propose is well drawn and that Clement wrote the that a million copies of it be strewn over the country at once. Mr. Hurd told precisely 1st. Who was Clement? Strangely enough | what he thought a tariff to be, what he in the persuasion that numbers who differ | there is such confusion and doubt among | thought the different kinds of tariff were, from me on many points relative to faith and | the authorities on this point, that one is | and how those of the protective sort affect inclined to remand him to the shadows of alike adversely farmers, manufacturers, merchants, wage earners, and commerce. Schaff's Herzog, Art. "Clemens-Roman- He said it was too late for a Democrat to say acter have an essence, and that it is of the us," says this name "is so overgrown with it is not policy to agitate this question now. utmost consequence to every individual who weight that it is next to impossible to lay There was nothing, he contended, in the whilst thus physically enfeebled and unfit- exchange spheres and give account of him-

Uhlhorn, in Schaff's Encyclopedia of Re- taxes of the war, and gives the people cheap life, which give scope for the robuster enerattached as I am to the cause of Baptism ligious Knowledge, after collating all the fuel and shelter, to which any man should gies of his three brothers, he found opporand of the Seventh-day Sabbath, and anxious evidence of the Christian Fathers on the per- object. The people, long silent, are moving as I am for the prosperity of each, I would sonal identity of this personage, concludes now, he said. Private extortion must yield much rather a man would differ from me on with the still unsettled question, "were to public rights; selfish interests must be these he excelled, and had life been lengththose subjects than on many others which I | there originally only one person, afterwards | sacrificed to the general good, and each insplit in two, by a confusion of the tra- dividual manhood must be left free and undition; or were there originally two after- haltered by the Government, to work out erwards merged into one by the 'Clementine its own destiny. Predicting the result of in England. The facts on which this conliterature?' On these points modern opin- the struggle, the orator said this protective viction rests are the position he took as an ions deviate very much and the question can grant of robbery and extortion will disappear from the land, never again to offend America Without quoting further, suffice it to say, or darken her fair fields with its shadow. that there is a wide difference among the old | At the conclusion of his speech members Church Fathers, and just as wide among gathered around Mr. Hurd and extended industry, and his practical wisdom is illusmodern historical critics, as to who was the such demonstrative congratulations amid man that has gotten into Church history as applause renewed again and again, that the own line of life and the manner in which "Clement of Rome." One class make him Chair was compelled to use the gavel freely cated parties that sway our politics. As in a pupil of Paul, another of Peter. Some make in order to restore sufficient quiet for Repaverse to inquiry and consideration relating him second Bishop of Rome, others third, resentative Geddes, who had taken the floor, sphere he demeaned himself in a manner

> The long expected trial of Senator Kel-Route frauds began and ended this week. Persons anxious to witness the proceedings crowded the criminal court room, and a number of ladies manifested an interest in the trial. The contractor, Price, swore that he bribed the ex-Senator, giving him \$20,000

> tween Congressman Calkins and Hewitt, ago by the latter that the Secretary of the Navy had not complied with the letter of the sale of condemned vessels. Mr. Calkins made a violent attack on Secretary Chandler's

The Senate has passed the Pleuro-Pneumonia bill and is now plodding along with ington's birthday. It is proposed that the oration at the laying of the corner stone, passage would have no more or less authority up for the exercises to be held on the com- visitor or learn from her something more pletion of this work.

ENGLAND'S FRESH SORROW.

BY REV. J. W. TODD, D. D.

The mutual sympathy that subsists betwixt England and America is one of the happiest signs of the times, and serves as the basis of some of our best hopes for the future of humanity and the moral regeneration of the world. It was not born until you unsheathed the sword and shattered the fetters of the slave; but it "boomed" when that grand hero, "Father Abe," fell a victim to a mad assassin; and England wept and prayed whilst America watched, with flickering hope or darkening fear, beside the couch of Gar field. His tragic end and Lincoln's-so much alike—we mourned as when men sorrow around the grave of their brother and bestloved friend.

has been anguished in soul. We do not foradvocacy of the measure was that of the ful motherhood. And now that death has it a sulphurous mud-bath"—in order to pervading the inner core of all classes and shadowing the homes of the highest and strong hold which the Duke of Albany had, by his personal worth and attainments as welfare, secured and seemed destined to high culture and lofty moral character. Natively and from his infancy he was of

has access to the knowledge of them, serious- bare the historical facts which it represents." principle of this bill, which takes off the ted to indulge in the more active spheres of self unto God.—Standard.

tunity and enjoyed all the means of nurturing his native taste for literature, art, and all that enters into æsthetic culture. In ened to him he would have taken rank as their royal patron and rendered most important aid in their promotion and in the higher education of "the upper ten thousand"

Oxford graduate and the growing influence which he was exercising in connection with others for the furtherance of scientific knowledge. His speeches, when collected and published, will evidence his ability and trated by the selection which he made of his he kept clear of all conflict with the complisocial and public life, so in the domestic 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 years of her mourning, and those who had access to the Palace home have pictured the pathos of life shared there by mother and son. Nor was this state of pure and lovely domesticity severed, but intensified, when the Prince exchanged his royal residence for a home of his own. His marriage, like that of his Queen mother, was not, as in days of yore, an arrangement for state rea-A hot debate occurred again this week be- sons or to strengthen political combinations, but the natural outcome of pure and enlightened affection—as much "a love match" as any that occur amongst the lowlier folk of the land. In the Princess Helene, daughter of the Duke of Waldeck and Pyrmont the law in disposing of the proceeds from born and brought up in all the simplicity and purity of an ancient German household —Leopold found "a helpmeet for him" critic, accusing Mr. Hewitt of creeping up one that accorded with his cultured mind. like an assassin from a dark alley to stab a Their union, little more than two years since, man in the dark. Mr. Hewitt asserted that has issued in the birth of a daughter and the his position in the matter was strictly honora- early prospect of another child to brighten e, and that he was sustained by proof in their wedded life, begun and continued amid his charge that the Secretary had disregarded 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 visited the Duke and Duchess of Albany at the tedious shipping bills. That body has Claremont, has pictured their home-life as just taken steps to provide for proper cere- signally charming, rendered so by its emimonies at the dedication of the Washington | nent simplicity and absolute freedom from all Monument on the next anniversary of Wash- that so often mars the conditions of other circles—affectation. With all the wealth of Hon. Robert Winthrop, who delivered the their surroundings they were as simple and mutually sympathetic as could be the lowshall be the orator again on the 22d of Feb- liest pair in a cottage-home, and seemed ruary, 1885. Is seems almost incredible never so much delighted as when they could that the programme is actually being made minister to the gratification of their artistthan they knew.

But that royal home, thus full of sunshine and the scene of the purest social and domestic joy, is now wrapt in darkness-enveloped in the shadow of death. Whilst these lines are being penned the body of him that was the light of that dwelling and the joy of his widowed mother, in the long years that she has been left to mourn, is being 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 uplifts a prayer that "He who comforteth the mourners might comfort the youthful widow in painfully peculiar condition, and 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-Nor has America been lacking in large and | ment by the fact of his early and unexpected tender sympathy with England when she death, we should make an appeal to the young men of our day. They have their get the feelings cherished and expressed so difficulties—their ordeals of temptation eldest son's life wavered for many days in who have in other days defiled themselves. the balance, or when her charming daughter | would have it believed that young men must was taken away in the bloom of her youth- plunge into vice—take what Carlyle calls again invaded the palace of this land and qualify themselves for the toga virilis. or stripped it of its choicest treasure, the large- | the habit of manhood. No wilder theory or hearted people of America are the first to more evil imagination could seize a human mourn our national loss and sympathize in mind. Pure as our royal court has long our fresh sorrow. No grief more intense has been, it can not be thought of as free from thrilled through the hearts of this kingdom. all iniquity; and no one acquainted with it Its depth and extent—interpenetrating and or versed in the knowledge of human nature, can think that the Prince was exempt from temptation; but his name has never been lowest amongst us-are attributable to the mixed up with whispered suspicions. and never has a shadow rested on his reputation. To him the youth of both continents might well as his enlightened interest in the public be pointed as a pattern of purity and persistent "pursuit of knowledge under diffimaintain as a son, a husband, and a man of culties"—the difficulties of personal ailment, engendering lassitude and the lack of all motive to exertion save the love of knowlextremely delicate physique—never able to edge. Let young men learn of him and play enter into the more boisterous exertions of well their part, each mastering in manful boyhood; and, in his earlier years, often sub- | fashion whatever, in his constitution or cirject to sharp attacks of hæmophilia, which cumstances, may be adverse, and ever keepsapped his strength and menaced his life. But | ing vividly in view the time when the must "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel

THE Methodist presiding elders of New York have reached a conclusion leading church members to secure contributions from every member of the church, wider diffusion of more missionary intelligence among the people.

west, and among the Scandinavians; and of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Scciety, and in the interests of the kingdom you for help. Will you not, therefore, according to your prosperity, and as a cheerleast, on the first of each month during the Lah says that those who are unable to read

than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty. | keep us faithful to the end. The liberal soul shall be made fat: and he that watereth shall be watered also himself." The work of the American Sabbath Tract Society is rapidly growing in extent and importance. The circulation of over 50,000 copies of the Outlook monthly to as many clergymen in tl e United States and Canada is beginning to bear rich fruitage, and should not be stopped. The Boodschapper, in Holland, is also doing a good work. There is Scandinavian language, and it promises results second to no other effort. New tracts on the way. and books for spreading the truth are needed, and we confidently appeal to you for aid in this work. Will you not therefore lay by in store as the Lord hath prospered you, and give toward the work of the American Sabbath Tract Society on the first of each month during the year, praying God that he will bless it to his glory, that his work be not

THE Missionary Herald of London gives the following extract from a paper read at the Annual Conference of Bengali Christians held at Calcutta last Fall, by Miss Chandra Mukhi Bose, B. A., the first Bengali Christian girl to take a degree at the Calcutta University: "Woman's field of labor is not as large in our country as it is in Christian lands, but it is wide enough for all those who wish to be employed in it. Woman's first duty undoubtedly lies at home, and, next, in doing all she can for the cause of Christ. Sin and death entered the world by her, but God, in great mercy, granted to her an essential part in the plan of redemption, and he wants her to take an active part in winning teh world for him." She then pointed out the work of Bible women, nursing the sick, visiting female prisoners, teaching in Sunday schools, and helping in village mission work as all employments suitable for them, and needing help, and added that as the Saviour himself came "not to be ministered unto, but to minister to others," so the most menial work was no disgrace to a Christian woman, but an honor if done for Christ's sake. She concluded by saying: "Let us thank our European sisters for leaving friends, home, and country to come to our land in order to show us the way of salvation. Few among us can realize what self-denial is required to do this. They feel the separation from friends just as much as we do, and let us pray God to bless them."

D. H. DAVIS.

SHANGHAI, March 1, 1884. This has been Sabbath-day. I rejoice to write you something of experience and service. This morning we all went into the city at $10\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock. The congregation that came in to hear the preaching was quite met with the school in the new school build- that our congregations were large. There seemed to be a general spirit of good | Yours fraternally,

feeling, and we pray that this spirit may continue. Some two or three weeks ago Erlow came to see me, confessing his wrong. One week ago to-day he and his sister were here and the difficulty was all settled so far as we could see. I have urged Erlow to show himself sincere in his love for the cause. that all must, we think, accept as right, I do not think it best to begin at once to namely, that among the essentials to larger employ him as native assistant, however contributions for missions are, 1. "Greater | much we may need him. But after a time interest and effort on the part of pastors and | it may be best to employ him a part of the time if not all, to assist in the work. I hope the Board will say whether I shall be allowed congregation, and Sabbath-school. 2. The | to employ him or not. He says he does not smoke opium. It will be remembered that it was not for smoking opium that I dismissed him. It was for falsifying and "FOR ye know the grace of our Lord | plainly attempting to deceive me about his Jesus Christ, that though he was rich, yet | preaching work. But from the report, and for your sakes he became poor, that ye | what I could learn at the time, I feared that it through his poverty might be rich." The wastrue that he had fallen a victim to opium. I growth and needs of our Holland and China | hope it is true that he has never been addicted Missions; the open doors for Home Mission | to its use, or if he has that the power of Christ effort, in the North-west, South, and South- and his truth has redeemed him from the great destroyer. I feel that it must be his the importance of helping our feeble church- return has been effected through the prees to become self-sustaining, call for more | vailing power of prayers that have been laborers and larger contributions. In behalf | offered in his behalf. We praise God that we are permitted to see him again among our number, but what we desire now is that of our Lord and Redeemer, we appeal to he may be filled with the Holy Spirit, and reveal that he loves the truth for the truth's sake. I hoped we might be able to hear ful giver, contribute toward the work of the from all the scattered members of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society at church, but it has been impossible. Chung or write can not trust any one not a Christian, to write for them, so we have not been "THERE is that scattereth, and yet in- able to carry out our plan. We ever pray creaseth; and there is that withholdeth more | that God may guide us by his counsel and |

Respectfully, in the Master's service, D. H. DAVIS.

FROM DR. SWINNEY.

SHANGHAI, China, February 29, 1884. The bill of the two boxes of medicines reached me in last week's mail. The steamer came in on Tuesday of this week and the supplies are here. I acknowledge my blessan imperative demand for a paper in the ings above many, in that all of my boxes have been thus far received, none being lost

We have opened the boxes and the goods were all in excellent condition with one exception; the demijohn with alcohol was broken and the contents gone. There is none that excels Boericke & Tafel's, nor can I approach it in purity it this city; but I will make out with what I can get here in

There is a firm in New York, formerly Fogg & Co., now called the China & Japan Traiding Co., who ship goods frequently during the year. When goods are put in their care the \$5 for making out a separate bill is saved, as they put them in their bill of lading; they then come by one ship direct and require but two handlings, in New York and Shanghai; while by the Isthmus these came by four ships and one railroad, requiring six handlings. E. F. SWINNEY.

WOMAN'S WORK FOR HEATHEN WOMEN.

"Woman's work for man is found recorded on nearly every page of human history; but but in the benighted lands of heathendom, has been reserved for the nineteenth century. Among its grand achievements must be ranked the noble efforts of woman to educate, clevate and liberate her ignorant, degraded and enslaved sisters." "I believe the female medical missionary will relieve an amount of human suffering that lies beyond the reach of any medical man."—Dr. Valentine. To maintain this department of our China Mission, as now organized, including salary of medical missionary, medical supplies, incidentals, Bible women for Mrs. Davis and Miss Dr. Swinney, etc., will require about \$1,200 a year. It is proposed to divide this sum into shares of \$30 each, half shares of \$15, and third shares of \$10; and to ask the women of our churches and congregations, in gratitude for what a Christian civilzation has done for them, to furnish these needed funds.

FROM S. D. DAVIS.

JANE LEW, W. Va., April 21, 1884. Having just returned from New Salem where we have enjoyed a meeting of two large. In the afternoon at $1\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock we days, I presume you will be happy to learn ing occupied by the boy's day school. At 3 | preached 3 sermons, one on baptism, and had P. M., we gathered for communion, in our din- | prayer and conference meetings. Eight were ing-room. Erlowwas present and participated. | baptized and six persons joined the church. S. D. DAVIS.

FROM MRS. D. H. DAVIS.

SHANGHAI, China, March 4, 1884. Thinking you will wish to hear how the lay schools are opening for the new year, would say that the one in our new school building has now over forty scholars. Many of those who were in our schools during the past year have returned, with quite a number of new faces. As the West Gate of the Native City is only half a mile away and a number of hamlets are within short distance, its location seems favorable to draw a large number; then the building is so much more comfortable than they have previously occupied, it seems to offer an inducement.

Owing to the large number, we have been obliged to provide an assistant which, of course, will somewhat increase the expense.

The school at the chapel in the city has at present eleven on its list. We have promised to pay only half of the expenses of this school during the present year, consequently the number has somewhat decreased. This school is at such a distance that I can not meet with it often except on the Sabbath. Dr. Swinney has accompanied me for several Sabbaths, and though she can not, of course, as yet, speak much of the language, her presence has much in it of cheer and encouragement to me. The school in the new building near the mission home I can visit often. The forenoons are mostly devoted to their Chinese books. In the afternoon they study the Bible and Christian hooks. They also study geography but the arithmetics are so expensive that we have not as yet thought best to purchase for them.

Our object in these day schools has mainly been to teach them the truths of the

Inclosed you will find some copies of the Lord's prayer which they have learned to repeat in concert. We also have a very good collection of sacred hymns which they are learning to sing.

I suppose that our work in these schools is quite similar to work in mission schools in our home cities, and probably these children compare favorably in intelligence with those there. Such work may not at present seem very encouraging, yet perhaps as much so as many other kinds of mission work, in all of which we can only rest on the command to sow the seed, trusting in the promise for the SARA G. DAVIS.

A CAUSE OF JOY AND SURPRISE

Synopsis of an exercise for the Young People's Tuesday evening meeting, First Verona Church. The Scripture references were read by the congrega-

"Who are these that fly as a cloud, and as the doves to their windows?" Isa. 60: 8.

God promised a continuance of his Church on earth to the end of time. Isa. 59: 21. It also shall be enlarged until the utmost boundaries of the earth are embraced. Isa. 60: 3, 4. This increase in her membership from the Gentile and heathen world shall fill her with joy and fear. "Thine heart shall fear." Verse 5. Just as though it were too remarkable for heathen to become Christians, and perhaps a little of selfishness is here manifest, as the expression suggests that the church thinks it unlawful for them the inauguration and prosecution of well to unite together. Sometimes Christians are organized work by woman in enlightened heard to say, "The heathen are not worth lands for woman, not only in our own land saving." "The best way to convert them is to send an army of missionaries among them with Gatling guns." But they shall be brought in, and the Church "shall be enlarged," enlarged with love so as to have room in her heart for the redeemed Gentiles. The text informs us that the Church will be surprised at their conversion. "Who are these that fly as a cloud?" We notice,

I. What their flight to Christ implies. 1. Spiritual life is given them. They have been stretching out their hands unto strange gods, but when the gospel is preached to them they will stretch out their hands to the living God. Psa. 68: 31; Acts 8: 27, 28. They will "fly as a cloud," being quickened and receiving life (Eph. 2: 1), for none can fly without life.

2. They fly, because having received knowledge of God's perfect and immutable law. The sword of justice is uplifted, they are in danger from a pursuing enemy, hence their swift flight for refuge.

3. Every other refuge is renounced. "Neither will we say any more to the work of our hands, Ye are our gods." Hosea 14: 3 4. Confidence in the adequacy of Jesus merits and God's mercy. Acts 15: 11.

II. Manner of flight. They fly as a cloud. 1. For multitude. Heb. 12: 1. The conversion of heathens to-day compared to conversions in Christian lands are as 8 to 1. Presbyterian statistics for 1883 show the

9 to 4. If Seventh-day Baptists were as send their missioniaries into the jungles, to the isles, and into the interior of China, an equal proportion would be seen. How the Great Captain is now calling us to leave our easy intrenchments and follow him to the front! Then will we witness the fulfillment

of John's prophetic vision. Rev. 7: 9. 2. Unanimity of flight. Clouds fly one way usually. In large companies they hast en to Jesus, and oh! the honor conferred on those who point out the way to Christ.

3. Like the mist collected by the sun's rays. The Sun of Righteousness draws them up, they are kept in a cloud by his power. l Pet. 1: 5.

4. They fly as doves. 1st. In simplicity. 1 Pet. 2: 1-3. 2d. Harmless. Matt. 10: 16 3d. Swiftly. The flight of every sinner who sees his danger will be swift. Isa. 40: 31.

III. The window. Which implies a house or habitation. Prov. 9: 1, 2. God's windows are always open to the believer, and there are many windows.

1. Of preaching the gospel. Isa. 52: 7-10. 2. Of holy conversation. Mal. 3: 16.

3. Of reading God's Word. John 5: 39. 4. Of prayer. Matt. 6: 6; Solomon's Song 2: 14.

5. Of meditation. Isa. 26: 8.

Conclusion. All this is pleasing to God (Luke 15: 32) and to the angels. Luke 15: 10. Who does not wish to please God and have part in this great mission work? Dear brother, sister, redeemed by the precious blood of Christ, in view of God's prophecy, which is now being fulfilled, can you remain indifferent to this work, or withhold your offerings, either of self or money, to aid in its fulfillment? It is no wonder that the church is surprised and exclaims, "Who are these that fly as a cloud?" etc., when we con sider the condition the heathen were in, and the opposition to missionary work.

Practical application for all. Are you also flying, and flying in at God's windows, or are you flying about the window, yet never entering? God commands, entreats, invites, beseeches, assures you of welcome. All things are now ready, a refuge is provided, conscience is pursuing, a broken law is pursuing, God's wrath is pursuing, then fly, or you are lost

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO SHANGHAI.

BY DR. ELLA F. SWINNEY.

We reached San Francisco late Sabbath evening, Nov. 3, 1883. The next morning being a bright and beautiful day, we attended service in the First Baptist Church on Eddy St., Rev. Wm. M. Kincaid preaching a most wonderful sermon from the text, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature." This discourse was a great pleasure to us.

Nov. 5th. After arranging our affairs in reference to our future journey, we took a cable car and rode out to the Golden Gate Park. The strange foliage of the different varieties of the Australian gum, and the palm trees attracted our attention. The walks were bordered with a profusion of choice flowers thriving in the open air. But our especial delight was in the Conservatory, where we enjoyed the abundance of rare flowers, some of which we were familiar with in an inferior size, while others were entirely unknown to us and were striking in their delicate outlines and curious forms or in their huge growth, or variety of colors. Also in passing along the streets we were pleased to see the geraniums and fuchias reaching above the high fences.

Wednesday, Nov. 7th. We went down to the "City of Tokio," in a dismal rain. The usual rush and excitement incident to departure were as apparent here as in other cities, yet increased perhaps by one feature, the hundreds of Chinese crowding the wharf. Home friends long and tried, must now be given up; familiar scenes and native land. A few more words with the Alfred friends, the warm grasp of the hand, the farewells felt more than said, and the ship moved of amid the parting blessings and the waving of handkerchiefs.

Standing on deck that day with the beauty cf San Francisco Bay about us and the receding city in the distance, we realized to the full extent the depth of attachment to our country that the separation was making manifest. The words were on our lips and in our hearts:

"Yes, my native land, I love thee;
All thy scenes, I love them well;
Friends, connections, happy country,
Can I bid you all farewell?

Can I leave you,
Far in heathen lands to dwell?"

In the intensity of our feelings we rememproportion of new communicants in home bered the glorious home above our Saviour

churches as 1 to 18, while in the foreign field | had left to come to seek and save the lost in it is 1 to 7. The Methodist Episcopal Church | this lower world; if He in his purity and shows home gain 2 to 1, while the foreign is holiness, could stoop to labor for sinful man with what joy and alacrity should we take heartily enlisted in the great work and would up our little part in life to do his bidding and follow in his footsteps; only praying that he might give us an increased realization of the value of souls, for whom he shed his precious blood.

> Talkative passengers were full of descriptions of noted points about us and their historic events, but our thoughts were far away, until we noticed that we were entering the narrows and going out the Golden Gate. Being previously warned that after passing the Gate there was barely an interval of fifteen minutes before passengers generally began to manifest symptoms of sea-sickness, my companion and myself did not linger to to see the last of our native land, but descending to the state-room and seeking the horizontal position, thus escaped the severity of the sufferings with which many others were afflicted. I would not advise any one to take a voyage for the sake of these experiences. Nothing is stable in this world, and on ship-board it is too true of everything about you and of yourself in particular. My companion in her distress quoted Mark Twain who under similar circumstances thought he should cast up even his immortal soul.

During this time our mirth appeared at long intervals, and was short-lived, but coming out of this mournful condition on Friday, I went to dinner in the evening, and prospered in this respect from that time onward through the remainder of the journey to Japan.

Nov. 10th, Sabbath. We have run south from San Francisco, parallel with a line 600 miles south of Philadelphia, consequently we have it quite warm and enjoy sitting on deck and looking out on the deep blue sea. Our lone ship plowing onward with nothing visible but the boundless ocean and the sky above is a picture of grandeur and beauty altogether new.

Nov. 11th. The light breeze that was blowing in the morning had, by noon, developed into a strong wind with rain. This storm lasted three days and nights during which time we had an extensive opportunity for thought (not quiet thought), as we were too much tossed about to read or walk Nov. 14th, Wednesday. Clear and pleas-

ant after the storm, but the sea is still rough from the recent wind. We realize more and more the width of the ocean, as it is a week to-day since we saw land, and yet have traversed but one-third of the distance. There are three routes by which these steamships cross: first, the northern, which is the shortest and generally taken in going out during the pleasant part of the year; and on the return trip to take advantage of the trade winds, and then when they are free from the large number of steerage passengers-Chinese-who would be cruelly exposed in the cold weather. 2d. The middle route. 3d. The southern which is warmer in the Winter, though requiring two or three days longer to complete the passage on account of the greater distance. We have taken this latter direction, and instead of snow and sleet all the way, have it always comfortable on deck as far as the temperature is concerned. The Tokio is taking out this time the largest number of steerage passengers, that any ship of this line has ever taken, namely 1,226. In ordinary weather they remain on deck much of the time, walking about as far as the rope marking their boundaries will allow; and thus in the fresh air and with their regular hours for food are able to maintain their average health; though many of them are old and feeble or broken down by their scanty living in a strange country and are returning home to die. During storms when they can not come up, more care than usual is taken in forcing air down and through their crowded apartments in the front part of the ship that they may not be uncomfortable. Many of them are consumptives, but when shown the quantity of pork daily consumed by them, which is a Chinaman's special delight to eat with his rice, I was not surprised at the amount of scrofulous tendencies manifested in them. 1,226 of them in number at \$55 fare each, in gold gives \$67,430 which we are told alone will pay the entire expenses of the "City of Tokio" on her trip this time out and back again; giving the ship's company a net gain of the cargo both ways, and the carrying of the Pacific mail also. The chief engineer gave us some idea of

the expenses in reference to the use of coal, it requiring 45 tons a day to run the ship at \$8 a ton; making a cost daily in that one particular of \$360.

To be continued.

Educat

"Wisdom is the principal wisdom; and with all thy g COLLEGE ATH

The Independent a few w an editoral on the abo

against some of the abuse up along with the growth of colleges. In the issue April 10th, the opinions educators and others, are strong array of testimony ant subject. We quote l munication of Dr. T. L. N. Y.:

I thank you heartily

and timely editorial against the increasing fu ate pitched battles, whet or foot balls. There is this world that the Dev just now he is trying to g in the important matter for college students. agree that their sons ou some and invigorating e they send their boys to a tific institution, they do be trained into boxers, The ideals that they wis them are not exactly a l or a Sullivan with his b less this furor is redu limits, the good old max and the result will be out even the "corpore s In my days at college,

ance of wholesome exerc playing and "shinney-sti and I will venture to more of physical, menta secured than there is si tercollegiate match ga Three unanswerable ind this new system of colle nopolize time and thou by overstrain on the they lead inevitably to d the coarse manner of th "pool-room." It is hi parents took this im their own hands and in all college authorities respect. A printed cir me, from Dr. W. S. Cl asking for statistical our colleges in reference fluence of these athle students. A thoroughly al paper on the ques eves and stir some cons

EDUCATE TI

The facts concerning the Senate for the app dian School fund ar tribes for whom this a ceded, fifteen years ag to the government, pa which was to be m and teachers for almost every instance request of the Indians ferred the chance of The payment with the amount has been with them for educational of the current fiscal ye \$3.759,000. The Sec in the bill now befor \$503.000 of this fund lishing industrial and these tribes and in br the schools at Hampt bill as it has passed t atives," Secretary Te keep up the schools a unless the appropriat Senate we shall be number of children

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To be continued.

Education.

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

COLLEGE ATHLETICS.

The Independent a few weeks ago published an editoral on the above topic protesting against some of the abuses which have grown up along with the growth of athletic sports in colleges. In the issue of that paper for April 10th, the opinions of 13 leading men, educators and others, are published, making a strong array of testimony on a very important subject. We quote here only the communication of Dr. T. L. Cuyler, of Brooklyn, N. Y.:

I thank you heartily for your vigorous and timely editorial article in protest against the increasing furor for intercollegiate pitched battles, whether with oars, fists or foot balls. There is not a good thing in have been ruined during their connection this world that the Devil will let alone; and iust now he is trying to get the "upper hand" in the important matter of physical exercise | sale of intoxicating liquors. for college students. All sensible parents agree that their sons ought to have wholesome and invigorating exercise. But when they send their boys to a literary and scientific institution, they do not expect them to be trained into boxers, athletes or acrobats. The ideals that they wish to have set before them are not exactly a Hanlan with his oar, or a Sullivan with his boxing gloves. Unless this furor is reduced within proper limits, the good old maxim will be reversed and the result will be "insana mens" without even the "corpore sano." In my days at college, we got an abund-

ance of wholesome exercise in walking, ball playing and "shinney-stick" on the campus; and I will venture to say that there was more of physical, mental and moral health secured than there is since the craze for intercollegiate match games has broken out. Three unanswerable indictments lie against this new system of college contests. They monopolize time and thought; imperil health by overstrain on the muscles and nerves; they lead inevitably to drinking, betting and the coarse manner of the race course and the "pool-room." It is high time that sensible parents took this important matter into their own hands and interposed a veto which all college authorities would be bound to respect. A printed circular now lies before me, from Dr. W. S. Cheesman, of Auburn, asking for statistical information from all our colleges in reference to the physical influence of these athletic games upon the students. A thoroughly prepared professional paper on the question may open some eyes and stir some consciences

EDUCATE THE INDIANS.

The facts concerning the bill now before the Senate for the appropriation for the Indian School fund are briefly these: The tribes for whom this appropriation is asked ceded, fifteen years ago, large tracts of land to the government, part of the payment for which was to be made in school-houses and teachers for their children. In almost every instance this was done at the request of the Indians themselves, who preferred the chance of education to money. The payment with the exception of a small them for educational purposes at the close of the current fiscal year will amount to over \$3,759,000. The Secretary of the Interior in the bill now before Congress asked for \$503,000 of this fund, to be spent in establishing industrial and other schools among these tribes and in bringing more pupils to the schools at Hampton, Carlisle, etc. "The bill as it has passed the House of Representatives," Secretary Teller states, "will not Senate we shall be obliged to decrese the number of children now in attendance." In the name of hones y and common sense

let there be no further quibbling in this matter. The only way to make an end of of God, disobeys the will of God, despises the the Indian difficulty, as The Tribune has maintained for years, is to treat the Indians as individuals, not as a nation—to put each red man legally on the same plane as the white and the black man; to give him the same civil rights and chances to learn, to work, and to worship God, and then let him sublimity of this arraignment of the violaalone to stand or fall according to the stuff that is in him. The Nation then will be rid of the responsibility of this great helpless mass of heathenism which it has coddled long. The first step to this end is to educate the coming generation of Indians. There is little hope of influencing the adults. But the children are waiting to be taught. They learn eagerly; their parents, however savage, are eager that the children shall have this chance. Carlisle and Hampton schools are full of the sons and daughters of Navajo, Cheyenne and Apache chiefs. Each child there is a hostage for the good will and peaceable behavior of its tribe. They are being trained as mechanics, farmers, seamstresses, house-keepers, and are insensibly imbibing all the beliefs, habits, and ambitions

Why should not these children have the free schooling which we give to the whites of the whole human race. No Gentile writer | so many new churches? &c., &c. So the | carefully studied the Sabbath question and and blacks? It is not free to them in fact, for they have paid an exorbitant price for it already. We hope the Senate will grant the

crease.—Tribune.

CLIPPINGS.

President Elliot has recently pointed out what he considers a weak spot in the education of the public schools. Practically no instruction is given in regard to events that have occurred in the last twenty or thirty years. And no attempt is made to give the pupils a knowledge of the political movements of the present day.

Students have been received at Wellesley College from all the States and Territories ex-New Mexico. They have come from Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Mexico, Chili, Turkey, India, Siam, China, Japan, South Africa, Micronesia and the Sandwich Islands. The number registered the present istered since the college opened in 1875.

ty of Wisconsin, which is situated in the city of Madison, says that the students of the University are exposed to many temptations in that city, and he calls upon the civic aumore moral. Many young men, he says, with the University. He calls especially for the enforcement of the law regulating the

Sabbath Reform.

"Remember the Sabbath-day, to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labor, and do all thy work; but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God."

LONE SABBATH-KEEPERS.

IDAHO SPRINGS, Clear Creek Co., Col., } April 13, 1384. }

Editor of Sabbath Recorder, Dear Brother, -Perhaps a few lines from a lone Sabbathkeeping family will be acceptable. I left Ten Mile, Macon Co., Mo., with my family, the 7th inst., and have now located here. I send you \$5 so that you can still send me the RECORDER, for you see we can not do without it. I also send \$10 more, five of which is for general missionary fund, the remaining five for Outlook fund.

For some time I have made it a rule to give one tenth of every dollar I earned, to advance the cause of Sabbath truth in the world. I send this \$10 in advance, as it may be needed at the present time. The Lord, you know, is a sure paymaster. Don't stop publishing the Outlook, for I am sure it is sowing good seed that will spring up in honest hearts, and bear much fruit by and by. O that many of my dear brethren and sisters could be persuaded to give more than they do, and trust to the Lord for their pay. Then we would see the Lord's Sabbath coming to the front more than we do now. Hoping that we will all trust him more, I am, Your brother in Christ Jesus,

> .T. H. TUCKER. FAYETTE COUNTY, Ga., April 19, 1884.

Rev. L. A. Platts, My Dear Sir and Brother,—I have by no means been unmindful of my engagement to write an occasional letter to the RECORDER, but for the reasons before stated I have deferred writing, with the hope that a good providence amount has been withheld. The sum due to | would throw in my way some experience based upon the question of the Sabbath, out of which a letter calculated to do some good might be written. But here such experience is rare. So firmly settled are the people in what is the truth, that I greatly fear nothing short of divine interposition will change them. That of course can scarcely be exkeep up the schools already in existence, and | pected in regard to this sin of violating the | unless the appropriation is increased by the | fourth commandment, for the Bible contains no plainer requirement. He who refuses to obey the commandment in question. as George Carlow says, "Slights the wisdom mercy of God, provokes the justice of God, contemns the power of God, abuses the patience of God, defiles the holiness of God, defaces the beauty of God, yea as it were, undermines the whole being of God." The

surpassed by its truth. I have been been struck with the great and tortured and wronged and cried over too lack of authority exhibited by the generality of Sunday writers, and by those who condescend to discuss the question of the Sabbath. You are expected to receive without question their versions of the Scriptures which in some very remote and far-fetched manner seem to authorize the Sunday instead of the Sabbath, and when you in reply, point to some of the plain and direct passages Bible. The RECORDER of April 10th, con- minds of the people to a great extent. appropriation asked for without any de- tains a letter to the Outlook, written by S.

writer" against which classification he appears | preaching done by them here is the best | pleased to have a seventh-day preacher visit to protect. A man, to whom the truth, preaching is the best preaching ever done in us at that time, but feel ourselves pecuniarthat the Britons kept the Sabbath for a this country. Some four or five in this vithousand years after Christ, is of no weight, | cinity and six or eight in Cass township say | labor for such a distance as one would probought to be set aside as an incompetent they will become members of Providence ably have to come, but we should be happy juror on the trial of this issue. He admits Seventh-day BaptistChurch, but they are not to do what we can were we to be favored too, that Sunday is founded upon inference | yet prepared as they wish to be, some waitmerely. "What we need, and all we need, ing for one thing and some for another. and all that we can have that is worth a You remember what is said about cept Idaho, Arizona, Montana, Nevada and straw's weight, is the mind of Christ. And some buying land, some exen and some among the people, some considering it this we learn only, as to the Sabbath by in- | marrying wives. When Paul was convinced ference from the outpouring of his Spirit, and converted he said he conferred not with his blessing his disciples in their assemblies | flesh, but went immediately into the work. on the day of the week upon which he arose Not so with many these days. year is 502. More than 1,800 have been reg- from the grave, the early practice of his disciples as recorded in the New Testament." President Bascom, of the State Universi- These claims have so often been refuted that Henderson, their pastor, says both publicly no attention will now be paid to them, more and privately that people may keep as many than to reply that no authority for his as- days sacred as they please, but the seventh to aid us. I remain yours in Christ, sertions can be found in the Scriptures, and day is the Sabbath of God! If the question thorities to do something to make Madison this he admits when he says "And this we continues to be agitated and properly inveslearn only as to the Sabbath by inference," tigated surely something will be gained here etc. His assertion that, "There is no hour not far in the future. in which the Sabbath is not being observed on some part of the globe; it is to them the instruct you who have been long engaged in seventh day of the week, and there is not an | the cause, neither do I offer this as instruchour from the beginning to the end of the tion, but merely as my opinion. If we could year in which the first-day of the week is have one or two of the brethren to come at not being observed as the Lord's-day," is most | short intervals—say one, or two, or three singular. According to that theory a day is months—and remain with us as long as cirand the first-day of the week (Sunday) is meetings of several days duration, I feel askept as holy as well as the seventh. And | sured that great gain would be made within then too our earthly Sabbaths would be like | the period of one year. I see in the last isthe heavenly, unending. Farther comment | sue of the Sabbath Recorder, that Elder upon the letter is unnecessary. It speaks | Threlkeld has located his family at Alfred

deal concerning the great Apostasy. That | ing the Summer with us at Summerville and apostasy is in plain words the refusal of ninetenths of the Christian world, to obey the fest and real meaning.

lie." And just so we see it every day of ourother respects are blameless, hugging to their | hands will the tender plant here be next breasts this "delusion," this "lie" emanat- sprinkled with the nourishing dew of to please God by their disobedience.

the help of God alone may we surmount it.

who might be ordered to open fire upon the enemy from a position from which his shot would fail to do any damage. With a position havoc might be wrought; without it, the We think of the dear Jesus who died for us, business. battery must remain quiet, or content itself | and who said to the young man, "If you with noise minus bloodshed. The time must and will come in God's good time, when the mandments," then we think how long-O, the rich, scene will be changed. Let us all pray that | how long! we failed to honor him by keeping it be not long delayed.

I am your brother in Christ,

JOHN A. BRADLEY.

TEXAS COUNTY, MISSOURI.

SUMMERVILLE.

SECOND-DAY after Third Sabbath, April, 1884. this time, Brother S. R. Wheeler has written | the best we can according to our underconcerning his mission work in Texas standing it is the best we can do and God county, but deeming it not amiss, I also write | will accept our service." I tell them if this error, or so indifferent are many of them to to give your readers an idea how the people be correct—if I am justified because of my receive Elder Wheeler's work. His personal ignorance—I would have done much better appearance, manner of address and force of without the Bible, for by that precious ings in Nebraska and elsewhere. argument won for him some warm friends, | book I learn the law which says, "He that | who acknowledged that his exposition of the knoweth to do his Lord's will and doeth it Sabbath question was clear and forcible and | not shall be beaten with many stripes, but | can not be other than correct. Dr. T. L. he that knew not and did commit things Powell, the leading physician of this county, | worthy of stripes shall be beaten with few | says that Brother Wheeler's discourse on stripes." Luke 12: 47, 48. This is the First-day after first Sabbath thoroughly con- law declared by the blessed Redeemer that vinced him, and he agreed to adopt the says we can not ignorantly sin with impuseventh-day Sabbath. James McCaskill, nity. leading merchant, says that it is certainly true that the seventh day is the Scriptural Sabbath, and but for his business relations he would adopt it. Several others agree to the he may find me so doing. tors of the fourth commandment is only same but as yet have not adopted the true Sabbath. While many make the same statement they hesitate to give up the Sunday because it has been kept as the Sabbath so long. One of my nearest Methodist neighbors said to me the other day that when she was convinced that Sunday was not the seventh day then she would give it up. I referred her to all books, histories, dictionaries, almanacs, law-books, and the Bible; then she answered, "Yes, my husband says the dictionary gives Sunday as the first day of the week, which unquestionably mark out our duty, but I have been used to it so long that I they taunt you with being Jewish, when can't give it up." Some will say, Why has they ought to know if they do not, that the this not been known long ago? why is it along with them. I have already announced entire revealed will of God has come to us that Sunday has always been kept and lately my intention to make a change of church from Jews inspired by Him, who is the Father | found to be wrong? I don't see any use of | relation. A little band of eight or ten have | amendment, and then tries to substitute an acted as a medium in the production of the question goes, but is still agitating the

The First-day—I should say Thirty-day -Baptists here are "in a muddle," as Mr.

I confess brethren, that I am unable to

168 hours in length instead of twenty four, cumstances would suggest, and hold revival Centre, and holds himself ready for any In the 2d chapter of 1st Timothy the mission work demanded. Now, why could earnest seeker after truth will find a great | notBrother Threlkeld spend some time dur-Cass township? Elders W. K. Johnson, N. Wardner, A. McLearn and S. R. Wheeler fourth commandment according to its mani- have been with us and have broken up some of the fallow ground, and could you not, "And for this cause God shall send them | Brother Threlkeld, spend a month with us? strong delusion, that they should believe a And after you some other brethren? Paul said "I have planted and Apollos watered, lives. Christians are to be seen, who in but God gives the increase." By whose ing from the father of lies, and fondly hoping | heaven, that the great Giver of all good may cause its branches to spread like the "green Error has erected a barrier so high that by bay tree" and "the cedars of Lebanon!"

I feel, situated as I am, like an artillerist | espoused the cause which has been so long | horse stolen, as it would if they paid only dear and sacred to you, and we wish to assure you that all our feeble efforts shall be but forth to the advancement of the same. as making a moneyed monopoly of the bad would inherit eternal life keep the comhis holy Sabbath! At this last thought we are grieved because we thus sinned against him, but immediately joy springs up because he has pardoned us for the great dis- ness. obedience, and we can now bask in the smiles of his loving presence, while we worship him on his holy day!

It has often been remarked to me when Sabbath Recorder,—I suppose that before in conversation with others, "If we do the

enlighten others I shall go forth to discharge my duty, that when my Lord cometh

Will Brother Platts please send me tracts for distribution?

Yours in the cause of Christ,

T. G. HELM.

OUTLOOK CORRESPONDENCE.

TEXARKANA, Ark., April 4, 1884

A. H. Lewis, D. D.: Dear Brother,—I gratefully acknowledge the receipt of tracts sent. I have read them to great edification: I fully endorse the Articles of Faith of the Seventh-day Baptists, and can say with fish" it is strange kind of legislative arropleasure that I am willing to be numbered have decided to act in the matter, and accordingly have determined to organize a Some of the Sunday Baptists become church as soon as all matters can be per-V. McDuffee, which justly secures for him langry over the question, while some say lected. We desire to organize toward the lists think.

the classification as a "second or third class | the Seventh-day people are right, and the latter part of May. We should be much ily unable to pay the expense of travel and with a visit from such a preacher. I have been lecturing upon the Sabbath question, and quite an interest has been awakened favorably, and others quite opposed. The people of this country are practically no-Sabbathists, mostly because the people are indifferent about religion, and the pastors are at ease in Zion. As we progress we will endeavor to keep you posted as to occurrences. We should be glad to have any suggestions from you at any time that may be calculated

J. F. SHAW.

THE BOODSCHAPPER FUND.

The following Sabbath-schools have thus far taken "tens" in this fund:

First Hopkinton, R. I., three......\$30 00 In addition to regular monthly collections

Temperance.

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

"At the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder.'

HIGH LICENSE.

REV. A. A. PHELPS.

"What do our Prohibition friends think of the high license bill now pending in the Legislature? "—New York Tribune.

They think it a wretched substitute for what they have been earnestly asking.—Utter

They think high license just as wrong in principle as low license, and hence worthy of They think it would be just as inconsistent

to license thieves on condition of their pay-Dear brethren, in our weakness we have ing into the public treasury \$20 on every \$5 on each stolen horse.

They think that while high license is just as wicked as low license, it is a little meaner,

They think that if the State makes the liquor-traffic legitimate, poor people ought to have the same right to engage in it as

They think that any effort to shut up the low dives" and make the business "more respectable" is calculated to facilitate the process of making drunkards by removing some of the disgrace connected with drunken-

They think that it is all out of order to dress up the rum-demon in angelic robes and thus try to disguise his adherent devil-

They think that to throw a mantle of legality and respectability over a traffic that has been justly designated "the gigantic crime of crimes," is an insult to God and to all who are conscientiously on God's side.

They think that high license is not only wrong in principle, but a flat failure in practice, as abundantly shown by its work-

They think that in the nature of the case t can never dry up the river of fire that rushes through our land with such devastat-

They think that if it should narrow that deadly stream, it would do so only by deepening in the proportion.

They think that in a given town where twenty saloons are selling their destructive fluids, there is no gain in reducing the number to twelve, since everybody can obtain a Knowing that God requires me to try to full supply in either case, and the twelve would sell as much liquor as the twenty had

> They think that after the costly experiments which have been for a hundred years trying to regulate this evil, it is time to stop this murderous work by drying up the source of such ghastly desolation.

> They think it is time, after such signal failures of license laws, that Prohibition should have the right of way-long enough, at least, to demonstrate its power or its weak-

> They think that it is a thousand wonders as well as a thousand pities if the people of a great State can not have the small privilege of saying whether they want Prohibition or

They think that when the people "ask a gance that this "gives them a stone."

They think that when a great and con-

trolling political party promises to submit to the people a constitutional prohibitory infernal license law, it is time for every decent man to leave such a party to sink under the weight of its ripened corruption and shameless hypocrisy!

This Mr. Tribune, is what the Prohibition-

REV. L. A. PLATTS, Editor and Business Agent. REV. A. E. MAIN, Associate Editor.

TERMS: \$2 per year in advance; 50c. additional may be charged where payment is delayed beyond the middle of the year.

All communications, whether on business or for publication, should be addressed to the Sabbath Recorder, Alfred Centre, Allegany Co., N. Y.

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 next Sabbath's les-

In our Missionary department this week we give the first of three articles, which will make a somewhat complete record of Dr. Swinney's journey from San Francisco to Shanghai. Some notes of this trip have been published before, but nothing quite so complete as this will be.

Copies of the Missionary Reporter were sent last week to all RECORDER subscribers, and a few extra copies were sent to pastors and missionaries for their use in their respective fields of labor as they see fit. They are sent free of charge, in the hope of awakening a wider and deeper interest in the work of missions, home and foreign.

THREE weeks more will bring us to the opening of the Associations. While the churches are preparing to entertain the delegates to these meetings, and while the Committees are preparing programmes for the sessions, let all hearts be preparing to receive the divine inspirations, and all hands preparing to work in the vineyard of the Lord.

THE chief topic of interest in the newspapers already centers in those primary meetings and discussions which are to ultimate in the nomination of candidates for the Presiofficial positions. This is doubtless right, if only the right men will take an active part in them. Has any one ever estimated how much time, effort and money it costs to elect a President? All doubtless have observed how diligently and persistently men and parties work for the election of their favorite candidate. These reflections give point to the exhortation of Peter, "Wherefore the rather, brethren, give diligence to make your calling and election sure."

OF Christ it was said, "He came unto his own, and his own received him not." If he had been rejected by strangers, or aliens, or enemies only, it would not have seemed so strange or heartless, but to be rejected by his own must have been a double sorrow to Jesus. This suggests a law which ought to be everywhere recognized and acted upon: Whatever 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 for his own has denied' the faith and is worse than an infidel. Our own family, our own church, our own papers, our own work, all have claims upon us which others do not and can not have. Not to recognize this law is to disown our own; to act contrary to it is disloyalty to most sacred

in an editorial makes this very just remark: "A great deal is being said in these days about England's rights in Egypt, and ing is heard of the rights of the Egyptians in Egypt. Yet it is to be presumed that they have 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 altogether ignored. The Egyptians are a noncombatant people, but if the civilization of Europe is more than a thin veneer over bar miscuous interference and dictation. The truth, however, seems to be that the ninedominated by force, and that nations incapable of defense or aggression are almost as liable as ever to become the prey of their stronger neighbors."

. SACRIFICE.

the higher, often the spiritual, order which lives. Indeed, in every sphere of life, the great struggle is first to destroy the base, the low, the evil, and then to cultivate the pure, the elevating, the good. Death to one is 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 products, then he may plant his corn and sow his wheat in hope of gathering a harvest. Man sacrifices, without thought of murder, animal life, that there may be food for himself and others. The same law runs through 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 illustrations—the farmer and the student—will be sufficient to make plain our meaning. | lings" or dependents, and then look to them The thought goes on into the realm of spiritual things. The greatest of all good was bought at the greatest of all Sacrifices. Jesus upon the cross, viewed from the earth side, longs to self-sacrificing life and labor for God | consistent, and with hats for the occasion, | cold water, called "Father Mathew's all nature; it was the apparent victory of specially commended and blessed because mendous Sacrifice. But viewed from the heav- | ing unto Paul in temporal things. enward side, it was a scene at which angels might sing and all heaven ring with the glad | Few things would bring more encourageechos, for it was the victory of eternal love, | ment and help to our pastors than to see us disciple of Jesus who did not come in that expect to do during "special efforts," and is reaped. A grain is planted and some- themselves, will not work well in the given generally forlorn look of the place, reminded dency of the United States, and other high but have always enriched him. Thus sacri- higher conceptions of Christian truth and They are exercises in which, at best, a lesser

WHAT CHURCHES CAN DO FOR PASTORS.

fices of praise and thanksgiving."

good, often a positive evil is exchanged for a

greater and positive good. So to the Chris-

tian there is real meaning in words "Sacri

1. They can pray for them. God has promised to answer the prayers of his people, 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 place of secret devotions, pray for him, can not but be greatly blessed in his work. Praying for our pastors will greatly increase our interest in them. If the men, women, and children of our congregations frequently remember the pastor when they are before the throne of grace, they will find themselves very far removed from indifference respecting his responsibilities, labors and plans, because they have thus become identified with them in the fellowship created by prayer. And if the members of our households who THE New York Tribune of a recent date, hear our petitions, have good reason to believe 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 France's rights in Egypt, but little or noth- great importance, and are worthy of great regard, inasmuch as we commend them to the favor of heaven, God's dwelling place.

liberal financial support. This is but simple | two places where a fire could be built, one justice to the workman. The principal and in the kitchen and the other in the "office" or best part of his time and of his strength of bar-room. As it was too cold to sit in combody, mind, and spirit; the education that fort without a fire, we spent our evening in has cost years of labor and much money; the the bar-room. Here we found that there experience wrought out under other relations barism, their peaceful disposition ought not of life, are now to be devoted to our service. to expose them to universal scorn and pro- At all events, this is as it ought to be. And besides the ordinary expenses of life, one of teenth century, no less than the ninth, is sources of information, of which no pastor rainy season should set in, the roads would be as it boils and masses of steam escape from it. is deserving of more honor, in this respect, than it has always received. Why should morning. It appears to be a law of nature and of not the minister stand on an equality with grace that in order that there may be life other men in respect to all financial privisomething must die. It does not always leges, obligations, and duties, paying his upper piazza, without lock or other fastening, crumble beneath your tread, and at every

kinds of skilled labor? We have seen and the people as though they themselves were rights, for special reasons, just as any true minister ought to be willing to do, for reagood minister a good man before he makes him a minister; and if the man is lost in the ministerial office, something must be wrong. Let us treat our pastors as men, not as "hirebecause they are Christian men and minis- driver was anxious to start before it rained nevolence and hospitality, and in all that bewas a scene at which the earth shook and and humanity. To do this will insure for us a trembled, and blackness was over the face of | special blessing, even as the Philippians were | hatred and the spirit of evil; it was a tre- | they were prompt and generous in minister-

3. We owe our pastors hearty co-operation. the triumph of the eternal life. And so our come, by families, whenever practicable, to Lord wrote, for all who would truly be his the preaching service, the Sabbath-school, disciples, "If any man will come after me, | the prayer and covenant meetings, and to | let him deny himself and take up his cross | the other appointments of the Lord's house. and follow me." No man ever became a Let us attend at ordinary times more as we spirit. There is another law hidden in this there would be much less occasion for special principle of sacrifice. It is the law of sow- efforts. They need our counsel and approving and reaping—the law of the harvest, i.e., | al. They may adopt methods and form | the stained walls, the red and white slippery the law by which a little is sown and much plans, which, whether wise or unwise in mud on all the walks and floors, and the times thirty, sometimes sixty, and some- case; they might adopt others that would, one of the sign seen on so many buildings at times a hundred fold is gathered. The and, like the rest of us, they may make mis-Christian knows that when he gave up the takes. Let us kindly tell them so. Their for certainly this looked bad enough. world for Christ, he gave up little and words and acts will sometimes, and to a gained much. He also knows, through all great degree, bring comfort to us in our sorhis Christian experiences, his sacrifices, or rows, strength when weak and tempted, light what he calls such, have never impoverished, in our perplexity and doubts; will help us to fices, with him, have lost their sad and som- duty, and prompt us to more devotion and calamities, but as blessings. They are no let them know it; their burdens, many of longer simply duties, they are pleasures. them unknown to us, will seem lighter, and an infernal region, we are told it is because tinct volcanos, the steam from which, on their trials less severe. In the oversight of the flock, one of the most solemn and important 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, finally, 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 proofs that we have the right to be a denomination, and that we have a mission in the world, is an earnest, strong, active, consistent Seventh-day Baptist Church.

Communications.

"But let your communication be, Yea, yea; Nay,

TO SUNSET LANDS-NO. 23.

THE GEYSERS.

The Geyser hotel, where we found our selves, is a large rambling, wooden structure, with wide, double piazzas, from which all the rooms open. It is evidently not in-2. We can give our pastors prompt and tended for winter use, as there were only were no stages running to Calistoga, and even the telephone was dismantled for the rock, some seven feet in diameter and of Winter, so that it was impossible to send for a team. One might come in a day or two, and | "hell-broth," so "thick and slab," a black the most important is books and similar it might not come until Spring, for if the pudding-like mass bubbling and blubbering, who is to grow ought to be deprived. It is washed away and rendered all but impassathe teaching of reason and the Scriptures | ble. Our dream of a quiet Sabbath here in | too varied and numerous to specify. The that the laborer is worthy of his wages. Any Nature's wonder temple, was rudely dis sounds of the pent-up vapors, as they rumother course is unjust to the work or calling | pelled, and we found our only surety of get- | ble and war, give name to the "workshop," of this workman. We believe the ministry ting away at all, was to take the same team the "rolling mill," the "stamp mill," the we came in, back to Cloverdale in the "safety valve," where a large volume of

and heard of reckless robbery and wan- changing dissolving view of the canvon beheard of ministers and students for the min- ton murder, in just such lonely and wild youd. Anywhere you stick your staff down. istry, who would receive the contributions of regions, would come trouping up, and cause out comes steam, and little arrowy crystals us to start at every sound that came from of sulphur or epsom salts begin to form. indeed objects of charity; and of people who the swaying forest, or the whistling steam seem willing to treat ministers as though of the Geysers, as the varying breeze they were burdens to be borne, like other de- bore them to our ears. Then it came pendent men and women. How unmanly, on to rain, a light drizzle, dripping and how unlike the teaching, example, and from the trees and roof—the first sign of imps," says the guide, with the air of one spirit of Paul, who, however, at times sur- rain since we left Milton some four weeks who is quite familiar with his majesty. rendered what he manfully held to be his before. Its effect was, not to soothe us by This rock is fast undergoing changes, and it its gentle music, but to suggest that this was only the forerunner of the long Winter sons equally good. The Lord makes every | rains now fully due, with all their possibilities of discomfort and danger.

Morning dispelled our fears, but not the

rain. Soon after light the "landlord" called us and suggested that we better see the Guysers before breakfast, particularly as the ters of Christ, for examples in Christian be- any harder; and so, donning our waterproofs, with as little other clothing as was we started, our night having prepared us spring." Ah, I thought it is not all a myth. well for the Plutonic regions, which we could | Father Mathew's spring has saved many a see seething and steaming across the creek, 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 the Pluton Creek, which here has a whey-like tint in strong contrast | them just in time to stop them!" We next to the bright red and green of the serpentine pass through "Purgatory," showing evirocks, we come first to the bath-house, dences of the originial volcanic action, of 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, the German watering places, "bad-haus,"

Climbing up the hill, and going by a narrow trail around a jutting point, with red rocks, white rocks, black rocks, and vellow crystals of sulphur at our side, and soft, sticky, white, red, black, brown, and yellow mud unmakes it!

We are now in the "Devil's Canyon," and it seems to have been a favorite resort of his Satanic majesty, for here we are shown his "office," his "arm chair," his "stove" name. It is full of springs of varying temiron, 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 of sulphur and magnesia, and coperas, while in his "paint shop," and in his "dye house," these and other minerals give a wonderful grouping of bright colors.

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, Fire burn and caldron bubble."

It is a cavernous opening in the solid unknown depth, filled with the veritable

Passing along the canyon, the wonders are steam escapes, and the "steamboat" which So, disappointed and dreary, after a lonely | roars and labors like a high pressure Mississupper, we retired to our room opening off the | sippi boat. The ground is hot and the rocks seem quite so plain, yet it is quite as true way through the world like other men? Do and rendered all the more dismal by the flick- step are holes letting out the scalding pentthat, in this process of life and death, it is the you say he should? Then why ought not ering light of a bit of tallow candle; but not up steam which rises and sways back and

lower, often the baser, order which dies, and his labor to be rewarded more like other to sleep soundly; for all the tales we had read forth in the breeze so as to give an ever-

At the head of the canyon, where the gulch divides is a high rock called the "Devil's pulpit." "Does the Devil preach?" we ask, "Yes, he sometimes preaches to his is dangerous for one to venture upon it. May all the pulpits where Satan preaches to his imps, be they in lecture hall or barroom, soon totter like this to their over-

Leaving this, we descend into the ravine to the right and step directly out of the infernal regions into paradise, where the ground is carpeted with green moss and ferns, and shaded by great elder trees, and in its midst a beautiful spring of pure, sparkling man 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 steaming canyon below. "The Lover's Leap," said the guide. "Ah, do they do it often?" "No," he says instantly, "I generally catch which these phenomena are the result, and passing over ground which springs under us, like thin ice over a pond, we came to the "Devil's tea-kettle," where an immense volume 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 whistle was attached to this stream, but the unearthly sound drove sleep from every eye within miles around, and so it was removed.

As to the cause for these curious developments, scientists differ. Prof. Whitney thinks der our feet, we come first to what we are it comes from water percolating through . bre aspect, and he looks upon them not as a more entire consecration. For their good told is called "Holy Spring;" and when we and coming in contact with masses of ignewonder at anything being called holy in such ous matter like melted lava beneath the exthere are so many holes in it! What a dull its way to the surface, decomposes sulphurets thing a poor pun is when somebody else and dissolves the various chemicals, which are brought up with it. Others consider it 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 his" wishing chair," his "writing desk," his very good breakfast, wherein our landlord "pen holder," his "punch bowl," his "labo- and guide acted also the part of waiter, and ratory," his "machine shop," his "frying | mounting our stage once more we came back pan," and many other things bearing his in a drizzling rain to Cloverdale over the same route we yesterday rode in the sunperatures and characteristics, all more or shine, but the scene had changed. The less hot and steaming. The "eve-water same trees and bushes had assumed new spring" is nearly clear, is said to be good | characters, and had new beauties. The bright for sore eyes, and high up on the rock in fresh green ferns, deep down in sheltered Nature's own carving, are a gigantic pair of | nooks, which yesterday had been overlooked, spectacles, which are said to be a pair the to-day asserted their claim to recognition, Devil left there when his eyes were cured by and the many colored litchens showed all the water of this spring. The "Devil's Ink- the brighter because the rain had darkened pot" is a spring of a boiling black fluid with the face of the rocks on which they grew. The which you may write Satanic letters if you moss on the trees looked greener, and the feel in the mood. Then there is a "lemon- brown and black trunks and limbs seemed ade spring," an "alum spring," a "salt more grateful for its presence, while the spring," and springs abounding in sulphur, leave fairly laughed at the unwonted bath.

The snn came out after dinner and treated us to a beautiful sunset behind the Coast Range, and at the comfortable hotel at Cloverdale, we made ourselves at home 'until the next day, when we had another delightful journey down the valley back to San Francisco. The sail over the bay towards night was peculiarly charming, and here we learned for the first time that these But one of the most remarkable of the brilliant sunsets we had enjoyed so much were not a regular California institution.

> RESOLUTIONS offered in memory of Mrs. Kate L. Clarke, deceased, by the Woman's Missionary Society of North Loup, Neb.

G. H. B.

WHEREAS. God in his mysterious providence has seen fit to call from our midst, our beloved sister and co worker, Kate L. Clark; therefore,

Resolved, That our dear sister was a faithful and

efficient worker with us, and we miss her from our

Society, our social gatherings and our homes. Resolved, That Johnny A. Clarke, her husband, has our deep and hearty sympathy in his loneliness and bereavement and we commend him and his motherless babe to the faithful care of

'Him who notes the sparrow's fall And kindly watches over all."

Resolved, That the parents and friends of the deceased have our sincere sympathy in this deep and

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Sabbath Recorder with a request for publi-M. L. JANES, M. T. BABCOCK, Oom.

E. A. CRANDALL,

Home 2

WESTERLY,

The Ladies' Aid Society meeting yesterday, (May 1s old officers with the except directress. The annual dr ceived and some new men the evening they held their season. One of the pleasan evening was the presentat 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 pleasantly and profitably tion, in social converse an

The Young People's M very pleasant entertains Hall, consisting of litera 9 o'clock. They had m drama, and select readin were worth the price of these were completed the the audience to give the well-loaded tables ranging the hall. These were fo cy articles, fruit, confec cream, and a table where ters were bountifully ser committee. The comfort hanging on each side o some of the children's people proved themselves ing a fair or festival as ones. Their net receipts Dr. J. M. Stillman hel last Saturday evening.

Florida DAYTON

There are three famil ing people here, besides men from Richburg, N. ular Sabbath worship b bath-school every Sabba the death of our beloved Dea. D. B. Rogers, who ent, Mr. Charles Harvy Our school numbers two interest with the hope t may be persuaded to joi to rejoice with the no Seventh-day Baptist n lands, and intends to the near future, then pel preached to our hu

It would be well for day Baptist brethren the South, to come to around a little before There is a city on the Tomoco City, laid out than eleven Sabbath-l land or lots, and still The land is good for none better in the Sta a Church and society God has blessed us continue to in the f

Condens

A waterspout bur Texas, on the Centr level ground, and f and crops, were de remains. The d reaches many thou

First a terrible the past week, the York, Pennsylvan finally storms of the up a sad record of At the fifty-s

American seaman York, the annual volumes had been 7,500 seamen dur It is surmised

been conveyed t spirit flasks, the been hoodwinked veyance. A dispatch say of Bowdoin Colle

fessor C. E. Gar He has not decid A suit for brought agains company by A Cooper for pate At the time

of labor riots in tained.

. A convocati has decided to inations.

in the breeze so as to give an everging dissolving view of the canyon be-Anywhere you stick your staff down, omes steam, and little arrowy crystals lphur or epsom salts begin to form.

the head of the canyon, where the divides is a high rock called the vil's pulpit." "Does the Devil preach?" k, "Yes, he sometimes preaches to his ," says the guide, with the air of one is quite familiar with his majesty. rock is fast undergoing changes, and it ingerous for one to venture upon it. all the pulpits where Satan preaches to mps, be they in lecture hall or barsoon totter like this to their over-

aving this, we descend into the ravine e right and step directly out of the in-I regions into paradise, where the d is carpeted with green moss and ferns, shaded by great elder trees, and in its a beautiful spring of pure, sparkling water, called "Father Mathew's 3." Ah, I thought it is not all a myth, r Mathew's spring has saved many a from the ways that lead down to

I leading to the right we ascend a hill and on a high rock 200 feet above the ing canyon below. "The Lover's Leap," he guide. "Ah, do they do it often?" "he says instantly, "I generally catch just in time to stop them!" We next hrongh "Purgatory," showing evis of the originial volcanic action, of these phenomena are the result, and g over ground which springs under ke thin ice over a pond, we came to Devil's tea-kettle," where an immense ie of steam pours out of the spout, Ilmost a deafening roar. To show its the guide put a stick through the e of his tin drinking cup, and held it p current, which set it to revolving whizzing top. At one time a steam e was attached to this stream, but the hly sound drove sleep from every eye miles around, and so it was removed. to the cause for these curious developscientists differ. Prof. Whitney thinks nes from water percolating through . . ming in contact with masses of igneatter like melted lava beneath the exolcanos, the steam from which, on to the surface, decomposes sulphurets ssolves the various chemicals, which bught up with it. Others consider it tirely to intense chemical action, stimby the water, without the necessity of

al fires or molten matter. rning to the hotel we partook of a od breakfast, wherein our landlord de acted also the part of waiter, and ng our stage once more we came back zzling rain to Cloverdale over the oute we yesterday rode in the sunnt the scene had changed. The ees and bushes had assumed new ers, and had new beauties. The bright reen ferns, deep down in sheltered vhich yesterday had been overlooked, asserted their claim to recognition, many colored litchens showed all hter because the rain had darkened of the rocks on which they grew. The the trees looked greener, and the nd black trunks and limbs seemed ateful for its presence, while the rly laughed at the unwonted bath. n came out after dinner and treated beautiful sunset behind the Coast nd at the comfortable hotel at le, we made ourselves at home unat day, when we had another deourney down the valley back to ncisco. The sail over the bay ight was peculiarly charming, and earned for the first time that these sunsets we had enjoyed so much

a regular California institution. G. H. B.

TIONS offered in memory of Mrs. Clarke, deceased, by the Woman's Society of North Loup, Neb. , God in his mysterious providence has

ll from our midst, our beloved sister er, Kate L. Clark; therefore, 'hat our dear sister was a faithful and ker with us, and we miss her from our

social gatherings and our homes. hat Johnny A. Clarke, her husband, and hearty sympathy in his loneliness

nent and we commend him and his be to the faithful care of

m who notes the sparrow's fall d kindly watches over all."

nat the parents and friends of the dear sincere sympathy in this deep and

at a copy of these resolutions be sent

H RECORDER with a request for publi-M. L. JANES, M. T. BABCOCK, Com.

Home News.

Rhode Island. WESTERLY.

The Ladies' Aid Society held their annual meeting yesterday, (May 1st), re-elected their old officers with the exception of one new directress. The annual dues were also received and some new members added. In the evening they held their last social for the season. One of the pleasant features of the friends, of a beautiful gold-headed ebony cane, to Bro. J. W. Morton, as an expression of their esteem and appreciation of his kindly interest in them. Geo. H. Utter, in a presentation speech, Bro. Morton replying | sirous of selling. in heartfelt thanks. The evening was very pleasantly and profitably spent after a collation, in social converse and music.

ASHAWAY.

The Young People's Mission Band gave a very pleasant entertainment at Ashaway Hall, consisting of literary exercises, until 9 o'clock. They had music, recitations, a drama, and select readings. These alone were worth the price of admission. When these were completed the President invited the audience to give their attention to the well-loaded tables ranging along each side of the hall. These were found to contain fancy articles, fruit, confectionery, cakes, ice cream, and a table where those wishing oysters were bountifully served by a competent committee. The comfortable and bed-quilt, hanging on each side of the hall, showed some of the children's work. The young people proved themselves capable of conducting a fair or festival as easily as the older ones. Their net receipts were \$30.

Dr. J. M. Stillman held his closing concert last Saturday evening.

> Florida. DAYTONA.

There are three families of Sabbath-keeping people here, besides three of us young men from Richburg, N. Y.; we have no regular Sabbath worship but maintain a Sab bath-school every Sabbath at 3 P. M. Since the death of our beloved friend and brother, Dea. D. B. Rogers, who was our superintendent, Mr. Charles Harvy has filled that office. Our school numbers twelve; we maintain the interest with the hope that others around us may be persuaded to join us. We are made to rejoice with the news that one of our Seventh-day Baptist ministers has located lands, and intends to come here to live in the near future, then we can have the gospel preached to our hungry souls.

It would be well for any of our Seventhday Baptist brethren who wish to locate in the South, to come to Daytona, and look around a little before purchasing elsewhere. There is a city on the Tomoco River, called Tomoco City, laid out in lots, where no less than eleven Sabbath-keepers have purchased land or lots, and still there is room for more. The land is good for groves or gardening, none better in the State, and we hope to have a Church and society of such people; and as God has blessed us in the past, so may he continue to in the future, according to our

Condensed Aews.

Domestic.

A waterspout burst over Hutchins station, Texas, on the Central railroad, April 20th. The water represented ten feet deep on the level ground, and farm implements, fences 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, 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 anniversary of the American seaman's friend society at New York, the annual report showed that 12,000 volumes had been placed on vessels carrying 7,500 seamen during the past year.

It is surmised that nitro-glycerine has been conveyed to England in American for the prosecution of our work. spirit flasks, the customs officials having workers in the vineyard? been hoodwinked by that method of con-

A dispatch says that the vacant presidency of Bowdoin College has been offered to Professor C. E. Garman, of Amherst College. ing. He has not decided whether to accept.

A suit for \$200,000 damages has been brought against a Cleveland rolling mill company by A. S. Hewitt and Edward Cooper for patent infringement.

At the time of going to press serious fears of labor riots in Buffalo, N. Y., were entertained.

Foreign.

A convocation of the university of Oxford intendent. has decided to admit women to honor exam-

The Spanish government claims to have frustrated various revolutionary movements; but news from Barcelona states that attempts have been made to set on fire the house which contains the shore end of the Marseilles cable. Twelve Spanish insurgents with two officers, who crossed the French frontier, have been arrested at Angouleme.

The archbishop and bishops of the Roman Catholic church of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edwards Island have petitioned the queen, through the governorgeneral, asking her to take such steps as are necessary to protect their interests in the evening was the presentation, by the young funds of the propaganda at Rome, now threatened by the Italian government.

It is reported that France has offered to recognize the international African association on condition that she shall be guaranteed the first chance to purchase the rights very happy and appropriate way, made the of the association whenever the latter is de-

> A telegram from Berber says that it is impossible to communicate with Gordon. The whole country is in rebellion. Tribes threaten Berber and every one is starting for

Revolutionary agitation has been started on the Spanish frontier. The customs office at Valcarlos, province of Navarre, has been destroyed by insurgents.

The steamer Assyrian, for Madagascar with provisions for the French forces has been wrecked at Providence Island, Indian

"Adam Bede" has been dramatized and will shortly be produced in London, George Regnold appearing in the title role.

ASSOCIATIONAL DIRECTORY.

South-Eastern—next session will be held Greenbrier, W. Va., beginning Fifth day, May 29, 1884. S. D. Davis, preacher of Introductory Ser-

ORDER OF EXERCISES. After Introductory Sermon, communications from churches, corresponding bodies and miscellaneous. reports of exchange Delegate and Treasurer, appointment of standing committees. AFTERNOON.

Report of Committee on Resolutions.

SIXTH-DAY MORNING. Report of Committees, Standing and Special and business arising therefrom. AFTERNOON.

Delegate from the Eastern Association. SABBATH MORNING. 10 o'clock. Sabbath-school.

Business: 3 P. M., Sermon, by Horace Stillman,

11 o'clock, Sermon, by N. Wardner, Delegate rom the North-Western Association to be followed AFTERNOON.

2.30 Sermon, J. B. Clarke, Delegate from Central Association, followed by conference meeting. FIRST-DAY MORNING. Business: 10 o'clock, missionary conference by A.

11 o'clock, Sermon, by A. E. Main, Corresponding Secretary of Missionary Society, followed by

Business: Sermon by L. A. Platts, Delegate from

All persons coming to the South-Eastern Association, by rail, will be furnished conveyance from Salem, on the B. & O. R. R., to Greenbrier (about three miles), on Fourth and Fifth days, May 28, 29, 1884, leaving Salem about 3.30 P. M. Trains that stop at Salem, arrive as follows: Going west, 9.59 A. M., 3.13 and 9.28 P. M., going east 9.18 and 11 11 A. M., and 7.07 P. M. Any who may desire conveyance on any other day, will please address Jesse Clarke. New Salem, W. Va., by card or otherwise. Done by order of the Greenbrier Church,

EASTERN-place of meeting, Shiloh, N. J. Time of meeting, Fifth day, June 5, 1884.

PROGRAMME.

Fifth-day-Morning Session.

F. F. RANDOLPH.

10.30, Intoductory Sermon, President O. D. Sherman, report of executive committee, appointment of standing committees.

2 to 2.15, Devotional Exercises. 2.15 to 4.30, Communications from churches miscellaneous communications, reports of delegates, annual reports, reports of committees, miscellaneous

Evening. 8 o'clock, Sermon, J. B. Clarke, Delegate from

Central Association. Sixth-day—Morning.

9 to 9.30, Devotional Exercises. 9.30 to 10, Unfinished business. Tract Society's Hour.

10 to 10.45, Loyalty to our own publications. Opened by L. A. Platts. 10.45 to 11.30, Sabbath-keeping as related to Christian life. Opened by A. E. Main.
11.30 to 12, The demands of the hour, as related

to the Society's work. A. H. Lewis. Each topic followed by discussion.

Afternoon. 2 to 2.15. Devotional exercises.

2.15 to 2.30, Unfinished business. ! Missionary Society's Hour.

2.30 to 4.30, Short addresses, and general discussion upon the following topics:

1. The most successful way of obtaining means 2 What can be done to increase the number of

3. How can we get more help from the women 4. What is our duty in respect to the prosecution

of specially denominational work? 5. Any suggestions concerning the annual meet Any suggestions concerning missionary litera-

7.45, Consecration meeting. Short sermon, I. L. Cottrell. Conference led by B. F. Rogers.

Sabbath Morning. 10 o'clock, Sermon, N. Wardner, Delegate from North-Western Association, Collection for Tract Society. Communion.

Afternoon. ' 3 o'clock, Sabbath-school, Frank Bonham Super-

Evening.

7.45 to 8.15, Praise service, sermon, L. A. Platts. I The verses of the number are delightful.

First day-Morning.

9 to 9.30. Devotional exercises. 9.30 to 10.30. Unfinished business. 10.30, Sermon, O. U. Whitford. Collection for Missionary Society.

Afternoon. 2 to 2.15, Devotional exercises. 2.15 to 2.30, Unfinished business. 2.30 to 4.30, Resolutions.

Prentice, preacher of Opening Sermon,

Evening. 7.45 to 8.15, Praise Service, sermon, A. H. Lewis. Farewell conference.

T. L. GARDINER, Sub. Com. CENTRAL-place of meeting, DeRuyter, N. Y Time of meeting, Fifth-day, June 12, 1884. A. B.

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

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

** Additions to the above announcements will e made as the committees of the Associations may direct.

Books and Magazines.

THE May Wide Awake has a charming frontispiece from a painting by W. L. Taylor, representing a pretty young romp masquerading in the attication this, and an engraving from a French painting, form the illustrations for Margaret Sidney's story of "Gladys," a school-girl Ginevra. A good short story, for the boys, 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 of "The Last Tale of Charles Perrault," a true account of one of the romantic adventures of the widowed queen of Charles I. of England. Interesting biographical sketches are given, the serials are all well sustained, and the number abounds in beau tiful verses, illustrations, sketches, etc. \$3 a year D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, Mass.

TIP LEWIS AND HIS LAMP is one of Pansy's firs books, and by many thought one of her best. It is the story of a bad, ragged, village boy, who received his first desires and impulses for a better life from the instruction of a strange teacher in a mission class in Sunday school, and whose best help in all his struggles was a little Bible given him by the village pastor. Every boy, good or bad, ought to read it. D. Lothrop & Co., of Boston, have done well to make it the first in their monthly series of good cheap books. Beautiful, strong manilla paper 25 cents. By the same author and publishers, An Hour with

Mist Etreator. "Full of hints and helps for faithful werkers." 40 pp. 6 cents.

SWEET SPICES.—A pleasant little collection of Sabbath-school songs, words and music. By mail Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

the front ranks of magazine literature. "Among the Daffodillies is a gem of the engraver's art, and serves the double purpose of a frontispiece, and the first illustration of the opening article "A May-day Idyl of the Olden Times." Poetry and picture and story abound in good proportion and of highest quality. The solid articles of the number are doubtless, "The Bank of England," with illustrations, and "Dr. Schliemann; his Life and Work," with portrait. The editoral departments, which are always a marked feature of this magazine, unusually

THE MAY CENTURY.—Portraits of famous soldiers have been a feature of recent numbers of The Contury, and the frontispiece of the May number (beginning a new volume) is a portrait of a famous warrior, "Chief Joseph, the Nez Perce," whose character and valor are picturesquely described by Lieut. C. E. S. Wood. The stories of this number continue to hold the interest of readers of that class of literature. A careful series of papers by Mrs. Schuyler van Rensselaer on "Recent Architecture in America," opens in the May number with a consideration of the merits of many new public build ings. Dr. Charles Waldstein contributes an archeological paper on the "Metopes of the Parthenon," in which illustrations are given of the head in the Louvre, which, as he recently discovered, is a fragment of one of the Parthenon marbles in the British Museum. In timely essays, the May number is unusually rich. Thomas Hughes writes of "Tradesunionism" in England; Mrs. Helen Jackson (H. H.) makes a clear statement of the religious convictions and consolations of the Mormon women in an article entitled "The Women of the Bee Hive;" John Burroughs writes suggestively of "British Fertility;" and Frank R. Stockton satirizes the growing tyranny of children in a short essay "On the Training of parents." "Topics of the Time" contains editorials on "Military Morality," and "Wanted a Party of Progress." And among the "Open Letters" are articles on education and prohibition, and a biographical sketch of the late Wm. M. Baker, by Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis.

St. Nicholas for May, is a notable number in its contributors and in their contributions. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps contributes an article with the suggestive title, "Supporting Herself," which should be read by every girl in the land. It is a clear, concise statement of the obligations of girls to support themselves, and of the ways of doing so. Chas. G. Leland, in his paper on "Leather Work," in the "Work and Play Department," describes an employment that bids fair to be as popular as his article on "Brass Work" last June. It makes a fitting supplement to "Supporting Herself." Stories are begun in this number by Frank R. Stockton and Maurice Thompson. Mayne Reid's story "The Land of Fire" is concluded. Frank R. Stockton writes "The Philopena;" A. G. Plympton "The River-end Moreys' Rab." Louisa M. Alcott's fifth "Spinning-wheel Story," "Little Things," is a girl's story of the times when our great-grandmammas were young; and E. S. Brooks tells of "Olaf of Norway: The Boy Viking," another "Historic Boy."

THE Pulpit Treasury begins its second year with lived a devoted, earnest, faithful, Christian. the May number. Its table of contents is a rich store of varied articles, each one of which is appropriate, timely and instructive. The portrait of Dr. Theo. L. Cuyler forms the frontispiece, President McKey gives an excellent sermon on the adaptation of the gospel. Decoration Day addresses by Hon. S. Colfax and others. A Spring service by Dr. Talmage. Leading thoughts of sermons. How to make a prayer-meeting interesting and profitable. As a whole the magazine is full of good things and fills weli its place as a Homiletic monthly. It deserves success. Price \$2 50. To the clergy \$2. E. B. Treat publisher, New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

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

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

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

Systematic and vigorous canvass should be made at once for the Quarterly, and let the responses of the people fully justify the Tract Board in this new move along the advanced lines of our denominational work. But no one need wait for the visit of a canvassing agent. Names and remittances may be sent at once to the Sabbath Recorder office, when the Quarterly will be sent as ordered.

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

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

ORANGE JUDD, Editor of the American Agriculturist for some thirty years, but unconnected with for him through a painful illness of two years duratis business management for a year or two past, has ts business management for a year or two past, has for he left with them the comforting assurance that 15 cents \$10 per hundred. Lee & Walker, 1,113 lately retired from its editorial department and he was willing and prepared to go. located in the West. He desires to gather a com-HARPER'S MAGAZINE for May maintains its place in | plete "Postal Card Album" of his old Readers and Friends, and requests them all to send him now a Postal giving their present location and address, naming also, when convenient, the years in which they were his subscribers. Mr. Judd's address is

MARRIED.

In Andover, N. Y., May 1, 1884, by Eld. J. Kenvon. LAWRENCE W. BESS and Miss Flora E. WIL

In New Market, N. J., April 26, 1884, at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Dunham, by Rev. E. P. Saunders, Mr. John S. Emmons, of Newark, and Miss SARAH E. DUNHAM, of New

In Chicago, Ill., May 1, 1884, at the residence o Ira J. Ordway, the bride's father, by Rev. W. C. Whitford, Mr. James M. Maxson and Miss Mary E. Ordway, both of Chicago.

DIED.

In the town of Wirt, near the village of Nile, Allegany Co., N. Y., April 21, 1884, Anna L. Rog-ERS. daughter of T. H. B. and H. I. Rogers, aged 20 years and 7 months. Anna and her sister Ella had been spending a few weeks away from home, and on returning home, Ella was immediately taken with malignant scarlet fever. In a few days Anna was taken with the same disease in a more malignant form, and lived but six days. In her death the Seventh-day Baptist Church of Friendship has lost a worthy member, the Sabbath-school an efficient teacher and officer, the Excel Band one of its brightest lights, and the community a young lady, greatly esteemed, who, by her qualifications of heart, and gave promise of a useful life. Much sympathy is elt in the community for the parents, who have only one remaining child; and especially for the surviving sister, still sick; for the sisters were strongly attached to each other, and had been almost in- A. W. Davis, Alfred, separable companions Public funeral services have E. H. Curtis, Almond. been postponed to await the recovery of the sick | E. L. Maxson, Richburgh,

In Westerly, R. I., April 15, 1884, of liver and J. R. Burdick, kidney difficulties, WALTER G. AYERS, in his 42d Asa L. Maxson, Little Genesee, year. He was the son of James C. and Hannah A. Ayers, and was born in New Market, N. J., Oct. | Ira Green, New London, 1842. In his eighteenth year he came to Westery to learn the trade of a machinist in the shop then owned by Messrs. Cottrell & Babcock. He rose to a foreman in that establishment and continued therein till his death. He was greatly respected by his employers and fellow-workmen. He was baptized when fourteen years old, by Eld. H. H. Baker, and joined the Seventh-day Baptist Church of New Daniel Clarke, Alden, Minn. Market, N. J. At his decease hs was a worthy mem- | B. L. Casement, Painesvile, O., ber of he Pawcatuck Church, He leaves a wife and two children, a widowed mother, three sisters, a brother, and many more remote relatives to mourn his departure. Their earthly loss is his heavenly

In Westerly, R. I., April 25, 1884, of apoplexy. Alonzo Cimiano, aged 69 years and 18 days. He was born in London, Eng., April 7, 1815, his father being of Spanish birth, connected with the custom house in London; his mother an English woman. His father dying when he was five years old, he went to tive with an uncle in Spain. At 14 years of age, he went to sea and followed a seafaring life until 1861. He served as captain on several vessels, and finally was a master of a vessel. He came to Mystic, Conn., about thirty-eight years ago, and for several years he spent his Summers there, and his Winters South with his vessel. In July, 1857, he married Mrs. Hannah Vars Akins, of Niantic. In 1861, giving up following the sea, he built him a house and store in Westerly, which he occupied until his death. In February, 1868, he experienced religion, was baptized by Eld. Nathan Wardner, and joined the Pawcatuch Seventh-day Baptist Church. He ever

was his custom each Sunday morning to reckon up his profits of the week past, take out one tenth and put it aside for the Lord; that was the Lord's money and it was payed out in various ways for his cause at home and abroad. His death was sudden and unexpected, but he lived ready for the summons when it came. A good man has departed. He had no relative in this country, left only a wife. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.

In Chicago, Ill., April 26, 1884, of consumption, Mr. J. N. DEWITT, of St. Johns, Mich. Mr. Dewitt was a native of Fairfield, Herkimer Co. N. Y., and was a resident of Alfred and vicinity for about fifteen years; ten years of this time he owned and operated the Alrfed grist mill. He was an active business man, much respected by all who knew him.

At Milton, Wis., April 26, 1884. Mrs. FANNIE NEWCOMB, aged 86 years, 7 months, and 14 days. Sister Newcomb, whose maiden mame was Fannie Saunders, was born at Westerly, R. I. When 15 years of age she moved with her parents to Darien, Genesee Co., N. Y. She was married to Robert Williams in 1816, and was baptized by Elder Asa Burdick at the age of twenty one, and afterwards united with the Church at Clarence, N. Y., when organized in 1828. Her husband died in 1835, leaving her a widow at the age of thirty eight years with eight children, then living and one deceased. five of whom are still living, three sons and two daughters. She was married again to Daniel Newcomb in 1849, after living, a widow some fourtee years during which time she has reared to maturity her large family of children. In 1852 she came to Milton to reside and has ever since been an active and useful member of the Seventh-day Baptist Church at Milton. Sister Newcomb was the youngest of a large family of children all of whom have gone on before her, excepting one sister two years older, a Miss Saunders, residing at Alfred Centre, N. Y. She suffered to some extent in her illness but she was enabled to bear it patiently. It seemed a joy to the children and grand-children to minister to her in the last years of her bodily infirmities and illness, and must be a great consolation to them now to know they ministered to her so cheerfully and abundantly. The funeral exercises were held on First-day from the Church of which she was a member; the sermon was preached by her pastor. A large concourse of friends were present. She will be long remembered among us as a vigorous and excellent woman and a devoted Christian.

At Milton, Wis., February 27, 1884, MAUD EMLYN, infant daughter of Joseph G. and Phebe I. Carr. aged 1 year, 6 months, and 14 days. She was a very interesting child, was much beloved, and has been greatly missed by the family.

At the home of his son, J. L. Shaw, in Freedom, Minn., April 25, 1884, BENJAMIN SHAW, in the 88d year of his age. He was born in Stephentown, N. 7., 1802, professed faith in Christ in early manhood and has ever since lived an earnest sincere Christian, especially noted for perfect honesty and rectitude in all his intercourse with his fellow-men. Three years ago he received a partial stroke of paralysis, since which time his reason has been very much clouded, and his life one continual season of suffering. He leaves a wife, two sons in Wisconsin, one in Minnesota, and a daughter in Dakota. His funeral was held at the residence of his son. "Even to your old age I am he, and even to hoar hairs will I carry you I have made and I will bear; even I will carry and deliver you." Is. 46: 4.

In Janesville, Minn., April 27, 1884, of heart disease, Richard Ayars, in the 66th year of his age. His wife and children who have so tenderly cared

TRACT SOCIETY. Receipts for April. Church of Planfield, N. J. \$56 45 Sabbath-school, "T. F. Randolph," T. F. Randolph,"
Church of Dodge Centre, Minn..... Bettie Woods, Black Jack Grove, Texas... Mrs. A. C. Stillman, DeRuyter......... Rev. J. Clarke, Subscriptions to Quarterly..... Outlook....

DE BOODSCHAPPER FUND. Sabbath-school, First Hopkinton Church....\$10 00

E. & O. E. PLAINFIELD, May 1, 1884.

LETTERS.

\$15 00

E. P. Saunders, John Beach, Pope Bros., G. B. Cagarise, Charles Ellery, J. F. Hubbard 2, E. L. Maxson 2, Mrs. J. Langworthy, E. M. Dunn, Daniel Clarke, Oliver Root, H. I. Russell, B. F. Chester, Mrs. Nathan Rogers, H. W. Palmiter, J. L. Burdick Mrs. Geo. B. Leach, C. L. Swan, Mrs. M. S. Beers, D. H. Davis, H. B. Streeter W. H. H. Keller, S. R. Wheeler, Sarah E. Prosser, Amos Stillman, David C. Cook, Chas. C. Alling, Charles, Hunt & Co., W. J. Randolph, H. P. Burdick, R. H. Sherrill, I. H. Dunn, W. J. Haight, Seth Sewis, L. H. Pease, A. H. Lewis 3, A. Hardorf, M. B. Phillips, E. Meredith, J. C. Maxson, A. W. Coon, Frank C. Burdick, Samuel Cowell, J. L. Shaw, C. J. Spurgeon.

RECEIPTS.

Pays to Vol. No. J. L. Burdick, DeRuyter, 2 00 W. J. Haight, East Homer, 2 00 40 52 J. L. Perry, "
Mrs. J. H. Stark, Higginsville, 2 00 Augusta and Adelia Davis, Andover, Geo. B. Kagarise, New Enterprise, Pa.2 00 40 Mrs. T. A. Perry, Edgerton, Wis., E. M. Dunn, Milton, Norman T. Bliss, Wood River, Neb., 1 00 40 45

Daniel Clarke, Alden, Minn., E. M. Dunn, Milton, Wis., B. H. Clarke, Little Genesee, N. Y..

THE ALFRED SUN,

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Devoted to University and Local News.

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I love the early primrose That lightens up the lane; So radiant in the sunshine So cheerful after rain; Good bye to dreary Winter, How gladly doth it sing; And tells of milder weather, And hopeful, happy Spring.

I wish that, like the primrose, My life was always bright, And shone in carkest pathways With mild and constant light; I wish that I reflected Each sun ray from above; I wish that, 'neath the storm cloud, I always smiled with love.

I wish that in the valley, As on the swelling hill Seen or unseen, with beauty I did my task fulfill; In life's retired copses, As in the garden gay, Beside the forest foot track As by the broad highway.

I would be ever showing That Winter's reign is o'er; A happy pledge and promise Of joys for evermore; I would be like the primrose, And sing in sun or shade, Of Spring that's everlasting, Of flowers that never fade.

-Rev. Newman Hall, in London World.

THE WASHERWOMAN.

"I have half a mind to put this bed-quilt into the wash to-day. It does not really need to go; but I think I will send it down." "Why will you put it in, Mary, if it does not need to go?" asked her aunt, in her

quiet, expressive way. "Why, aunt, we have but a small wash

to pay her the same as though she worked till night; so--" "Stop a moment, dear," said the old lady,

gently, "stop a moment and think. Suppose you were in the situation poor Susan is, obliged, you tell me, to toil over the washtub six days out of the seven, for the bare necessaries of life; would you not be glad, now and then, to get through before night, to have a few hours of daylight to labor for yourself and family; or, better still, a few hours to rest? It is a hard way for a woman to earn a living; grudge not the poor creat through; who knows but she may have comeute too late? Put the quilt back on the bed, and sit down here while I tell you what one poor washerwoman endured, because her employer did as you would to make out the wash." And the old lady took off her glasses and wiped away the tears that from some then with a tremulous voice related the promised story:

"There never was a more blithesome bridal than that of Ada R. None ever had higher hopes, more blissful anticipations. Wedding the man of her choice, one of whom any woman might be proud, few, indeed, had a sunnier life in prospect than she

"For ten years there fell no shadow on her path. Her home was one of beauty and rare comfort; her husband the same kind, gentle, loving man as in the days of courtship, winning laurels every year in his profession, adding new comforts to his home, and new joys to his fireside. And besides these blessings, God had given another; a little crib stood by the bedside, its tenant a golden-haired baby-boy, the image of its noble father, and dearer than aught else that earth could offer.

"But I must not dwell on those happy days; my story has to do with other ones. It was with Ada and her husband as it has often been with others,—just when the cup was sweetest, it was dashed away. A series of misfortunes and reverses occurred with startling rapidity, and swept away from them everything but love and their babe. Spared to each other and to that, they bore a brave heart, and in a distant city began a new fortune. Well and strongly did they struggle, and at length began once more to see the sunlight of prosperity shine upon their home. But a little while it stayed, and then the shadows fell. The husband sickened, and lay for many a month upon a weary couch, languishing not only with mental and bodily pain, but often for food and medicines. All that she could do, the wife performed with a faithful hand. She went from one thing to another, till, at length, she who had worn a satin dress upon her bridal day, toiled at the washtub for the scantiest living.

"In a dreary winter, long before light, she would rise morning after morning, and labor for the dear ones of her lowly home. Often she had to set off through the cold, deep snow, and grope her way to kitchgloomy, and toil there at rubbing, rinsing, starching, not infrequently wading kneedeep in the drifts, to hang out the clothes that froze even before she had fastened them to the line. And when night came, with her scanty earnings, she would again grope through the cold and snow to her ofttimes

fearing ever she would be too late! For six lowed out to this hour." weeks, at one time, she never saw the face would have been to have had, now and then, and to enjoy what you have gathered up." a small washing gathered for her!

"One dark winter morning, as she was preparing the frugal breakfast and getting everything ready before she left, her husband called her to the bedside.

"'Ada,' he said, in almost a whisper, 'I want you to come home early to-night; be here before the light goes; do, Ada. "'I'll try,' she answered with a choked

"'I have a strange desire to see your face by daylight; to day is Friday; I have not

seen it since Sabbath. I must look upon it "'Do you feel worse?' she asked, anx-

iously, feeling his pulse as she spoke. "No, no, I think not; but I do want to see your face once more by sunlight. I can not wait till Sabbath.'

"Gladly would she have tarried by his bedside till the sunlight had stolen through their little window; but it might not be. Money was needed, and she must go forth to labor. She left her husband. She reached the kitchen of her employer, and with a troubled look waited for the basket to be brought. A smile played over her wan face as she assorted its contents. She could get through easily by two o'clock; yes, and if she hurried, perhaps by one. Love and anxiety lent new strength to her weary arms; and five minutes after the clock struck one she hung the last garment on the line, and was just emptying her tubs, when the mistress came in with two bed-quilts, saying,-

"As you have so-small a wash to-day, Ada, I think you may do these yet.' After the mistress had turned her back, a cry of agony, wrung from the deepest fountain of to-day; so small that Susan will get through the washerwoman's heart, gushed to her lips. by one o'clock at the latest, and I shall have | Smothering it as best she could, she set to work again, and rubbed, rinsed, and hung out. It was half-past three when she started for home, an hour too late!" and the aged narrator sobbed.

> "An hour too late," she continued, after a long pause. "Her husband was dying; yes, almost gone! He had strength given him to whisper a few words to his half-fran- cient land of the Morini and Batavi—against tic wife, to tell her how he had longed to the North Sea. We could see that cruel sea, look upon her face; that he could not see her | a bar of blue steel against the horizon, wagthen, as he lay in the shadow of death. One ing perpetual warfare against the sturdy hour she pillowed his head upon her suffering heart; and then—he was at rest!

"Mary, Mary dear," and there was her customers' houses, and toiled away ex- stead of striving to make her day's work as waste the land of Belgica. We could see istence. Let her go at noon if she gets long as may be, shorten it, lighten it. Few Sluis up the great canal that ran from our "but we are on the back seat and can smell stence." counts the hours, yes, the minutes, till she her bridal day expects to labor in that way; ges and its lonely ruined church rising out it," he said. Of course not; he did not can return, fearing that she may be one min and be sure, my niece, if she is constrained of the flat fen—Sluis, the once famous har- think. Why? The tobacco habit had dulled to do so, it is the last resort. That poor | bor, where every nation of mediæval Europe cause had gathered in her aged eyes, and what she asks, and let her go home as early as she can."

"You have finished in good time to-day, Susan," said Mrs. M. as the washerwoman entered the pleasant room to get the money she had earned.

"Yes, ma'am, I have; and my heart is

aunt, kindly.

Tears gushed to the woman's eyes as she answered.

"Ah, ma'am. I left my baby most dead this morning; he will be quite so to-morrow. I know it, I have seen it too many times; and none but a child of nine years to atdreary home.

young wife who had scarcely known a steeple, its deep-roofed barns, its herds of sorrow, and the aged matron whose hair was tranquil cattle feeding in rich pastures—had white with trouble. Together they went to resounded to the tramp of armed men; while the dreary home of the drunkard's wife, the flames from house and barn and church lit drunkard's babes. She was not too late. The up the country round; and the shrieks of the little dying boy knew his mother. At mid- terrified inhabitants told a tale of fierce renight he died, and then kind hands took | venge, or swift retribution, for some equally from the sorrowing mother the breathless form, closed the bright eyes, straightened the iron yoke of Count of Flanders or King the tiny limbs, bathed the cold clay, and of Spain.—The English Illustrated Magafolded above it the pure white shroud; yes, | zine. and did more—they gave, what the poor so seldom have, time to weep.

"O aunt!" said Mrs. M., with tears in her eyes, "if my heart blesses you, how much more must poor Susan's! Had it not been for you she would have been too late. This was a sad yet holy lesson. I shall never forget it. But, aunt, was the story you told me a true one-all true, I mean?"

"The reality of that story whitened this head when it had seen but thirty Summers; and the memory of it has been one of my keenest sorrows. It is not strange that I should pity the poor washerwoman."

An old man was toiling through the burden and heat of the day cultivating with his ens, which were sometimes smoky and own hands, and depositing the promising seed in the fruitful earth. Suddenly there stood before him a vision. The old man was struck with amazement.

"I am Solomon," spoke the phantom, in a friendly voice. "What are you doing here, old man?"

"If you are Solomon," replied the venlightless and fireless home; for her husband | erable laborer, "how can you ask this? In was too sick, much of the time, even to tend my youth you sent me to the ant; I saw its What will you say when you wake up to spiritual perfection. In order to attain to LEY, for sale at this office. Price One Dollar. Sent

"You have only learned half your lesson," of her husband or her child, save by lamp-light, except on the Sabbath. How glad she and learn to rest in the winter of your life,

JESUS IS CALLING FOR THEE.

When, as of old, in her sadness, Mary sat weeping alone, Softly the voice of her sister Whispered, "The Master has come." So, in the depth of thy sorrow, Gall tho' its fountain may be, List, for there cometh a whisper, Jesus is calling for thee.

O, when thy pleasures are flowing, Fading thy hope and thy trust, When of the dearest earth treasures 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.

Down by the shore of death's river, Sometime thy footsteps shall stray, Where waits an angel to bear thee Over to infinite day. What, then, tho' dark be his shadow, If then his coming thou see, Cometh there softly a whisper, Jesus is calling for thee.

Underneath, far, far below, the red-roofed town lay mapped out into streets and squares and out, a network of silver among the red and yellow houses—steeples and towers and solemn convent walls-windmills and ramparts and ancient gates—and a broad encircling belt of shining water shutting the city in from the flat, smiling, wooded plain:

'Thick with towns and hamlets studded, and with streams and vapors grey; Like a shield embossed with silver, round and vast the landscape lay."

Away and away we gazed, across the greygreen land to Ostend and its oyster beds, to suggestion that they were really doing so. Blankenberg and its gay bathers. We could see the line of vast yellow sand dunes that living in a Western State. It was a charmprotect all the coast of Belgium—the anpeople who dwell on its shores; and who are now as undaunted by its rage as their forea fathers were by the hordes of pirates, sea ure an easy day. This is the fourth day in succession she has risen by candlelight and plodded through the cold here and there to plodded through the fourth day in soul-touching emphasis in the aged woman's words, "be kind to your washerwoman; instead of striving to make her day's work as waste the land of Belgica. We could see said the host. "I suppose so," was my reply the hordes of pirates, sea fathers were by the hordes of pirates, sea fathers wer women will go out to wash daily, unless | feet straight as an arrow between thick lines | nothing but the smoke of your cigar!" "I their needs are pressing. No woman on of trees, past Damme the dead port of Bruwoman, laboring now so hard for you, has sent its merchant ships "with deep-laden not always been a washerwoman. She has argosies." And beyond it we knew we were seen better days. She has passed through | looking into the country of dykes and terrible trials too. I can read her story in | dairies, of pipes and tulips, of heavy-feaher pale, sad face. Be kind to her; pay her | tured Mynheers and fat, placid Vrows; for a marked the line of the Scheldt, and the land t flowed through was the brave, prosperous little kingdom of Holland. The trees that tufted the wide pastures and corn-lands around us were descendants of the giants that grew in the Badahuenna Wood coverrelieved of a heavy load too. I was afraid I | ing the vanished Lake Flevo, and in the should be kept till night, and I am needed | vast Hercynian Forest which took nine days to traverse. And down in the south we fan-"Is there sickness?" inquired the old cied we could see the glitter of the golden dragon, once the crowning glory of this very tower, that the men of Ghent wrestled from the Brugeois and carried off to their own

How often the peaceful meadows and woodlands that were now sleeping in the low autumnal sun, had been trampled by the tend him. Oh! I must go, and quickly." | fierce bands of the Arteveldes and the Counts And grasping the money she had toiled for of Flanders, by the armies of Maximilian, of while her babe was dying, she hurried to her the great Emperor Charles, of his terrible son Philip II. The little white villages which Shortly after, they followed her—the studded the landscape—each with its church fierce outbreak, or some effort to shake off

WHAT WILL YOU SAY?

What will you say when you are called to account for all the opportunities of useful ness which you have wasted in utter disregard of all warning and admonition?

What will you say when you are called to account for all the harm that you have done in selfishly seeking your own pleasure with-out regard to the welfare of others? What will you say when you are called to

account for the perversion and abuse of the influence and talents committed to you? What will you say when you are called to account for a wasted life, no fragment of

which can ever be recalled?

never be, only because you would not.

self?

what a shivering heart she would draw near, and to gather. What I learned I have fol- well, is gone, and that God whom you have now forsaken, has at last forsaken you? Reader, think of these things.

TOBACCO SLAVERY.

The following remarks on the use of tobacco, from Hon. Neal Dow, in the New York Weekly Witness of January 18th, are very good on the subject:

"The tobacco habit is to me a perpetual wonder as it exists among gentlemen of education and culture. I can understand very well why coarse, ignorant, and brutal men should fall into the habit and continue in it, because they have no thought and no care for the rights and comfort of others, nor whether the habit makes them a nuisance among those who do not like the intolerable odor of tobacco. There is no habit or custom among barbarians or semi-barbarous people more absurd than the tobacco habit, I think.

"To be without the chew or the smoke is a torture fully equal to excessive hunger or thirst coming from long deprivation of food and drink. Then the customary indulgence allays the pain and soon dissipates it; that is the whole of the 'comfort' coming from tobacco. We wonder at seeing a gentleman when among others, even among ladies, with a cigar in his mouth, poisoning the air which others must breathe. We do not see how any one with any of the qualities of a gentleman can do it. But the reason of it -with lines of jagged gables-masses of trees is, that without he smokes he will be in torshading sunny gardens—canals winding in | ment. Then, if this be so, why should he not retire to some out of the way place, so as not to annoy others with his smoke? The reason of this is, that the tobacco habit dulls and deadens the moral sense.

> "The slave of the tobacco habit does not see that tobacco and tobacco-smoke are poison.
>
> Where is the right of a man to poison the air that I must breathe more than to Minn. the air that I mast breathe more than to poison the water that I must drink? But we see this done many times every day by men who would shrink with horror at the

"I was once the guest of a gentleman ing day, and after dinner he proposed that we should have a drive—he, his wife and I. There came to the door a handsome carryall with a fine pair of horses. The wife and I were on the back seat, and my host, with a cigar in his mouth, was on the front seat to drive. It was a bright, balmy day, and the fields were covered with new-mown hay. beg a thousand pardons; I did not think of

ANOTHER CHRISTIANITY.

Jesus comes before the Zulu, riding upon a Gatling gun. Of course these poor heamisty vaporous glimmer away to the east then know nothing about our political combi nations, but they suppose the Christians are invading their land—will they, therefore, love Christ? Missionaries, here is a difficulty for you to explain; how will you deal with it? You come from a Christian nation, a nation which enjoys the unspeakable privilege of a national church; a nation which salutes the savages in Christ's name with shot and shell! Will they receive Christianity coming in such a guise? If they do not, small blame can we pour upon them; they will be only acting according to the light of reason and common sense.

If there shall ever come a Christianity which suffereth long and is kind, which doeth no evil, but seeketh good to its neighbor; which teacheth love to God and love to man; which seeketh not its own, but lays itself out for others, then I do not say that an ungodly world will be enamored of it if left to Adam accept the one true faith, and enter into a league of amity with each other; and there shall be glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, good will toward men.

Love conquers all. Love is the logic which convinces. Notice two passages of Scripture with which I finish. One thing you want the world to know is that you are the disciples of Christ. "By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to another." Does our Lord wish the world to be convinced? How does he himself act? Hear him-"But that the world may know that I love the Father, and as the Father gave me commandment, so I do. Arise, let us go hence." Love, you see again, proves the unity of Son with the Father; and here again in this second text it is the love of the Father to the chosen which is to be the sign unto the world. Therefore let love abound. Let it be all the weapons of our war.—C. H. Spurgeon.

LIFE.

Life is short, but sweet; time is precious, What will you say when time is gone and | but fleeting, In this mode of existence man eternity is at hand, and you have to look up- is to prepare for a higher life beyond this on what you might have been, but now can | dark shadow. As to the nature of life, none know, many philosophize. If there is to be What will you say when you come to real- personal identity, which must be, or there is ize that all your hopes are wrecked in chas- no existence beyond this, memory must coning troubles on the waves, and to be sensi- tinue, which will make the life beyond a ble that you have no one to blame but your- mere continuation of this life. Then, the preparation must be to attain to the greatest the fire or strike a light. And, oh, with occupation, and learned to be industrious, the fact that the world you now love too that perfection, the fleeting moments must to any address, postpaid, on receipt of price.

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. Q.

CAKES WITHOUT EGGS.

In a little book just issued from the press of Messrs. Scribner & Welford, New York, a large number of practical, though novel, receipts are given for making cakes of various kinds, from the informal griddle cake to the stately bride-cake, without eggs, by the use of the Royal Baking receipts are given for making cakes of the Royal Baking receipts are given from the state of the Royal Baking receipts are the state of the Royal Baking receipts are the state of the Royal Baking receipts are given for the state of the Royal Baking receipts are given for making cakes of the Royal Baking receipts are given for making cakes of the Royal Baking receipts are given for making cakes of various kinds and the state of the Royal Baking receipts are given for making cakes of various kinds are given for making cakes are housekeepers inform us that this custom has already obtained large precedence over old fashioned methods in economical kitchens, and that the product is frequently superior to that where eggs are used, and that less butter is also required for shortening pur. poses. The advantage is not alone in the saving ef. fected, but in the avoidance of the trouble attendant upon securing fresh eggs and the annoyance of an occasional cake spoiled by the accidental introduction of an egg that has reached a little too nearly the incubatory period. The Royal Baking Powder also invariably insures perfectly light, sweet, and handsome cake, or when used for griddle cakes to be eaten hot enables their production in the shortest possible space of time, and makes them most tender and delicious, as well as entirely wholesome. There is no other preparation like it.

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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES AND PUB-LISHED WRITINGS OF ELD. ELI S. BAI-

Hoyular

IS THERE DANGER IN CA A woman died in Cardiff " from acute inflammation coupled with heart diseas lead poisoning,"as stated or coroner's jury, and the doc pers at once started the old l canned goods, without any ever, that she had ever against testimony on the disease was a chronic one The Grocer's Gazette of L justified in the comment: endeavor to get up a publi pense of an important worthy as it is harmful!" as well attribute all col whether there is one not.

The American Grocer cl lowed up every reported from the eating of canned two or three years, withou well authenticated case.

OF the twenty Phara strangely discovered last Dayr-el-Baharee, several with flowers. The great these flowers, though plu sand years ago, may now lack museum, in a suburb perfect preservation as which were gathered and months ago.

A CALIFORNIAN plante in his yard ten years ago. he noticed no improvemen the end of that time, how up rapidly. Recently, well, he found the bottom lyptus roots, which had through the brick wall or get at the water. The feet distant from the sp stood above ground.

ANCIENT COFFINS.-T out of the the trunks of sembling canoes, have ju near an old church in the Grimsby. Something of the wood, and the lids ha with wooden pins. These in a bed of solid clay. discovered a generation shire were considered b ries to be as old as the ye

THE great library world—the Bibliotheque sidized this year by the with \$235,000, and a lar aside for cataloguing an view to isolate the fir the books fill, more th million dollars have For the support of the schools in Rome and A nual appropriation amo Paris library catalogue 145,648 specimens.

STEAM HEATING. ican quotes from the view the following as a of steam heating:

1. The almost absolu fire when the boiler is building to be heated, immunity under all c

2. When the mode rect system, with box basement, a most the be secured, and it is with the heating.
3. Whatever may

rooms from the s steam pipe of small heat. From the ind the apartments to be to each apartment p heated currents of control of the ocument. Uniformity certainty of control,

4. Proper hygronair are better attain plies large volumes ly above the extern but little change moisture of the air apparatus.

5. No injurious furnace into the a 6. When the more rect radiation in for steadiness and sufficient moisture not always securificant of design, si are quite within the trivances.

trivances.
7. One of the steam heating is buildings, whole tricts of a city source, the steam ing power where other purposes, able also for extended. rectly or through

pass unimproved; no, not one; for the we have at our disposal is just enough hich to make the required preparation. ld we have prepared sooner, life would been shorter.—P. Q.

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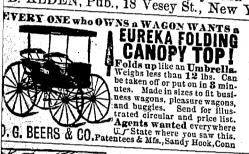
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Poyular Science.

IS THERE DANGER IN CANNED FRUITS? A woman died in Cardiff, Wales, recently, "from acute inflammation of the stomach, coupled with heart disease, accelerated by lead poisoning,"as stated on authority of the coroner's jury, and the doctors and newspapers at once started the old hue and cry against canned goods, without any evidence what- of the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference at ever, that she had ever eaten any, and against testimony on the inquest that her disease was a chronic one of long standing. The Grocer's Gazette of London, is amply justified in the comment: "This persistent endeavor to get up a public scare at the expense of an important industry is as unworthy as it is harmful!" The doctors might as well attribute all colds to tin roofs, whether there is one on the house or

The American Grocer claims to have fol-· lowed up every reported case of poisoning from the eating of canned goods for the last two or three years, without finding a single well authenticated case.

Of the twenty Pharaonic mummies so strangely discovered last year in a pit at Dayr-el-Baharee, several were garlanded with flowers. The greatest wonder is that these flowers, though plucked three thousand years ago, may now be seen in the Boolack museum, in a suburb of Cairo, in as perfect preservation as others beside them which were gathered and dried only a few months ago.

A CALIFORNIAN planted a eucalyptus tree in his yard ten years ago. For seven years he noticed no improvement nor growth. At the end of that time, however, the tree shot up rapidly. Recently, while cleaning his well, he found the bottom matted with eucalyptus roots, which had forced their way through the brick wall of the well so as to get at the water. The well was fifty-five feet distant from the spot where the tree stood above ground.

ANCIENT COFFINS.—Two coffins hollowed out of the trunks of oaks, and so resembling canoes, have just been unearthed near an old church in the English parish of Winter Term, Dec. 12, 1883. Grimsby. Something of bark still clings to l the wood, and the lids had been fastened on with wooden pins. These relics were found in a bed of solid clay. Two similar coffins discovered a generation ago in Aberdeenshire were considered by Scotch antiquaries to be as old as the year 400 A. D.

THE great library of Paris and of the world—the Bibliotheque Nationale—is subsidized this year by the French government with \$235,000, and a large sum has been set aside for cataloguing and binding. With a view to isolate the fire-proof block which the books fill, more than one and a third million dollars have already been voted. For the support of the art and archæological schools in Rome and Athens, the present annual appropriation amounts to \$30,000. The Paris library catalogue of coins enumerates 145,648 specimens.

STEAM HEATING.—The Scientific American quotes from the North American Review the following as among the advantages of steam heating:

1. The almost absolute freedom from risk of fire when the boiler is outside the walls of the building to be heated, and the comparative immunity under all circumstances.

2. When the mode of heating is the indirect system, with box coils or heaters in the basement, a most thorough ventilation may be secured, and it is in fact concomitant with the heating.

. 3. Whatever may be the distance of the rooms, from the source of heat a simple steam pipe of small diameter conveys the heat. From the indirect heaters underneath the apartments to be heated, a verticle flue to each apartment places the flow of the low heated currents of air under the absolute control of the occupants of the apart-Uniformity of temperature, with certainty of control, may be thus secured.

4. Proper hygrometric conditions of the air are better attained. As this system supplies large volumes of air heated only slightly above the external temperature, there is but little change in the relative degree of moisture of the air as it passes through the

furnace into the air flues.

of steadiness and control of temperature, sufficient moisture and good ventilation are 6. When the method of heating is by dinot always secured; but this is rather the fault of design, since all these requirements are quite within the reach of ordinary contrivances.

7. One of the conspicuous advantages of steam heating is that the most extensive buildings, whole blocks, and even large districts of a city, may be heated from one source, the steam at the same time furnishing power where needed for ventilation or other purposes, and being immediately available also for extinguishing fires, either directly or through force pumps.

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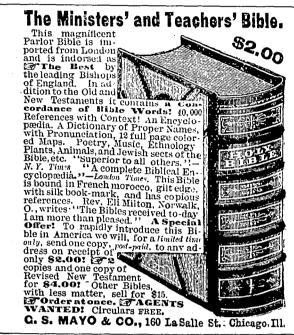
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EASTWARD.

STATIONS. | No. 8* | No. 12* | No. 4* | No. 6

	2.0.	110. 12	1.0. 1	210. 0
Leave Punkirk attle Valley		1.05 PM 2.52 "	•••••	9.06 AM 10.26 "
alamenca Sarrollton Dlean Suba Vellsville Andover	8,25 AM 8,35 '' 9,00 '' 9,25 '' 10,24 '' 11,04 ''	4.06 " 4.33 " 4.58 " 5.50 "	10.50 PM 11.20 '' 1223.AM	11.09 " 11.43 " 12.14PM
Leave Hornellsville Arrive at Elmira Binghamton Port Jervis	1.35 рм	†7.00 PM 8.57 " 10.58 " 3.28 AM	2.47 " 4.27 "	2.05 PM 4.45 " 7.45 "
New York	10.20рм	7.10 AM	11.25 ам	

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS EASTWARD.

5.00 A. M., except Sundays, from Salamancs, stopping at Great Valley 5.07, Carrollton 5.35, Vandalia 6.00, Allegany 6.50, Olean 7.50, Hinsdale 8.28, Cuba 9.27, Friendship 10.40, Belvidere 11.32, Belmont 12.01 P.M., Scio 12.27, Wellsville 1.45, Andover 2.32, Alfred 3.32, Almond 4.10, and arriving at Hornellsville at 4.35 P. M.

nellsville at 4.35 P. M.

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

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

No. 1	No. 5*	No. 8*	No. 9				
	6.00 PM 9.05 · ''	8.00 PM 11.40 "	8.15 PM 12.55 "				
†8.55 PM	4.25 ам	8.10 AM	12.25†P				
9.35 PM 9.57 " 10.49 " 11.40 " 11.50 "	5.17 AM 6.02 " 6.25 " 6.48 "	10.01 " 10.29 " 11.09 "	1.05 Ph 1.24 " 2.22 " 2.50 " 3.30 " 3.40 "				
1							
	9.00 AM 12.13 PM +8.55 PM 9.35 PM 9.57 " 10.49 " 11.18 " 11.40 "	9.00 AM 6.00 PM 9.05 " +8.55 PM 4.25 AM 9.35 PM 9.57 " 5.17 AM 6.02 " 6.02 " 6.48 " 6.48 " 11.50 " +6.58 " 12.32 AM	9.00 AM 6.00 PM 8.00 PM 12.13 PM 9.05 " 11.40 " 148.55 PM 4.25 AM 8.10 AM 9.57 " 5.17 AM 9.13 AM 10.49 " 6.02 " 10.01 " 11.18 " 6.25 " 10.29 " 11.40 " 6.48 " 11.09 " 11.50 " 12.32 AM				

4.35 A. M., except Sundays, from Hornellsville, stopping at Almond 5.00, Alfred 5.20, Andover 6.05, Wellsville 7.25, Scio 7.49, Belmont 8.15, Belvidere 8.35, Friendship 9.05, Cuba 10.37, Hinsdale 11.12, Olean 11.55 A. M., Allegany 12.20, Vandalia 12.41, Carrollton 1.40, Great Valley 2.00, Salamanca 2.10, Little Valley 3.25, Cattaraugus 4.05, Dayton 5.26, Perrysburg 5.58, Smith's Mills 6.31, Forestville 6.54, Sheriden 7.10, and arriving at Dunkirk at 7.85 P. M.

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

> BRADFORD BRANCH WESTWARD.

15. | 5.* | 9.* | 3.* | 21.* | 37. STATIONS. A. M. A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M. A. M. Leave9.26 6.50 4.10 11.50 8.22 Carrollton Arrive at 9.55 7.25 4.51 12.35 9.00 Bradford Leave10.00 7.30 4.55 Bradford 10.10 7.42 5.07 Custer City Arrive at 8.20 5.45 Buttsville 11.04 A. M., Titusville Express, daily, except Sundays, from Carrollton, stops at Limestone 11.20, Kendall 11.31, and arrives at Bradford 11.35 A. M.

11.45 P. M., from Carrollton, stops at all stations, except Irving, arriving at Bradford 12.25 A. M. EASTWARD. 6.* 20.* 32.* 12.* 16. 88. STATIONS. LeaveP. M. A. M. A. M. P. M. P. M. P. M. 8.45 9.85 8.15 6.16 Buttsville 6.15 **Custer City** 6.56 Arrive at Bradford 7.10. 9.50 3.25 6.30 Leave7.20 6.18 9.55 2.40 4.15 Bradford Arrive at

8.20 6.35 10.46 3.20 4.55 Carrollton 7.24 A. M., daily, from Bradford, staps at Kendall 7.30, Babcock 7.40, Limestone 8.05, arriving at Carrollton at 8.20 A. M.

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

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April 12. Paul at Ephesus. Acts 19: 8-22. April 19. Paul's Preaching. 1 Cor. 1: 17-31. April 26. Abstinence for the Sake of Others. 1 Cor. 8: 1-13.

May 3. Christian Love. 1 Cor. 18: 1-13.

Jane 28. Review.

May 10. Victory over Death. 1 Cor. 15: 50-58. May 17. The Uproar at Ephesus. Acts 19: 23-41

May 24. Liberal Giving. 2 Cor. 9: 1-15.

May 31. Christian Liberty. Gal. 4: 1-16. Jane 7. Justification by Faith. Rom. 3: 19-31. June 14. The Blessedness of Believers. Rom. 8: 28-39. June 21. Obedience to Law. Rom. 13: 1-10.

LESSON VII.-THE UPROAR AT EPHESUS.

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

For Sabbath-day, May 17.

SCRIPTURE LESSON.—Acts 19: 23-41; 20: 1, 2. 23. And the same time there arose no small stir about that

way.

24. For a certain man named Demetrius, a silver-smith, which made silver shrines for Diana, brought so small gain unto the craftsmen;
25. Whom he called together with the workmen of like occupation, and said, Sirs, ye know that by this craft we

have our wealth:

26. Moreover, ye see and hear, that not alone at Ephesus, but almost throughout all Asia, this Paul hath persuaded and turned away much people, saying, that they be no gods which are made with hands.

27. So that not only this our craft is in danger to be set at a cought, but also that the temple of the great goddess Diana. have our wealth:

nought; but also that the temple of the great goddess Diana should be despised, and her magnificence should be destroyed, whom all Asia, and the world worshipeth. 28. And when they heard these sayings, they were full of wrath, and cried out, saying, Great is Diana of the Ephe-

29. And the whole city was filled with confusion: and having caught Gaius and Aristarchus men of Macedonia. Paul's companions in travel, they rushed with one according to the theory.

mto the theatre.

30. And when Paul would have entered in unto the people, the disciples suffered him not.

31. And certain of the chief of Asia, which were his friends sent unto him desiring him that he would not adventure himself into the theatre.

32. Some therefore cried one thing, and some another, for the assembly was confused, and the more part knew not wherefore they were come together.

33. And they drew Alexander out of the multitude, the
Jews putting him forward. And Alexander beckoned with
the hand, and would have made his defense unto the people.

34. But when they knew that he was a Jew, all with one

voice about the space of two hours cried out, Great is Diana of the Ephesians. 35. And when the town-clerk had appeased the people, he said, Ye men of Ephesus, what man is there that knoweth not how that the city of the Ephesians is a worshiper of the great goddess Diana, and of the image which fell down

36. Seeing then that these things can not be spoken against, ye ought to be quiet, and to do nothing rashly.

37. For ye have brought hither these men, which are neither robbers of churches, nor yet blasphemers of your goddes.

38. Wherefore, if Demetrius, and the craftsmen which are with him, have a matter against any man, the law is open, and there are deputies: let them implead one another. 39. But if ye inquire any thing concerning other matters, it shall be determined in a lawful assembly. 40. For we are in danger to be called in question for this day's uproar, there being no cause whereby we may give an account of this concourse.

41. And when he had thus spoken, he dismissed the assem

nd after the unroar was ceased. Paul called unto h the disciples, and embraced them, and departed for to go 2 And when he had gone over those parts, and had given them much exhortation, he came into Greece,

CHIEF THOUGHT.—The uproar at Ephesus. GOLDEN TEXT. - "Why do the heathen rage, and the people imagine a vain thing?" -Psa. 2: 1.

OUTLINE. I. The gospel interfering with ungodly gains.

II. The tumult. III. The tumult quelled.

IV. Paul leaves Ephesus on his third missionary journey.

QUESTIONS.

Give connection with the previous lesson. What is meant by "that way?" Describe the shrines, and also give an account of "Diana." What was the purpose of Demetrius in calling together the craftsmen? What charge did he make against Paul? What did he fear as the probable result of Paul's preaching? How did this speech affect the craftsmen? What course was persued by the rioters? How was Paul restrained from entering into the theatre? Give an account of the meeting in the theatre and the result of it. How were they quieted? What course

Our regular comments failing to come to hand this week, we have condensed the following from the Augsburg Teacher.]

INTRODUCTION.

One month ago in our studies we left Paul at Ephesus, and went aside from the historic narrative to look at some passages in the first letter the Apostle with the one of April 12th.

COMMENTS.

V. 23. Concerning the way. A designation frequently given to the gospel scheme as preached by its ministers. It is truly the way; for there is no other to happiness and heaven. Christianity is pre-eminently exclusive; no other way, no other name under heaven! Had it tolerated or blended with other systems it would probably not have met such opposition. Let it be remembered that the population of Ephesus was largely Pagan. From this quarter came the stir here described. And here the disturbance is like the one at Philippi. In all other instances of tumults against the gospel | and respectful way, and were wise enough in their recorded in the New Testament the instigators were | generation not unnecessarily to provoke prejudice.

ver, with a large manufactory and many hands employed in making silver shrines, that is, small eism and the spirituality of their teachings certainly models of the great temple of Diana, the tutelary | ruled out the Ephesian Diana and every other idol divinity of Ephesus. This temple was so magnificent as to be classed among the seven wonders of the world. The common disposition to have a souviner of any great place visited might have furnished a lucrative trade to the makers of the little silver models of the great temple. But this trade was more largely increased by the idolatrous custom, common in the ancient world, and not unknown in later times and Christian lands (e. g., crucifixes, relics, business to Demetrius and his employees.

along with other workmen of like occupation in the city, and made them an inflamatory speech. The chief point of it was-By this business we have our wealth. It was a question of money and of getting on in the world, and therefore very taking with the auditors. In the course of his remarks he paid a very high tribute to the effectiveness of Paul's labors, declaring them to have operated not only in that city but almost throughout all Asia, with the result of turning away much people from their former notions and practices, the conviction having seized upon them that they be no god's which are made with hands. The danger, therefore, he urged, was two-fold; first to their business, and, secondly, to their religion! The great goddess Diana was in danger of being made of no ac- the general statement is here made that he went count, and, instead of having all Asia and the | through those parts and gave them much exhortation: world to worship her, of being shorn of her divine renown. The extent to which Demetrius ascribes Diana's worship to have gone may be explained by the fact that Ephesus was a metropolis of nations, and the shrines had been sold to parties from all | parts (see map) he came into Greece proper and re

men. Their spirit was thoroughly aroused. Filled | Galatians and the Romans. with wrath, they relieved their feelings by beginning lustily to vociferate. Great is Diana of the Ephesians. This idol god is not to be confounded with the Greek Artemis, or the Latin Diana. She is distinctively "Diana of the Ephesians." The image was an ugly wooden thing with human head and innumerable breasts terminating below in a shapeless block. "She seems to have been the personification of the fructifying and all-nourishing powers of nature." This image was believed to have "fallen from heaven." See verse 35.

V. 29. The contagion of excitement soon spread from the gathering of Demetrius and his men to the city, which was filled with confusion. It was poured together excitedly and became a mob, though happily no violence appears to have been done to either persons or property. The theatre was, as usually in ancient cities, a large uncovered amphitheatre, with seats upon seats rising in semicircular tiers, resembling the modern hippodrome. This one at Ephesus was immense, as its great ruins still show, capable, it is said, of containing fifty-six thousand people. Into it the crowd rushed, having seized two men of Macedonia, of whom, besides their names, we know nothing and probably the crowd knew nothing except that they were Paul's companions in travel.

V. 30, 31. Somehow they had missed Paul; a mob generally is blind and full of mistakes. But the brave Apostle, zealous for his friends and the cause he was set to defend, was minded to enter in unto the people. He proposed to face them all, and, if allowed, to convince them all. He knew God was with him, and knew the power of his own personality and address. In the simplicity of conscious integrity he was ready to enter the sought him that he would not to adventure himself into the theatre.

V. 32. This is a good description of an assembled mob. All was confusion, and the chief thing in common was excitement, along with general ignorance of its cause. Such a gathering of human animals is a dangerous thing to handle or trifle with.

V. 33, 34. At this juncture some one got into a position out of the multitude, where he beckoned 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. 4:14 (but this is only a conjecture). It was the Jews who were putting him forward, and his purpose was to make a defence of his race unto the people, these Pagans: the Jews wanted to be clearly distinguished from the Christians and not held responsible for what Paul said or did. But 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 outcry in honor of Paganism. The Jews were well | We have no Agents, make no purchases whatever for known to be opposers of image worship.

V. 35, 36. The town clerk was an official next in order to the highest in Greek free cities. After the people had shouted themselves weary this officer was able to quiet them so as to listen to him. First he conciliated them with the universally known and wrote from Ephesus to the Corinthians. To-day we acknowledged fact that, whilst many other cities return to the history. Our lesson connects closely 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

V. 37-38. Here you have brought these men, Aristarchus and Gaius, and what have you to say against them? They are not robbers of temples. What sacrilege have they committed? They are not blasphemers of our goddess. This shows that Paul and his companions were not revilers, and promoted the cause of the gospel in a courteous passion and opposition. The town-clerk, however, V. 24. Demetrius was a master worker in sil- | must have referred rather to the form than the sub stance of these men's teaching; since their monothfrom claim to divine nature or worship.

V. 39-41. Other matters than the personal ones, matters of state and of religion, shall be settled in the regular assembly. Greek cities were wont to have a general place of assembly in which they discussed their affairs. There, said the town-clerk, and not in this excited, and irregular throng, is the place to deliberate.

Chap. 20. V. 1, 2. These verses belong closely private oratories, images, shrines), of using portable | to the preceding account, and here is an illustration images and models as objects of devotion, carrying of the poor division sometimes rendered by the them as charms on journeys, military expeditions, chapters and verses of the Bible as we have them. in processions, setting them up as a kind of house- These divisions it will be remembered do not belong hold gods. Well, this custom brought no little | to the original Scriptures, and are a thing of comparatively recent date, very useful but not authori-V. 25-27. The situation now was ominous for tative. Well, Paul waited till the uproar had hem. So Demetrius gathered them together, ceased before he left Ephesus. He had before, as

appears from 19:21 and 1 Cor. 16:5-9, made up his mind to visit Macedonia. He had been now, two years and three months (19:8, 10) in Ephesus, and the word of God had taken a mighty hold on the whole region, as the short account in the Acts shows. The "seven churches of Asia," to which John in Revelation wrote, were probably founded during this time. There was an affectionate parting, and Paul departed for to go into Macedonia. It appears, however, from his epistles that he did not go directly but via Troas, notes of which visit we find in 2 Cor. 2: 12. 8: 6: thence to Philippi again (compare 2 Cor. 11:9 with Phil. 4:15), whence he wrote his second letter to the Corinthians, a perusal of which will show the mixed feelings of hope and fear which in this time struggled in the apostle's breast. Only a continuation of Paul's third missionary journey, in which he reached as far west and north as Illyricum on the shores of the Adriatic (Rom. 15: 19) After this evangelization and revisitation of those visited Corinth, time enough having elapsed for his V. 28. Self-interest, patriotism and religion, all second letter to have had its intended effect. On combined to impress Demetrius' words on the work- this visit he wrote from Corinth his letters to the

REFLECTIONS.

1. The apprehensions of Demetrius and his men were [not unfounded. The gospel is fatal to all

2. Their principles—if they had any—were wrong. So were their methods.

3. There are men nowadays whose cry is, "We must live," who seem to care little how many others they destroy by their evil traffic. But we must ask pardon of the silversmiths for mentioning liquorsellers in the same paragraph with them. We are not comparing the businesses, but the spirit of selfseeking regardless of eternal truth.

4. Paul warns Timothy, Bishop of Ephesus, against men who suppose that godliness is a means of gain, 1. Tim. 6:5. Does it not look as if this is the view of some of our church members?

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Review of the New York market for butter, cheese etc., for the week ending May 3d, reported for the RECORDER, by David W. Lewis & Co.. Prcduce Commission Merchants, No. 85 and 87 Broad Street, New York. Marking plates furnished when desired.

BUTTER.—Receipts for the week 19,832 pack ages; exports, 322. Supplies are increasing and the market has easier and lower tendency.

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CHEESE.—Receipts for the week, 11,147 boxes; exports, 16,718 boxes. The season of 1883-4 has been managed pluckily. Mechanics' wages have been high and continuous, and home consumption of cheese has been liberal. The following exhibit of receipts and exports and of shipments from Monlion's mouth. But the disciples seconded by treal indicate a doubling of the Canadian make in some of the chief officers of Asia who be- six years, and may show us what an important factor Canadian cheese have become in determining prices.

			J 1
	Ship's	Home	Ship'ts
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	2,217,024	666086	671,094
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2,568,659	1,840,580	728,079 1	L,00 6 ,000
	Fancy.	Fine.	Faulty
	.3,272,109 .2,472,236 .2,768,662 .2,883,140 .2,277,047	Receipts, from N. Y3,272,109 2,775,829 .2,472,236 1,949,060 .2,768,662 2,369,064 .2,883,140 2,217,024 .2,277,047 1,631,524 2,568,659 1,840,580	Receipts, boxes. N. Y. f'm N.Y. 3,272,109 2,775,829 496,386 2,472,236 1,949,060 523,170 2,768,662 2,369,064 399,598 2,883,140 2,217,024 666 086 2,277,047 1,631,524 645,523 2,568,659 1,840,580 728,079 1

Factory, new..... 12½@13 Eggs.—Receipts for the week, 21,825 bbls. There are a good many sometime-held eggs here that holders would rather sell than put in ice storage, and there has been a heavy market and lower prices.

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Think of Him Scorned and crucified For our sin. He bore it thus, And all for us Who scarce acknowl When our hearts rebel

At our lot, Let's recount the many Oft forgot: As showers that fa God sends them all Then praise and falt Are the earthly gifts d Here below?

Yet the founts of weal Ever flow. Their waters hold A purer gold Than earth can ever Then the cross still me

Let us bear; And for grace to bear Be our prayer. The world may from But Heaven's crov Awaits the victor th

MINISTERS AS I "Why are ministers,

financiers?" This quest and with apparent can well to take a little time To prevent misapprel a suspicion of self inte writer of this article, he that he is not a pastor, pleasure in helping to m

The above question s position that ministers and at once goes in q But if the supposition writer believes it is, a r tion would be more l truth, and not contin error of the faulty inqu as a class, are not weal parent to be a subject that their failure to se tency is due to poor f evident. Let the que form, "Why do not m

come wealthy?" This is broader in it question, and a fair as first; for there can be sons assigned. Eithe come is insufficient to amass a competency,

financier. Let us assume that salary is \$500. Thi among us and also ar nominations of Chr amount appears very sustain their pastors for farmers and me say, that if their would produce as m tor receives they would be able to la

Let us now see h look when spread o necessary expenses figure energiven the winer by one highly esteemed pa The family con

more than a fair a lies. The salary gives an average of port of each mem year! This sum n home, schooling, furniture, medica where are some of will consent to st for the support of for \$83\frac{1}{8} per year figures in anoth mates his expense For rent of house, For keeping horse, repairs....
For clothing....

For fuel....For books and pape For benevolence... This gives \$2 food, \$224, or a

In one year meals each di