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PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY THE

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DIED TO-DAY.

Mary Ann Crandall, at Hopkinton, Rhode Island, July 11, 1884.

> Unknown to fame. Poor, frail and lame, She long has lived to love us, Who now finds rest Among the blest In mansions far above us.

Long years ago She sought to know The path that leads to heaven; And since that day Has she alway To Christ her service given.

With open hand For each demand;-The poor, when need oppressed them, The old, the blind, In her could find A friend that loved and blest them.

The widow's mite. Small in our sight Was great as Christ beheld it: And thus her deeds For others' needs, Her work, his love impelled it. Free now from care,

She enters there, The brightly gleaming portal Of realms above, Where all is love. And everything immortal. Angelic bands,

Their spotless hands, Extend to give her greeting; And friends lost long, With harp and song, Join in the holy meeting.

No earthly king Can ever bring, To wreath his crown with glory, A jewel rare, More choice and fair. Than shines in her life story.

For everywhere, With toil and care. She sought the good of others; And found in all, The great, the small. W. L. CLARKE.

MINISTERAL SUPPORT.

Read at the recent session of the North-Western Association, held at Walworth, Wis., and furnished for publication in the SABBATH RECORD-

BY W. F. PLACE.

The most important point to be considered in regard to the support of the minister, is the effect upon his character, and so, in the end, the reflex influence upon the Church and upon society. His support should foster the fullest independence and manhood, and any tendency to suppress these traits, either by the amount, or manner of payment, of his salary, should be checked at once.

In regard to the the amount of salary, no definite sum can be named. It should be sufficient to clothe and feed well the minister and his family. A half starved minister is a poorer investment than a half starved horse. His efficiency is more or less destroyed, if his body is not well nourished. A writer in the Independent, some years ago, under the head of "Beefstake for Ministers," stated that many a minister had failed from insufficient nourishment. With body and brain weakened by poor diet, he has not the vigor to meet the demands made upon him by the times in which he lives, and he goes to the wall. I remember one of our ministers, of whom there was much complaint, on account of his lack of fire and energy. He, with a wife and several children, was endeavoring to live upon a slowly paid salary of four hundred dollars per year, and, at the same time, to keep out of debt. His table, as one may guess and as I well know, was meagrely supplied. With thin blood and weakened brain it was impossible for him to arouse an enthusiasm and energy which a more genof field gave him greater energy and power, | we do with them? and, without doubt, because it gave him more and better food.

without fresh thought and progressive tend- be a place for such men. Young men ought Neilson's in time for supper. Bro. Neilson ant provision for bodily and mental food.

of a minister. By meannes I mean throwing your burdens upon others, taking advantneeds when you can thereby call out a gift, asking for "ministerial" rates in trade, sharing in enjoyments and pleasures and avoiding a share of the expense, making sharp bargains, and doing the thousand and one things which make such a man the terror of his fellows. The minister ought to give a value for value received as fully and squarely as any man in the community.

The needful amount of a ministers salary must vary according to circumstances and can not be fixed here; but a few comparisons with that of other workmen may not be amiss.

It has been estimated that the average cost of education, including time, to a well educated minister is five thousand dollars. For that sum a good eighty acre farm on a rich Wisconsin prairie or a store with a fair stock of goods could be purchased. Such a farm, or store, with the labor of the owner, will often produce from a thousand to fifteen hundred dollars per annum. The money in vested in the minister's preparation becomes unproductive the instant the minister is incapable of labor, while the farm or store retains its value when the owner is disabled. Hence the minister's investment must pay enough more than the farmers or merchants to ensure the investment.

Again, we may compare the ministers salary with that of others. Clerks in stores, with ordinary ability, get from seven hundred to three thousand dollars per year; bartenders, baseball players, cooks, billiard saloon keepers, etc., etc., often get much more. Often the men in a community who do least for the good of the community are best paid. For instance, a billiard saloon keeper in Milton is said to receive one hundred dollars per month—more than any preacher or teacher in the town receives-yet he absolutely does no good if not measureless

The manner of the support is no less important than the amount. Many a minister has received a good support, but in such a way that his manhood and independence have been crushed and destroyed. The minister should be paid a definite salary, clearly fixed and regularly and fully paid. There should absolutely be no reliance upon gifts or donations to the minister as a part of his salary; no feeling on his part that a presentation of searching and much needed truth will drop off fifty or a hundred dollars from his salary. When a church no longer needs a minister it should discharge him, but until he is discharged not a cent of his salary should be withheld. The minister should never look to individuals for his pay; he is the servant of the church, and to it as an organization, should he look for his pay. Hence the thought should never come to him how this or that truth will affect the payments of Smith, Jones, or Robinson. The minister may receive gifts as between man and man, as other men receive gifts, but what he thus receives ought never to be re garded as a payment of services to be accounted for in the treasurer's reports.

While I insist that a minister should be adequately supported, and supported too, on strict business principles, I do not lose sight erous diet would have permitted. A change of our small and poor churches. What shall

Suppose this Walworth Church should become reduced in wealth and numbers, and

encies can not feed the active thinkers of not to be ashamed to propose such careers to the present day. In addition to other things | themselves. Not only in the work of the absolutely needed there must, then, be abund- ministry but in other work have such ministers immortalized themselves, while ministers in These things should be secured without higher places are utterly forgotten. Gilbert necessitating meanness. Economy in the White, in the rural parish of Selborne, strictest sense is the duty of all, of ministers | watched nature with so loving and appreand their wives no less than of others; but | ciative an eye, and recorded his observations meanness is the duty of no one, least of all, in such language that his letters have become an English classic known and loved of all students of English literature, letters in age of other's generosity, mentioning your | the splendor of whose editions modern publishers vie with each other. In a rural parish Richard Hooker composed his immortal work, "The Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity," which has done so much for theological thought in the church and in the world. John Frederick Oberlin, in a wild, thinly populated, mountain parish blessed abundantly the community in which his lot was cast, and laid the foundation and built the superstructure of a fame that has gone round the world awakening nobler aspirations in countless hearts. In such poor and small | a share of our attention. Then a boat ride churches many, whose names are forgotten or were never known outside their narrow limits, have set in motion forces for good which have blessed and still bless the world and which will gain for their authors in the world of light the approving smile of God himself. To such self-denying and devoted men, the world owes much.

Of course it is understood that in urging better pay for ministers, I do not endorse the fashionable idea of the minister which separates him in sympathy and associations from the humbler members of his church and society, as often happens in these days. The high salaries and the social ideas and of fashion, gluttons, wine bibbers, despisers of the poor and the by deniers of their well paid for coming to the meetings. Master who had not where to lay his head, are destroyers of the church and of true religion, and should never be paid or encouraged in the church of Christ. It may seem unnecessary to speak of this point to Seventh-day Baptists, but worldliness and worldly ambition are getting some hold even of their ministers.

The manner of raising the ministers salary was, perhaps, intended to be included in the subject assigned me. There should be some system for raising money for all our work, ministers salaries and all. Whether the sum should be one-tenth, or one-twentieth, or one-fifth I am not now prepared to say. Every person in the church ought to be taught to give systematically and according to his means. There will be some who, in addition, will give liberally. That is well, but the duty of fall to give is very important. In this connection I may say that all lotte ries, grab bags, all enticements to lead men of the world, to support the church through some form of self-indulgence, are unworthy the Church of Christ. Every cent of money, given to God, ought to be honest money, with no taint of the devil about it. God has never promised to bless any other giving as far as I can learn. No other giving can develop the grace of giving save the honest offer of money truly earned and devoted by its owner to the service of God. We may allow our children to give to God through feasts and dances and allurements of the devil, and make none of them in their future lives Christian givers.

In brief, then, the minister should receive such a support as will aid his fullest mental moral, and spiritual development, given for value received, and paid by honest men in honest money consecrated to God and his

TRIP TO DELL RAPIDS.

Wednesday night, July 2d, amid a furious storm of wind and rain, we started for our meeting at Dell Rapids. Arrived in Canton at 3 in the morning. The hotel being full, Not only must the minister's body be fed | could not adequately support a minister, | we sat in the office until 6 o'clock, then and clothed but his mind must also be nour- what then? In my opinion it ought to be went to Mr. C. B. Isham's, where we staid ished. The salary must include something willing to employ a man who would do some until the noon train. Arrived in Sioux for books and papers. Fresh water will not thing else in addition to preaching; who Falls at 1, but started immediately for Dell run from a stagnant pool. To keep the wa- would keep one of your stores, shoe horses in Rapids. As we neared the station, I saw ters pure and life-giving, there must be an your blacksmith's shop, manage one of your the pleasant countenance of Bro. Peter Neilever-gushing fountain of fresh water. Many farms or do anything that is honorable; and son, who was waiting for any one who should a minister has failed because he has not been | there ought to be men willing to do suchwork. | arrive. As he wished to wait until the train able to keep his mental powers and sympa- Some of the most efficient Christian work- from Flandreau should come in, we visited thies alive and active, by contact with the ers, from Paul downward, have been men the Dells, where one hundred and twenty living thoughts of men in books, papers, who combined working with their hands and men are at work quarrying stone. But no

has an interesting family, five little girls and two boys, and when they all sang for us, "The bright and morning star," and "No | I will give you rest. Matt. 11: 28. book is like the Bible," we felt proud of our little Dane Sabbath-keepers.

About 11 o'clock that night we heard a great commotion, and recognized the voice of Brother Christian Swendsen, of Daneville, who, with Jens Willadson and Mrs. Hans Willadson, had arrived at that late | And the peace of God, which passeth all hour, having come overland with a team. Friday, the 4th, dawned rainy and dismal; but about 10 o'clock cleared away, and we started for a picnic in the grove at Martin Oleson's. A goodly number were there, most of them belonging to the Oleson family, the old man having twenty-four grandchildren living near him.

To us, from Turner county, where not a natural tree is in sight, this beautiful grove on the banks of the Sioux was as a feast. A swing from the branch of a mammoth elm, some fifty feet from the ground, claimed on the Sioux, and the dinner, and the run to the house to escape the sudden shower; then exercises in Martin Oleson's parlor, by the school children; all tended to make the day one to be remembered with pleasure. We spent the night at Peter Oleson's, and

here it seemed strange to find the son of a Seventh-day Baptist minister keeping Sunday. Sabbath day we attended meeting, the report of which will be found in the minutes. We were much disappointed that no minister from abroad was present; but they seemed to enjoy the meetings. Bro. Swendsen makes a pretty good preacher, and ought to make that his business. Sunday the training which make many ministers leaders | meeting was very interesting. One man in particular (a Sunday man), said he had been

Monday morning we arose at 3 o'clock, to et a good start for home; but a shower de layed us until 5. We rode with our Daneville friends as far as Sioux Falls, where we parted company with them, we taking the train, and they proceeding home with team. Taking all in all, we had a very pleasant trip, and feel paid for going.

Mrs. E. D. Coon.

THE MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE.

The Ministerial Conference of the Western Association met, as noticed in the RECORDER with the church at Little Genesee, on the evening of July 8th, at 8 P. M. The introductory sermon, from Acts 16: 25, was one well calculated to inspire all workers with new faith in God's care for his laborers. It was earnest and practical, and it is to be hoped that all present gained new strength and returned to their duties and trials with more joyous and trusting hearts.

There were three sessions, the evening, the following morning, and afternoon. The entire programme was carried out except the one item upon the Relation of the Pastor and People. The programme was well arranged to cover

topics of vital impostance to us as Seventhday Baptists. The papers were well prepared, and showed careful and thoughtful study. The discussions of the papers were productive of good. Much valuable knowledge was gained in regard to these great topics, and it was of such a practical nature that all will be better fitted for their work as pastors and teachers. One of the verv encouraging and hopeful indications of the conference was the intensely spiritual feeling that permeated the entire meeting. In the ministers' experience meeting, all expressed a deep interest in the work, and a special desire for a more complete consecration to the cause of Christ; all were burdened with the weight of souls, earnestly hoping and praying for the salvation of sinhers.

This session was thought by many to be one of the best ever held by this conference. It adjourned to meet with the Andover Church the second Tuesday in November SECRETARY.

The world is always looking for remedies for its manifold evils, and has been for six thousand years. It is always devising antidotes for the legion of ills to which flesh is heir. We hold that the gospel furnishes remedies for them all from its infinite dislectures, and current literature. A man preaching the gospel. There should always one else came, so we started, ariving at Bro. pensary, and desire to submit a few of the best taught himself.

many which have been tested and proved to be sovereign and infallible.

1. Are you weary? Come unto me, all ve that labor and are heavy laden, and

2. Are you carrying heavy burdens? Cast thy burdens on the Lord and he shall sustain thee. Ps. 55: 22.

3. Are you anxious and troubled? Be careful for nothing; but in everything by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving let your requests be made known unto God. understanding, shall keep your minds and hearts through Christ Jesus. Phil. 4: 6, 7.

4. Are you tried and tempted? God is faithful, who will not suffer you to be tempted above that ye are able; but will with the temptation always make a way of escape that you may be able to bear it. 1 Cor. 10: 13.

5. Are you sorrowful? Surely he hath borne our griefs and carried our sorrows.

6. Are you in doubt and perplexity? I will instruct thee and teach thee in the way which thou shalt go; I will guide thee with mine eye. Ps. 32: 8...

7. Are you poor? Hath not God chosen the poor in this world rich in faith, and heirs of the kingdom which he hath promised to those that love him? James 2: 5.

8. Are you despised? He is despised and rejected of men; a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief. Is. 53: 3. 9. Are you discouraged? Wait on the

Lord; be of good courage, and he shall strengthen thine heart; wait, I say, on the Lord. Ps. 27: 14. 10. Are you weak? They that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they

shall run and not be weary; and they shall

walk and not faint. Is. 40: 31. These are but a few samples. The dispensary is full—no lack in quality or quantity—free, "without money and without price." Come, for there is a balm in Gilead and the great Physician is there.—Christian Worker.

God is always ready to bestow real good, but he sometimes sees it is best for us to withhold the conscious realization of the answer to our petitions. If at the first call he were to uniformly grant our request, the full development of religious character might not follow: we would not have a clear sense of personal demerit; or that deep conviction as to God's method of bestowing grace in Christ which is so necessary in all true supplication. Besides, the work of the Holy Spirit, "making intercession for us," requires time; for the inward process of revealing our needs have reference not only to the sensibilities. but also to our intellectual and volitional faculties. In the domain of the intellect and the will, it is usually the case that certain ob tructions, arising from defective education or old habits of unbelief, are to be overcome by the indwelling Holy Spirit. Ged proposes for us the highest development of character. He has this constantly in view. The intelligent instructor does not solvethe difficult problem for his pupil at once, or answer every question as soon as it is propounded. He seeks something for his pupil peyond the mere joy of present comfort; his eye is fixed upon his right development, upon true intellectual progress, that comes to one, not as an accident, but through intense, sometimes bitter, experiences.

So it is with God in the loftier realm of spiritual tuition. Something better in hissight than the mere present bliss of answered prayer. He seeks to perfect us in character: that character which determines our moral standing, both in time and in eternity. Such character is sustained only by a vital union with Christ; and this union subsists between the soul and Christ, not for enjoyment simply, but for self-denying service. Such character is the pressing want of this world. and is the natural product of fellowship with God. This union makes us like our blessed Lord. Gradually we receive his image by our devotional habits, by our fervent importunities at the mercy-seat, and by a free reception of the Holy Spirit as our intercessor and sanctifier. The beseeching Syro Phenician woman waited patiently for her Lord. At first there seemed a great repulse—a positive inattention to her plaintive appeal. But her soul successfully met every test, however severe. Every seeming denial erved only to deepen her sense of need. Every obstacle thrown in her way became a help to prayer. That humility which is at once the westure of purity and the essential element of true supplication became more and more manifest in the suppliant, until at last the climax was reached, and her cry prevailed. Our Lord's emphatic word lifted her soul above all doubt. "O woman, great is thy faith; be it unto thee even as thou wilt." Who has not realized that the finelanswer to prayer, given after days or weeks of delay, is all the richer in its unspeakable blessing!—Christian Advocate.

He is the best teacher of others who

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

THERE are said to be two thousand five Second Annual Meeting. hundred Baptist Churches in this country

THE Baptist Church Edifice Fund for Iowa has aided twelve small churches in that State to the aggregate amount of \$3,575, in building as many houses of worship. Concerning this work the annual report says, that it proves to be a great stimulating power towards self-help, in causing the churches to "arise and build," while the denomination at large has received incalculable benefit from it, by its reactionary influence upon those who contribute to the fund.

AN APPEAL.

Shall we maintain our present missionary conference. fields? Advance or retreat, are questions sideration and action.

The present missiouary year is fast ap- | session. proaching its close. It has been fraught with much interest. The Macedonian cry "Come over and help us," has never echoed and re-echoed louder in our ears. Inviting fields have constantly been opening before

Little bands, scattered here and there, our means and prayers. who have become enlightened in regard to Sabbath truth, and accepted the same, are constantly calling for the living teacher to come among them and proclaim Sabbath truth, and help organize churches of our faith and practice. Many | the Tract Board in regard to the tracts, and of our small and feeble churches ask for aid to the Missionary Board in regard to misto help support pastors among them, the re

fusal of which might lead to their decay and death. Our foreign mission fields are callinglouder | Executive Board examined the report and and louder for additional workers to assist in | found correct. There was \$53 75 paid in carrying on mission schools and to advance last year. Balance of \$2 75 was turned over other departments of the work. With these to Brother Neilson, the new Treasurer. precious interests and opportunities opening before and pressing themselves upon us, the question of duty towards them demands serious consideration. Limited resources are constantly hindering our onward progress. The present condition of our missionary treasury more than strongly threatens that unless there is a rally for its support the close of the present year must find the Society somewhat in volved in debt—a fact which, if not remedied. would naturally seem to indicate the necessity of lessening instead of enlarging our operations. However sad this may be to contemplate, facts are stubborn things which must be faced and considered. We are compelled springs of nobler thoughts, long ago forgotto do it in our personal matters and it is ten-rushed to the doors of their wretched equally essential that we should do it in homes.

those connected with our denominational in-

and fail to pay their salaries when due is both disloyal and dishonest, and for the shoulders. Her eyes were big with excite-Society or the Board to do this with- ment, and there was almost a look of enjoyout the means is simply impossible. To vacate many of our present fields of rabble turned down a side street and the litoperations would be sadly disastrous to the girl passed on to her home—a home not us as a people. These facts we believe of comfort; hers was not a home with flowlover of the cause of Christ and missions in | Christian joy or light in that home, -nothquestions, Shall we maintain our present beautiful. missionary fields? Shall we advance, or must we retreat for want of means, and | Christian homes, and have always lived un abandon fields of interest which if they der the influence of pure, upright, Chriscould be followed up promise good results? | tian character, can not realize the amount of | of the importance of such a building, and These interrogations are of vital importance | sin there is all around us. to us as a people, and it will be criminal for us to treat them lightly. They call for not | only candid thought but immediate atten-

pressed upon our entire denomination as to arouse them to action, for while it is true that we have many who are deeply interested | in this work and who give as God has prospered them, yet, we believe it is equally true that there are many who scarcely contribute a penny in this direction. If all such would now promptly heed this call and donate even the small sum of one dollar we believe it would greatly relieve if not entirely lift the Society over its present emergency. Can not and will not our Churches and people make this a matter of humble sixty days.

ber of the Missionary Board.

DAKOTA MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

ciety of Dakota, convened with the Big | for girls at South Evenston. Sioux Church of Moody county, for the

without houses of worship, one thousand ing a chapter and prayer by the Moderator. | come to tell her that her mother was dead five hundred of the number being in the There were five delegates present from the and to take her to the funeral. The poor Daneville Church.

Some Sabbath-keepers near Lenox, sent | perate use of morphine. Christian greeting and a request that our ministers visit them as often as convenient. Union and Clay counties were not repre-

Ring; Secretary, Christen Swendsen; Treastions, C. Swendsen, Mrs. E. D. Coon, N. P. Neilson. Committee on Tracts reported tributed.

Sabbath morning, preaching by Rev. Martin Oleson. Afternoon, C. Swendsen conducted the meeting, followed by prayer and

Sunday at 2 o'clock, Rev. Oleson and C. which call for earnest and immediate con- Swendsen addressed the people, it being the clutches, and who tried to win her to them closing meeting, and the best meeting of the | by offering her a home with them and tell-

> Sunday evening met at Rev. Neilson's. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we are grateful to the Missionary Board for what they have done for the Dakota Mis-

Resolved, That we earnestly petition the Board to invite Rev. A. Carlson to labor at least three months with us, and that we will heartily co operate with

Resolved, That we ascertain if the Tract Society publish gospel tracts, if not, if some can be printed to scatter with our Sabbath tracts. Resolved, That we call Bro. Christen Swendsen to spend some time on the mission field as Sabbath missionary and colporteur.

Bro. E. D. Coon was appointed to write to sionary work.

Brother Swendsen gave in the Treasurer's report in the absense of the Treasurer. The

C. Swendsen, Secretary.

RESCUED.

'T was late on a bitterly cold afternoon in Winter. Along a miserable, dirty street in Chicago a great red-faced policeman was dragging an intoxicated woman. The screams of the woman together with cries from the rough boys that were crowding around made a great uproar.

Three or four women whose faces had lost every trace of gentle womanly feelings—yet, somewhere in their heart there may be

Following the crowd was a little girl, terests and work. To employ missionaries | dirty and ragged, with an old shawl thrown over her head and drawn tightly about her ment on her face. At the next corner the

return from her debauchery. That mother at home who have so often asked me what mingle with the dregs of American civilization. Would to God they could be so im- had sold her own soul for a scanty means of for Christ, could but realize the grandeur of support. Every day at noon she went away, | the work here; and how in all our plans the leaving her child to wander the streets in gospel is applied directly and personally to the midst of such scenes as we have described.

always reaching out to help, picked up this little street waif and led her into the Mission School, where she was told the sweet story of Jesus.

Every week after that, Mabel, for that is her name, was in her place in the class and listened eagerly to all that was said. Her teacher soon became attached to the child, prayer and earnest effort during the next and when she learned Mabel's history her heart was filled with the desire to save her Is there no balm in Gilead? is there no from a life of sin. She knew that the soul physician there?" Can not the financial of the child would die if left in that foul health of our missionary interests be fully air of sin; that she must be brought into the

sibility, and after going through a legal pro- | hath ears to hear let her hear. The Seventh-day Baptist Missionary So- cess, she was placed in the Industrial School

Several months had passed when Mabel was surprised one day by a visit from her The meeting was called to order by read- old teacher in the Mission School. She had woman died from the effects of an intem-

Mabel was taken to the undertakers, which is a livery stable and undertaker's establishment combined. Here in the barn was the body of the woman who had drifted into the Minutes of the last meeting read. Officers | swift tide of sin and had been swept down were then elected: For Moderator, Peter | into eternal darkness. The coffin lid was raised and Mabel gazed upon her mother's urer, N. P. Neilson; Committee on Resolu- face. Oh, what anguish! All the dark part of her short life (for that old life of wretchedness must have looked dark to her, that they sent \$5 for Danish Sabbath tracts | now that she knew the good) flashed before and that they had been judiciously dis- her eyes, doubts and fears filled her mind but her love for her mother overcame al other feelings, and she burst into passionate

> Besides Mabel's friends from the Mission there were present two strange women who were desirous of getting her into their ing her that she should not go back to that cruel place. As they insisted upon Mabel's going to the burial, her teacher thought the only safe way was to take a carriage and keep her with them. The other carriages but rebelled against his commandment. which formed the procession were filled with four vile men and twenty or more lewd women. After riding about five miles Oakwood Cemetery was reached. Here Mabel rebels" perished. had to witness a shameful scene. The half intoxicated men and women held a profane dispute as to whether the body should be placed in a vault or put into the grave without a box, none having been provided. Their superstitious fear that if placed in the vault the body would be purchased by medical students led them to agree upon the grave. And so, without even a prayer, the coffin was lowered into the ground, and the procession turned homeward, all but the friends of the Mission to stop at the first

School, she pitifully entreated her teacher | hundred million souls! It is a country of to write to her, for, now that her mother was dead, there was no one to whom she could write. The thought that she had been the means of saving one soul from a life of sin | in by precipitous rocks rising five thousand must bring great happiness to the heart of | feet; its cataracts rivaling Niagara; its sud-

Now I must tell you that this is-a true story, and is only an example of the good work that is being done through our Mis- | tain slope and valley stretch, the overcrowdsion School in Chicago.

For the benefit of those who have become interested in Mabel's history, I will say that to fell the forests; and if "possessed" for she is now a bright, intelligent girl of twelve, | Christ, it will ere long "open its treasuries," ladylike, and very much interested in her studies. You would not recognize her as the dirty, ragged little object that was the gospel message of "Peace on earth brought into the Mission a little more than

AN APPEAL FROM CHINA.

During the Missionary Conference at the session of the Western Association, Eld. A E. Main read a letter from Eld. D. H. Davis, are sufficient reasons for an appeal to every ers, and pictures, and books; there was no stating the great need of a new building, in which Dr. Swinney could receive her paour denomination to seriously consider the ing to cultivate a love for the good and the tients. He also read one from Dr. Ella F. have brought the vices peculiar to a people | ple were kept familiar with the world's Swinney, appealing to the ladies of the de-We who are sheltered in comfortable | nomination to raise the necessary funds to build such a house.

In a letter dated May 15th, she also writes says: "How we can ever get along another Not till after midnight did the mother winter, I do not know. Oh, if the women had stooped to the lowest depth of sin; she | they could do, as they were anxious to work the heathens, I think there would be none gage of battle into the broad arena, and no indifferent; nor any sitting back in their one accepts the challenge; and Romanism, But one day a kind lady whose hand is easy chairs waiting for something to do. see by the last RECORDER that the people have done so nobly in regard to the mission | that founded upon the Palatine Hill. Alschools and other purposes, for which we are very thankful. With the many calls, how can they hear my feeble cry? Yet when I wrote, I was thinking only of the women. Before I came away some had signified their | tang of the plains. In more than a thousand desire to give large sums for my special work, and I hope their hearts may be still open to the needs of the gospel in this heathen land."

Sisters, can we hear such earnest entreaties | to the rescue!" and not be moved to immediate action? recovered and sustained? That this may be purity and sunlight of right doing. The accomplished is the earnest desire of a member of the Missionary Board.

Will we leave Eld. Davis's family exposed to it had been the wish of his heart to go it had been the world, amount to on our part would furnish the money to from the infidels. Then he expressed his of it is from America.

nected with the school assumed the respon- build the much-needed building? She that

PERIE FITZ RANDOLPH.

KADESH BARNEA.

BY REV. D. SPENCER, MISSIONARY, ROCKY MOUNTAIN DISTRICT.

"And we came to Kedesh Barnea."-Deut. It was a wonderful history, that of ancien

Israel; "wondrous works in the land of Ham" God had done for them, and "rebuked the Red Sea also, and it was dried ip." Out of the dark cloud that mantled Sinai's peak, his voice was heard, and while the mountain shook with his presence, the rocky tablets, writ with the finger of the Almighty, were delivered to Moses. Marching over dreary wastes and through darksome forests, the heavens gave them food, and the rocks gushed with cooling streams. "Sihon King of the Amorites, and Og King of Bashan" had been slain, and the myriads that fought beneath their standards were either killed or dispersed; and so brought on their way by a "mighty hand," they "came to Kadesh Barnea." Looking northward they could see the peaks surrounding their future Zion; the Jordan whose waters were to be "troubled" by the baptism of their expected Messiah was not far away; while the wooded slopes of Lebanon, whose cedars were to adorn the future temple, rested upon the horizon. It was a goodly prospect, a land of fertile valleys and mountain slopes laden with choicest fruits. Then the voice of God was heard: "Behold I have set the land before you, go in and possess it." But they "did not believe the word of the Lord, Then followed forty years of mingling with the heathen, forty years of hardship and defeat; until worn out by privation and suffering, the entire company of "unbelieving Kadesh Barnea stands for a grand oppor-

tunity, and the American Israel, as wonderfully protected and led as the ancient, stands upon the threshold of its "promised

The traveler going west and reaching the crest of the Rocky Mountains is but little more than half way across the continent. Before him lie vast States and Territories, each an empire, and together forming a continent almost as large as Europe. It is a country whose possibilities can not be estimated. The Territory of Montana peopled as densely as Belgium would contain the present population of the whole country; mountain ranges, separated by vast plains; of immense stretches of timber and of untold mineral and agricultural resources. Its scenery is unequaled; its canyons walled den changes from regions of perpetual snow to valleys laden with fruit and perfumed by flowers constitute it the Switzerland of America. And into this vast area of mouned cities and towns of the Old World are pouring their eager and expected millions to till the soil and to delve in the mines and and laying them at the nail-torn feet of the Son of God, send forth its missionaries to the Orient, thereby belting the globe with and good will to men." But there are "giants" there, and the Church, having become rich and ease-

loving, "rebels against the commandment of the Lord." It is still true that "the children of this world are wiser in their generation than the children of light." The emissaries of Satan have been "as light of foot bringeth good tidings"have dragged "heavily." like Pharaoh's chariot wheels. The turbid streams flowing from the Old World who for ages have been the slaves of priestly and civil despotism. By the way of Castle Romanism, the Socialism, and the infidelity the heathenism, the ignorance and superstition of Asia; and these two currents meeting between the crests of the Rocky Mountains, tion, which seek for sated appetites and gratified lust through the supervision of our entire social and religious system. Here Socialism lifts up its head with none to anshutting its eyes to the vice and profligacy of the times, seeks to found "in the top of the mountains," an empire which shall rival ready the heathen temple lifts its gilded spire among the mountain peaks; the harem of the Mussulman threatens the family of the Christian; and socialistic compacts are as regardless of national law as the wild mus towns and settlements the emissaries of Satan carry out these works of destruction without opposition, "sparing neither children, young men nor maidens." "Ho, Christian soldier," the Master calls; "away

When Robert Bruce lay dying, he called Douglass to his bedside, and told him that

dying wish that after his death his heart should be embalmed and carried to Jerusalem, and laid in the Holy Sepulchre. Doug. lass was faithful to his charge. He had his master's heart embalmed, and when he set out for the recovery of the Holy City, he wore it suspended in a silver casket from his neck, and in his first encounter with the infidels he threw the casket into the midst of their spears, crying, "Heart of Bruce I follow thee!" Christian soldier, the heart of Christ has gone before you into these serried ranks of the enemy! Where fifty thousand Mormon women groan beneath a lash, which, cutting deeper than the flesh. leaves its cruel mark upon the heart; into the lone cattle ranch where children are growing up without even hearing of Him who went forth from His manger cradle to shed joy and happiness upon the pathway of childhood; into the mining camp where youthful beauty is sacrificed to lust, and where crime holds high carnival, the heart of your sacred leader has gone! Will you follow? Christ "endured the cross despising the shame," and "if any man has not the spirit of Christ he is none of his."

Christian disciples upon whom the Lord has bestowed an abundance of this world's goods, will you help to furnish and equip an army of volunteers? A thousand laborers will spring to the front as soon as the means to send them forth are provided; and a thousand will be none too many. Even then there will be settlements unprovided for. "Your country's voice is pleading." You are hoarling your money for your children. Will it benefit them if the torrent of vice and crime now gathering head in the West is allowed to flow over the land? Will wealth without a country be a

When the Nation's life was imperiled by the uprising of the slave power, the Government called for three hundred thousand men. Other calls had been made until it seemed that the best brain and toughest brawn had been sacrificed. The country was clad in sable garb, and there was mourning in every home, and sadness in every heart. But the Nation was in peril, and from the forests of Maine, from the thriving villages of New England, and from the broad prairies of the West, there arose the

"We are coming, Father Abraham, three hundred thousand more." The Nation's treasure was poured forth without stint to arm and equip the army of the volunteers. and the country was saved.

Again the Nation is in peril. A foe more dangerous, because more insiduous, threatens its life. A feeble band of laborers is and the entire region peopled as densely as endeavoring to hold in check the rapidly Before Mabel returned to the Industrial Europe would sustain more than three swelling forces of evil. They falter in the face of superior numbers! The Master calls to the rescue! Who will furnish the means? Who says, "Here am I, send me?"—The Home Mission Monthly.

ONLY A COUNTRY PASTOR.

He was not a great man, and he knew it. But he was good, faithful and untiring. The poor, small hill town in New England where he labored for thirty years was the wonder of the neighboring pastors. They could not account for the high moral and spiritual atmosphere of the place. What made the young people turn out so? One young lady became a missionary and went to India; another went to Africa. Several young men were ordained ministers and missionaries, one was a professor at Yale, and many became useful teachers and citi-

The pastor was a man of prayer. He tried to preach the Word in its simplicity and directness. He knew his people in their homes. He visited the schools and suggested to them the possibility of a college education, and encouraged them to obtain it. He took religious papers and magazines. as a wild roe," while the feet of "Him that and constantly urged others to do so, and in many cases arranged for this. He distributed his own periodicals widely through the town after he had read them. His peowork. He held monthly concerts of prayer, at which information was given of our great Garden on the east, there have poured in the | home and foreign benevolent societies. Their objects and needs were often faithfully preof Europe; while through the Golden Gate sented from the pulpit to the congregation, on the west, there sets another tide bearing so that even the children understood. and as they presented their great old-fashioned copper cents in the box, their sympathies were broadened and ennobled by such share in the great Christian enterprises.

At his death, two ministers, a thousand miles apart, preached from the text, "They that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament; and they that turn many to swer its fallacies; here Mormonism flings the righteousness as the stars forever and ever." Many country pastors underestimate the

possibilities of their field of labor. - The Advance. A HINDOO and a New Zealander met upon

the dock of a missionary ship. They had been converted from their heathenism, and were brothers in Christ, but they could not speak to each other. They pointed to their Bibles, shook hands and smiled in each other's faces; but that was not all. At last a happy thought occurred to the Hindoo. With sudden joy he exclaimed "Hallalujah!" The New Zealander, in delight, cried out, "Amen." These two words, not found in their heathen tongues, were to them the beginning of "one language and one speech."

Educi

"Wisdom is the princi wisdom; and with all thy

MEISTERSCHAF

The increasing inte own and foreign count ness or pleasure, make ance with almost any guages nearly or qui who thinks to acquire tical education. The b ing a knowledge of therefore, something t gently and accepted the It should be borne i may be, a great differe

en and the scientific o

any people; and the m

one is quite different i Children, for example native tongue with flu anything about its gr its construction. The knowledge by practi the language which t mon every day affair memory, and the app association of ideas, a in the process. All consciously applied by not know that he is i when he hears a cer object, and when aft name he thinks of th the law of the associa is, and so he learns t guage.

If children do not own language, acqu fault is in those of w it, and not in the have learned it, for it ture. It is the synt taking the simplest guage and out of the and sentences to ex occasion requires. different purpose, method, he takes up guage which has alre to him as the me thought. He now synthetic or construction the language already he analyzes it, tracii In other words, he a language which he hood.

The common m schools for the guages, either de analytical, which method in the case guages, where the acquire such a the language in question translate its litera good English. But be the acquisition c guage in which he express his though od must ever prov experience is abuni

The Meistersch

on the principle

quire the power to by the same metho acquiring fluency i is not to translate into his native Eng once to think, and in the language wl accomplish this, "foundation sente words, which he i fectly familiar w thought express to his mind withou deavor to translate and new combinat progresses, which manner until, in he finds himself about every-day ease. From time and rules are give solutely necessar pecially in its car a work of the and tongue. Of quaintance with can press his way language, with books, to his hear in his own langu We are much

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nated that the gifts to foreign the world, amount to per year, and one third Education.

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

MEISTERSCHAFT SYSTEM.*

The increasing intercourse between our own and foreign countries, either for business or pleasure, makes a speaking acquaintance with almost any of the modern languages nearly or quite a necessity to him who thinks to acquire what is called a practherefore, something to be sought for diligently and accepted thankfully, when found.

It should be borne in mind that there is, or may be, a great difference between the spokany people; and the method of acquiring the | comparative Zoology. Two compound micro- | new engine and boiler, to furnish increased one is quite different from that of the other. Children, for example, learn to speak their | Zeiss Compound Dissecting Microstope, were native tongue with fluency, before they know its construction. They obtain this speaking knowledge by practice, by imitating the the language which they hear in the common every day affairs of life. Imitation, memory, and the application of the law of association of ideas, are the main elements in the process. All this, of conrse, is unconsciously applied by the child. He does not know that he is imitating any one, or, when he hears a certain name given to any object, and when afterward he hears that name he thinks of that object, he is applying the law of the association of ideas; but so it is, and so he learns to speak his own language.

If children do not speak correctly their own language, acquired in this way, the fault is in those of whom they have learned it, and not in the method by which they have learned it, for it is the method of nature. It is the synthetic method, the child method, he takes up the study of the lan- sured. guage which has already become so familiar to him as the means of communicating thought. He now no longer follows the synthetic or constructive method, but taking the language already furnished to his hand he analyzes it, tracing its laws and relations. In other words, he is now learning about a language which he learned in his child-

The common method employed in our schools for the study of foreign languages, either dead or spoken, is the analytical, which is perhaps, the proper method in the case of the non-spoken languages, where the aim of the student is to acquire such a theoretical knowledge of the language in question as will enable him to translate its literature, already made, into good English. But if the aim of the student be the acquisition of a spoken foreign language in which he may think readily and express his thoughts with fluency, this method must ever prove a failure, as constant experience is abundantly showing.

The Meisterschaft System is based upon the principle that the adult must acquire the power to speak a foreign language by the same method which the child uses in acquiring fluency in its native tongue. He is not to translate from a foreign language, into his native English, but he is to begin at once to think, and to express his thoughts in the language which he is studying. To accomplish this, the student is given a "foundation sentence" using the commonest words, which he is to repeat until he is perfeetly familiar with its sound, and the thought expressed comes spontaneously been laboring to secure this result for years. to his mind without effort of memory, or endeavor to translate. New words are added and new combinations made as the student progresses, which are treated in a similar plicant. Then the Modernists, as they are manner until, in a comparatively short time called, would have opportunity to test their he finds himself able to think and converse about every-day affairs with comparative ease. From time to time general principles and rules are given, but only such as are absolutely necessary. The student's work especially in its earlier stages, is not so much a work of the intellect, as it is of the ear and tongue. Of course after a speaking acquaintance with the language is made, he can press his way into the philosophy of the language, with grammar and other text books, to his heart's content as he would do among other things, provided for compulsory in his own language.

We are much mistaken if the Meisters-

* A Short and Practical Method of acquiring complete fluency of speech in the Spanish Language, the scholars increased from 652,163 to once.

chaft System does not readily find its way into all our schools for the study of modern languages; and having been introduced it will, we are confident, raise the study of those languages to a much more important place than it now occupies.

ALFRED UNIVERSITY.

During the collegiate year just closed, an important addition was made to the facilities afforded by Alfred University, by the or-History, as an in ependent department, untical education. The best method of acquir- der the charge of Prof. E. P. Larkin, Ph. ing a knowledge of these languages is, D. At the opening of the Spring term, classes in Botany, Geology, Zoology and Biology, sixty-five. Lectures were delivered on Mondays and Thursdays, the former being descopes of high magnifying power, and one purchased, at a cost of four hundred dollars, set of chemical apparatus with the necessary re-agents was also purchased for the use of the Department.

> Hereafter students in this Department fertilizers and their application, while all insects injurious to vegetation will be analyzed | York. and classified. Students will hereafter devote three terms to Biology and not less than two terms to each of the other sciences, instead of one as heretofore.

The work of last term was eminently satisfactory to all concerned. The instruction was thorough and practical and a high degree of interest was maintained in the vari ous classes to the close of the term. The beginning of the Department is auspicious | House, have made it impossible to bring the and its future is bright.

taking the simplest elements of the lan- ous in the history of the University, the possible, and nothing but an inadequate guage and out of them constructing phrases | average grade of scholarship has been high, | support will prevent the permanent success and sentences to express his thoughts as and the attendance through the year very of this valuable repository of denominational occasion requires. At a later period, for a large. With an able Faculty and constantly different purpose, and by a very different increasing facilities its prosperity is as- larger list than it yet has.

> AMHERST COLLEGE, at its recent commencement, conferred the degree of LL.D. unon Governor Robinson and ex-Speaker Galusha A. Graw, and Prof. John W. Burgess, of Columbia College. President Seelye made a statement of the year's work. About \$150,000 was given to the college during the year, a \$45,000 gymnasium completed, and the Amherst system of student self-government successfully tested.

> THE UNIVERSITY of Oxford has admitted women to its examinations for honors in history, classics, mathematics and science on precisely the same terms as men. Cambridge did precisely the same thing several vears ago. As individual steps of progress, this means but little; but since these two institutions stand at the head of all academic influences, they have a kind of authority in their doings that does not belong to any other. It is said there are 120,000 women engaged in teaching in Great Britain, and they labor under the disadvantages of prived of the privilege of the higher degrees. This action of Oxford, together with the increasing sentiment in their favor, of which it is a sign, will help them to secure positions and emoluments from which they have heretofore been excluded, even though they were by merit entitled to them.

PRESIDENT ELIOT of Harvard College, assisted perhaps by the oration of Charles Francis Adams, Jr., delivered last year, has succeeded in revolutionizing the course of study in that ancient seat of learning. The prescribed studies for the Freshman year are Rhetoric and English composition, German or French, Physics and Chemistry. Latin, Greek and Mathematics are in the list of elective studies. The President has Consistency will now require that another step shall be taken, and that is so to modify the qualifications for admission that no Latin or Greek shall be required of the apthories of education, if Harvard will only continue the experiment long enough. Why studies which are not in the prescribed college course should be required in the pregaratory course, it is not easy to see. Make the College an English school with two or three modern languages added; and let us see how the experiment turns out.-Christian Secretary.

Education has made rapid progress in Spain within the last quarter of a century, Since the passing of the law of 1857, which education in the case of all children between the ages of six and nine, the number of schools and scholars has more than doubled. Of the one there were in 1850, 13,334, and in 1870, 29,038, while in the same period

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."

FUNDS FOR THE TRACT SOCIETY.

Great interest was manifested in the work of the Tract Society, at the last Annual Meeting, and equal confidence in methods pursued by the Board. The Board was ganization of the Department of Natural | instructed to push the work already in hand. and to undertake new enterprises, as the cause might demand. Accordingly an advance was made along the whole line, at the opening of the present year. The owners of were organized with a total membership of the building at Alfred Centre enlarged the same, to make room for new facilities. press, fitted for work that we had not been en and the scientific or written language of | voted to special illustrations, the latter to | able to do before, was put in, together with a power. A machine for stitching pamphlet work, new type, and other appliances have also been furnished, thus adding greatly to anything about its grammar or the laws of | for the use of students in Biology, whose | the permanent value of the property of the time was mainly devoted to the dissecton of | Society, and to the ability of the Publishing plants and the tissues of animals. A full House to do the work required. Among the new enterprises resulting from these in-

> will investigate the nature of soils, also of in a way that now compares favorably with the work formerly done in New

(b) The establishing of the Seventh-day Baptist Quaiterly, the two numbers of which already issued, challenge comparison, in all respects, with other publications of their class. The slow and meagre response of the people in subscribing for this periodical, which has been called for so long, by the more thoughtful ones, and the distance between the Editor and the Publishing earlier numbers out on the date. We shall The past year has been the most prosper- labor to catch up with the date as soon as literature. The Quarterly deserves a much

> the amount of business demanded of the Editor and General Agent. For the same reason, additional clerical help has been placed in the office of the RECORDER.

(d) The Boodschapper has been regularly issued, at Haarlem, Holland; this is a most important item of our work in Europe, and one which our pledges to Brother Velthuysen, and to God, require us to con-

(e) New tractsf rom the pens of Dr. Wardner and Brother Wheeler, have been issued, and a revised form of one part of "Sabbath and Sunday," making essentially a new book, is in press.

(f) Mature deliberation led to a change in the form of the Outlook, at the opening of the third volume. The aim is to furnish the same amount of matter, at less expense, and to give opportunity for longer articles being secondary or subordinate because de- of standard value, in a better form for pres ervation. Nothing is allowed in the Outlook which is not of permanent value, and hence it is believed that the new form will best serve its mission. The editors of the Outlook are giving the best results in its pages that money, hard work, and the best libraries in the land can afford. We feel confident that its third year will produce deeper and wider impressions on the public mind than any similar publication has ever done.

> All these steps in advance have been taken so quietly, that many of our friends seem not to realize how much the work has been enlarged. Those who have it in charge have been so engaged in doing it that they have had no time to plead for funds. All bills have been paid at maturity, but the receipts from the friends of the cause have not kept pace with the work, and the Treasurer's obligations are now (July 15th) out for \$1,200. The honor of the whole denomination, and our duty to the cause of Christ and of the Sabbath, require that this amount, and more, be sent to the Treasurer, J. F. isubbard, Plainfield, New Jersey, before the first of September next. Ordinary collections will not be sufficient. We must have liberal, personal payments, (not gifts, but payments to God) from all. A few can not do this work. Every one loses, and fails in duty, who does not contribute to it. Brethren and sisters, we do not expect this appeal to be in vain. It is your work under God. The Board is only your agent. September will be here soon, and there is need of great promptness on the part of all. Please send your money or your pledge at In behalf of the Board,

TRACT BOARD MEETING.

At a regular meeting held July 13th, seven members of the Board and three visiting brethren were present. After some discussion regarding the publication of a Scandinavian paper, it was suggested that the Publishing Agent be requested to make an estimate of the probable cost—exclusive of the editor's salary, but including all materials—of publishing for one year one thousand copies of a monthly in the Swedish language (German type) similar in form to the original Out-

requested and empowered to act for the I make this inference from the declarations Board with reference to a bequest made to of the annual conferences, and associations this Society in the will of the late Deacon of the churches from the utterances John Crandall, of Nile, N. Y.

The Publishing Agent presented the following statement:

The above amount was ordered to be

The Treasurer stated that there were creased facilities, the following are worthy of \$713 83 in the treasury, with which to meet the above bill of the Publishing Agent, and (a) The printing of Our Sabbath Visitor, an indebtedness of something over \$1,200, borrowed money.

E. P. SAUNDERS, Rec. Sec.

THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

There seeem to be at the present time a wonderful conflict going on over God's law, both in the Church and out of it; and God's Sabbath seems to come to the front, as to its perpetuity, or whether the Sunday, a heathen institution, shall be forced upon mankind to take its place, and men be compelled by statute to obey and observe it. This conflict seems strongest in America, though other nations are discussing the Sabbath question more largely than for many would seem (especially in our country) that the next few years may be a wonderful experience of trial and persecution to them that love God, and keep the commandments of God and the faith of Jesus Christ.

The proposed amendment of a Sunday (c) Additional editorial help has been put | law into our National Constitution seems to upon the Recorder, a step made necessary by indicate forebodings that every one should properly consider. This conflict is the more dangerous from the fact that it has its origin among the professed people of God. They put on a religious zeal, as did the Jews in the persecution of Christ and the apostles,a zeal worthy of a better cause. This is an age of bigotry in the Church and out of it. and the mammon of unrighteousness seems to have largely taken possession of the professed Church of Christ. Ministers have come to obtain large salaries, the world takes the pews of the church at large prices, and prices control the preacher; while mammon money rules the Church, and always will."

In view of the situation, are those professing to believe in God's law and his Sab bath, prepared for the conflict? Could we sing songs and render praise to God if placed in dungeons and stocks, beaten with stripes as were Paul and Silas in the hands of the Romish officers, while I reaching God's truth in Macedonia? Are Seventh-day Baptists and Seventh-day Adventists prepared for such a conflict when it shall come? Can you discern the signs of the times? Paul says (1 Cor. 15: 34), "Awake to righteousness, and sin not; for some have not the knowledge of God: I speak this to your shame." When the conflict comes upon us, we shall need to do more than merely profess to believe in God's law; we shall need to be doers of the law, and so trust in God and his word, that our very lives shall carry conviction to those who are most active in opposing us, and lead them to cry out, "What shall I do to be saved?"

The name Sabbatarian will not be sufficient for such an hour. We must be Sabbath observers from love to God add his law. proving our faith by our obedience. Every Sabbath-keeper should keep the Sabbath as holy unto the Lord; not merely as a bodily rest; but in worshipful remembrance of God, the Creator of every good and perfect gift. It is not enough to attend Church on the Sabbath day; but all our business should be suspended, and our gates closed to worldly affairs, that all our servants, as well as ourselves may render praise and thanksgiving to God. If we would carry conviction to our persecutors, we must prove our sincerity by conforming to what we profess. The true Sabbatarian should keep in remembrance God's law all through the week, that when the six day's work is done, all preparation shall have been made for entering upon the Sabbath with pure devotion to God and his service. Conscientious observance and practice will tell more largely than preaching to the looker on. Shall we not consider counties, with great unanimity, petitioned the signs of the times, and prepare for the for a law prohibiting the manufacture or events that may at any time come upon us; sale of intoxicating liquors therein. In the that by his true saints the law of God may be sustained, and the children of men born into his kingdom. Surely the times demand a closer walk with God.—Review and Herald.

The grounds, buildings, and apparatus of the thirty-five colleges in Ohio are valued at

Cemperance.

"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.

THE NATIONAL PROHIBITION CONVENTION AND THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTISTS.

Probably a larger ratio of our people than

of any other denomination are interested in

Bradford Pa., July 14, 1884. To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:

favor of the National Prohibition Conven-L. A. Platts and L. E. Livermore were | tion to be held at Pittsburg, Pa., July 23d. and from the acquaintances, made with Seventh-day Baptists within the year and a half since I came to be identified with them. All that I have met, wherever there has been occasion to speak of this cause, have pronounced emphatically for prohibition and generally for the Prohibition party. What I hear of our many noble and devoted ministers, affirms that they both preach and vote as they pray against the iniquitous rum traffic. The sixteen hundred Prohibition votes in Allegany county last Fall were very largely from our people. When the oil operators entered Richburg they found a Seventh-day Baptist community free from saloons. At Little Genesee it was the same. At Alfred Centre you show us a flourishing town for more than thirty years free of liquor license. What I hear of our people in Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, New York and Wisconsin, affirms the same general principle prevailing.

Now there have been requests and de-

mands that the National Prohibition Convention shall expressly declare against the prevalent desecration of Sunday. If a plank bearing upon the observance of the Sabbath is to be incorporated into the plat generations. From present appearances, it form. I trust that it may be so worded as not to compromise one faithful loyal part of the Prohibition party, found in the Seventh-day Baptists, as they shall continue to vote and work with the party. It would be unjust towards very many of the best friends and efficient workers for that cause, if any clause invidious against the Sabbath, by specifically naming Sunday or first day of the week as imperative upon citizens and the government to maintain for the Sabbath, should be included in the platform. Possibly the desire for a short platform may shut off any utterance upon Sabbath desecration. But the prevalent disregard of Sunday and the velocity with which it is drifting toward holidayism is likely to appear full as vividly to all builds churches, and has the effrontery to of our friends as the questions of Mormonism rise up in the congregation and claim "that or Chinese immigration. The vandalism of the liquor dealers towards the observance of any day for sacred worship is forcing the question of the preservation of the Sabbath upon every man who has at heart the welfare of his country; hence the probability that it will be considered.

If the Convention shall resolve, that the prevalent desecration of the Sabbath is a cause for alarm, is jeopardizing our country and our homes by the encroachments of lax morals, the revelries of holidavism, and the waning of patriotism, which expires as faith in God grows less; and that all citizens and the government should join to restrain the desecration of the Sabbath, we might all say, amen. But let it not place itself wrong before the Lord of the Sabbath nor do the very many of its best friends the unfairness of compelling them to vote the ticket under protest or not at all, because of declarations. affirming Sunday, the heathen day of worship, to be the Sabbath.

G. H. LYON.

SECRETARY CHANDLER is making a determined stand against the toleration of intemperance in the Navy. He has just addressed a severe letter of rebuke to each one of the members of a court martial which failed to recommend the dismissal of an officer proved to have been an habitual drunkard, and he has also written a strong letter to the chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, in opposition to the action of Congress in restoring to the service officers who have been dismissed for drunkenness.—Independent.

In Kentucky there is a prohibitory movement in a new form. The citizens of five Legislature a bill in accord with the petition was reported and bitterly fought, but it was passed by a vote of more than half of the house, the opposition refusing to answer to

There are 125 licensed distilleries in Scot-

The Sabbath Recorden.

Alfred Centre, N. Y., Fifth-day, July 24, 1884.

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.

> "SEEKING Jesus? Jesus seeks thee, Wants thee as thou art; He is knocking, ever knocking At thy heart.'

THE Outlook and Sabbath Quarterly for July is rapidly going through the press. It will reach all its regular subscribers as soon as, or sooner than this number of the RE-CORDER.

THE Corresponding Secretary of the General Conference makes an announcement in another column, to which he wishes church clerks and others interested to give prompt attention.

NAPOLEON once said, "The future destiny of the child is always the work of the mother." This he said as a statesman speaking of the human or visible agencies which go to shape human character. Recognizing the fact that the divine power in the conversion of a soul operates largely through human agencies, we may repeat the language of the statesman, though we speak as Christians, and say the future destiny of the child is always the work of the mother.

WE invite special and prayerful attention to the article in our Sabbath Reform Department by Bro. Lewis, setting forth the work and needs of the Tract Society; and to the appeal in the Missionary Department by Bro. A. A. Langworthy. We are in a critical time. Work presses upon us from all sides. Inviting and promising fields open wide their doors to us, and God calls us to enter in and . labor. Our Boards feel the pressure of these calls upon them, and plan largely to answer them. But they can not execute without the continued and generous support of the people. We are sure if our people could sit in the regular councils of these Boards they would universally respond to these calls. As they can not do this, these frequent statements are made, in order that all may know how urgent are the demands upon us.

REDUCED FARE TO CONFERENCE.

Arrangements have been made, through Mr. T. H. Dearborn, General Western Pas senger Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail road, by which persons, paying full fare going to Lost Creek, can be returned at one fourth fare. This arrangement does not apply to points west of Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati, or east of New York. I. J. Ordway, of Chicago, will make such arrrngements as can be made for getting reduced fare to either of the first three mentioned points, and Geo. B. Carpenter, of Ashaway, R. I., and Wm. A. Rogers, of Cambridge, Mass., will make terms for Eastern delegates to New York, if any can be made.

Delegates from the Central Association can reach New York either by the New York Central and Hudson River, or the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroads, both of which belong to the combination giving the -one-fourth rate return tickets.

Western Association delegates can go to New York by the New York, Lake Erie and Western railroad, or to Cincinnati by the aid, we think, is wisely bestowed. same road, and the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and in either case get the benefit of the reduced rates to the point of starting. South Jersey delegates will come to Philadelphia, and there procure tickets for Clarksburg, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

In all cases, at New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Lous, and Cincinnati, tickets should be purchased at the offices of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and by that route, since it is through the efforts of their Agent that these favorable terms are obtained.

Delegates from the Western Association | wholly on that. There is much timber; could go by a cross route, but it would in- several varieties of oak in the upland, and fourth commandment, it would seem, teach tree, as he will be the greatest man in on the eccentric picturesqueness of old age." chase of tickets, and in some cases would not etc., on the bottoms. Farms can be bought to hear a Baptist speak of "that old Jewish these monarchs of age by the names of any small hen's egg, and they are borne on the give reduced rates. It is, therfore, undoubt- for from ten to forty dollars an acre, accord- Bible," he intending, thereby, to cast a slur puny man whose entire life is but as an ends of the branches in bunches like grapes.

is about \$14. One-fourth return would make the round trip about \$17 50. It is about the same from Chicago, and must be

been appointed the agent who will undertake to carry out the plan of the several railroads for giving the above reduction. This plan provides that each delegate shall be furnished | the courtesy of granting the Corresponding | holy, a delight, and honorable? with a blank certificate, with a letter of instruction as to its use, before leaving home. No delegate who buys a ticket without such certificate can get any reduction for the return trip. This makes it necessary for persons who are thinking of going to the Conference and the Anniversaries, to decide the | 13 or 14 members, including two ministers, matter at the earliest possible date, and as soon as the decision is made, to send at once the name and address to L. A. Platts, Alfred Centre, N. Y. It will not do to say, so many are going from this place, or that Mr. John Jones and wife are going from such a place, but in each individual case, the full name must be sent to the address as above, and that in ample time to get a blank certificate in rethere can be no reduction.

Lost Creek is about twelve miless from Clarksburg, and is reached by a narrowgauge railroad. L. R. Swinney has made arrangements with the President of that road | Fall. which he announces as follows: "Delegates to the General Conference at Brick Church, near Lost Creek, by paying one full fare going, will be returned free on certificate of at- | country is newer than in the Christian countendance (and statement of having paid one | ty neighborhood, still substantially the same full fare going), signed by the Secretary of | things may be said of both sections in regard the Conference. Arrangements are also made to stop trains at favorable points within the bounds of our Society during sessions of the General Conference, to take delegates to our homes. So that all facilities needed will | heavily wooded. Seven or eight miles from be furnished by the railroad."

This is perhaps sufficient for a general announcement. More will be said as occasion may seem to require.

SOUTHERN MISSOURI.

CHRISTIAN COUNTY.

A rather rough wagon ride, but one with

pleasant company, of ten or twelve miles over an Ozark mountain road, took us from Bi'lings station on the "Frisco Line" to the neighborhood where our brethren live who constitute the Delaware Seventh-day Baptist Church. The neighborhood is near the to be agreed that a little village ought to James River, or North Fork of White; and | grow up around the new meeting-house; and is named after the Delaware Indians. Hence the name of the Church, also, although the post office is Billings. The Church numbers 18 members, who represent some six families and include two ministers. The people were led to the investigation of the Sabbath question quite largely through the influence of a Seventh-day Adventist; although some had thought and made inquiries concerning the subject before. We preached at the house of Bro. Pierce, to a small congregation, on Sabbath evening, July 4th. Sabbath morning we taught a long Bible-school lesson from Mark, to a school of 30 or 35 members, in the house of Eld. W. K. Johnson, where the Sabbath meetings are generally held. four or five hundred dollars; and Eld. S. R.

quite a good country for stock raising. Hogs | they need our earnest prayers. eat a great deal of mast, sometimes living of land. The Delaware neighborhood is five will it be before our Baptist brethren will

TEXAS COUNTY.

less from Philadelphia, St. Louis, and Cin- Springfield, thence seventy-five miles on a long before they will, acting in a more com- each other until they have become as one, germinate, nearly all are killed by fire or

Cabool, a new lumbering town for oak and | doctrinally, help us to build up the ancient yellow pine. The K. C., S., and M. R. R. institution of Jehovah's Sabbath, that it may has also extended to our Missionary Society be indeed, in the eyes of the people of God, Secretary a special rate permit over its line, which goes from Kansas City through southwestern Missouri to Memphis. A wagon ride of 15 or 16 miles took us to the Providence Church neighborhood, and the home of Eld. S. W. Rutledge. This Church has Eld. Rutledge, and Eld. T. G. Helm, who, with his family, lives some 15 miles east. The Church was organized in January 1884, with four members. We preached Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Sabbath evenings, and Sabbath morning, in the house of Eld. Rutledge; and Sabbath afternoon and and Sunday morning, in the new but unfinished meeting house. This house is 22x turn, before the delegate leaves home, or 28, and has clapboards and shingles on, with a temporary flooring. The sash, etc., are bought; and after the delay caused by harvesting, the brethren are to proceed with the work of building, hoping to finish by early

> Our Texas county brethren also live in the Ozark mountain country; and although in respect to cultivation and settlement the to land, products, etc. Fruit growing and stock raising appear to me to offer most inducements. The country has the advantages and disadvantages of being quite new and Eld. Rutledge are yellow pine forests; and this is the chief lumber used in the new church house, in the building of which they have heen helped by different persons to the amount of over one hundred dollars, at the suggestion of Dr. Wardner, published in the RECORDER. Land here can be obtained by homesteading and from the government price of \$1 25 per acre up to \$10. The river bottoms are the best; prairie valleys or basins second in quality; and the uplands third. There is, it is claimed, an opening for a steam grist mill, and also for a store for general merchandise. Indeed it seemed Eld. Rutledge will give lots to those who will come and establish some legitimate kind of business. Some of Bro. R.'s ancestors were Sabbath keepers; and he was baptized in Tennessee by a Baptist minister who kept the Sabbath. We obtained a promise that he would make an effort to gather facts re lating to the Sabbath cause in his native State, and write them up for the SABBATH RECORDER. The origin of the present Sabbath movement in Texas county, however, was largely due to the Outlook.

IN GENERAL.

We recollect to have read in a Baptist paper, probably within a year or two past, the statement that among the Baptist churches The Bible study was followed by a discourse | in the Southwest there was, in many instanto a congregation of some 40 persons, old | ces, quite a low state of moral and religious and young. In the afternoon Eld. Johnson | things; and that this was due, in a considpreached, and was followed by Eld. L. F. erable degree, to an illiterate and more or Skaggs in words of exhortation. Sunday less unworthy ministry. That this is so, forenoon we preached in the Black Jack one may see and hear many evidences. But Grove Baptist log meeting-house; but the people are not likely, as a rule, to embrace hands and stretched ourselves out to comcongregation was decreased by one, who, I the Sabbath until they have made thoughtafter Sunday school, went away because he ful and conscientious investigation, and been would not hear a Seventh-day Baptist preach. | brought to deep convictions. And such a In the afternoon, in company with Eld. | change awakens, it is interesting to ob- | was a "squirrel hole," apparently burned open doors for preaching by Seventh-day required thirty-four of my longest paces, Wheeler is trying to raise \$100 to help. This Baptist ministers in three or four counties; and plans for labor were considered during feet. Looking up we see a limb projecting other. This country is on the Ozark mountains, our recent visit, which, with the Board's apand we see no good reason why it should not | proval, and with the aid of steadily increasbe a healthy place. The soil is mulatto, or ing missionary contributions from our red loam; quite stony and not easy to culti- churches, will be put into operation. There vate; but produces very well. Wheat yields is work to be done here, and in the face of from 10 to 20 bushels; sometimes 25 or 30, | many difficulties; the brethren are entitled with an average of some 15 bushels. Corn, to our help and sympathy. And if more from 40 to 50 bushels, and oats from 40 to care is necessary in one place than in an-60. Timothy and clover, apples, peaches, other to live above reproach in respect to Good springs abound, and it seems to us to be circumstances as surround these brethren;

churches, do we hear how God calls us in clearer and louder notes, by providentially enlarging the place of our habitation, to constant growth in piety, wisdom, and de-

TEXARKANA, Ark., July 16, 1884.

Communications.

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

TO SUNSET-LANDS.—NO. 34.

BIG TREES.

A "brigh and early" start from Wawona or Clark's, necessitated plenty of wraps, for the air was frosty and chill. We had not gone far before we heard Washburn shouting behind us, and running after us with package. One of our passengers had a habit of leaving something behind. This time it was a beautiful cabinet of specimens of Yosemite woods. Once we tried to worry her, by hidding a shawl which she had left, unti she missed it; but it didn't work. She seemed more annoyed at our impudence than she would have been at the loss_of the shawl.

The photographers who had been stopping at Clarke's, had gone ahead with the avowed purpose of waylaying us in the Big-tree grove, and once or twice we caught sight o their light buggy as we drove through the great pine forests. Trees ten feet in diameter, and two to three hundred feet high were plenty. Many of them had been cut down and lay prone in all their mighty length, with here and there a little piece sawed out of them. The waste of timber by the shingle makers is appalling to one accustomed to look upon such things as valuable. They cut down a great pine which if sawed up would make from one hundred to two hundred thousand feet of lumber, take a sample from it to split for shingles. If there is any twist to the grain they leave it where it fell and take another. Sawed and in the vicinity of New York, each of these trees would be worth in the neighborhood of five thousand dollars. We passed several of them on fire. A passer-by builds a fire by the side of a log to warm himself or cook his dinner, and leaving it unquenched it smoulders and smokes until there is only a long line of gray ashes where once lay a monarch of the forest.

After nine miles through such scenes, during which we climb two thousand feet, larger than any we had yet seen. "The Bigtrees" we exclaim in delight, but do not begin to comprehend how big they are, because of the gracefulness of their form. These are the "two sentinels," which guard the road to "Mariposa Grove." Soon we see others, the "three sisters, and big brother," but get no adequate idea of their size until we stop at the "Grizzly Giant" and walk about and try to span him. Five of us joined pass the trunk, but so little were we that at our utmost stretch the ends of the line did straight ont from the trunk, then turning sharply and running vertical. It is one hundred feet to that first limb, which is six feet in diameter, or nineteen feet in circumference, a good-sized tree in itself.

Most of these trees are scarred and blackened by forest fires and their tops have been broken by the firce mountain blasts, which grapes, berries, vegetables etc., all do well. Christian spirit and conduct, it is under such of their existence. One which is perfect, down, and drooping in graceful curves to People who once taught obedience to the great specimens have been named "Lincoln" law of God, now, in order to get rid of the and "Grant." "Lincoln" is the biggest dome form of middle age, which in turn takes walnut, elm, sycamore, hackberry, hickory, its abrogation; and we were almost startled history, but the idea of christening one of The cones are very small, not larger than a The fare from New York to Clarksburg or six miles from Wilson's Creek, where Gen- unite with us in endeavors to more greatly by such names. "Grizzly Giant" and single tree, and enough by a single grove

"Connoiseurs" which Brightman explains by the fact that they are "small fry." The road winds around, among the trees. first through the the "lower grove," and And, brethren of Seventh-day Baptist then the "upper grove." In some places where it climbs the hill side it is necessary to make a loop, like a part of a figure 8 in order to accomplish the turns on the sharp grade. At the upper grove we come upon our photographers in position to take a picture of "Wawona" with our stage in it. This tree twenty-eight feet in diameter has a tunnel cut through it large enough for a stage and six to pass through at full gallop, stages are scarce at this season, and these artists were glad of the chance to catch us within the tree. We, Yankee like, agreed to it on the condition that we should have a copy of the picture for our trouble, and then arranged ourselves for the trying ordeal. This picture, before me as I write, conveys a better idea of the immense bulk of these trees, than one gets at first from seeing the trees themselves. The hu. man figures, and the stage and four horses beside the mighty tree, look like the picture of Lilliputians beside Gulliver.

> Whence came and what are these big trees, is a question nearly every one asks, to himself if not audibly. They were first brought to the knowledge of the civilized world in 1852. The first white man to see them, a hunter, could get no one to believe his story, but after he inveigle some companions to go with him on another pretext, and they had seen and believed, the report spread like wild fire, all over the world. An early attempt was made by English botanists to name them after their Iron Duke, Wellingtonia, but when it became settled that they were only first cousins to the Redwoods which had been christened "Sequoia" by Endlicker in 1847, they took that family name, and thus it came to pass that instead of honoring the name of Wellington, they carry to posterity the name of a far worthier man, and one as unique in his way as are these giants of the American forests. "Sequoia" is the Latinized form of the name of Sequoyah, a Cherokee Indian of Alabama, who by his own unaided genius constructed an alphabet of eighty-six characters and reduced his native tongue to a written language, which he had succeeded in introducing to a considerable extent before the whites had heard of it. It was afterwards adopted by the Missionaries, type was cast, and books printed in it have done much service in making known to the Cherokee nation the truths of the gospel of Christ.

But this does not answer the question. The species is confined to a belt of some two hundred miles in length, running along the western slope of the Sierras. Their cousins the Redwoods are confined to a similar belt we noticed two trees just ahead, much of the Coast Range, and neither exist outside of California, but remains of at least three species, closely allied to our own, are found in the fossils of the miocene of Europe, Spitzbergen, Greenland and Alaska, showing that these species existed at some remote period, which geologists call the tertiary age, abundantly in the artic regions, and extended southward into Central Europe, and our own Rocky Mountains. At present they have few near relatives. The Southern cypress, ranging from Maryland to Mexico, and the Glyptostrobus of China, are the only ones known, and these are not get out of sight of each other. There found fossilized in the same formation. It is therefore evident that the present distri-Johnson, we returned on horseback to Bill-serve, new life, both intellectually and spir-into its side, but it was ample to hold bution and restrictions of these allied species, ings. The brethren here intend to build a itually. Our brethren in Southern Missouri all five of us with room to spare. To go is due to climatic changes and glacial drift, much needed meeting-house, that will cost are in real missionary ground. There are around it as near as possible to the trunk the entire race having become extinct except these four representative species, and they or considerably more than one hundred have become widely separated one from the

The idea generally prevails, that these trees are a few isolated specimens left of an extinct species. This is not so. "Big-trees" exist abundantly of all sizes, from a mere sprout to the patriarch of one hundred feet girth. "The young trees wear slender, simple branches all the way down to the ground, put on with strict regularity, sharpthey have encountered during the centuries ly aspiring at top, horizontal about half way and a vision of beauty to enrapture an artist, the base. By the time the sapling is five or is called "Empress Eugenie," and two other six hundred years old, this spiry, feathery juvinile habit merges into the firm, rounded edly best to go directly to one of the principal ing to location, improvements, and condition upon God's ancient Scriptures. O how long incident in its history, is impudent assump- The seeds are very thin, small and abundtion, and so I prefer not to remember them ant. Millions are ripened annually by a magnifiy the law of the Lord? For to bring "Faithful Couple" are letter, and appro- to plant all the mountain ranges of the that into discredit, is to undermine the priate. The latter, in the ages which they globe. The Douglass squirrel finds use for Twenty miles by railroad from Billings to foundation of morals and religion. How have stood side by side, have grown into most of these seeds, but of the few which freight train over the Kansas City, Spring plete harmony than now with the very first and can not be separated. A group of trees crushed by snow. The wood is fine and L. A. Platts, Alfred Centre, N. Y., has field and Memphis railroad, brought us to principles of Baptist faith, historically and growing close together have been named the close, and that of the roots beautifully mottled. Nothing could work than these great But what impresses these relics of the past gize as their age, and have occurred on the e lifted their tiny heads Here is life which exis was born, which broug the fall of the Roman exhibited itself in flowi leaves before the son earth and brought the vation to men. And al ries, with long Winter waking, has the invari years gone on, while no and disappeared, gene tions of men have lived pel has been preached t bringing civilization in message of peace, o might have heard the ment, has brought ligh more than half the wo

THE HULL

I suppose I would should say that no one largely in the history Baptist denomination Richard Hull was the dren, of which five girls. Four of the b in our denomination, physician. For a cons the girls was a preach school teacher. They age when men were ed as they would select and prepare themselv they live at a time whe the preacher of a work men that were seeking must have been impell love for the Master's account of the training be doubted that Elder stood the secret better ple. It would be a valual economy if we could le of power that existed i his family.

Death is no respec their ranks have been others. Three of the meet their reward. died many years ago. in age, O. l'. Hull, die still later the oldest on whose departure is fre us all.

It is not my object

tended account of the

ily, either of those w but more particularly reunion of late occurr that all the members together without a such was the case at t North-Western Assoc that has not happened ever has, and will not again, very appropr was arranged for, o Clear Lake near Milto is oval in shape thou ilar to an ellipse, be nearly one mile in axis is fully one ha many a year it has be varied character. M there to perform the bolizes their death t to its evil deeds, and life. What holy e impulses must arise even the mention to of a religious cha must have been bor held there, and all pic-nics and social highest to the lower pen and write all i book it would compo beautified by nature associations that ab tives assembled to n greet each other abake and an .eur I would not like that it was entire ence." either as to

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I winds around, among the trees, igh the the "lower grove," and ipper grove." In some places where he hill side it is necessary to make a part of a figure 8 in order to acthe turns on the sharp grade. upper grove we come upon graphers in position to take of "Wawona" with our stage is tree twenty-eight feet in diamtunnel cut through it large ra stage and six to pass through op, stages are scarce at this season. artists were glad of the chance within the tree. We, Yankee d to it on the condition that we re a copy of the picture for our id then arranged ourselves for the eal. This picture, before me as I veys a better idea of the immense ese trees, than one gets at first g the trees themselves. The hu. s, and the stage and four horses mighty tree, look like the picture tians beside Gulliver.

came and what are these big question nearly every one asks. if not audibly. They were first the knowledge of the civilized 852. The first white man to see inter, could get no one to believe but after he inveigle some comgo with him on another pretext, ad seen and believed, the report wild fire, all over the world. An npt was made by English botanists iem after their Iron Duke, Wellut when it became settled that they first cousins to the Redwoods been christened "Sequoia" by in 1847, they took that family thus it came to pass that instead of the name of Wellington, they sterity the name of a far worthier one as unique in his way as are to of the American forests. "Sethe Latinized form of the name of a Cherokee Indian of Alabama, own unaided genius constructed et of eighty-six characters and renative tongue to a written lanich he had succeeded in introducnsiderable extent before the whites ed of it. It was afterwards the Missionaries, type was cast, printed in it have done much

does not answer the question. es is confined to a belt of some two niles in length, running along the ope of the Sierras. Their cousins ods are confined to a similar belt st Range, and neither exist out-California, but remains of at species, closely allied to our own, in the fossils of the miocene of pitzbergen, Greenland and Alaska, ist these species existed at some eriod, which geologists call the e, abundantly in the artic regions, led southward into Central Euour own Rocky Mountains. At ey have few near relatives. The cypress, ranging from Maryland and the Glyptostrobus of China, nly ones known, and these are dized in the same formation. It e evident that the present distrirestrictions of these allied species, limatic changes and glacial drift, race having become extinct except representative species, and they ne widely separated one from the

making known to the Cherokee

truths of the gospel of Christ.

es generally prevails, that these few isolated specimens left of an cies. This is not so. "Big-trees" lantly of all sizes, from a mere he patriarch of one hundred feet The young trees wear slender, iches all the way down to the t on with strict regularity, sharpat top, horizontal about half way drooping in graceful curves to By the time the sapling is five or years old, this spiry, feathery it merges into the firm, rounded of middle age, which in turn takes stric picturesqueness of old age." ire very small, not larger than a egg, and they are borne on the branches in bunches like grapes. re very thin, small and abundons are ripened annually by a and enough by a single grove the mountain ranges of the Douglass equirrel finds use for seeds, but of the few which early all are killed by fire or The wood is fine and oots beautifully mot-

Nothing could be finer for cabinet work than these great roots.

But what impresses one in the presence of these relies of the past is not so much their size as their age, and the changes which have occurred on the earth since first they lifted their tiny heads to the light of day. Here is life which existed before Columbus was born, which brought forth fruit before the fall of the Roman Empire, yea, which exhibited itself in flowing sap and budding leaves before the son of God walked this earth and brought the glad message of salvation to men. And all during these centuries, with long Winter sleeps and Summer waking, has the invariable marking of the years gone on, while nations have grown old and disappeared, generations upon generations of men have lived and died, the gospel has been preached to nearly all the earth. bringing civilization in its path, until that message of peace, of which these trees might have heard the angelic announcement, has brought light, life and libert to more than half the world. G. H. B.

THE HULL FAMILY.

I suppose I would not be disputed if should say that no one family has figured so largely in the history of the Seventh day Baptist denomination as this one. Elder Richard Hull was the father of seven children, of which five were boys and two girls. Four of the boys became ministers in our denomination, and the other one physician. For a considerable time one of the girls was a preacher and the other a school teacher. They did not live in an nection with the elevating influence of age when men were educated for preaching as they would select any other profession, and prepare themselves to fill it. Nor did to have in his mind the arguments of the they live at a time when the emoluments of the preacher of a worldly kind would draw men that were seeking such things. They must have been impelled by a heart full of love for the Master's cause. If it was on the unending power of heart of Richard account of the training they had it will not be donbted that Elder Richard Hull understood the secret better than the most of people. It would be a valuable lesson on domestic | Eld. V. Hull regretted that more prominence | economy if we could learn the secret springs of power that existed in the management of the family. Mrs. Martha Ernst gave some his family.

Death is no respecter of persons, and their ranks have been thinned as well as others. Three of the brothers have gone to meet their reward. The youngest one, his votions twice a day, and frequently conversed father's name-sake, who was a physician, died many years ago. The one next to him in age, O. P. Hull, died more recently, and still later the oldest one, N. V. Hull, died, whose departure is fresh in the memory of

It is not my object to enter into an ex-

tended account of the members of this familv. either of those who are dead or alive. but more particularly to mention a family reunion of late occurrence. It is not often that all the members of such a family get together without a pre-arrangement, yet such was the case at the late session of the North-Western Association, a circumstance that has not happened in many a year, if it ever has, and will not be likely ever to occur again, very appropriately a family pic-nic was arranged for, on the 3d of July, at Clear Lake near Milton Junction. The Lake is oval in shape though irregular, very similar to an ellipse, whose major axis must be nearly one mile in length, and the minor axis is fully one half that distance. For many a year it has been the scene if visits of varied character. Many converts have gone there to perform the sacred rite that symbolizes their death to the world, and burial to its evil deeds, and resurrection to a new life. What holy emotions, and hallowed impulses must arise in the minds of such at even the mention of its name. Meetings of a religious character, at which souls must have been born into the kingdom, are held there, and all kinds of celebrations, pic-nics and social gatherings, from the highest to the lowest. If it could wield a pen and write all its experiences, what a book it would compose. It was at this place, beautified by nature, and sanctified by holy associations that about seventy of our rela tives assembled to renew our family ties and greet each other with a hearty handshake and an earnest "God bless you." I would not like to leave the impression for an editor. Two such men are now supence," either as to its object or execution. sponse to the following call, will insure an for their opposite bias. There being only The outfit for a Monthly paper of the form

and such drinks as lemonade, tea and coffee, and amid other things the swings were not

duced. Elder H. Hull acted as Moderator. After some preliminaries several speakers were called upon. Elder Joshua Clarke Hubbard, Treasurer, Plainfield, N. J., on spoke of the changes in the family with the following conditions: special reference to the decease of N. V. Hull. He gave quite a minute description | tice, when enough is pledged to warrant the of his monument which was prepared by him undertaking. The Board believes in the kept coming in, and the end is not yet before his death, to represent a pulpit with movement, and will push it forward as fast the open Bible upon it. He also referred to as the friends will provide the means. Who toes, and in fact almost all kinds of garden the care of his library by his widow, his will be the first to respond? picture above it, &c, and closed by pathetically alluding to the reunions beyond, and answered in the affirmative the question: "Shall we know each other there?

Pres. W. C. Whitford remarked upon the power of family relationship, and the importance and habit of keeping a family geneology, which connects the present with the past. That our denomination is bound together more closely than any other by our unity of ancestry. It is a laudable undertaking to be thus familiar with our past history. Some tribes of Indians trace back same sections for thousands of years.

Eld. V. Hull, after referring to an attempt to trace his family history, and making the statement that he was the oldest pastor in scent and its effect upon posterity in con- fred, and the rest going still further west. Christianity to show the power of the latter upon the former, by contrasting the Eastern skeptic against Christianity. W. H. Ernst remarked upon the contrast between the pass and present history of the family, with reference to the number entering the ministerial profession. C. B. Hull remarked upon Hull in his descendants. There were two young ladies, Cora Langworthy and A. M. Hull, who showed a good degree of elocutionary power in the recitation of two pieces. was not given to his mother in the culture particulars in their life and government; that her father in his youth was left an orphan and was unable to read when he was married, but that his wife taught him; that it was his invariable rule to have family dereligiously with his children. He would correct their phraseology in prayer. When they were isolated, so that the family was entirely alone, they always had a pravermeeting on the Sabbath.

It was certainly an occasion long to be remembered by all those who were present. Doubtlessit will never occur again. May God grant that the noble words spoken there may have their influence upon our minds until the end of time. W. H. E.

CONFERENCE REPORTS.

Blanks for the annual reports of the churches to the General Conference have been sent to all of the churches, so far as possible to the clerks of the churches. The Conference year closes with August, and it is very important that these reports be in the hands of the Corresponding Secretary as soon as possible after Sept. 1st, before Sept. 10th. Where there are pastors it is asked that they give this matter their personal attention, and see that the reports are properly made in full. Do not fail to give an answer to every question.

The blank space for the letter to the Conference should contain only such matter as will be of importance to the Committee on the State of Religion in making their report, which is coming to be one of the most interesting and important reports made at the annual meeting. Let a distinct and full report be made in this matter. Those concerned are urged to give this prompt and proper at-W. C. TITSWORTH.

Corresponding Secretary, General Conference. ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y.

A ŠCANDINAVIAN PAPER.

The Board of the Tract Society, has desired to start a periodical, to meet the demands of our work among the Scandinavians, for sometime past. Until within a brief time we have not known of an available man nie and cake, and parties of various kinds, missionary work, we need at least \$1,000 be- what had happened to us.

fore the enterprise can be safely undertaken. It must now remain with the friends of the After this a repast less physical was intro- elsewhere, to say how soon this work shall have the much-needed aid of a paper. Pledges should be forwarded at once, to J. F.

All pledges to be paid on thirty days no-

For the Board, A. H. L.

Home Mews.

New York. ALFRED.

The usual quiet of our village during Summer vacation was broken last week by the the prayers were for him who had come to coming into the society of the First and Second Churches, of about sixty of the "Trib- in the hearts of God's people here. une fresh air children." A special train of eleven cars left New York via the Erie road, their history 500 years, who remained in the Tuesday evening, the 15th inst., and reached ence it has never been my lot to address. Allegany county the next morning. One car with its load was left in Canisteo, a few | brethren for our spiritual growth, rememchildren were left in Hornellsville, and the bering that the fervent, effectual prayer of remainder came on into this county, one car the righteous availeth much. the denomination, illustrated the idea of de- load having been left in Almond, one in Al

On Sabbath, 19th, the pastor of the First Church, by previous arrangement, preached with the Western civilization. He appeared | a plain, practical, and impressive sermon to children, from the text, "Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth." The large auditorium was filled until it was difficult to find even single sittings. It is doubtfu whether there were ever before so many chil dren present at a regular morning service, and yet there were only about forty of the little strangers present. Why don't we always take our own little ones to church with us? And why don't pastors always simplify their discourses, so that children, old and young, can take hold of them?

A basket picnic for all Alfred children, domestic and foreign, old and young, is to be held in a grove on the east side of Pine Hill, in the vicinity of the Second Church, on Wednesday, July 23d. Whether this appointment is designed to conflict in any way with the Prohibition Convention at Pittsburg, is not stated. It is expected that there will be plenty of clear, cold water—at the

The temperance work is being faithfully pushed forward in this part of the county, frequent meetings being held in convenient localities. On the evening after Sabbath, July 19th, Rev. L. E. Livermore addressed the people at Lanphear Valley school-house, after which a Young People's Union was formed, which is to hold its first meeting in one week. On the following evening Rev. L. A. Platts addressed the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, recently organized in West Almond. It is thought that Allegany County will poll a heavy. Prohibition vote in the coming Presidential election.

We left our home in Utica, Wis., for this place June 24th, reaching here July 9th, after having made quite a number of stops

Bro. Frisbie to his home, about two miles from Scott village, to remain the first night. The next day we were invited to take tea with Bro. Stillman. We kindly accepted the invitation, and accordingly about 5 o'clock, Bro. Frisbie hitched up his team, as we supposed to take us to Bro. Stillman's for tea. We alighted at a fine new house in the village, well furnished and decorated with flowers, where quite a number had assembled, as we supposed to become acquainted with us. We thought to ourselves that Mr. Stillman had a nice home. We passed from one room to another till we came to a room where our carpet which we had brought from home was down. This, of course, "let the cat out of the bag." Mrs. Stillman said to us, "I suppose you find some things that it was entirely a "ministerial confer- posed to be within reach. A prompt re- which look familiar to you." We found this very pleasant place to be our new home While the older portion was rather remark- early inauguration of the enterprise. The for a time. You can imagine our surprise. able for containing so many clergymen, the Board does not deem it wise to move in the The brethren and sisters began to flock in younger portion was noted, if for anything, | matter until the necessary funds are pledged. | until I should judge one hundred had gathered. A very bountiful supper was served one minister among them, and only one and size of the Outlook, Vol. I., will cost in two different rooms. The people relooking toward that as his life work; an | two hundred dollars. The cost of issuing | mained until about ten o'clock in the evenillustration of "reversion" perhaps rather the same for the first year, in an edition of ing, giving us a grand, good reception, which of a water-wheel by which he believes the than "development." The youngest por | 1,000 copies per month, would be four hun- | we shall never forget. Many a word of weltion appeared to manifest a scientific bias, | dred and fifty dollars, exclusive of editors | come found its way to our hearts, and we illustrated in their anxiety to traverse the salary. But the edition, starting at one felt that we had indeed come among friends. lake in boats and see what could be seen, | thousand, ought to be increased; and as the | The company finally retired, and we were and all were apparently ready to analyze the circulation would be largely gratuitous, as a left alone in our bewilderment to reflect on been given by his son to the city of Norwich, keepers in the city, over the Sabbath, are cordially

We found the large, convenient, new parsonage all furnished for our use. Scarcely a Scandinavian work, in the Northwest and thing which was needed for our comfort had dency, says, the commercial cities of the been forgotten. But the good friends did not stop with house-furnishing. The pantry shelves were left loaded—tea, coffee, sugar, butter, cheese, &c., enough to last a good while. Nor was this the end. The next morning we found at our door a sack of flour, and all day long things for our use the whole amount imported and exported by strawberries, maple sugar, eggs, milk, potastuff. No more truly was Elijah fed by the ravens than are we fed by this kind people. May the Lord abundantly bless this people for such generous acts is our prayer. But we would not forget to mention the interest manifested at the Friday evening prayer-meeting. There were twenty-two present, and the time was well occupied in prayer and conference, and the burden of labor for them, and for a revival of religion

The meeting on the Sabbath was quite largely attended, and a more attentive audi-

We earnestly desire the prayers of the

PRESTON AND NORWICH.

Since the meeting of the Central Association—four Sabbaths—I have have been with these two pastorless churches; preaching to rescue. the one at 10 o'clock A. M., and to the other at 2.30 P. M., each Sabbath; returning to Preston for a First day evening preaching service; preached at King's Settlement last First-day. These have been refreshing seasons; the attendance encouraging. The people seemed hungry for the preached word, as 000,000 francs. A dispatch states that the no preaching has been supplied since the excellent labors of Bro. A. W. Coon. I have compensation to the families of officers and visited from house to house, and have reached most of the scattered families of Sabbath-keepers in neighboring towns. Sabbath services are held in each of these Foo-Chow. places regularly, with commendable faithfulness, by the faithful few. The preaching services have called in many new ones; and remember our home missions. L. C. R.

Minnesota.

DODGE CENTRE.

Crops are looking very promising. Weather fine. Good health prevails. We think the Lord's work is making some progress here. An addition of three was made to the membership of the church recently by baptism, which makes seven in all this Summer.

A very sad accident occurred here last Sixth-day afternoon. As Bro. Edward Ellis was out trying a new mower which he had just purchased, his little boy in running Gorgey's surrender with the Hungarian army along behind the sickle stumbled, and fell forward, striking the ground on his hands, one hand reaching over in front of the sickle, which cut it completely off. The family have the sympathy of their many friends, who are thankful that the accident was no

Great excitement prevails here as we expec a new railroad to be constructed through We were met in Cortland by Bro. Still- the county within the coming year, forming man and Bro. Frisbie, and were taken by a junction at the Centre with the Winona and St. Peter. If any of our Eastern friends contemplate investing in real estate in this vicinity, now is the time, for it will soon come up with a bound. G. W. H.

TRENTON.

We have been able to keep up prayer and conference meetings and Sabbath-school, so far this season. Eld. Sindall was with us ast Sabbath, July 12th.

We have had very warm weather since the first of June, our crops are large and promising; our harvest will be ten days or two weeks earlier than last year.

We had a hard thunder storm and some wind in the afternoon of July 4th. A few miles north of here it blew down a large barn and moved another from its founda-J. R. W.

Condensed News.

Domestic.

William H. Britton, a mechanic of Buffalo, N. Y., exhibited to a committee of the Common Council and others, last week, a model water power of Niagara River can be utilized. The wheel is a horizontal turbine, with no stationary part, and the power is to be transmitted by shafts and cables.

Mr. Blaine, in his letter of acceptance of the Republican nomination for the Presi-Union never had such growth as they have enjoyed since 1860. Our chief emporium, the City of New York, with its dependencies, has within that period doubled her population and increased her wealth five fold. During the same period, the imports and exports which have entered and left her harbor are more than double in bulk and value her between the settlement of the first Dutch colony on the island of Manhattan and the outbreak of the Civil War in 1860.

The court of Alabama claims is on the point of completing a series of judgments, numbering between 2,000 and 3,000—the aggregate of awards including interest, being about \$2,600,000. They will be submitted to the Secretary of State for certification within a week.

Edward Gard, Jr., a lace merchant, of New York, has assigned. Preferences \$550,-000. His liabilities are from \$750,000 to \$1,0000,000. The cause of the failure was the stringency of the money market and depreciation in the price of goods.

The corner-stone of the new capitol building at Lincoln, Neb., was laid July 15th with imposing ceremonies. Ten thousand people were present. Ex-Governor Furnace delivered an historical oration.

Mrs. A. Lincoln Phelps died in Baltimore, July 15th, on the ninety-first anniversary of her birth. She was formerly Miss Willard, of Troy, N. Y., and was widely known as an educator and writer.

Sergeant Long and four or five others of the Greely exploring party have been rescued. The remainder of the party perished from hunger and cold. One has died since the

A terrible rain and hail storm occurred at Kingston, N. Y., July 20th. Hail stones two inches thick fell, the ground being fairly covered. Much glass was broken. Foreign.

President Ferry has reduced the amount of indemnity demanded from China to 50,-Chinese government offered 3,000,000 as soldiers killed during the recent attack by Chinese regulars upon French troops at Rangson. Courbet, with fifteen war ships and two torpedo boats, has anchored off

Preparations for a Suakim and Berber expedition are nearing completion. A train of narrow-guage trucks and passenger carriages for a railway has been shipped for at Preston a general desire is felt for extend- Suakim. The passenger trucks will each ed revival labors. These precious interests | carry twelve soldiers and a brakeman. They are commended to the prayers of those who are iron-clad and have loop holes. The war office invites non commissioned officers to volunteer for the Autumn campaign.

Advices from Mozambique state that Lieutenant Schufeldt, of the American navy, after visiting the Queen of Madagascar, for the purpose of obtaining valuable information. has reached the west coast of the island. He was escorted by several hundred men.

The Economist says: British and foreign funds have improved. Railway securities have been strong and there was a general raise in prices. Cheapness of money and the previous low prices of stocks have caused investment in American securities.

The high military council, which has made an inquiry as to whether General in 1848 was treason, has decided that Gorgey is innocent and that the surrender was

The state of affairs at Toulon and Marseilles is such that the adoption of sanitary measures is imperative, and it is stated that 200,000 francs will be inadequate for relief

The financial commission appointed by the Egyptian conference has voted unanimously to reject the reduction of the Egyptian land tax and interest on the Egyptian debt.

John Bright is preparing a measure for the eform of the house of lords, based upon the principle of life peerages with a limited number of hereditary peerages. It is reported from Tangiers that a French

comedy troop traveling through Algiers, has been massacred by Arabs, near the Morroccan frontier.

The federal council has approved of the withdral of Switzerland from the Latin monetary convention.

MRS. H. L. HERRINGTON solicits orders for handknitted hosiery, mittens, and lace, in silk, cotton or wool. All kings of work on Java Canvas, darned net, aprons, curteins, trimmings, tidies, etc. Done at reasonable rates.

ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y.

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.

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 the Pacific Garden Mission Rooms, corner of Van Buren St. and 4th Avenue, every Sabbath afternoon A hall in memory of John F. Slater has at 2 o'clock. Preaching at 8 o'clock. All Sabbathmyited to attend.

THE CROWN OF STARS.

BY JAMES BUCKHAM.

A fair young girl at the mirror stood Binding her hair with a golden snood, A shining circlet, with gems aglow, That gleamed like a crown on her queenly brow.

She smiled as she fastened the clasp of pearl And tucked it in with a golden curl, For to night was the ball, her first and best; She looked in the glass—and knew the rest.

One more soft touch and she turned to go, When a child's voice came from the cradle low: "Dood night;" the little face pressed the bars, "Dod says he'll dive 'oo a crown of stars."

The maiden laughed as she stooped to place A grod night kiss on the upturned face, "Go to sleep, birdie," she only said, And hastened away with a lightsome tread.

But all night long, as the dance swept on And the gleams flashed out from her jeweled crown The words that her little sister had said Kept running, unbidden, through her head.

"A crown of stars!" Ah, what is there Of earthly splendor to compare With such a crown, whose gems divine For ever and for ever shine?

The maiden left the whirl and glare And slipped out in the sweet night air; She saw the stars unnumbered lie Within the bosom of the sky.

"O God," she praved, "in heaven above, I am not worthy of thy love; But if thou wilt, for Christ's dear sake, Accept the offering that I make.

Take this poor heart and make it thine, Among the chosen ones to shine; Forgive my selfish pride and guilt; Take me, for Christ's sake, if thou wilt.'

That night, with love surpassing deep, The maiden kissed the child in sleep, And whispered, "God hath set thy crown With one new star, sweet little one!"

SAMANTHA'S CELEBRATION.

A Tale for the Fourth of July:

"Fifteen minutes before the train goes; plenty time to take a cup of tea!" and Miss Samentha Marble walked briskly into the | thought she would go straight to the mother railway restaurant of the Fitchburg Depot, in Boston, and took immediate possession | not spare her the pain, and would not save of two chairs. She was a very little body, the boy. And save him she must; or, at wrinkled and puckered about the mouth, least, she must try. She had gone no furand wrinkled and gray about the forehead; ther than this in her meditations, when a for she hated anything false, and carried her | touch on her shoulder, and "Ticket, if you "views" to the point of despising artificial | please!" aroused her. teeth and hair. On one chair she put her little self, and on the other she piled her buy it." little bag, her little bundles, her little boxes and umbrella. Then she took off her gloves and her "far-away" glasses, and, putting haven't made up my mind!" on her "near by" spectacles, took up the "Fare, one forty; ten cer bill of fare.

the early morning riding into Fitchburg | come to the end of her money or her wits. from Hilltown on a neighbor's milk-wagon, in order to catch the first train; all day among the shops buying supplies for her little millinery store. She tucked in many cord." a neighborly errand between times, such as | At Concord she inquired what time the matching Mrs. Brown's best black silk, and next train went to Boston, and quietly sat buying a frock for feeble Mrs. Hall's last down in the station to wait. She no longer baby—and a lot of what she called "Fourth | hurried or blustered. She had made up her o' July fixins" for Widow Warner, whose mind. She could even feel mildly impressed boy was coming up from his clerkship in by the fact that she was so near the home of Boston to pass the holiday. Altogether she Emerson and Hawthorne and Thoreau. She had earned her cup of tea, and would have had been brought up to "admire" them enjoyed it, but that her satisfaction was in- all—and after a fashion she did; and part terrupted by the voices of two young men, of the beneficent mission of these great souls who had the table before her. One sat with was to rest this little old soul, intent on its for herself. She had saved the Widow Warhis back toward her, and his companion was own mission of good. When the train for

of July, and the time when a fellow should able to get forty winks of sleep on the train, all the way to Fitchburg, and fell asleep be free, if he is ever going to be a man. | so quiet and settled in purpose had she be- | again in the depot before she could send to And there you have stood over that desk come. She took a street car straight to the the livery stable for a team. There was a without a holiday since Christmas! And boarding-house in Hancock street, where daily coach to Hilltown, but it did not start now to go and spend the Fourth in that | she always stayed when her business kept | till midday, and she could run no risk of sleepy old town. I declare it's too bad!"

Island, and Monday, the Fourth, for fun."

other time."

confound the old desk where we stand and employer's house; but, in answer to the with the Sunday train arrived, Fred walked drudge to earn it. There are easier ways to | note sent up, asking Fred's address, he sent | leisurely up the street to his mother's home, get it than that, boy, and if you would go | her that of a clerk who had all such items in | and had to accept with secret shame a great with me I could show you a little game or his charge. Nothing daunted, she tried deal of extra petting because he looked so two that would double your wages."

name. Draughts and backgammon and cards, same things we played at home."

"Not I; and go to church all Sunday;" but, suddenly, as they rose to go, he added, in.
"Tell you what, Fred, you stay over and go with me to-night, and I'll go up with you on the Sunday train, and spend the Fourth. Come, now; that's fair."

As they walked away to the door, and Samantha scrambled her bundles together, and hurried forth to the train, she saw the faces by any suspicious glances or reluctant conof the young men; and recognized that Fred, sent. York, but would go home to his mother in my errand is very important,"

Her first impulse was to run after him, and in." tell him how his mother was "'lotting" possessions well in hand, the tall young man had disappeared. Before her was the rush

Now, at least, there was a chance to recover breath and sense, and, from the whirl of her own thoughts, to rescue some idea that would serve the widow and her boy. She was only a little withered old maid, with no one to care two straws what became of her. Why should she care so much to spare Widow Warner a blow? If Fred knew what was passing in her mind, he would doubtless call her a "meddlesome old piece," and say he "could take care of himself." And so, no doubt he could; but, then, if he failed to do it this one particular time; if he should not come home on that Sunday train; if he did go to New York with that reckless looking young chap; if his mother had the party and her boy never came to it at all; surely, that would be too much to expect the widow's heart to bear. In some way she must spare her if she could. At first she and tell her all she had heard; but that would

"I have no ticket. I had not time to

"Where to, ma'am?"

"To Fitchburg-no, wait a minute; I

"Fare, one forty; ten cents additional if bought on the train," suggested the con-She had had a hard day's work. Up in ductor, kindly, evidently thinking she had for the dollar, with Warner's value in his

"What time do we reach Concord?" "In twenty minutes now."

"Very well, give me a ticket for Con-

Boston arrived, and she was whirled back as at the depot, it shared the flutter of her

to the theater, or have a game of billiards but no one ever knows when young men will come in. Mr. Warner and his room-mate are often out very late. Indeed, no one re mains up for them as they have their own

But Samantha was not to be driven away

"Fourth of July fixins" had been bought. | will take me to my lodging when he comes | window of Samantha Marble's shop.

And there she sat, her spectacles on her mighty nice kind of a woman. Reckon upon his coming home; and his sister de- forehead, and her mouth puckered up like wouldn't so many of us go to the dogs if termined to make the old house bright and a bag with the string drawn tight, dozing a they just held on to us as she did to you. I gay, and how she herself had run around little, reading a little in her pocket Testa- declare, if I wasn't too awfully ashamed, I'd it themselves. Boston after Chinese lanterns, to be hung in | ment, but looking as determined as the | like to shake hands and take off my hat to the trees, because Widow Warner meant to granite of her native hills. And there the her myself." have a little party and gather all of Fred's landlady left her, after telling a grumbling widow had brought round her old bonnet to who jumped from a cab that rattled up to corkscrew curls and all. Come along." have it freshened up, because boys were apt | the door about midnight, and entered with | to come back from the city a little particu- his latch-key. He started up the stairway, there, and he staid so long they missed the lar about dress. In her flurry, she actually then turned and called the servant from the coach, and had to hire a farmer to drive started to run after the tall young man, rear of the hall. Samantha leaned forward them to Fitchburg. But the pledge in the striding down the platform, whirling his in her seat to see if the new-comer could be Bible had two names, and they both agreed for the orthodox man who engineers the litcane in his hand, but her bag dropped, and | Fred, and saw, instead, the young man who | that they had had a glorious Fourth, and | the brick church just around the corner. its contents—spools, samples, pencil, note- had been with him at the restaurant, and never meant to live anywhere again but in book, purse, flew hither and you. In scram- who, she had no longer any doubt, was the the "land of the free." As for Samantha, bling for these, she lost her bundles. In room-mate of whom the landlady had spoken. any listener pausing at her gate would have getting those, her umbrella went to the The light in the room was dim, and she sat heard a cracked and quavering voice singing ground, and when, at last, she stood erect partly behind the door. He could not see as she worked, "Praise God from whom all in the door of the station, with her various her, but she could see him, and hear dis-blessings flow."—American Reformer. tinctly every word he said.

"Look here, boy," he said, to the colored of the crowd, hurrying to the train, the rat | servant, "do you want to earn a dollar in a tle of vehicles, and the deafening noise of half an hour? We are going away to spend the street. Behind her a shrill voice crying the Fourth, Warner and I, and the Provi-"All aboard;" and, not knowing which way | dence train goes in forty minutes. Now to turn, she obeyed this call, and ran back | Warner has sent me for some of his things, just in time to drop panting into a seat of and you just come up and put them in his valise, while I scratch together some things for myself. Hurry, now, there isn't a minute to lose." And he ran up the stairs and the servant after him, leaving the poor woman stunned at the defeat of her hope. Suddenly she bethought herself of the Providence train to New York. Fred might be at the station now, waiting for his friend. Forty minutes would take her there, and she could see him and persuade him not to go. Acting on the impulse she slipped quietly out of the front door. The light of the street lamp fell upon the cab, whose driver was dozing with his head upon his breast, Within, also, sat a man, his head bowed on his bosom, but in the stupid sleep of intoxication, instead of the slumber of fatigue. One glance sufficed for the woman. It was Fred; Fred about to be dragged away to the train, to sleep away the effects of the drink in the cars, and find himself in the morning embarked on a three days' spree in New

> "Fred! Fred Warner!" she said to him softly, reaching into the carriage and shaking him by the arm.

"All right, all right, Tom, drive on;" said the poor fellow, "let's go home."

Quick as thought she sprang into the cab, aroused the driver by a vigorous poke of her umbrella, and ordered him to drive to the Fitchburg Depot as fast as he could go. yawn, a crack of the whip, and in two minutes they were so far away that even the sound of the wheels was not heard by the servant, who, descending first, stood waiting hand. Five minutes later, Tom came down to find cab and victim gone. There was but one solution, Fred must have roused up and ordered himself taken to the New York station, forgetting in his drunken foolishness that he was to wait for Tom. There was still time if he lost not a moment. So he rushed off, not waiting to hear the servant's exclamations, when he found that the woman also gone.

And away the fugitives went to the depot, while Tom was cursing his luck. Samantha never minded her parcels. She could send by express for them. She never minded double fare for the hackman, or any fatigue ren's boy. Poor fellow! he must have had many drinks, and vile ones, too, to be so "Now, Fred, what nonsense! It's Fourth into the city in the twilight, she was even helplessly stupid as he seemed. He slept her overnight; but, before she entered, she Fred's being recognized in his present state. "But I promised the folks at home, Tom, went to a drugstore and looked in the direc- So she ordered a stable boy to be sent on and they will be so disappointed. I confess tory for the importing house where Fred horseback to take the carriage back, and I should like to take a run with you on to Warner was employed. She knew the place | drove herself all through the dreary dark New York and see the sights; for I haven't of business would be closed, but she noted ness before the dawn, up the long rocky been there since my father died. He took | the residence of two members of the firm. | hills. When daylight broke, the young me once, but I was such a little chap that I Having engaged her room and left her parhave forgotten every thing about it."

Having engaged her room and left her parhave forgotten every thing about it."

Having engaged her room and left her parhave forgotten every thing about it."

man, now fast coming to himself, was lying on the sofa in the little parlor behind Sa-"O, come along! We will take a night look for a friend and might not return till mantha's shop. The aroma of strong coffee train, and have all day Sunday for Coney morning, she sallied forth again. It was stole in to him from the little kitchen benow dark, but Samantha, armed with her yond. She gave him the coffee, and every "Can't do it, Tom; can't spend the umbrella, had no fears. She knew the city thing else in the way of loving care, but she money. Better come up in the country after twenty years of coming and going, and did not let him off without such a sermon with me, and we will see New York some her head was clear enough except when, as he never dreamed could issue from such a puckered buttonhole of a mouth as hers. "But you have got the money, Fred; and heart. She had no trouble in finding Fred's About the time that the coach connected again, and this time with success-No. 148 pale, and seemed so overworked. On Sun-"If you mean gambling, Tom, none of D --- street was only five minutes in the day night he went to church, and after the street car from the house of her informant. service he greeted many old friends; but he "Well, I don't mean gambling. Every And now began the hardest part of her left them all and walked home with the took more than she had thought it would, she put on her "near-by" spectacles to see infidel? though, to face the hard-featured boarding- his signature upon a little temperance pledge swer to a statement to the servant that she desired to wait till Mr. Warner should come slavery and chains that threatened to drag No ath his own and his mother's hopes in the dust. "Of course you can wait, if you wish it; He was not to tell his mother of his weak- on his tomb-stone. ness till he had kept his pledge a year, "For why," said Samantha, "should she be troubled, as she must constantly be, if she knew the devil, to get him out. the danger you was in?" But he told Tom, who grew so anxious as to his whereabouts I am an infidel, I have made myself one; if that he took an early train on Monday to an idiot, I was made so.

Hilltown, was Fred Warner-Widow War- | "and I must see him if I wait all night; I | the coach, stopped with Fred a minute, and ner's boy-the boy for whom all those will just sit here, ma'am, and Mr. Warner looked at the ribbons and flowers in the

"Tell you what, Fred, that must be a

"All right, Tom, come along! She's old old friends on the lawn in the evening of servant not to retire until the woman was and ugly, and as angular as a Virginia fence; the Fourth. She recalled also that the gone. And there a young man found her, but on the inside she is gold! There she is,

And they went in, and Fred left Tom

When a sudden sorrow Comes like the cloud and night, Wait for God's to-morrow, And all will then be bright. Only wait and trust him Just a little while; After evening tear drops Shall come the morning smile. -F. R. Havergal.

LAW AND LIBERTY.

The strength of a nation, especially of a repub lican nation is in the intelligent and well-ordered homes of the people.—Mrs. Sigourney.

Every human intellect has in it a rule of action, obligatory on the conscience or moral nature, and this rule of action has in it the elements of law. Hence in his early years, to the well-disciplined child, the law of his parents is his law. And, thus guarded and defended by laws judiciously administered, this child's ways are ways of pleasantness, and, compared with the paths of the undisciplined child, all his paths are paths of peace. To a being compacted of a material body and a reasonable soul, the law of mind is as essential as are the laws of gravitation to the material Universe. Men who batter their moral natures and sell themselves to work wickedness are a law unto themselves, their consciences accusing or excusing the thoughts of their hearts and the works of their own hands.

Human law should be beneficent, and so far as it is in harmony with the law of God, price \$1.

But the only perfect rule for man, in his duties toward God, and in his social duties, is contained in the Decalogue, written by the finger of God on tables of stone. This complete code admits of no modifications and is as abiding as the throne of Him who spake and it was done, who commanded and it stood fast.

And yet man, "The abstract of all perfection that the workmanship of Heaven hath modeled," can put himself beyond the benefits of law, and so become what Blackstone calls an Outlaw.

As a free agent under the moral government of God, man has the largest liberty in this direction. The means of making himself an Outlaw are always within his reach. One bottle of that which drowns his reason has power to nerve his aim to acts of violence that will cost him the loss of all things here, that may be followed by regrets, where pardons are not granted. One paroxysm of unchecked passion may thrust aside the elements of law that stands as a sentinel in his heart, and imperil his hopes for eternity.

Hence, to those who study the law of the Lord and make it the rule of their faith and practice, Law becomes exceedingly precious. To minds imbued with the purity and the perfection of a holy God, nothing so magnifies the grace of the gospel as the knowledge of sin that comes to them by the

A mind and heart infused with due respect for law, reasons wisely and prudently when it says, If outlaws must be punished as they are in this world, if a wise and merciful God declares that whoso sheddeth man's blood by man shall his blood be shed, what must it be to bear the penalty of violated law in that place of torment where he that is unjust will be unjust still and he that is filthy will be filthy still?

And, parents, since these things are so, which shall we choose for ourselves and for our households, Law that secures to us and to them Liberty in its broadest sense, or a so-called Liberty that subjects us and our children to the penalty of violated Law?-Christian Secretary.

JOSH BILLINGS ON INFIDELITY.

Did you ever hear of a man's renouncing little game of chance don't deserve a hard task, but even for this she had courage. It little milliner Samantha, and in her parlor Christianity on his death bed, and turning

Gamblers, nor free-thinkers haven't faith "Well, Tom, I'll have to go to the country. house keeper, who was summoned, in an-Better change your mind and come along." swer to a statement to the servant that she "declaration of independence" against the children. No atheist, with all his boasted bravery

has ever yet dared to advertise his unbelief

I notice one thing: when a man gets into a tight spot, he don't never send for his friend,

I had rather be an idiot than an infidel; if

Hilltown. They made him welcome in the It is always safe to allow the religious behome, and he shared the evening among lief that our mothers taught us—there never the Fred, who would like to go to New York but would go home to his mother in morning after the evening among her that our mothers taught us—there never downent its charges are unusually moderate. Send for Catalogue to Rev. A. W. Cowles, D. D. Pres

A man may learn infidelity from books. and from his associates, but he can't learn it from his mother nor the works of God that surround him.

Unbelievers are always so ready and anxious to prove their unbelief, that I have thought they might be a little doubtful about

The infidel, in his impudence, will ask you to prove that the flood did occur, when the poor idiot himself can't even prove, to save his life, what makes one apple sweet and one sour, or tell why a hen's egg is white and a duck's egg blue.

When I hear a noisy infidel proclaiming his unbelief, I wonder if he will send for some brother infidel to come and see him die? I guess not. He will be more likely to send

CHRIST OUR SALVATION.

Remember, it is not thy hold of Christ that saves thee; it is Christ; it is: not thy joy in Christ that saves thee, it is Christ; it is not thy faith in Christ that is the instrument, it is Christ's blood and merit. Therefore, look not so much to thy hand, with which thou art grasping Christ, as to Christ; look not to thy hope, but to Jesus, the Author and Finisher of thy faith. We shall never find happiness by looking at our prayers, but our doings, or our feelings; it is what Jesus is, not what we are, that gives rest to our souls. If we would at once overcome Satan and have peace with God, it must be by "looking unto Jesus." Let not thy hopes or fears come between thee and Jesus; follow hard after him, and he will never fail thee.—Pure Religion.

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which removes Small Pox Marks of however long standing. The application is simple and harmless. causes no inconvenience and contains nothing injurious. Send for particulars.

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town of Alfred, N. Y., in Allegany county, deceased—Greeting: You, and each of you, are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of Allegany county, at his office in Wellsville, N. Y., in said county, on the 21st day of July, 1884, at ten o'clock in the forencon of that day. then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the accounts of Joseph W. Smith, as Executor of the said deceased.

of kin and creditors of Peter Burdick, late of the

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of office of our said Surrogate to be hereunto affixed. Witness: Clarence A. Farnum, Surrogate of said county. at Wellsville, N Y., the 26th day of May, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty four CLARENCE A. FARNUM,



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boned is superior to Whalebone both in durability and comfort.

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ON THE CAUSE OF FLAME IN LAMPS I KEROSENE. —It has bee of the "kerosene" gives a fairly good ligh but the light obtainable ishes, and no scraping prove it. A fractional different brands of that these kerosenes con tions of heavy oils, about samples distilling at 200° C.; Sp. Grav. 0. points 74° to 77°F. retorts yielded much pa The fraction of the dis tween 180° and 280° C. standing, an acid, aque The presence of water i pected to be one of the loss of illuminating pov was proved to be the cal wick, it was found to original intensity.

CALF and other skins semble very closely alli ingenious process. A been made of a genuine is produced in bichron gives in relief all the c from this latter relief r die is readily executed. heavily on the cheap le factured from the skin deceive experts unless i amined. Any suitabl parted to the factitious

DETERMINATION OF

The present method is one, and occupies consi last meeting of the Soc losophy in Frankford-o described Foxhlet's ne as follows: A potash the milk, and the latte ether. With fine sero age of fat can be easil ether. It is said that permits the same accu it has the great advant In the same meeting th of skimmed milk as was also debated. It w that on account of its centage of albuminou being at all diminish the cream—skimmed n especially for the poor same time it was show cream left in, but dilu its value as a nutriti percentage of albume tained in the fraudo agreed that substances as milk should be dai ernment official, and ture be made wide American.

> PAPER BETTER TH. wheels are composed pressed under a weigh iastened by means of put on them, when th Laid loosely, the ring shoulders of an ordin treatment they sink quired. If the tire the wheel, or the trai would be no danger they are flexible, and per ball can be render ing but a diamond to tation into it. At block of compressed turning lathe, and so chisel is held against instead of cutting th the chisel into a strength is astonishin

You can take a 2 England, twist it int pend 330 pounds from will not injure it in Bath tubs and pote ing the paper made of that is, painted or which becomes a pa proof. The tubs l leak, and put in the You can beat on the not injure them. annealed are durat wash but drop them stand upon them. any particular purpo always be kept sharp stituted for wood, frames, and colored the like. . Bedsteads are fash

wheels, only of long They are very beant ing or heating stove it is impossible to hi less costly than iron ally constructed and convenience in pape type, and all the fix be concocted out of cheaply than the or plete steam engine tured, and do all a and shoes will come

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Popular Science.

ON THE CAUSE OF THE DIMINISHING FLAME IN LAMPS FED WITH INFERIOR KEROSENE. - It has been observed that much of the "kerosene" used in this country gives a fairly good light with a fresh wick, but the light obtainable after a time diminishes, and no scraping of the wick will improve it. A fractional distillation of three different brands of "kerosene" showed that these kerosenes contained large propertions of heavy oils, about 75 per cent. of the samples distilling at temperatures above 200° C.; Sp. Grav. 0.70 to 0.796; flashing points 74° to 77°F. The residues in the retorts yielded much paraffine and vaseline. The fraction of the distillate coming off between 180° and 280° C. was turbid, and on standing, an acid, aqueous liquid separated. The presence of water in the wick was suspected to be one of the chief causes of the loss of illuminating power of the oil. This obtained, and all business in the U. S. Patent Office, was proved to be the case, for on drying the wick, it was found to give a light of the original intensity.

CALF and other skins are made to so resemble very closely alligator skins by a very ingenious process. A photograph having been made of a genuine alligator hide, a copy is produced in bichromate gelatine, which gives in relief all the curious markings, and from this latter relief representation a metal die is readily executed. This die is pressed heavily on the cheap leather, with the result of making it look so like the leather manufactured from the skin of the alligator as to deceive experts unless it is handled and examined. Any suitable stain can be imparted to the factitious product.

DETERMINATION OF CREAM IN MIIK .-The present method is a very troublesome one, and occupies considerable time. In the last meeting of the Society of Natural Philosophy in Frankford-on-Main, Dr. Lepsius described Foxhlet's new method, which is as follows: A potash solution is added to the milk, and the latter then shaken with ether. With fine aerometers the percentage of fat can be easily determined in the ether. It is said that while this method permits the same accuracy as the old one, it has the great advantage of great rapidity. In the same meeting the subject of the value of skimmed milk as a nutritive substance was also debated. It was generally admitted | COACHES which are the finest that human art that on account of its cheap price and per-centage of albuminous material—this not being at all diminished by the removal of ROOM CARS, which are unsurpassed by any; the cream—skimmed milk is of great value, and its widely celebrated especially for the poorer classes. At the cream left in, but diluted with water, loses its value as a nutritive substance, as the percentage of albumen is no longer contained in the fraudulent fluid. They all agreed that substances of such common use as milk should be daily inspected by a government official, and any fraudulent admixture be made widely known.—Scientific American.

PAPER BETTER THAN IRON.—Paper car wheels are composed entirely of paper rings pressed under a weight of six tons, and then fastened by means of bolts and steel tires put on them, when they are ready for use. Laid loosely, the rings stack as high as the shoulders of an ordinary man. Under the treatment they sink to the thickness required. If the tire should wear or fall off the wheel, or the train from the track, there would be no danger of their breaking, as they are flexible, and would spring. A paper ball can be rendered so solid that nothing but a diamond tool can cause an indentation into it. At the mill it is a square block of compressed paper fastened on a turning lathe, and so hard that if a fine steel chisel is held against it when it is moving, instead of cutting the paper it will break the chisel into a hundred pieces! The strength is astonishing.

You can take a £5 note of the Bank of England, twist it into a kind of rope, suspend 330 pounds from one end of it, and it will not injure it in the slightest degree! Bath tubs and pots are formed by compressing the paper made of linen fibres annealed that is, painted over with composition, which becomes a part thereof, and is fireproof. The tubs last indefinitely, never leak, and put in the fire, will not burn up. You can beat on them with a hammer and not injure them. Plates compressed and annealed are durable; you can not only wash but drop them upon the floor and stand upon them. The fork can be used for any particular purpose, and the knife can always be kept sharp. Paper can be substituted for wood, converted into picture frames, and colored like walnut, cherry, and the like.

Bedsteads are fashioned the same as car wheels, only of long strips instead of rings. They are very beautiful and lasting. Cooking or heating stoves are also annealed, and it is impossible to burn them out. They are less costly than iron. A house can be literally constructed and furnished with every convenience in paper. The printing press, type, and all the fixtures of the office, could be concocted out of this material, and more cheaply than the ordinary kind. A complete steam engine can be thus manufactured, and do all required duty. Clothes and shoes will come in the future. Twentynine hours are needed to transfer linen fiber into a car wheel. - South-Western Presbyterian.

ISTORY OF CONFERENCE.—REV. JAMES
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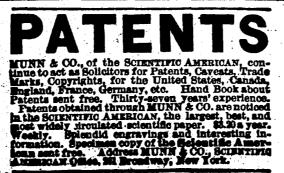
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Abstract of Time Table, adopted July 14, 1884.

EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	No. 8*	No. 12*	No. 4*	No. 6
Leave Dunkirk Little Valley		1.05 PM 2.52 "	• • • • • • •	8.50 AM 10.52.01
Calamenca Carrollton Dlean Cuba Wellsville Andover Alfred	8.25 AM 8.35 " 9.00 " 9.25 " 10.24 " 10.47 " 11.04 "	4.06 " 4.33 " 4.58 "	11.20 "	11.09 " 11.48 " 12.14Pm
Leave Hornellsville Arrive at Elmira Binghamton Port Jervis	1.85 рм	8.57 " 10.58 "	2.47 " 4.27 "	1.50 PM 4.30 " 7.30 "
New York	10.20 рм	7.10 AM	11.25 AM	

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 10.25, Belvidere 10.45, Belvidere 10.45 mont 11.17, Scio 11.40 Wellsville 1.45, P.M., Andover 2.32, Alfred 3.32, Almond 4.10, and arriving at Hornellsville at 4.35 P. M.
4.45 P. M., from Dunkirk, stops at Forestville 5.17, Smith's Mills 5.33, Perrysburg 5.58, Day-

ton 6.12, Cattaraugus 6.47, Little Valley, 7.16, Salamanca 8.15, Great Valley 8.22 Carrollton 8.37, Vandalia 8.50, Allegany 9.07, Olean 9.18, Hinsdale 9.37, Cuba 9.58, Friendship 10 28, Belvidere 10.42, Belmont 10 54 Scio 11.07, Wellsville 11.19, Andover 11.43, Alfred 12.14, P. M., Almond 12.28, arriving at Hornellsville at 12.49 arriving at Hornellsville at 12.42.

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.

	STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 5*	No. 3*	No. 9
	Leave New York Port Jervis			8.00 рм 11:40 "	
,	Hornellsville	†8.55 P M	4.25 am	†8.10 AN	12.25 †PM
	Andover Wellsville Cuba Olean Carrollton Great Valley Arrive at Salamanca	9.35 PM 9.57 " 10.49 " 11.40 " 11.50 "	5.17 AM 6.02 " 6.25 " 6.48 "	9.13 AM 10.01 " 10.29 " 11.09 "	2.22 " 2.50 " 3.30 " 3.40 "
,	Leave Little Valley Arrive at Dunkirk			11.52 AM 1.30 PM	4.35 PM

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS WESTWARD. 4.35 A. M., except Sundays, from Hornellsville, stopping at Almond 5.00, Alfred 5.20, Andover 6.05, Wellsville 7.25, Scio 7.49, Belmont 8.15, Belvidere 8.35, Friendship 9.05, Cuba 10.37, Hinsdale 11.12, Olean 11.55 A. M., Allegany 12.20, Vandalia 12.41, Carrollton 1.40, Great Valley 2.00, Salamanca 2.10, Little Valley 3.25, Cattaraugus 4.05, Dayton 5.26, Perrysburg 5.58, Smith's Mills 6.31, Forestville 7.05, Sheriden 7.10, and arriving at Dunkirk at 7.50

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.

STATIONS.	15.	5.*	9.*	35.*	21.*	37.
Leave	А. М.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Carrollton Arrive at		}	}	ļ ·	9.02	
Bradford Leave	• • • • •	7.25	4.51	9.30 P.M.	9.40	••••
Bradford	10.00	7.30	4.55	2.30		7.00
Custer City Arrive at	10.10].			
Buttsville		8.20	5.45			

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

EASTWARD 0# 00# 20# 10# 10

1	STATIONS.	6.*	20.*	32.*	12.*	16.	38.
	Leave	Р. М.	A. M.	А. М.	Р. М.	Р. М.	P. M.
l	Buttsville.	6.15		8.45			
	Custer City	6.56		9.85		2.01	6.10
-	Arrive at					1]
	Bradford	7.10		9.50		2.10	6.80
	Leave						
	Bradford \	7.20	7.18	9.55	2.40	4.15	
	Arrive at			1	ļ	-	
•	Carrollton	8.20	7.46	10.35	8.20	4.55	
,	l —————		`		·		

5.45 A. M., daily, from Bradford, stops at Kendall 5.50, Babcock 6.00, Limestone 6.10, arriving at Car-

rollton at 6.45 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 11.85 A. M. Leave Bradford 8.30 Spring Term begins Wednesday, March 25th; ends Wednesday, June 24th. Daily. | Dining Station.

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INTERNATIONAL LESSONS, 1884

THIRD QUARTER.

July 5. David, King over all Israel. 2 Sam. 5: 1-12. July 12. The Ark in the House. 2 Sam. 6: 1-12. July 19. God's Covenant with David. 2 Sam. 7: 1-16. July 26. Kindness to Jonathan's Son. 2 Sam. 9: 1-13. Aug. 2. David's Repentance. Psa. 51: 1-19. Aug. 9. Absalom's Rebellion. 28 am. 15: 1-14. Aug. 16. Absalom's Death. 2 Sam. 18: 24-33. Aug. 23. The Plague Stayed. 2 Sam. 24: 15-25. Aug. 30. God's Works and Word. Psa. 19: 1-14. Sept. 6. Confidence in God. Psa. 27: 1-14. Sept. 13. Waiting for the Lord. Psa. 40: 1-17. Sept. 20. A Song of Praise. Psa. 103: 1-22. Sept. 27. Review.

LESSON V.—DAVID'S REPENTANCE.

For Sabbath-day, August 2.

SCRIPTURE LESSON.—PSALMS 51: 1-19.

1. Have mercy upon me, O God, according to thy loving kindness: according unto the multitude of thy tender mercies blot out my transgressions.

2. Wash me thoroughly from mine iniquity, and cleanse

me from my sin. 3. For I acknowledge my transgressions: and my sin i 4. Against thee, thee only, have I sinned, and done this evil in thy sight: that thou mightest be justified when thou speakest, and be clear when thou judgest.

5. Behold, I was shapen in iniquity; and in sin did my mo

6. Behold thou desirest truth in the inward parts: and in the hidden part thou shalt make me to know wisdom. 7. Purge me with hyssop, and I shall be clean: wash me and I shall be whiter than snow.

8. Make me to hear joy and gladness; that the bones which

thou hast broken may rejoice.
9. Hide thy face from my sins, and blot out all mine iniquities.

10. Create in me a clean heart, O God; and renew a right spirit within me

11. Cast me not away from thy presence; and take not thy Holy Spirit from me. Restore unto me the joy of thy salvation; and uphold 13. Then will I teach transgressors thy ways; and sinner shall be converted unto thee.

14. Deliver me from blood-guiltiness, O God, thou God of my salvation: and my tongue shall sing aloud of thy right-

15. O Lord. open thou thy lips, and my mouth shall shew forth thy praise.

16. For thou desirest not sacrifice. else would I give it

thou delightest not in burnt-offering.

17. The sacrifices of God are a broken spirit: a broken and a contrite heart, O God, thou wilt not despise.

18. Do good in thy good pleasure unto Zion: build thou the walls of Jerusalem.

19. Then shalt thou be pleased with the sacrifices of right-eousness, with burnt-offering and whole burnt-offering then shall they offer bullocks upon thine altar.

TIME.—About 1034, B. C.

LEADING THOUGHT. - The Duty of Repentance and Confession.

GOLDEN TEXT. - "My sin is ever before

OUTLINE. I. Repentance offered. v. 1-5.

- II. Forgiveness sought. v. 6-9. III, Prayer for a new heart. v. 10-12.
- IV. A new life proposed. v. 13-19.

QUESTIONS.

Under what circumstances, and by whom, is it supposed that this Psalm was written? (See the Title, and 2 Sam. 11 and 12.) Had David sinned grievously in the matter of Uriah and his wife? Did he repent of these sins? 2 Sam. 12:13. I. On what ground does David pray for mercy and forgiveness? v. 1. What does "blot out" mean? v. 2. Does sin render the character unclean? What is meant by "thoroughly?" (Thoroughly, entirely.) On what ground does he Burdick, M. Babcock, A. S. Titsworth, L. C. Rogplead for cleansing? v. 3. Had he not sorely wronged both Uriah and Bathsheba? How, then, could he say, "thee only?" How did this justify God? How far back does David date his depravity? v. 5. Was this a sufficient excuse E. R. Green, Geo. W. Hills, W. A. Rogers, E. R. for his wrong doing?

II. What kind of truth and wisdom does God desire? v. 6. What is meant by "the inward parts," and "the hid- | Waller, Ida Kellog. den part?" What is prayed for in v. 7? What does purge mean? (Purify.) What use was made of hyssop, under the law? Lev. 14: 4-7. In what respects is sin like the leprosy? Of what is whiteness an emblem? Isaiah 1: 18.

III. What brings joy and gladness to the sinner? v. Can he have true joy without repentance? What is mean by "hide thy face from," in v. 9? Can God really help se ing our sins? What does "blot out" mean? What does pray for in v.10? Are these things promised elsewher (Ezek. 36: 25-27.) What did David seem to dread most? 11. What had he lost by his sins? v. 12. What would the natural result of his restoration? v. 13. Can we re sonably hope to convert sinners, while we are living known sin? Psa. 66: 18.

IV. What does David pray for in v. 14? Why was his "bloodguiltiness?" (It was, by the law, a capital crim What naturally follows, when the Lord opens our lips? 15. Does sin close the lips? Does God take pleasure burntofferings? v. 16. Why? What sacrifices are ple ing to God? v. 17. What does the writer pray for in v. The last two verses were probably added after the capti

What state of mand, in the worshiper, renders eve burnt-offerings acceptable to God? vs. 18, 19. Do you con tinually offer to God, through Christ, the sacrifice of broken spirit and a contrite heart?

[The Comments on the above lesson had not a rived up to the time of going to press.]

MARRIED.

At Farina. Ill., June 25, 1884, by Elder Leman Andrus, Grorge Schlagenhauf, M. D., of Alte mont, Effingham county, and Miss RUTH ZINN, of Farina.

DIED.

In Hornellsville, N. Y., May 25, 1884, Avis Sat-TERLEE, in the 67th year of her age. She was born in Alfred, and was the daughter of David Satterlee and grand-daughter of Eld. Wm. Satterlee. For more than half a century she has been a member of the First Alfred Church, always attentive to duty and true to conviction. She leaves the legacy of a life faithful to her own conceptions of life's true

In Andover, N. Y., July 15, 1884, CATHARINE A.. wife of Daniel T. Graves, deceased, in the 67th year of her age, of acute inflammation of the liver. Her husband died about five months previous, leaving an only son and child, who is now left alone. She was a member of the Seventh-day Baptist Church, of Independence. Her funeral was largely attended by sympathizing friends of the lone son.
"When my father and mother forsake me, then the Lord will take me up.'

In Little Genesee. N. Y., July 12, 1884, after a plentiful, and buyers have everything their own brief but painful illness, Mrs. RACHEL C. MOSHER, wife of Herbert Kenyon, in the 21st year of her age. A little less than a year ago, she came from her home in Plainfield, N. J., to Little Genesee, a lovely and hopeful bride. But, alas, in one short day the flowers of hope have withered. She early found Christ, and joined the Friends, of which de nomination her mother is a member. A few years ago, while staying with her brother at Alfred Centre, she united with the church at that place, and remained a worthy member until death. She was much loved and highly respected by those among

one who so short a time before had gone from among them, so full of hope. They, together with the companion so sadly bereft, and those made dear by the new relation as wife, have the heartfelt sympathy of the community in which she lived. This was shown by the concourse of people who met to pay the last tribute of respect to the departed one, and by the beautiful floral offerings.

Must sorrow ever dim the sight? O is there none to lift the gloom? Yes: he can burst the bands of night Who rese triumphant from the tomb. There is a life beyond the grave, 'Twas Jesus who illumed the way; And we beyond the chilling tomb May meet the dear ones passed away.

MEDORA A. MAXSON, wife of W. DeFrance Greene, was born July 22, 1845, and died at Adams Centre, N. Y., July 11, 1884. She was a daughter of Silas and Margaret Maxson, who, together with four other children survive her. She early gave her heart to God, and became a member of the Adams Church before she reached the age of eleven years. She ever maintained her profession, and was a loyal member of the church. Her presence and help was always sure to be given whenever the church or the cause of Christ called. She was an earnest, practi cal Christian, of deep, devotional nature and strong faith in God. Her fervent words of love for Christ and his people, so often uttered in the prayer-meeting, will not soon be forgotten. Her married life of twenty years was very pleasant and happy. She was devoted to her husband and family, to whom her death is a crushing blow. Two children remain, and one has gone on before. With a nature so social and attractive hosts of warm friends were drawn to her, who feel her loss very deeply. Her dying testimony was that her faith in Christ was unwavering. She realized that the end was approaching, and calmly talked of how she would prefer many things to be done after she was gone. Why one so necessary to her family and to the church, should be taken, we do not know; but we expect to know hereafter. John 13:

In the town of Hopkinton, R, I., July 11, 1884, of inflammation of the bowels, MARY ANN CRAN-DALL, daughter of Amherst Crandall, in the 73d year of her age. She was baptized by Eld Matthew Stillman, and united with the First Seventh day Baptist Church, of Hopkinton, in 1828. Her kind, unselfish heart, and Christian life, won for her the high esteem of the church and the community. She was interested in everything that pertained to the welfare of her church; but her labors were not limited by denominational lines. She was a teacher in the Sunday-school at Potter Hill, and her class of little girls attended her funeral. Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death.

In Battle Creek, Michigan, July 6, 1884, of quick consumption, Mrs. HATTIE CRANDALL ATHERTON, aged 22 years, 1 month, and 4 days. She was baptized when in her eleventh year, by Eld. C. M. Lewis, at Farina, Ill., and united with the Seventhday Baptist thurch in that place. She subsequently united with the Seventh-day Adventist Church, in Serena, Ill., and last fall transferred her membership to the church of the same faith in Battle Creek. The progress of her disease was very rapid. but she met the end with coa posure and even joy. She leaves a young husband, a babe two months old, and a large circle of devoted friends to mourn her loss, but not without hope.

A. B. Prentice, B. A. Davis, A. G. Crofoot, Mo ses Crosley, J. R. Weed, Amy Campbell, Mrs. P. Fitch, I. L. Cottrell, A. E. Main, A. H. Lewis (4), J. B. Clarke, Mrs. A. L. Collins, H. P. Burdick, E. P. Saunders (3), Geo. H. Babcock, Mrs. A. H. Mott, W. A. Babcock, Miss Sarah A. King, F. O. Pope, B. F. Stillman, Mrs. E. D. Daft, Mrs. L. Butterfield, B G. Stillman, Wm. L. Clarke, John K.

RECEIPTS. RECORDER.

. 8.		Pa	vs to	Vol.	No
int	Henry C. Coon, Alfred Centre,	\$ 2	00	40	52
	J. C. Bassett, " "		00	41	2
ee-	J. K. Reading, Alfred,		00	41	26
he	A. G. Glass, Adams Centre,		00	40	5
re?	N. A. Whitford, Adams Centre,		00	41	18
٧.	J. A. Titsworth, ""		00	41	
be	Phebe Greenman, Berlin,		00	41	39
ea-	Miss C. Champlin, West Edmeston,		00	$\bar{40}$	Ĭ
in	Mrs. Sidney Marshall, DeRuyter,	$\tilde{2}$		41	20
	H. W. Burdick,	$\tilde{2}$		40	5
sin	Mrs. L. J. Bennehoff, Portville,		00	40	5
ae.)	Mrs. R. A. Rogers, Oxford,	$\tilde{2}$		40	5
٧,	F. O. Burdick, Scott,	ĩ	00	41	4
in	Mrs Martin Dunn, New Market, N. J	_		40	5
88-	J. A. Dunn, "	., ₂		40	5
18	Mrs. Ellen Smalley, Dunellen, "	~	85	40	26
ivi-	Sam'l Livermore, Sharon Centre, Pa	2		41	~!
en	Moses Crosley, Mosiertown, "		00	42	20
on-	M. C. Green, Hope Valley, R I.,	ĩ	90	40	5
fa.	N. M. Webster, Albion, Wis.,	_	17	40	10
đ.	John Bliven, "		50	40	2
	A. A. Whitford, Dodge Centre, Minn	1		40	5
ar-	Geo. W. Lewis, ""	., 4		40	5
	J. R. Weed, New Richland, "	1		40	5
==		1	VV	40	O,
	QUARTERLY.				
	E. P. Larkin, Alfred Centre,			\$1	5
an	Mrs. P. Fitch, Brookfield,			Ĩ	0
CALL	T A TITULIANA DISCAGNIA NT T			-	

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

J. A. Hubbard, Plainfield, N. J.

W. P. Browning, Ashaway, R. I.,

Review of the New York market for butter, cheese etc., for the week ending July 19th, reported for the RECORDER, by David W. Lewis & Co., Produce Commission Merchants, No. 85 and 87 Broad Street, New York. Marking plates furnished

BUTTER.-Receipts for the week 43,095 packages; exports, 3,920 packages.

The market is unsettled. Lower prices have been accepted for everything except the finest fresh make creameries. State creamery was in lighter supply, and sold to home trade at 21@22c. Most of the arrivals of the State dairy was poor and sold at 14@ 18c., and some fine marks were quickly taken at 20c. Exporters were in the market taking fine fresh Western creameries, at 18@181c., and fair to good ones at 14@17c. Other grades of Western are very way. We note sales of Western dairy at 12@13@

Fancy. Fine. Faulty. Creamery, fresh......211@22 18@20 Home dairy, fresh.....19 @191/2 18@19

CHEESE.—Receipts for the week, 108,346 poxes; exports, 92,311 boxes.

The advance notice in our last was followed by a whom she had come to make her home, and will be firm market. Special factories sold early in the sadly missed by all. It was sad, indeed, for her mother week at 91@9fc.; but at the close there were more

sisters, and brother to be summoned from their distant | offering, and, with large receipts, our market closes homes to take leave of the silent remains of the dear | less firm at about last week's prices. We note sales of lines of night milk skims, off in flavor, at 2½@3 @4c., fine ones at 6@6½c., and fair to good full creams at 6@8c. We quote:

> Fine. Faulty Factory, full cream.. 9100 91 8 @ 9 5@ 8 $5\ \bar{\textcircled{0}}\ 5\frac{1}{2}\ 1\ \bar{\textcircled{0}}\ 4$ Skimmed..... 6 @ $6\frac{1}{2}$

Eggs.—Receipts for the week, 7,355 boxes, and

Fresh-laid stock in light supply and good demand, at an avance of 1c. per dozen over last week. We

Southern, Canada and Western, per doz.. 19 @20 BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, BRANS, ETC.

Exclusively and Entireis . Commission. Cash advances will be used on receipt of property where needed, and ween of when and remittances for the same sent provided as soor a goods are sold. We have no Agents, make no purchases whatever for our own account, and solicit consignments of prime

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Bells.—Henry McShane & Co., of Baltimore, Md recently sent a fine bell of two thousand pounds to a church in Birmingham, England, which elicited a very commendatory letter from the architect of the church; three fine ones to Harbor Grace, N. F., Canada; two to the West Indies; another to Cisco, British Columbia: a set of five to Lewiston, Me.: and a set of six to Buffalo, N. Y. Besides the above bells the firm have shipped away during the past eighteen months an average of sixty-eight bells per morth, the shipments being to all points. The above facts give only a faint idea of the great number of bells which go to almost every portion of the inhabitable globe, and which will ring commendations of the firm's handiwork, perhaps, for many years yet after the present generation shall have passed beyond the river.



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VOL. XL.-NO. 3

The Sabbatl

Entered as second-class office at Alfred Centre, N.

CHRISTIAN

Enhesia We are happy, Christ We are fighting for

Full salvation is our h And our sword "th Righteousness it is ou Truth, our girdle; for

And "the cross of Chr All the world a bat Jesus is our great cou Satan is the foe we And with prayer and

We are wrestling for Fiery darts our foe is All his missiles we For we're clad in gos We'll be victors by

Let him marshal all Let him draft his pi We are ready with sh Consecrated volun

Onward! onward! is From the center to Unconditional surren World for God! an When life's conflicts When we lay our

To a mansion in th There, we'll answer t Then, we'll join th Ever, and forever, pr Father, Son, and I

We'll be summoned

TO SUNSET-LAN THE MADE

As we were coming

Grove, Brightman cal a bear up in a tree by enough there just over of the tree, was a grea ently ready to spring we recollected how i arms. It certainly we into this region of re without some protect as to whether bears or something human when he had select hoped it might be, the away with the rest. to speculate, howeve sharp eyes saw through proved to be nothing

clump of mistletoe l

Leaving the grove. Creek valley, a branc the Merced. After at climb a low divide an side of the mountain our side runs into the of the mountain stres the great San Joac Sail Ho-ah-keen). for dinner, and bring stove, we make a pot the aid of a clear ro very pleasant picnic. Summer, but just ar nook the air reminds view is charming, the with the green f which the sunlight other and dance li while the abundant

at times into forge

Summer time it sees

valley, has been re

This road, the sho

carried around the h that at no place do feet to the hundred, steepest railroad gra when the days are horses every twelve coach over the entir now with no change The places for turn not many, and on calculate chances Shortly after dina loaded with lumber in such an inconver no getting by it in in the way of pas daunted, Brightma trackless forest, road, and on we fallen trees for a co without, company

came out a por tal

mithap or allyenta