Alfred, N. Y.

RDICK. VATCHMAKER and ENGRAVER TRAIN WATCHES A SPECIALTY.

MACHINE WORKS. Repairing, Models, Emery Grinders, de. ck Lumber for sale. G. C. SHERMAN.

Hopkinton, R. I.

SPICER, CARRIAGE MANUFACTURE First Class Work. Low Prices. letter, Hopkinton, R. L.

Berlin, N. Y.

REEN & SON. EALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDINE. Drugs and Paints.

REEN Manufacturer of White Shirts.

LIN CHAMPION SHIRTS" TO ORDER

New York City.

BCOCK & WILCOX CO. tent Water-tube Steam Boilers. BABCOCK, Pres. 30 Cortlandt St.

B. STILLMAN & CO., CHEMISTH alyses of Ores, Minerals, Waters, &c. 40 & 42 Broadway.

TITSWORTH, MANUFACTURER OF CLOTHING. Custom Work a Specialty 63 Lispenard St. TSWORTH.

TER, JR. & CO. RINTING PRESSES. 12 & 14 Spruce St. JR. H. W. FISH. JOS. M. TITSWORTH.

N'S HOUSE-HEATING STEAM GENERATOR. pest and best. Send for Circular to aron Boilen MF'e Co., 110 Center St.

Leonardsville, N. Y.

RONG HEATER, LIME EXTRACTOR, and CONDENSER for Steam Engines. NG HEATER Co., Leonardsville, N. Y.

Adams Centre, N. Y.

PACKAGE DYE COMPANY. t and Cheapest, for Domestic Use. Send for Circular.

Westerly, R. 1.

ARBOUR & CO., DRUGGISTS AND PHARMACISTS. No. 1, Bridge Block.

LARKE, ALER IN FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS. Orders by mail promptly filled.

TILLMAN & SON, ANUFACTURERS OF FINE CARRIAGES Orders for Shipment Solicited.

DENISON & CO., JEWELERS. CALIABLE GOODS AT FAIR PRICES. epairing Solicited. Please try us.

EVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MISSION. ARY SOCIETY. BEENMAN, President, Mystic Bridge, Ct. * RKE, Recording Secre



PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY.

"THE SEVENTH DAY IS THE SABBATH OF THE LORD THY GOD.'

TEBMS-\$2 A YEAB, IN ADVANCE.

ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., FIFTH-DAY JULY 31, 1884.

WHOLE NO. 2060.

"cut off," plenty of which we found further | not until within an hour of our destination that it enveloped us in its chilling folds.

Entered as second-class mail matter at the post office at Alfred Centre, N. Y.

The Sabbath Recorder.

CHRISTIAN SOLDIERS.

VOL. XL.-NO. 31.

Ephesians 6.

We are happy, Christian soldiers, We are fighting for our Lord, Full salvation is our helmet, And our sword "the Word of G od."

Righteousness it is our breastplate: Truth, our girdle; faith, our shield, And "the cross of Christ," our standard, All the world a battle field.

Jesus is our great commander; Satan is the foe we fight; And with prayer and supplication We are wrestling for the right.

Fiery darts our foe is hurling; All his missiles we defy, For we're clad in gospel armor; We'll be victors by and by.

Let him marshal all his forces, Let him draft his pioneers, We are ready with sharpshooters, Consecrated volunteers.

Onward! onward! is our war cry, From the center to the sea Unconditional surrender! World for God! and victory!

When life's conflicts shall be over, When we lay our armor by, We'll be summoned to headquarters-To a mansion in the sky.

There, we'll answer to the roll call, _ Then, we'll join the veteran host, Ever, and forever, praising Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

TO SUNSET-LANDS.-NO. 35.

THE MADERIA ROAD.

As we were coming out of the Mariposa, among them the "Tar weed," (Madia El-Grove, Brightman called our attention to eguns) with its piney foliage, yellow flowers, numbers reduced over seventy thousand. on, of Nevada, has recently been in Washa bear up in a tree by the road side. Sure and white fluffy seed vessels. Soon we come | The people of California have a fearful acenough there just over our heads in a crotch into "Coarse Gold Gulch," and evidences of count to give to their common Creator, for found that he ranked next to W. W. Cor- and of general wealth; and it will be found placer mining. This is one of the very rich their brutal treatment of these inoffens - coran as the largest tax-payer in the District. to be true alike in the history of nations and of the tree, was a great dark object apparently ready to spring upon us. Just then early mining regions. The village where we live Indians. A writer, thoroughly con we recollected how much we needed fire stop to spend the night was the first settlearms. It certainly was fool-hardy to come ment in Fresno County, in 1851. "Fresno" into this region of robbers and wild beasts is the Spanish for ash, a tree which grows without some protection. We speculated plentifully on the margin of Fresno River. as to whether bears preferred horseflesh Our hotel is a pine building without paint | subsistance they were hunted down; driven or something human for dinner, and if, or varnish, one story about sixteen feet high, from the reservation by the instincts of selfwhen he had selected one horse or-we no plastering, no paper, no carpets, and *al*- preservation; shot down by the settlers uphoped it might be, the driver-we could get most no comfort, while the price is the regaway with the rest. We had not long ular four dollars a day. Supper is served oned to their fate by the only power that to speculate, however, for directly Elsie's. by a Chinaman, but the landlord is German. sharp eyes saw through the cheat, and it The next morning we start at 8:30, the proved to be nothing more dreadful than a sun still shining. We drive down the gulch | with its ancient looking adobe houses, wonclump of mistletoe! meeting an occasional person, and catch a dering if the world will ever learn the lesson Leaving the grove, the road runs up Big glimpse of a cotton-tail rabbit, as he scampers that justice is cheaper as well as better than Creek valley, a branch of the south fork of across the road. He is quite large, of an injustice, and so musing we enter the fog, the Merced. After a time, we ford the creek, antelope color, and with a cotton like ball and soon after stop at "Maderia," which is climb a low divide and skirt along the sunny at the end of his tail. A number of them Spanishfor "lumber," and sure enough it is side of the mountain, where the water by appeared during the day, though they are mostly lumber yards. We here bid Brightour side runs into the Fresno River, another not common, and also many California man good-bye, having had his company for of the mountain streams which empty into quail, a different bird from our bobeight days-during which he has driven us the great San Joachin river, (pronounced | white. These make no sound, and rarely about two hundred miles, and then board San Ho-ah-keen). We stop in a sunny spot fly. As we pass one house two little towthe Southern Pacific for Los Angelos and for dinner, and bringing forth our traveling | headed children stand by the door, hatless home. stove, we make a pot of chocolate, and with and bare-footed, in the frosty morning, but *John Ross Brown, in Harper's Magazine, Vol. the aid of a clear roadside spring, enjoy a seemingly careless of the cold. 23, p. 314. very pleasant picnic. Here in the sun it is This section of the country is very dry in Summer, but just around the hill in a shady | dry seasons, and so are the inhabitants, nook the air reminds one of Winter. The judging by the many saloons. At one place view is charming, the woods are carpeted where was a dry water-trough, and a dry with the green ferny bear-clover, upon well, a number of saddled horses were standwhich the sunlight and shadow chase each Many provincial people suppose that the ing, while their drivers quenched their own other and dance like fairies on the green, city of Washington consists chiefly of Conthirst at the bar. Here when they have no while the abundant every reens beguile one gress. At the date of this writing, three water for their horses they "sinch up" the at times into forgetting that it is not the weeks after adjournment, they are doubtless girth, and think it answers every purpose. Summer time it seems. Climbing one of the foot hills, which so of the impression that things must be dull This road, the shortest stage route to the far as soil and rocks are concerned, might as here. Such may have been the case in that valley, has been recently built, and is so well been in Connecticut as California, we get primitive time reminiscently described in carried around the hills and into the ravines a grand view of the Sierra Nevada's snow some sections of the country as "befo' the that at no place does its grade exceed four | peaks in the east, while south and west the wah;" but it is not so now. Pennsylvania feet to the hundred, or about equal to the plains are covered by a white fog, through avenue is the pulse of Washington, and a steepest railroad grades. In Summer time, | which here and there project a peak like an when the days are long, with a change of island in the sea. Here we met a stage noon, from 3 to 6 o'clock, gives an infallible horses every twelve miles, they rattle a which reported it cold and foggy on the diagnosis of the condition of the city. coach over the entire distance in a day, but | plains, while with us, 1,400 feet up, it is | Judged by this standard, Washington is now | lege at death "to depart and be with [the now with no changes we require two days. bright and sunny. The places for turning out to pass teams are At Mudgets, a store with a large, pin not many, and one had to look ahead and thatched piazza in front, a cottage in the rear and a garden of fig trees and grape vines, calculate chances of meeting some one. Shortly after dinner we came to a wagon | we stopped for dinner. The fog was then crowding over the and is rapidly achieving a status independent resurrection from the dead." loaded with lumber which had broken down in such an inconvenient place that there was | foothills, and threatened soon to engulf | even of the presence of the Departments. no getting by it in the road, and a hill stood | us. A half hour later it had disappeared, | People are beginning to realize that while in the way of passing around it. Nothing | not a cloud being in sight, but as we come | this country may have many commercial daunted, Brightman struck out into the to the top of the next hill, it was spread out | capitals, it can have but one political capital, trackless forest, at right angles to the just below, shining in the sun, like a great and that there is a charm about living at the road, and on we went dodging stumps and snow bank, from which the wind came up seat of Government nowhere else to be exfallen trees for a couple of miles, apparently | to us cold and chill. The hills would some- | perienced. The effect of this is seen in a without compass or guide. But in time we | times shut it out for a season, but as we | constant and increasing influx of persons of came out upon the road again without any | came up again it was still there though it | wealth and leisure, who buy and build resi-

From the top of a hill we look off upon the sea of fog below, with Deadwood looming blue | the region of the ground squirrels. which on the horizon 150 miles a way, like a long, low | convenient rock or pile of stones. They ran side of which we climbed on our way from but frequently would stop to take a good Manzanita stems and pea-green of its leaves. eye, and the yellow leather wood, give But Mr. Hawk was not to be fooled in that Corcoran, and the man who is supposed to color to the picture.

Flats glow with the gold of the burr oaks. under the "Fresno Flume," across Fresno | chipmunks. River, into the village of Fresno Flats, where is one tavern, one blacksmith shop, two saloons, plenty of Chinamen, but no while a long fence stretches across the plains water for our horses. Again we cross under Fresno Flume, which runs from saw mills up in the mountains forty-five miles, ranche. Here our Government established old millionaire, for another of his eccentricto the lumber yards at Maderia. It was a mission and spend \$30,000 a year, ities is that he rarely leaves his house in the built at a cost of \$500,000 — and is not a pay-

ing investment, though it does a considerable | ans, but most of the money was absorbed business.

notice the first clematis which we have seen since we crossed the Rocky mountains; also general government for this purpose, and but Secretary Chandler is, I believe, the some other shrubs, not so familiar to us,

sight. These squirrels are larger and not of

Our road now draws near the river and runs along beside the flume before mentioned, ahead. It incloses the old Indian Reservaostensibly to civilize the Digger Indi-

by the employees, and precious little benefit Climbing up the side of Deadwood we did the Indians ever receive. Over \$250,000 per year for six years was thus spent by the meantime the Indians were, on various pre-

residential purposes, is that of W. W. Cor-We are out of sight of vegetation, but in | coran, who is the wealthiest man in the District of Columbia His great start as a capin the middle ground, and the Coast Range | have built a subterranean city, near every | italist was made during the Mexican war, | the laborers are few. A grand but pitiful when he bought Government bonds far becloud. To the right is Miami; up the other | scampering over the fields in all directions | low par, and held them until they were redeemed at their face value. Of late years Mariposa. We are out of the region of large look at us before diving into their holes. Mr. Corcoran has indulged his taste for art pines, and now oaks of various species dis- One fellow more curious or bolder than the and his fondness for public charities. He pute possession of the ground. The golden rest climbed a rock and sat winking at us as founded the Corcoran Art Gallery, the Louleaves of the white oaks, the red of the we passed. Presently we noticed a hawk ise Home for aged ladies, and has contribflying in the air, and saw him make a uted largely to other similar institutions. the silvery foliage of the Digger Pine, the pounce for a frightened squirrel who was It would be difficult to find two men more peace, of ease, of plenty, of abounding green and spicy bay, the white-limbed buck- too quick for him, and escaped to his hole. unlike in disposition and habits than Mr. way, so he took his stand just over that hole, be his rival in wealth. Joseph Willard is a Five hundred feet lower we leave the and waited patiently for the squirrel to miser, and he alone knows what he is worth. pitch pine, while still below us, Fresno | come out, where he sat so long as we were in | He lives in a plain old house; has no friends, | make an offering to God that will cost me and no haunts; takes no part in the public Down we go, pell-mell—jolting and jump- the same species as the prairie squitters of in short, meets the world at as few points of ing, "How can I serve God without any in short, meets the world at as few points of ing, "How can I serve God without any stress of thought?" These are the men who cumulate money, and in this he has been have the power to think, men who have the marvelously successful. He owns one-half of Willard's Hotel, a large quantity of real estate in the District, and is the largest holder of Government bonds in Washington. tion of 1851 and subsequent, now a private | Few residents of the city have ever seen this

The costliest house here, designed for purely

daytime. Senator Don Cameron, Justice Mathews ex-Senator Windom, ex-Secretary Robeson, Senator Pendleton, and Hon. William Walter Phelps have built expensive houses here; only member of the Cabinet who owns the thought, just as little time, just as little texts, murdered in cold blood, and their house in which he lives. Ex-Senator Sharington, to look after his real estate, and he Several years ago when Sharon and Stew-

205, while the attendance on the public means of grace exceeds that of the previous year by 204. While the work is thus progressing, while teachers are called for on the right hand and on the left, we mourn that sight we are called upon to witness-whole districts waiting for teachers, whole communities begging for teachers, and we have none to send.

CHEAP BELIGION.

There is a tendency in human nature to cheapen religion, and especially in times of wealth and luxury. There are not many Davids in this matter; he has very few imitators in seeking a religion that costs something. There are very few men who, as they go their way in the world, ask, "How can I something?" The question with many is, "How can I serve God without any loss of training to enable them to do it; but because the subject seems difficult and perplexing, they are ingenious in their methods of evading it. Such men can not escape the duty of serious and noble thought on the great subject of right living. God gave us the power to think, for the supreme purpose of ascertaining how to live. There are men who are asking: "How can I serve God without using my hands? How can I serve God without using my tongue? How can I serve God without going to the prayer-meeting?" There is this tendency running all through human nature, namely, to cheapen religion. "How can I live the religious life, and have it cost me just as little trouble, as possible?"

Now, this tendency appears more conspicuously in times of ease and plenty, in times of peace, in times of financial prosperity of individuals. When a man is young,

, Corresponding Secretary, Ashaway, R.I. CHRETER, Treasurer, Westerly, R. I. Chicago, Ill. AY & CO., B C H A N T T A I L O B & 205 West Madison St. D. ROGERS, M. D. IYSICIAN AND PHARMACIST, 4 Prairie av. Store, 2406 Cottage Grove av. OTTRELL & SONS, CYLINDER PRINTING RESSES, for Hand and Steam Power. Westerly, R. I. 112 Monroe St. Milton, Wis. CLARKE, DEALER IN BOOKS. onery, Jocelry, Musical Instruments AND HOLIDAY GOODS. Milton, Wis,

CLARKE REGISTERED PHARMACIST. Building, Milton, Win

Milton Junction, Wis.

ROGERS ary Public, Conceyancer, and Town Clork. at residence, Milton Junction, Wis.

Minnesota.

YRES, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST. FTING IN INDIAN INK, OIL, CRAYON, &C. Dodge Centre, Minn.

Kansas.

N & SON, ALERS IN DRUGS AND GROCERIES, Nortonville, Kansas.

Sabbath Recorder,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. BY THE AN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY,

- AT --

CENTRE, ALLEGANY CO., N. Y.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

foreign countries will be charged 50 cents m account of postage. yment is delayed beyond six months, 50 nal will be charged.

discontinued until arrearages are paid, option of the publisher.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT. advertisements will be insorted for 50 for the first insertion, and 25 cents an with parties advertising extensively, a

rtisements inserted at legal rates. ertisers may have their advertisements terly without extra charge.

JOB PRINTING. s furnished with a supply of joisting more will be added as the business may hat all work in that line can be encou and dispatch.

ADDRESS

Montions, whether on business or fat sould be addressed to "THE SAR RDER, Alfred Centre, Allegary cross-

versant with the whole history, says: "A art were in the Senate, they formed a syndicate, with several other rich men, and bought more inoffensive and harmless race of beings does not exist on the face of the earth. open common. On that ground now stands But wherever they attempted to procure a the Blaine mansion, the British Legation building, Stewart Castle, and many other magnificent residences. It is said ex-Senator on the most frivolous pretexts; and aband-Stewart has made more out of his Washington real estate than out of his Nevada silver could have afforded them protection."* mines.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26, 1884.

The other day, in reply to inquiries made We pass through this old reservation, by a gentleman who wished to buy a certain property, the real estate agent replied: "You will have to pay a pretty good sum for that; it is only half a mile distant from the Blaine mansion, you see."

G. H. B.

EXEGETICAL HINTS.

RESURRECTION. There are at least four conceptions of resarrection in the New Testament: two of dead ones, and two from the dead ones. 1. The continued life of Abraham, Isaac

and Jacob, is a resurrection.

2. "The hour is coming when all that are in the graves shall hear the voice of the Son of Man and come forth" to judgment. He who once himself dwelt for a little time in the dark abodes of Sheol, shall yet arouse all its millions of millions, for the word

judge them in the last day." 3. The same Son of Man said. "The dead shall hear his voice, and they that hear shall live." So Lazarus and others returned from engine, it is good; but if it does not, it is

among the dead into this earthly life. 4. Christ is risen from the dead ones, not only into this, but into the heavenly worlds. Not only was he not left in Sheol, but he view of that thoroughfare any pleasant after- has passed into [Greek through] the heavens; whence he will come to receive his faithful ones to himself. It is the Christian's priviquite lively. Few have yet departed, except | risen] Christ." All the saved ultimately at-| Congressmen themselves, with their domes- | tain to this; and we should strive that at tic followings. The fact is, so far as purely | death we may meet Him who went to presocial matters are concerned, Washington pare for us, a place-may "be with "him, has outgrown its dependence upon Congress, | "if by any means we may attain unto the

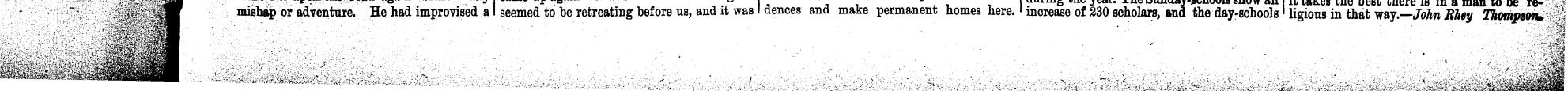
> "Forever with the Lord! Amen! so let it be. Life from the dead is in that word; 'Tis immortality." CRITICUS.

THE report of the Australasian Wesleyan Missionary Society, in New Britain, contains

poor, friendless, and the world is against him, and he is battling with it; when he feels that the odds are all against him, and up land which was then little better than an heavily against him; when he knows that the earth is the earth every time he puts his foot upon it; when he knows that bread is bread every time he eats a mouthful of it; when he knows that money is money, and that there are a hundred cents in a dollarwhen such a young man begins a religious life, religion is a real thing to him; it is not a pretense, it is not a sham, it is not a thin veneering, it is not a mere convenience, it is not a luxury, it is the supreme force that holds him steady to the line of righteousness. It is not when his feet touch the bare floors, but when he walks on rich carpets or costly Turkish rugs, it is when exquisite pictures greet his eyes, it is when he has all that heart and eye and ear and palate could wish, that he begins to look about for an easy-going, luxurious, cheap, showy religion. The more "taste" there is in it, the better he likes it, and especially if in proportion to the gratification of taste there is a weakening, a deterioration, an emptying, of conscience. The tendency is in us all to substitute some kind of cheap religion for the real religion, for the costly religion. For example, there are those who content themselves with the cheap religion of feeling. They like to feel happy, to feel glorious in church or at the prayer-meeting, and when they hear a great sermon, or listen to the singing of some splendid soloist, or the rendering of some great oratorio, or symphony. their imagination is touched and fired, they picture to themselves the surpassing glories which he hath spoken, "the same shall of heaven, and they conclude, "Surely I am: religious when I have such feelings as these."

Well, that depends-that depends. Feeling is of just as much use in religion as steam is in an engine-if it drives the not good for anything but to fizz and hiss and buzz. There are some people that seem to be like yard engines-that never go anywhere, but keep puffing and blowing, hissing and running up and down the side tracks, doing nothing, going nowhere. Feeling in religion is of no value at all if it does not propel us along the track of duty toward our inal destination-God. Fine feelings, glorious feelings- we all have them after our meas-ure; but fine feelings, quick responsive sensibilities, do you not know that they have been the occasion of the ruin of some of the greatest geniuses that God ever gave to the human race? Feeling is a miserably cheap substitute for, duty. It takes more than to

be happy in church to be religious. My friends, religion never stops short of holiness. It means that, first and last. Religion does not stop at feeling; religion does not stop at tradition, or at respectability, or ecclesiasticism, or at spacious cathedral aisles, or elequent preaching, or delicious music; religion meant, always has meant, always mus tmean, the actual communion of the the following: "Sixty-four natives have been | human soul with God in righteousness and admitted into membership with the church | holiness. And that kind of religion costs; during the year. The Sunday-schools show an | it takes the best there is in a man to be re-



Missions.

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

THE Woman's Foreign Missionary Societies and Boards of the Presbyterian Church, have raised during the past fiscal year the round sum of \$200,000, and paid it over to the Treasurer of the Board of Foreign Missions. This is the largest sum that has ever been reached.

THE FIRST RESPONSE.

The following letter was not intended for publication, but believing that its publication, just as it was written, will do more to stimulate others to a like response than anything we can say, we give it, feeling quite sure the writer will pardon this use of it:

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 18, 1884. In the Reporter I see a call from Mr. Davis and Dr. Swinney. I can readily see the necessity of an early response to such a call, for her special use. You will please accept my pledge for twenty-five dollars (\$25) for the above object? Will forward the money when called for.

Respectfully, MRS. DAVID P. ROGERS.

THE UNIVERSALITY AND PERPETUITY OF THE LAW OF TITHING.

Read at the North-Western Association at its recent session in Walworth, Wisconsin, and published by request.

BY REV. A. MCLEARN.

"Will a man rob God? Yet ye have robbed me. But ye say, Wherein have we robbed thee? In thithes and offerings. Ye are cursed with a curse, for ye have robbed me, even this whole nation. Bring yeall the tithes into the storehouse, that there may be meat in mine house and prove me now, here with, saith the Lord of Hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it."-Mal. 3: 8-10.

Truth is a plant of slow growth. It is exotic. Like everything else that is not native, it has to force its way up through strata of prejudice and rank growths of practice and customs to the surface of public recognition. But it comes. It must come; for God has so ordained. No matter how long or how deeply it has been buried by the *debris* of man-made institutions, or popular practices, it will arise in due time priesthood has never been changed. And and compel acknowledgement by its own | the law then existing enforcing the duty of | among nations the most opposite in polity intrinsic excellence. But it is surprising to tithing, did not originate with the Levitical and customs in general, nations not united cessity of this arrangement. If we are left the week. The people were poor and see how false notions obtain in the Christian world, and pass current for truth. The church receives them from the ministry, the 3d verse of this chapter he says of Mechizechildren from the parents, generation from | dek, "But made like unto the Son of generation, without ever inquiring for their God; abideth a priest continually." If then authority, or questioning their genuine- the priesthood of Christ is after the order innovations become hoary with age and venerable with pleasant memories and associations. So settled do men become in their adherence to these false notions and practices, that any attempt to correct or modify them is regarded as sacrilege. That men are honest in their adherence to these errors we readily admit; and here is where the difficulty and the danger lie. If men were not honest in their convictions of the supposed truth of these departures from the | nary scholastic ability. The work is cer-Word of God, the truth would have an easy victory. But as it is it requires the Spirit of God in company with the truth to dislodge men from the stronghold of their mistaken views. It has been generally understood by the Christian church, that the law enforcing the duty of tithing was peculiar to the Jewish polity, and consequently, passed away with that dispensation. But we believe that a careful examination of the Sacred Record will abundantly satisfy every candid thinker that the law of tithing is devote one day in seven to his worship and almost, if not quite, coeval with the institu- | service. About the same time the Levitical tion of the Sabbath, and is universally applicable and binding. The tenth part of | for very similar reasons, may be considered a our increase is God's portion, as the seventh day is his portion of our time; and no one has a right to withhold the one any more than the other. In support of this position, I his faithful people." I would farther oboffer the following proof, viz: First, we read that the two sons of our first parents, "In process of time," or at the end of days, brought their respective | copalian brethren so far in advance of us in offerings to the Lord. The Septuagint translation of Gen. 4: 7 gives the sense thus: "If thou hast offered aright, but hast not divided aright hast thou not sinned ?" And the author of the Epistle to the Hebrews in | the language is, "Remember the Sabbathreferring to this circumstace, says, that | day," which is allowed to imply the "Able offered a more excellent, or more, previous existence of the Sabbath. And literally, a larger, or still more literal, a it is noticeable that the first mention more sacrifice than Cain," which harmonizes with the idea that Cain withheld a part | pensation, is as of a thing then known and of God's claim in the offering he made. And | previously existing; and not as an original the inquiry very naturally arises, by what enactment. "All the tithes of the land, must, therefore, be a divinely established are without chastisement, whereof all are rule were they governed? By what standard | whether of the seed of the land, or of the | rule. Then what is it? Where can we find | partakers, then are ye bastards and not

can see no possible reason why the offering of Cain should have been rejected. But if a law did exist, specifying what portion and to the most superficial thinker.

Again, we find Abraham returning from the defeat of Chedorlaomer and his confederates, giving tithes to Melchizedek, priest of the Most High God, while he refused to retain a thing belonging to the King of Sodom, save the portion to be given to the young men who were with him. Now why did Abraham give tithes of the goods of King | did Jacob promise and give the tenth ? Why Berah and his colleagues, if he did not consider that the tenth was the Lord's with which Berah had nothing to do? He declared that he would take nothing from a it. The truth demanded it. Just for the nothing can be more reasonable than this thread to a shoe latchet that was Berah's, but same reason, that the Holy Spirit through requirement. As Christians we profess to he gave the tenth to the priest of God without so much as asking by your permission, sir. Why give the tenth? Why give the ed. We repeat, the truth demanded it. tenth always and every time, if no law existed by which to regulate or direct in the among all nations. See Selden's History of matter of giving? He was willing to forego | tithes, from which we extract the following | our profession of faith as Christians. his own rights, but the divine right he would items. He says that "wherever wornot surrender. And on the other hand, shipers have been found, men have worshiped Melchizedek as God's priest, received the by giving gifts." There was "an Arabian tithes as his right, and blessed the faithful | law wherein every merchant was bound to Abraham. Now Paul in referring to this carry his frankincense to Sabata, . . and should give according to his and her ability. Levitical Priesthood, as meeting Melchize- it, which the priests received." Nor could our own notions or feelings; not by any rules dek in the person of his Father Abraham, and paying tithes to this earlier and illustrious priest of the Most High God. He Miller, D. D., Charlotte, N. C.) says, "And verily they that are of the sons of Levi, who received the office of the priesthood, have a commandment to take tithes

the loins of Abraham : but he whose dethat he liveth. And as I may so say, Levi also,

made about twenty years before the tithe | ing of man's history, which is universal and | believe that many sin through ignorance. matter purely optional and voluntary, we the Patriarchs, Abraham and Jacob, had, of his people. quality the Lord required, the case is plain | ages before, returned to the Lord his portion in the payment of tithes." We solemnly feel that this is entitled to the study of Seventh-day Baptists.

> cite the case of Jacob, who, in imitation of as the rule of faith and practice, who profess the example of his illustrious grandfather, to believe that, "every good and perfect promised a tenth of his increase to the Lord, | gift comes down from the Father of lights;" and faithfully fulfilled his promise. Why that he, as the Supreme Ruler of heaven not the twelfth or twentieth ? Just for the Church under the gospel as under the law; same reason, that they kept the seventh that the portion he exacts is his pledge of day as the Sabbath, the law of God required | a superabounding blessing, must see that the sacred penmen used the word *baptizo* believe that we are "pensioners of God's when the ordinance of baptism was intend-

Once again, it was a universal custom this be sold until after the tithe was paid. (See Law of Tithes, &c., by Rev. A. W.

Again, "it is said of Cadwalla, King of the West Saxons, that before his being made a Christian, about the year 684, he of the people according to the law, that is of | tithed all his spoils of war to the deity," their brethren, thought they come out of | " Camillus." He says, " Vowed the tenth of the spoils of war to Apollo, and most carescent is not counted from them received | fully took order by advice from their most tithes of Abarham and blessed him that had | learned priests to perform them." The rethe promises. And without contradiction, | nowned Montacutius says, "Instances are the less is blessed of the better. And here mentioned in history of some nations which men that die received tithes; but there he did not offer sacrifices; but in the annals of received them of whom it is witnessed all times none were ever found which did not pay tithes." Grotius says, "The tenth who receiveth tithes paid tithes in Abraham. | from the most ancient ages was the portion For he was yet in the loins of Abraham when due to God, and the vestiges thereof remain in Melchizedek met him." Nothing can be the Greek and Latin histories."Dr. Kennicott, plainer, than that Paul here sets forth | in his work on this subject, concludes in the the fact that the order of Melchizedek's following impressive language:

"Whatever has prevailed over the world,

Having thus briefly given you the reasons in support of our views on this subject, we pass to notice :

But in further proof of our position, we arrangement. All who take the Scriptures and earth, has as much to do with the own; we are only God's stewards. It is reasonable, then, because it is consistent with

> Secondly. It is reasonable because it equalizes the burdens of expenses to be borne by the Church. There is nothing more reasonadopted by ourselves, but by the rule laid dowd by the apostle, "according as God has anomalous than rich men in a church dying for want of support? than the mem-Christ suffering! The very basis upon which God promises superabounding blessings to his people, is the giving cheerfully of that portion which he claims, becauses it presupposes a proper estimate of the importance of his service, and a disposition to honor him with our means. Cain and Able are representative characters. And, we either, like Cain, give grudgingly, or not at all, and so miss the blessing and incur the divine displeasure; or, like Abel, we give willingly and cheerfully, with a proper understanding of our relation to God, and consequently secure the approval of our heavenly Father, the importance of which

was formally set apart for the support of perpetual, requiring the tenth part of the But the consequences are as inevitable as the Levites; to say nothing of the fact that increase as God's portion, from every one those in the case of the person who ignorantly takes a dose of corrosive sublimate instead of a wholesome cordial. The consequences of violated law will follow, must follow. whether that law is physical, metaphysical, First. The reasonableness of this divine or moral, ignorance and sincerity to the contrary notwithstanding.

Fourthly and lastly, we notice the results of this arrangement. God chose the natural Israel, as an illustration, so to speak, of of his dealings with, and relation to, his people, in all ages, and among all nations. To the Levites he gave no inheritance, in the land of Palestine. The Lord was their inheritance. Their exclusive time was given to the service of God in behalf of the nation. The nation prospered or declined as they were faithful or unfaithful bounty," as well as subjects of his grace; in their obligations to these servants of God. and consequently, what we have is not our | If they brought in their tithes promptly and cheerfully, which was necessary to sustain the service of God, then he blessed them with an overflowing increase. Good cheer was carried to every home; the whole nation prospered; their enemies were subdued and fled before them; and the gates of Zion were able than that every one in the Church crowded with earnest and joyful worshipers. The service of God was everything to the matter, represents Levi-the head of the there offer to their god, Sabis, the tenth of And this ability should not be measured by people then. We catch some of the spirit of such seasons from the language of the Psalmist, when coming up to the house of God as it looms up in the distance before prospered you." Can anything be more him, in its modest beauty and significance, "How amiable are thy tabernacles, O, Lord of Hosts !" Would to God, that his peobership growing wealthy and the cause of | ple to-day had the same appreciation of, and longing for the house and service of God !

> Bnt on the other hand, when the people were unfaithful and withheld the portion of the Levites, the whole nation suffered. When Nehemiah returned from Babylon twelve years after the temple was rebuilt, he found the house of God forsaken. Eliashib the high priest had joined in an unholy alliance with Tobia, a bitter enemy of the Jews. and had given him the chambers of the temple for his private residence, where the tithes and offerings for the service of God were wont to be stored. The Sabbath was desecrated. The heathen brought in their wares on God's holy day; men were seen buying and selling, treading their wine

and each of them em of truth; but is not the ficulty to be found in handed sacrilege of rob tion? And are we to d providential dealings offenders now as really for such high crimes a bery? Is it not a judy tion, that her officials, o so largely in plunderin uries? Is it not a jud in spite of every precaut of man, banks are broke and that magazines, an ings are burned for pl judgment from God, th beries are committed in streets, in defiance of the bers of armed police? of God that Communist alarming proportions, a run riot through the judgment from God th cells are tenanted with titudes, and that we are the support of criminal contribute to the caus not a judgment of God tions for safety and s companies and savings so great an extent prove who have trusted in the to secure the remedy ex and by placing our chie whose are the silver a than in bolts and bars, tions and devices." In keeping with th

"Our forefathers," "abounded in all thing tithes to God and trib now, because devotion t taxes of the State are r would not. give God h and, therefore the whol The exchequer devours give to Christ." It wo people would lay these And now, my brethr Jehovah is before us, s his people now, as to "Bring ye all the tithe that there may be meat prove me now herewit hosts, if I will not open heaven, and pour you there shall not be roo it." Did God mean w plies? Most surely. edly to his ancient pe so now? Undoubted! willing to prove his fai stance in which his pe conclusion I would no 1. That the tenth benevolence. It is ju God. It is his right, hold with impunity. to pay it promptly an justice, pure and sim outside of this. A one-third of his incre he was required to g of his flock and hi first fruits of his b custom, the sixtieth Thirdly, money was male child. Fourth fields were left for th which custom also de part of the whole. year the fields were l spontaneously for th seventh year all debt there was the half-s the sin offering, the three yearly visits many other gifts; an distinct from the tit this yearly expense, than the pious and

priesthood, and **c**onsequently did not terminate with it. See Heb. 7. In the ness, and thus matters continue till these of Melchizedek, and the law of tithing existed in the time of the latter, that priesthood having never been changed, the law requiring the tenth of our increase is still in force.

> Since the foregoing was written I have been favored by the courtesy of a gentleman of this place, with a pamphlet written by Rev. Francis Granger, A. M., of the diocese of Western New York, a gentleman of more than orditainly entitled to the consideration of every Christian man and woman. It is generally endorsed by the clergy and the press of the denomination. On page 7 of this pamphlet is contained this remarkable pragraph. The author says, "It is generally conceded that

the enforcement of the fourth commandment of the Decalogue was but a re-enactment of an old law under a new dispensation and with new sanctions; and that there never has been a time when God did not require of men that they should sacerdotal law of the tithes was enforced; and re-enactment of a law originally instituted by God himself, and ever after observed, as in the case of Abraham and Jacob, by all serve that the author takes precisely the same ground advocated in this discourse. I am not a little chagrined to find our Episthis direction.

page, is quite as important. He says "In the re-enactment of the law of the Sabbath, made of the tithe under the Levitical dis-

by commerce or communication, must be derived from some revelation, which revelation may in some places have been forgotten, though the custom introduced by, and founded on such revelation, still continued; and further, this revelation must have been made antecedent to the dispersion at Babel, when all mankind being but one nation, and living together in the form of a large family, were of one language, and governed by the same laws and customs."

We might multiply instances of this kind if our time and space allowed; but a few more must suffice. It seemed to have been a universal conviction in the minds of men. that it was execrable to use whatever was consecrated to God. It is told "in the story of Camillus, how the Romans apprehended the displeasure of the gods, and what reparation they made for the soldiers not giving a tenth part of the booty they got in the sacking of Veii." And "Hesiod tells of a people who were accounted wicked and atheistical because they paid not their tithes to the gods; and that they were utterly destroyed by the gods for that reason." Pansani- 19: 7. And while I see no antagonism beas, in his history of Greece, says that "the tween the law and the love of God, but Siphnians who used to pay the yearly tithes of their mines, lost them by the justice of the | to see that while me may enjoy the love of gods, for having omitted their payments." By these instances we may see the universal understanding of the nature of the divine God's requirements. There are many, we government; and that these nations-pagan have reason to fear, when they, from their as they were—had a high appreciation of its abundance, dole out their pitiable pittance, claims, and may rise up in judgment think that they are doing all that can be against Christians of the present age. But lastly, in support of our position, we | pliment themselves for having done so well.

refer you to the language of the apostle Paul in his letter to the Corinthian Church, "Let every one of you lay by him in store as God has prospered him." This letter to the Church in Corinth was written about A. D. 59, and surely can have nothing to do with the Mosaic dispensation. What then is the import of the apostle's language? But the following paragraph, on the same What rule is to determine the portion each

one is to give if the law of tithing is not the one? By what standard are we to measure our contributions to God's cause? What is, laying by us in store as God has prospered | and who sin against the voice of conscience us? Who shall be the judge? Is there no and their knowledge of God's will in the equalizing standard? If so, what is it? It | matter of Christian benevolence. And if can not be a man-made rule; that would not | they prosper and are without chastisement, do. It would have no force, no authority, we have no reason to believe that they are

Thirdly. We notice the wisdom and ne. | presses on the Sabbath as on other days of the cause of God, there are but few of us, if any, who would not take advantage of the picture!

no human being can estimate.

absence of the requirement in so many But Nehemiah soon discovered the secret words, thus and thus saith the Lord. Indeed, it is the consideration that the law has been annulled that leads so many to rest complacently in their parsomony, and which the Lord still exacts. It is the thus saith holds the consciences of men in anything like a decent relation to the cause of truth, in this, as well as all other respects. It may be said that it is the exercise of divine love in the heart that prompts to Christian benevolence. There is no man that gives a higher place to the love of God in the heart than I do; but it is the "entrance of God's law that gives light." It is the truth that quickens the conscience. "The law of the Lord is perfect, converting the soul." Ps. rather perfect harmony, yet it is not difficult God in our hearts, we may, at the same time, be sadly deficient in our knowledge of ant harvest. reasonably required of them, and even com-

Many of them are excellent persons in many respects. They are pious, zealous and devoted. In the devotional meetings they are valuable aids. They have precious gifts. I would not dare say that they do not enjoy the love of God in their hearts. And yet in the matter of Christian benevolence, they are sadly wanting. They need to be brought to the knowledge of the truth respecting God's requirements of them in this direction.

I am aware that there are not a few who are naturally and by education parsimonious.

to ourselves, without a divine standard by wretched. The early and the latter rain which to regulate our conduct in relation to was withheld, and the land failed to requite the toil of the laborer. It was a dismal

of the trouble. He found that the Levites, through the parsimony of the people, had failed to receive their portion; and being starved out, were compelled to leave the servto withhold that portion of their increase ice of God's house and resort to other means for a subsistance. The priests also for simithe Lord, that is the centripetal force that | lar reasons, joined in unholy alliances with the heathen; and instead of the chambers of God's house being filled with tithes and offerings, they were occupied by the avowed and inveterate enemy of his people. But the saddest feature of it all was, they seemed well satisfied with their spiritual condition. And this is the condition in which our text finds the people of God. When the Lord charges them with having robbed him, they haughtily inquire, "Wherein have we robbed thee?" The answer is "in tithes and offerings." They had become so grasping and avaricious during the time of their prosperity, that they had forgotten the source of their blessings, and becoming so eager to accumulate, they withheld the Lord's portion, the very secret of their well-being, like a man refusing the fuel that runs the engine that drives the machinery which brings him all his income, or, refusing the seed which produces an abund-

> And now, as their poverty and misery increase, they go on to still greater lengths in disregarding the claims of God. They resort to forbidden expedients to supplement the favor of heaven. As they grow more miserable, they become more parsimonious and grasping, till the Lord declared that they "are cursed with a curse," viz., penuriousness. And so general had this become, that the Lord declared it a national sin. "Ye have robbed me," he says, "even this whole nation." On account of this, the rain from heaven is withheld, the earth refuses to yield her strength, and the house of God stands as a silent witness.

Now we may comfort ourselves with the thought that God has not such intimate relations with Christians as he had with the Jews. His judgments, we may think, do and no one would feel obligated by it. It included in the family of God. "For if ye not follow upon the nation as a consequence of violated obligation, now as then. A quotation from Mr. Granger will be pertinent were their offerings measured. If there was fruit of the tree, is the Lord's. Lev. 27, 30. it? There is but one answer, and that is, sons." Heb. 12: 8 Of this class we have here. In speaking of the "hard times" he no law to regulate these things, and it was a This declaration is reckoned to have been the law given by God himself in the morn-l little to say. But on the other hand, we says, "A hundred reasons might be given,

2. We notice it is God promises an a people. The barre our churches. the in hearted enterprises ferings and calamit traced to our disreg in this respect as o them all.

3. If God's peop vine rule, the cause There would be no arrearages in sala empty treasuries; cries; but every Then would our " and our presses wo wine." Then wor "beauty for ashes ing, and the game of heaviness." Th



time and never in after life will there

at many sin through ignorance. consequences are as inevitable as le case of the person who ignorantly se of corrosive sublimate instead esome cordial. The consequences d law will follow, must follow, hat law is physical, metaphysical, ignorance and sincerity to the convithstanding.

y and lastly, we notice the results angement. God chose the natural an illustration, so to speak, of lings with, and relation to, his all ages, and among all nations. Levites he gave no inheritance, ind of Palestine. The Lord was eritance. Their exclusive time to the service of God in behalf of The nation prospered or dethey were faithful or unfaithful bligations to these servants of God. ought in their tithes promptly and which was necessary to sustain ce of God, then he blessed them verflowing increase. Good cheer ed to every home; the whole nation ; their enemies were subdued and e them; and the gates of Zion were with earnest and joyful worshipers. ce of God was everything to the en. We catch some of the spirit seasons from the language of the when coming up to the house of t looms up in the distance before ts modest beanty and significance, niable are thy tabernacles, O, Lord Would to God, that his peo-7 had the same appreciation of, and or the house and service of God !

the other hand, when the people aithful and withheld the portion of ites, the whole nation suffered. Nehemiah returned from Babylon ars after the temple was rebuilt, he e house of God forsaken. Eliashib priest had joined in an unholy alli-Tobia, a bitter enemy of the Jews, given him the chambers of the r his.private residence, where the d offerings for the service of God t to be stored. The Sabbath was d. The heathen brought in their God's holy day; men were seen and selling, treading their wine n the Sabbath as on other days of The people were poor and . The early and the latter rain held, and the land failed to requite of the laborer. It was a dismal

and each of them embody more or less of truth; but is not the real root of the difficulty to be found in the general highhanded sacrilege of robbing God of his portion? And are we to doubt that God, in his providential dealings with men, punishes offenders now as really as he did the Jews for such high crimes as sacrilege and robbery? Is it not a judgment upon the nation, that her officials, of all grades, indulge so largely in plundering her public treasuries? Is it not a judgment of God, that, in spite of every precaution within the power of man, banks are broken open and pillaged, and that magazines, and stores, and dwellings are burned for plunder? Is it not a judgment from God, that murders and robberies are committed in open day, upon our streets, in defiance of the vigilance and num. bers of armed police? Is it not a judgment of God that Communism has grown to such alarming proportions, and is threatening to run riot through the land? Is it not a judgment from God that jails and prison cells are tenanted with such increasing multitudes, and that we are compelled to pay to the support of criminals, what we ought to contribute to the cause of religion? Is it not a judgment of God that such institutions for safety and security as insurance companies and savings banks have of late to so great an extent proved disastrous to those who have trusted in them? And how are we to secure the remedy except by repentance, and by placing our chief confidence in God, whose are the silver and the gold, rather than in bolts and bars, and human institutions and devices."

In keeping with this is the following: "Our forefathers," says St. Augustine, "abounded in all things because they gave tithes to God and tribute to Cæsar. But now, because devotion to God has sunk, the taxes of the State are raised upon us. We would not give God his part in the tithe, and, therefore the whole is taken from us. The exchequer devours what we would not give to Christ." It would be well if God's people would lay these things to heart.

And now, my brethren, the challenge of leading in, instead of forth. It is an invo Jehovah is before us, and is as pertinent to lution of one's powers for the benefit solehis people now, as to his ancient people. ly of the possessor, not an evolution for "Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse, | the benefit of those around him. This practithat there may be meat in mine house, and cal idea, in its extreme acceptation, now so prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of popular, is essentially narrowing in its tendhosts, if I will not open you the windows of encies, and constitutes a gospel whose chief heaven, and pour you out a blessing that end and controlling purpose is self. there shall not be room enough to receive Practical education, when considered in it." Did God mean what his language imits true relations, when not overestimated, plies? Most surely. He proved it repeatconstitutes a part, not the whole, of comedly to his ancient people. Does he mean plete culture. That our common and high so now? Undoubtedly. He is ready and schools and colleges have had courses of willing to prove his faithfulness in every instudy with too little of the practical, is a stance in which his people will test him. In fact well known to any careful observer; and conclusion I would notice: no well posted person can deny that more 1. That the tenth of our increase is not instruction of a practical nature should be benevolence. It is justly due the cause of given in our schools; yet it can not be wisely conceded that those studies, proven good by in fact he may have the credit of being the God. It is his right, and we can not withhold with impunity. We owe it, and ought | long years of testing, should be thrown out | brightest man in his class, and yet he may and superseded by instruction purely prac- have a very meagre knowledge of himself as to pay it promptly and cheerfully. This is justice, pure and simple. Benevolence lies tical and industrial. Let industrial education be incorporated into our present courses | things, is essential to success. It is a laudoutside of this. A pious Jew gave about one-third of his increase. In the first place of study, as an added part, not as a substi- able ambition for students to seek to be at the tion this woman kept the Sabbath with a he was required to give the first fruits both tute for something taken away. The truly head of the class, and to be honored as valof his flock and his field. Secondly, the educated man has both an education of practical ideas and an education of disci- ment day is the greatest day of their has now the satisfaction of seeing her chilfirst fruits of his harvest, which were, by pline, wherewith to make the former of lives. To that time have they come dren faithful Sabbath-keepers, and her custom, the sixtieth part of the whole. service to those about him. A system that through a world abstract in its nature neighbors are investigating the subject, one Thirdly, money was paid for the first born proposes anything short of this is signally and entirely disconnected with this actmale child. Fourthly, the corners of the fields were left for the poor, in the harvest, defective and will surely fail. Every one displays early in life a natural go out into a real, material world, inhabited which custom also defined to be the sixtieth part of the whole. Fifthly, every seventh taste for certain lines of thought, pursuit, year the fields were left untilled, to produce or pleasure. One may prefer literary studies, spontaneously for the poor. Sixthly, every another scientific investigations, another fears and joys; and too often they find themmathematics, and still another, desire to selves novices in a newly discovered counseventh year all debts were cancelled. Then there was the half-shekel of the sanctuary, excel in some physical pursuit. These various tastes should in a measure be gratified. | realities of their environment. Hence, the sin offering, the free-will offering, and three yearly visits to Jerusalem, besides But no department of study should receive no greater achievement than that of gradumany other gifts; and all of these entirely attention to the exclusion of all others. A distinct from the tithe. And yet with all of liberal training should be given in all this yearly expense, no man prospered more study that will strengthen human character, only understand the case that his client than the pious and faithful Jew. 2. We notice it is the condition on which man. This work of acquiring a thorough cul- know, not only how to buy goods at an ad God promises an abundant increase to his people. The barrenness and feebleness of ture can not be accomplished in a few short | vantage in New York city, he must also, at | months. It requires years of hard, earnest glance, know his customers and be able to our churches, the ineffectual efforts and halfhearted enterprises of God's people, the sufferings and calamities of our nation, may be | Everything must be done at a lightning rate. | peculiar phase of human nature that his | traced to our disregard of the Divine claims | People want an education that will come as | costomers may possess. The physician | day which may rightly be enjoyed in a game in this respect as one of the chief causes of by electricity. By too many, a boy is consid- must be able to diagnose the mental and of "lawn tennis," seems to us a good ways ered but half-witted if he can not "complete" | moral condition of his patient, as well as | from the Biblical idea of the Sabbath: them all. 3. If God's people would adopt this Di- his education by attending a high school or the physical, if he would successfully restore vine rule, the cause of truth would flourish. | college two or three months. As a conse- | the suffering to health. So in every walk of | of country houses where lawn tennis is There would be no indigent ministers; no quence young people easily tire of the pros- life, a complete and thorough knowledge of played on Sunday afternoons is large, and is arrearages in salaries; no church debts; no pect even of spending several years of their human nature and an ability to adapt one's empty treasuries; no unheeded Macedonian | lives in diligent study. They are anxious to | self to it in all its myriad forms, is absolutely "get into business," and go out into the essential to successful living. To acquire this, cries; but every want would be supplied. Then would our "barns be filled with plenty, and our presses would burst out with new dium positions among their fellows. In enter the great work shop of human life, wine." Then would God give to his people | student life the motto should be, not how | intermingle with his fellows, and study hu-"beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourn- much, but how well. If it requires seven or man tendencies and character in their con- day observance, it would be regarded as ing, and the garment of praise for the spirit eight years to complete a course of study, crete forms as displayed in the world all something unpardonable not to appear in a the world judge of the truth.-Messiah's

its desired effect; converts would be multiplied, and the church would arise from her enfeebled condition to the enjoyment of the rich fruitage of a trustful and loving obedience.

Education.

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

THE PRACTICAL AND THE SOCIAL IN EDUCATION.

An address presented by J. C. Bartholf, at the An nual Meeting of the Alumni of Milton College, June 25, 1884.

The purely practical idea in education is characteristic of the age and receives far too much attention; the social idea is scarcely recognized. If a wholesome thought can be brought out as to the true position which these two ideas hold in education, the time given me may not be wholly lost.

The apostles of utility urge that our pres ent courses of study should give way to those that are industrial and purely practical Apart from the merest rudiments in education, they would have the architect study only architecture, the mechanic only mechanics, the farmer only agriculture, the lawyer only the principles and the applications of law, the teacher only pedagogics, and so on. They would form man into a narrow-minded machine, for grinding finer the useless sawdust of human life. They insist that every study which a youth pursues should have a direct bearing upon the "bread and butter " problem of human life, considering all other study as unfruitful of good and a sheer waste of time. This class fail to remember that education is primarily a discipline of the mind, a sharpening of the mental faculties. It is a leading forth of the powers of the intellect, and is essentially broadening in its results. No education is thus that causes the mind to follow always in one channel, to contemplate but one line of

thought; viz., "How shall I feed and clothe myself?" Such is not education. It is a

be the least cause to regret it. Edunot a mere relaxation, a pastime, a waste of cation is not so much the storing of the mind with facts, as to make stronger and more comprehensive the mind's grasp, to develop all there is in man, to make him manly. With this in view, let the youth of develop properly the social natures of its beneficiaries.

to-day seek the benefit of the most liberal training of the best schools of our land. Then will he develop into a symmetrical, ture, and early does it crave opportunities well-poised, beautifully rounded, complete | for development. This is a natural craving, and should be satisfied. This element in specimen of manhood.

the young needs careful direction and cul-Apart from the realities of life, it may be ture, and a grave offense it is to deny this, safely argued that the true student seeks cul and thus dwarf their social faculties. By juture for culture's sake alone. This certainly diciously mingling in good society, the constitutes a lofty ideal, but it belongs to youth acquires a practical knowledge of huthis rather than to a real condition. As an man nature, and thus is able to suit better abstract conception, it may be allowed. his life's action to the good of those around But when we approach the concrete in life, him. Many students shut themselves up too when we come nearer the realm of human neclosely within themselves and know nothing cessity and human obligation, this thought of of the world outside, nothing of the good celestial birth disappears, and the mind casts human nature and kind-hearted souls that about to find a more substantial purposelive all about them. The more mind comes a motive more in accord with reality. in contact with mind on the basis of social To be truly educated, is to know how to adequality, the greater will be the capabilities just ourselves perfectly to our social environof each for benefiting all. It is not well to ment. Can there, then, be any better moremain always in the Valley of Solitude. It tive in seeking education, than a desire to is a great benefit, as it will become a great know ourselves as related to our fellows? pleasure, to ascend the mountain's height This being granted, is education other than and broaden the horizon of our social vision. a study of human nature in all its varied By so doing, the rough edges of our natures phases; first a study for each one of what is will be worn off, and ungenerous prejudices within himself, and secondly of what is dissipated by the pleasant and beneficial inwithout in the world about him?

The history of the past presents itself to us in a Herodotus, a Livy, or a Gibbon; and we pour over these volumes, not so much to learn of the heroic deeds of the dead past, but more to acquaint ourselves with the motives, purposes, and ambitions of those times; in fact to learn what was the actual human nature of that past. We peruse the pages of David, Hesiod, Homer, Virgil, and Milton to discover what have been the poetic ideals of our fathers. Years are spent in mastering the language, the architecture, the statuary, the painting, the music of the past and present, that we may learn better, the purest and most beautiful thoughtforms through which our common human nature has found its best expression. In restful hour, we delight to turn leisurly the pages of fiction-with the great Scott to

Temperance. "Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth his color in the cup, when it moveth tself aright." "At the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth ike an adder.

INTEMPERATE WOMEN.

The National Temperance Advocate says that drunkenness among women, at least in England, appears to be increasing. The London Lancet, a leading medical journal says: "It is painful to see women almost rivaling men in the frequency and boldness with which they enter public houses." And the London Temperance Record, referring to the same subject, says : "The growth of female intemperance is one of the most discouraging features of our time. Recent judicial statistics already show not only that there is a greater proportionate increase of drunkenness among women, but that in their case the habit is more inveterate than in men." According to a New York newspaper correspondent, who writes of the Home for Intemperate Women in this city, there is in certain circles a great deal of both drinking and drunkenness among women in New York. It is affirmed that "in gay, fashionable society, women who are termed ladies imbibe freely of intoxicants;" that "even in circles nominally religious an immense amount of wines and liquors is consumed in social entertainments;" and that "ladies moving in our highest circles, some of them members of our churches, and generally believed to be examples of rectitude," have been carried to the Home, inebriated.

"Mrs. Blank, of Madison avenue," the writer says, "is supposed to be at Point Comfort or at Atlantic City, while she is really at the woman drunkard's Home is East Fifty-seventh street. She returns to her splendid house, and her friends remark how her journey has improved he personal appearance." They are necessarily locked within the House when under treatment; and it is stated that "the friends of the patients in every way try to hide their identty-fictitious names being given, etc; but the truth is sure to leak out in some way, although the doctor tries to keep these painful secrets faithfully." "Delirium tremens in its hideous details," says this correspondent, 'Is not a stranger in many a grand mansion in New York, and alas! the victim is not always of the sterner sex, but some cultured, pretty woman." This is not at all a pleasant picture, and it is possible that it may have been overdrawn; but there is, however, too much reason to fear that it is substantially accurate, or that the case might be even more distressing if the truth were fully told. A "woman's crusade," supported and aided by good men, especially by the pastors of uptown, popular churches which should work effectually to rescue and protect the woman of what is called "good society" in this city from the toils and perils of the drink temptation, would be indeed a great blessing.-Christian Statesman.

God-given moments. It enters as a factor into a proper educational system, and no system of education is complete without a well formulated plan to encournge and

tention to social culture becomes a duty,

Every person is created with a social na-

chemiah soon discovered the secret buble. He found that the Levites, the parsimony of the people, had receive their portion; and being ut, were compelled to leave the servd's house and resort to other means sistance. The priests also for simis, joined in unholy alliances with en; and instead of the chambers house being filled with tithes and they were occupied by the avowed erate enemy of his people. But the ature of it all was, they seemed well rith their spiritual condition. And condition in which our text finds e of God. When the Lord charges h having robbed him, they haughte, "Wherein have we robbed thee?" er is "in tithes and offerings." They ne so grasping and avaricious durne of their prosperity, that they had the source of their blessings, and beeager to accumulate, they withheld s portion, the very secret of their j like a man refusing the fuel the engine that drives the mahich brings him all his income, or, the seed which produces an abund-

w, as their poverty and misery iney go on to still greater lengths in ng the claims of God. They rerbidden expedients to supplement of heaven. As they grow more they become more parsimonious ing, till the Lord declared that e cursed with a curse," viz., penu-And so general had this become, Lord declared it a national sin. robbed me," he says, "even this tion." On account of this, the heaven is withheld, the earth reeld her strength, and the house of s as a silent witness.

may comfort ourselves with the ist God has not such intimate reh Christians as he had with the judgments, we may think, do upon the nation as a consequence obligation, now as then. A quo-Mr. Granger will be pertinent paking of the "hard times" he

visit the Highlands of Scotland: with Verne to circumnavigate the globe; with Dickens to spend an evening at merry Chrismas time; with Thackeray to view the exhibits in Vanity Fair ; with our own Holland to pass pleasantly a day at "Seven Oaks," or in the company of his inimitable Kathrina, all these that we may know better the great heart of humanity.

A student may learn his history, master his science and mathematics, decline his Latin nouns, grub out his Greek roots, solve the most abstruse problems in metaphysics, study his Shakespere and read his fiction; related to his fellows; which, above all

edictorians. But far too often Commence ual existence of ours. Ou that day they by real human beings, with human weak- already. What the harvest will be, only God nesses, prejudices, ambitions, loves, hopes, try, utterly unable to cope with the stern

ation day marks their future careers.

To be successful, the lawyer must not

In Russia there are 26,000 elementary schools enrolling a little above 1,000,000 pupils. In the gymnasia and "real" schools, under the control of the Minister of Public Instruction, about 70,000 are enrolled, and in the district and town institutions for secondary instruction, about 30,000 more.

fluences of friendly relationships.

To be sure, there are sweets in solitude,

and much good comes of occasional retire-

ment. This affords opportunity for self

study, which also is essential to a complete

knowledge of ourselves as related to others.

Yet to remain always in solitude gives a

knowledge simply of the ego-of the non-

ego the solitary man knows but very little

To find the golden mean between the two

extremes, is the problem for the student to

learn. To confine himself too closely to his

own room, is as inimical to the best interests

of the student as to spend too much time in

social intercourse. One's future success may

be reasonably measured by his ability, while

in college, to estimate properly the relative

importance of these two elements in educa-

tional growth.

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."

FAITHFUL.

Bro. Threlkeld writes of a sister who, several years ago, married a First-day man, and moved with him to a community far away from Sabbath-keepers. In her isolafaithfulness and quiet consistency which won the respect of all who knew her. She of whom has fully embraced the truth. Thus the influences of a faithful life are being felt. The seed sown in tears is bearing fruit can tell. How much better this, than to do as so many do, give up the struggle almost before it is begun, and plead as an excuse, "I must do as my husband does."

FORMALISM.

Something of the formalism which is threatening the church to-day, may be and convert the youth into the stalwart brings him, he must also, intuitively, as it learned from the following, clipped from an were, know his client. The merchant must exchange. That the popular method of arguing the Sunday question, even among some earnest Christian teachers, should result in a general disrcgard of the day, is not surprisstudy; but to many this seems too slow. suit his own manner and bearing to the ing to us. But that a "Sunday black coat" should be religiously required upon a

A writer in England says that the number growing larger. He tells of a house that could not be let last season, because the owner wished to make it a condition of the lease that the tennis courts should not be in death. world half equipped, simply to occupy me- one must not only resort to books, he must used on Sundays. Even billiards are played on Sundays, he says, and almost every thing except card games. But notwithstanding this relaxation of the rules of Sun- | our courts.

INDICTMENL OF KING ALCOHOL.

The history of King Alcohol is a history of shame and corruption, of cruelty and crime, of rage and ruin.

He has taken the glow of health from the cheek, and placed there the reddish hue of the wine-cup.

He has taken the lustre from the eye. and made it dim and bloodshot.

He has taken strength from the limbs. and made them weak and tottering.

He has taken firmness and elasticity from. the step, and made it faltering and treacherous.

He has taken vitality from the blood, and filled it with poison and the seeds of disease~ and death.

He has transformed this body, fearfully and wonderfully made, God's masterpiece of mechanism, into a vile, loathsome mass of humanity.

He has entered the brain, the temple of thought, dethroned reason, and made it reel with folly.

He has taken the beam of intelligencefrom out of the eye, and left in exchange the stupid stare of idiocy and dullness.

He has taken the impress of ennobled manhood from the face, and left the mark of sensuality and brutishness.

He has taken cunning from the hands, and turned them from deeds of usefulness to become instruments of brutality and murl der.

He has broken the ties of friendship, and planted the seeds of enmity.

He has made the kind, indulgent father brute, a tyrant, a murderer.

He has transformed the kind and affectionate mothor into a very fiend of brutish incarnation.

He has made obedient sons and daughters the breakers of hearts and the destroyers of homes.

He has taken the luxuries from off the table, and compelled men to cry on account of famine, and to beg for bread.

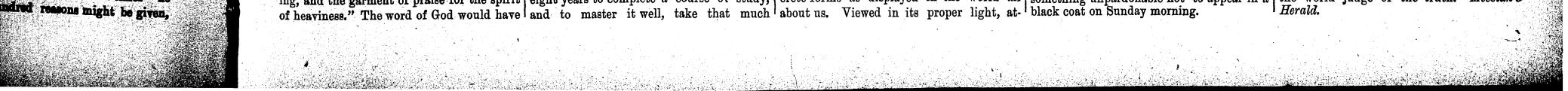
He has stolen men's palaces, and given them hovels in exchange.

He has robbed men of valuable acres, and given them not even a decent burial place

He has filled our streets and highwavs with violence and lawlessness.

He has complicated our laws and crowded

These are counts of the indictment. Let



The Sabbath Recorden. Alfred Centre, N. Y., Flfth-day, July 31, 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 of for publication, should be addressed to the SABBATH RECORDER, Alfred Centre, Allegany Co., N. Y.

"THE noblest motive will make the noblest act, and build the noblest character, and that motive is the one that looks with | candidate, as the politicians express it. Or, reverent love up into the face of God." It is equally true that the bad or unworthy mo- | by his vote, against all mere partizanship, tive makes the bad or unworthy character. No man is far different from the motives by ples of truth and purity, and right. Such which he is actuated.

we are prepared to furnish neatly-bound copies of Volumes 1 and 2 of the Outlook | journal has well said, speaking of the can-(the two volumes in one cover), either singly or to agents. The price is one dollar, postage prepaid, 75 cents to clergymen and agents. To those who wish to preserve these volumes for handy reference, nothing can be | allow." In other words it is the duty of the better, while the price promptly remitted to this office will add a little to the needy treasury of the Society.



When a school-boy takes his first lessons in penmanship, it is no unusual thing if his lines grow worse instead of better as he nears the bottom of the page, and this for the simple reason that the first line is patterned after his "copy" although imperfectly, work comes between him and the copy, and he patterns after that instead of after the model the teacher has given him. This illustrates two things: First, it is important that we set before ourselves the truest models, the highest ideals of life; and second, unless the utmost diligence is exercised we shall which, at best, is but an imperfect pattern hear, heed, and obey. The apostle Paul only we are sure to follow copy.

and to cast it according to his highest ideal look is one of the "best things" our denom- that the resources and possibilities of that of what constitutes good and righteous ination ever did. Mr. Shaw has been quite great State are simply wonderful. Some Would not the first thing for you be, a clear government. It is his duty to do what he prominently connected with general denom- Southern people have spoken to me highly understanding of the conditions of that recan, in the preliminary stages of a campaign, to have the right men put in nomi- Southwest, with the work of higher educa- the spirit of disgust, said that even the very nation for important offices. It is then his tion, and with the editing and publishing of trees looked starved. Why, when people not the first requisition be that you should duty to understand, as best he may, the Baptist periodicals.

principles represented by the candidates of the various parties, and by the the parties themselves; and if, anywhere in these limits, he can find that which will best satisfy the what is nearer the truth, enter his protest, and record his sovereign will for the princicast in the whole nation, is not "thrown WE again call attention to the fact that away." But in any campaign it is well to remember from the outset, what a recent didates of the two leading parties now before the public, "The one is not so bad as his opponents represent him, and the other is much better than his enemies are willing to Christain voter to divest himself of personal

> prejudices and all mean partizanship, and deliberately form his judgment as between parties and candidates, and then in the fear of God and in the love of truth, cast his ballot.



From Cabool, Texas Co., Mo., to Jones boro, Northeastern Arkansas, is a journey of one hundred and forty miles over the Kan while, as he progresses, his own imperfect | sas City, Fort Scott & Gulf railroad; and from Jonesboro to Texarkana, in the southwestern part of this State is a distance of nearly three hundred miles over the Texas & St. Louis railroad, on the "Cotton Belt Route," a line extending from Cairo, Ill. some three hundred miles into the cotton regions of Texas. North of the Arkansas find ourselves following after some thing | River there was considerable low woodland and prairie, with now and then a corn field of the original and perfect copy. God has | cotton field, or orchard of apple or peach recognized this our need and has given us | trees. South of the Arkansas River there the perfect pattern in Jesus his Son whose | was a good deal of pine, and an occasional exhortation, "Follow thou me," we should saw mill. Texarkana, the name taken from Texas, Arkan sas, and Louisiana, is a double recognized the need and the danger of men | city, being situated in Arkansas and Texas. in this respect, and exhorted, "Follow me | It is believed to have eight or ten thousand even as I also follow Christ." We may, | inhabitants, some two thousand of these bewith profit, follow the example of good men; | ing connected with the railroad business and but we need to go slowly and carefully. We | consequently more or less transient. It is a should follow Jesus, and doing that, we may | railroad town, the "Gate City," or railroad throw the whole energy of our being into it | gateway to Texas. Two roads from Texas without reserve and without fear, provided | and the Iron Mountain from St. Louis terminate there; and it is a terminus of two divisions of the "Cotton Belt Route." The city is about ten miles from the Red and Sulphur rivers. While railroading is The work of the political conventions for the principal business, a capital of some the nomination of candidates for the Presi- | \$300,000 is invested in two cotton seed oil dency is finished, and the voter has now the | mills; it also has three planing mills, two iron solemn responsibility thrown upon him to | foundries, and one of the largest cotton decide for whom and for what he will cast | compresses in the world. There are many drinking and gambling saloons, that bring their long train of well-known evils. Among Already there are bolters from both the old | the principal products of the country are apples, pears, quinces, peaches, plums, apricots, tion among the Prohibitionists. Already | figs, sweet potatoes, corn and cotton; two crops the usual campaign slanders as to the private | of Irish potatoes can be raised in the same season, but the climate is too warm for them usual defamation of their public morals, have | to keep well. People are also engaged in There is a little Seventh-day Baptist Church at Texarkana of eleven members inmear glorious or infamous according as they | cluding Eld. Millikin and wife, of Sherman, are interpreted by friend or foe. Many will, | Texas, and nine recent converts, all repredoubtless, vote for the candidate of their | senting six or seven families. It was orparty because he is such candidate. Many ganized May 17, 1884, and Rev. J. F. Shaw will prove themselves invincible partizans for is pastor, and a Bro. Cummings licentiate. Some years ago Bro. Shaw was pastor at been in this party or that. And some, it would Chickasaw, Ala. A prominent member of the church was engaged, at times, in steamboating on Sundays, and the members thought best to call him to account. In orand for those whom it has been their politi- der to be supported with Bible, authority in the steps of discipline that were to be taken, Mr. Shaw studied carefully the New Hampshire Baptist Confession of Faith, looking glad to get away. As in other new counup and examining the "proof" texts given with the "Sabbath" article. But the more he investigated the more he saw that the instrument appointed of God by which to Scripture references pointed not to the Firstsecnre the greatest good of all the citizens day but to the Seventh-day Sabbath; and he of the Nation, to such an one much of all became convinced that that was the Sabbath this is infinitely disgusting and dishearten- of the Bible. He came to be looked upon ing. What wonder if he should sometimes | by his brethren as unsound in this particular; find himself shrinking from the touch of and then the Outlook began to make its But poverty, even in the north and East, is not he is sent understand the proclamation. everything political. But not so easily can he visits. This brought him so face to face shirk his responsibility. Every privilege with truth and duty that he felt bound to brings its corresponding duty, and he who make the surrender as a true Baptist, and neglects his duty is not worthy of his privi- with him came several brethren and sisters, lege. The ballot is the inalienable right as stated above. Others, it is hoped, will the privilege-of the American citizen. It follow in like obedience. We hear many

and fifty: it has 14 foot posts; a truss roof; said that early inhabitants of Allegany true ideal of government, for that ought he | gothic windows; a front projection for vesti-'throw away his vote" on some ineligible | a small pulpit niche, lighted with narrow windows. Lumber is so cheap there that the cost will be very small compared with now prosperous, written, would there be no the expense of a similar house in the North. If some of our Northern friends would furnish a small bell for this far Southern church, | their heads at the idea of prosperity in far a vote, though it be the only one of its kind it would be a timely and well-deserved gift. off Nebraska; and still people will In this, the youngest in our sisterhood of | " go west" even to Idaho. The fact is, succhurches, there is thus established, we trust, a new light of truth and righteousness; another center for missionary operations has opened up; fresh demand is now made upon | ance, of the people themselves. our sympathies and prayers; and there is a

new call to gratitude and faithfulness. While at Texarkana we preached four Hill," and once, Sabbath morning, in a private house. Sabbath-afternoon Bro. Shaw conducted a Bible study.

A journey of one hundred and eighty miles back over the "Cotton Belt Route," brought us to Goldman Station, which is | Missouri and Arkansas county, Ark., and twenty-five miles by stage from DeWitt, the | of Brethren Wardner and Mc Learn in Texas county seat of Arkansas county. The De- | county, Mo., are remembered and spoken of Witt Seventh-day Baptist Church has seven | with much interest and satisfaction. members, representing three families. Mr. J. L. Hull is a native of New York; T. H. Monroe, is from Wisconsin; and A. S. Davis, is, we believe, a native of New Jersey. Two Seventh-day Adventist families meet with the members of our church in a Bible-school, which, however, is held only once a month, because the families are so widely scattered. They are now twenty-five or thirty miles from a railroad; but there is prospect of having one much nearer, a convenience greatly needed for the better development of the country. Two families are from twelve to fifteen miles from points on the Arkansa and White rivers. The country is a mixture of prairie and woodland; and, at the farthest, farmers are, it is said, only three or four miles from timber. Varieties of oak, and hickory, ash, gum, cypress, are among the more common kinds of trees. Unimproved land, prairie and timber, can be bought for one to three dollars an acre. To know that two crops of Irish potatoes can be raised here as further south in one season helps one to appreciate the difference between this State and Minnesota, New York or Rhode Island. As in the neighborhood of Texar kana, the country about DeWitt seems to be adapted to the raising of stock and fruit corn, cotton, millet, peas, oats, sweet potatoes, artichokes, for fattening hogs, etc., are also raised. Although they can have fresh fruit of some kind for seven or eight months, we do not see how fruit raising can become profitable as well as pleasant, until by evaporation or canning it shall be prepared for again. We ask you to pray with us that his market. As to richness we judge that the soil is no more than fair; but if one likes a warm climate, and wants to live in a country favorable to stock raising and the growing of a great variety of fruits and other things good to eat, we think Arkansas is worthy to receive his consideration, to say the least. People in Rhode Island, New York, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Kansas, are likely to speak more or less depreciatingly of the country "west" of them; while enthusiastic residents may speak after the manner of the editor of a DeWitt, Ark., paper:

began to emigrate from Newport, R. I.,

county, N. Y., now so rich and prosperous, needed flour. Were the early history of settlements in Ohio, Illinois and Wisconsin, record of great trials and deprivations? People in Wisconsin, Iowa, and Kansas, have shaken

cess depends, partly, it is true, upon the kind of country one lives in, but very largely upon the character, energy, industry, persever-

So you see, brother editor, we believe in Rhode Island with her rocks, in New York with her hills, in the old West, east of the nights in the school house on "College | Mississippi, in the New West, and in the, to us, newer Southwest. They will develop what the people have the gift and the grit to work out.

> But we must not close without saying that the labors of Bro. Wheeler in Southern м.

Communications.

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

FROM MRS. BUELL.

A feeling of gratitude for the privilege of the preached Word by Brother Rogers again prompts me to write you of like precious faith through the RECORDER. You who have the Word preached every Sabbath can not understand with what joy we receive the ninister of the gospel, especially one who has been such a blessing to us in times past. I am sorry not to be able to tell you of our increase in numbers; but am glad to say, while we are very small, we are steadfast, doing, by the help of the Lord, what we can for his cause. We are very much scattered. which makes our work more difficult. When Brother Rogers preached in the Methodist Episcopal church to a good house, at King Settlement, where I live, five miles from Norwich, I thought of them that "were scattered abroad, everywhere preaching the Word." I was glad to see with what eagerness the people listened to the words of the preacher, he seeming moved by the Holy Spirit. And after service one would have thought they had met an old friend as they shook him by the hand, urging him to come labors may be blessed in the conversion of many souls.

ment into citizenship, what would you do? inational work among the Baptists in the of Florida; and yesterday a man, almost in conciliation? And if you were to go among them and proclaim this proclamation would clearly express the will of the government? Our Texarkana brethren are building a away off to Hopkinton and Westerly, there But suppose they did not see the advantages good meeting house. It is 24x40, with a were those to wonder why they would go of a return to their allegiance; then, as a with a seating capacity of about two hundred out into the wilderness. We have heard it faithful embassador, would it not be your duty to seek to present to them these advantages in such language as would place them to cast his ballot. Otherwise, must he bule and belfry, and a spire of 60 feet; and were glad to exchange maple sugar for much in a strong light before their minds? It seems to me that none but affirmative answers can be given to these questions, and therefore, no production is worthy the name

> both clear and strong. 2. The minister must always remember the dignity of his position. He is the embassador of the King of kings. His is no ordinary government. Christ has not committed to him the right to treat with his revolted subjects upon terms of his own choosing. He is simply to proclaim Christ's proclamation, not his own theories nor opinions. All suggestions that Christ may treat with men on terms different from those which he has revealed are without authority, and therefore void. He is acting for Christ, and if he goes beyond his instruc-

> of a sermon, the language of which is not

tions, woe be unto him. 3. The minister must keep in mind that he is to proclaim conditions of peace to

those who are in actual rebellion. The promises of the gospel are only for those who accept the gospel. The hope of a life of joy and peace beyond this world is only for Christ's servant. There will be a thousand temptations to say what he has no right to say, or to leave unsaid what he ought to say. He will be tempted to praise the natural abilities of men and turn to the other side with the words, "Man only lacks one thing, faith in the Lord Jesus Christ to make him an angel of light." This in one sense is true, yet the time spent in discours. ing upon man's natural abilities is so out of proportion with the time spent in speaking of his duty to Christ that the impression left upon the worldly man's mind is that the one thing he lacks, in comparison with what he really has, is of so little consequence that God never will notice it.

sinned and feels the con his very soul may becom and all its terrible conse gests also the style of news should be joyfull think of trying to tell a in flowery language? the patience to hear i If a man had been out a good news and desired he would not fix it up in it the fragrance of the to her; but he would st ple. easy-to be-understo proportion to his gladne he would use joyful and So, let us preach the go ious essays, nor theol Let us not darry the men in a golden dish s that the poor sinner sha he admires the beauty go to them as the serva speaking in his name, to in tone, gesture and la importance of our mess

A CALL TO

Dear sisters of the Se nomination, as our hea to their profoundest d that have come to us tl foreign missionaries, an Secretary at the late A ourselves before God w much the Lord will a grand work that lies b nation. Never before many doors into the h fore us, never before d such rich harvests, su for labor bestowed.

The Lord of the har fields, and calls upon voices to enter these fit cast the seed of truth. idling now; the call is pressing. Sisters, wh The call rings in our e it. We who have don and we who have bee supplied this or that heeding the cry of wait no longer. Let efforts, and set in mot go on with ever accur world is redeemed and of all. Let the lang "Lord, here am I; a and how I may aid t ury, or present com that I may contribu treasury." Let us prayerful remembran it day by day, and th many, many ways in little acts of self-deni which will give us the rious work.

HOW SHALL I VOTE?

his ballot. The contest, as between the various parties, promises to be a hot one. marties, and there are some signs of defeclife of the respective candidates, and the begun to appear. Already the records of stock raising. various parties are being reviwed by newspapers and public speakers, and made to apno better reasons than that they have always appear, are so bent upon proving their independence of all party leadings, unless they can be the leaders, that they will vote with cal business up to the present time to defame in the severest terms. To one who loves truth and justice and who sees in the machinery of government, not a "machine" by which a few may be exalted, an equal few cast down, and the many wronged, but an is, therefore, his duty to cast that ballot, testimonies, that the publication of the Out- thoroughly dissatisfied; and yet we know they would receive pardon and reinstate It is the good news that a man who has

"Over the entire expanse and broad acre-age of fertile untilled lands is a carpeting of green waving herbage jeweled, like a sultana's robe, with flowers of all descriptions and hue, over which the perfumed breezes sweep their playful progress marked by the un-dulating of the pliant grass."

with whom we talked on this subject were well satisfied with Arkansas; a few would be exception, it is claimed, and justly we believe, to compare very favorably with other succeed here, and some will fail as is the case elsewhere. To come here as to any to one who is in haste to get rich.

The new West and Southwest have attractions and furnish experiences that repel; and will be alternately exalted and run down. We have met people returning from Texas state to them the conditions upon which to preach the gospel. What is the gospel?

Yours in Christian love, MRS. S. J. BUELL NORWICH, N. Y., July 21, 1884.

"PREACH THE GOSPEL."

This command of Christ is especially apolicable to ministers, and I have been thinking for several days about it and would like to present these thoughts for the consideration of my young brethren, especially. Why are the converts to Christ so few in proportion to the number of sermons preached? Is the fault in the manner of presenting the truth? Is it because there is little or no gospel presented, or that the gospel has lost its power?

In attempting to study this subject let us This is, of course, "gush." Most people first inquire into the meaning of the command. The word preach means to proclaim. The manner is suggested in the word itself. It is explosive in its sound and so is the ortries there are chills and fever; but with this ginal word of which it is a translation. A sermon, therefore, should be entirely different from any other public address. The the King of kings, his business to present new country with a little capital, is a great his proclamation to men. Then the preacher's advantage; to come poor is a disadvantage. first duty must be to make those to whom generally supposed to be specially helpful He must be sure he understands it himself. His language must be clear and explicit. If

a part of the people of this government were in rebellion against it and you were appointed to go among these rebellious subjects and

4. The minister is sent to present this gospel to men under the influence of sin. Sin effects the moral nature very much as an opiate effects the physical. Indeed, the Scriptures claim that men are dead in trespasses and in sins: therefore, energetic measures are to be used. If a man has taken too strong an opiate the physicians put a man on each side of him and walk him around for hours and give their antidotes. The antidote for sin, is the gospel of Christ; the life-giving power, the Holy Spirit. The preacher is the minister of the one, and the other, is given to those who ask; therefore, his duty is clear, to use with energy the means furnished him. There is a great deal said and taught in the schools that ministers must embellish their sermons and make them attractive. If it was the minister's business to make churches pay large dividends and pay for very costly church edifices, then this might be well. But he is to proclaim a message from Christ to lost men. Where, then, is the chance for ornamentation? Will the truth look any better for being adorned with the ornaments of our poor sinful imaginations? Will the jewels of divine truth shine brighter after we have

bedaubed them with our clay? No one would think of such adornment if he was the embassador of any earthly government sent to proclaim to rebels the conditions of peace. The gospel is the message of salvation for lost men. Will the drowning man's attention be fixed upon the life-boat any more readily because of the brilliancy of her paint? I think not. The fact is this disposition to adorn so-called sermons, has arisen from a desire to gratify the itching ears of worldly congregations, and tickle the fancy of those who have no interest in Christ. This adornment does not lead the attention of the hearers to Christ or his work. This is shown to be true from the remarks that are made after such productions are delivered. You will hear such questions as the States in the matter of health. Some will following reasons will show this more clearly: following: Was not that a fine sermon? Did 1. The minister is an embassador from he not use nice language? and the replies will be, "very beautiful!" "just splendid!" etc. Not one word about Christ and his great salvation. Not one word about the great love God has for the sinner, nor the blessedness of his service. No wonder such sermons fall flat. There is nothing to support them; for, it is the gospel of Jesus Christ that is "the power of God unto salva-

tion to every one that believeth." We are

" The fields are fipening The world now is wai But reapers are few, a And much would be h Where are the reapers And share in the glor Oh, who will help us The sheaves of good f

IN NE

EXPERIENCE DRA

in Plainfield, N. J. Urbana, Ill., July professed Christ at years and united wit day Baptist Churc dolph and Jane Dr dence to Illinois wh sketch grew to wo day of January, 18 Geo. Walker, of Tax afterward removed near Urbana, wher She early identified tian work, and all b in the circles in whi warding every wo years she has bee school teacher. At ent classes that had tion were among th also her death wa congregation was fusion of flowers hands betokened th consecrated life th wither and die. her to her last rest mile in length. S esteem. She was tian culture and in those qualities in

to make a life bus



to citizenship, what would you do? t the first thing for you be, a clear iding of the conditions of that reon? And if you were to go among proclaim this proclamation would rst requisition be that you should press the will of the government? ose they did not see the advantages n to their allegiance; then, as a embassador, would it not be your eek to present to them these advansuch language as would place them ing light before their minds? It me that none but affirmative can be given to these questions, and , no production is worthy the name non, the language of which is not r and strong.

minister must always remember ty of his position. He is the emof the King of kings. His is no government. Christ has not comhim the right to treat with his reabjects upon terms of his own He is simply to proclaim Christ's ition, not his own theories nor All suggestions that Christ may th men on terms different from ich he has revealed are without auand therefore void. He is acting t, and if he goes beyond his instruce be unto him.

minister must keep in mind that proclaim conditions of peace to to are in actual rebellion. The of the gospel are only for those ept the gospel. The hope of a life Id peace beyond this world is only st's servant. There will be a thouiptations to say what he has no right r to leave unsaid what he ought to e will be tempted to praise the abilities of men and turn to the le with the words, "Man only lacks ig, faith in the Lord Jesus Christ to m an angel of light." This in one true, yet the time spent in discours. n man's natural abilities is so out of on with the time spent in speaking uty to Christ that the impression n the worldly man's mind is that thing he lacks, in comparison with really has, is of so little consequence d never will notice it.

THE SABBATH RECORDER, JULY 31, 1884.

sinned and feels the condemnation of sin in A few moment before her death she tried to the Social. The following is the programme his very soul may become free, free from sin | sing a stanza of a familiar hymn, after which and all its terrible consequences. This sug- she said, "I can see the golden city," and gests also the style of preaching. Good passed away. "And there shall be no more news should be joyfully told. Who would death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither think of trying to tell a piece of good news | shall there be any more pain."

in flowery language? Or, who would have the patience to hear it told in that way? If a man had been out and heard a piece of good news and desired to tell it to his wife, he would not fix it up in rosy tints and give it the fragrance of the lily before he told it to her; but he would state it in clear, simple, easy-to be-understood sentences, and in proportion to his gladness and its importance he would use joyful and energetic language. So, let us preach the gospel, not read religious essays, nor theological dissertations. Let us not carry the "Bread of Life" to men in a golden dish so elaborately carved that the poor sinner shall forget to eat while he admires the beauty of the dish. Let us go to them as the servants of Jesus Christ, speaking in his name, telling them his truth, in tone, gesture and language, such as the importance of our message demands. G. J. C.

A CALL TO WORK.

Dear sisters of the Seventh-day Baptist denomination, as our hearts have been stirred to their profoundest depths by the reports that have come to us through our home and foreign missionaries, and our Corresponding Secretary at the late Associations, let us ask ourselves before God what we may do,-how

grand work that lies before us as a denomination. Never before in our history did so | month of August. many doors into the harvest fields open before us, never before did the fields promise such rich harvests, such abundant returns for labor bestowed.

The Lord of the harvest has prepared the fields, and calls upon us through a million voices to enter these fields and scatter broadcast the seed of truth. There is no time for idling now; the call is urgent, the work is if we should have rain soon. pressing. Sisters, what can we do now? The call rings in our ears to-day; let us heed it. We who have done little in the past, and we who have been waiting till we had supplied this or that temporal want before heeding the cry of perishing souls, let us wait no longer. Let us arise and unite our efforts, and set in motion a work which shall go on with ever accumulating force till the world is redeemed and Christ becomes Lord of all. Let the language of each heart be, "Lord, here am I; show me what I may do, and how I may aid the work; of what luxury, or present comfort I can deny myself that I may contribute more to the Lord's treasury." Let us keep the thought in prayerful remembrance, and meditate upon it day by day, and the Lord will show us so many, many ways in which we may practice little acts of self-denial, and forego pleasures which will give us the means to aid this glorious work. " The fields are ripening, and far and wide The world now is waiting the harvest tide; But reapers are few, and the work is great, And much would be lost should the harvest wait. Where are the reapers? Oh who will come And share in the glory of the harvest home? Oh, who will help us to garner in The sheaves of good from the fields of sin?" MRS. C. M. LEWIS.

of the evening: Prayer, Rev. E. M. Dunn. Solo,

Bome Mews.

Rhode Island. WESTERLY.

Our pastor, the Rev. O. U. Whitford, exercising the real missionary spirit, sent word to the First Westerly Church at Dunn's Corners, (which for some time past has not kept up regular services,) that if they would furnish the means of going there and returning, he would see that they were supplied with preaching on the Sabbath. Accordingly, last Sabbath the desk was supplied by Rev. T. R. Williams, who is here on a visit, and next Sabbath Bro. Whitford expects to supply them himself. Probably the pastors of other sister churches near by will also assist in supplying this church with the living word.

Just now there are a number of Sabbathkeepers from abroad visiting in this vicinity,

prominent among whom are Rev. T. R. Williams and two sons; and Prof. E. M. Tomlinson and wife, from Alfred Centre, N. Y.; Dr. Henry W. Stillman and wife and Mrs. Joseph Goodrich, from Wisconsin.

The watering season thus far has been remuch the Lord will allow us to do in the markably cool, and Summer-resorters naturally look for a more heated term during the

JULY 24, 1884.

West Virginia. RITCHIE.

Pastures are burning out and meadows are much injured. Corn is so dried up that number of cars up to fifteen can be run at there will be comparatively a light crop even

the church, for the interest is good and seems to be increasing. Although it is harvest and all are busy during the week, yet the congregations are good and seem to be increasing. Sabbath, July 12th, there were two united with the church by letter. Our pastor, Eld. C. W. Threlkeld, is doing a good work among us, and we trust he may soon see the results of his labors in the conversion of many precious souls.

Trio, "Hearts feel that love us," Mrs. E. M Dunn, Mrs. W. P. Clarke, Miss M. J. Haven. "The Old Sexton," G. R. Boss. Essay, "Sherman's March," H. W. Rood. 'Good-bye," W. B. Anderson. Recitation, "Uncle Daniel's Introduction to a Mississippi Steamer," Miss Dell Whitford.

Piano šolo, Prof. L. Von Meyerhoff. Solo, "Angels' Serenade," Miss M. J. Haven, vocalist; Prof. Von Meyerhoff, pianist; H. H. Mc-Gibeny, **v**iolinist. Miss Whitford gave as an encore "Jennie

McNeil's Ride." Mr. McGibeny gave a violin solo, in response to an encore. Prof. Von Meyerhoff, twice recalled, treated the audience to very superior music. After the literary exercises, refreshments and sociability were in order.

WALWORTH. We believe the late Associations to have

been a blessing to our Church and society, and trust that the good we gained may be lasting.

Farmers have been highly favored in having several weeks of very fine weather in which to secure their hay, which is a heavy crop and the grain crop promises an abund ant harvest.

Pleasure-seekers are improving the Lake season. JULY 23, 1884.



ELECTRIC MOTOR STREET CARS .- The first commercially successful electric railway in America was started in operation at Cleveland, Ohio, by the East Cleveland street railroad company, who have just completed a mile road, and ran cars on it July 27th for the first time. The experiment was so successful that the company expect to change their entire system, comprising over twenty miles, into electric roads. The current was carried on an underground conductor laid in conduits like those of cable We have been having very dry weather. roads. The cars were started, stopped and reversed with the greatest of ease. Any any European systems. The success of the The drouth does not seem to have reached new road has made a great sensation in both street railroad and electrical circles and is trical developments.-Elmira Advertiser.

Domestic.

Books and Magazines.

THE HOME IN POETRY, compiled by Laura C. Holloway, is No. 14 of the Funk & Wagnall's Standard Library for 1884. These selections are arranged at 2 o'clock. Preaching at 3 o'clock. All Sabbathunder eight headings, "Songs of Home," "Home keepers in the city, over the Sabbath, are cordially Pictures," "Voices of Home," "Home Memories," 'Joy and Love of Home," Stories of Home,' Home and Heaven." and "Gleanings." Manilla paper, 25c.

The same publishers give us "Property in Land," a passage at arms between the Duke of Argyle and Henry George, on a question of great popular interest. 77 pp. Paper, 15c.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for August is a number of unusual variety and interest, with sixty-two fine engravings. The Frontispiece is an engraving by Juengling, from the beautiful painting by T. W. Dewing. Our readers do not need to be told that Harper's is one of the foremost magazines of the country, both as to age and quality. To say that the current number is fully up to the standard which it has made for itself, is to tell the simple truth. More could hardly be said.

Among the subjects discussed in the August North American are "The Encroachments of Capital," 'The Drift toward Centralization," and "Prohibition and Persuasion." The latter is worthy of careful study by all friends of the temperance cause who may, or who may not be at a loss to know how they should vote at the coming Presidential election. The North American is in its seventieth year, and deserves a place in the library of every thinking man. As is the yearly custom of Wide Awake, the August issue furnishes some very choice vacation reading for its young patrons, illustrated with novel and artistic engravings. This year, the vacation number is beautiful with charming midsummer fancies. Among the many pleasing things the publishers have not forgotten to intersperse much that will instruct and benefit as well as interest and amuse. He who has time to spend under shady trees and by running brooks, with such a midsummer companion is, indeed, fortunate. Boston, D. Lothrop & Co. \$3 a year.

HOME SCIENCE is a new magazine, the August number being the second of the first volume, devoted to the discussion of such topics as pertain to a well ordered happy home. Whatever, in these days, will contribute to the bringing of health, comfort, beauty, and purity into our American homes, is to be welcomed. Such seems to be the aim of Home Science It should receive a liberal patronage. Selden R. Hopkins, New York, 29 Warren St., 69 Bible House. \$2 50 a year.

THE August Century is the "Midsummer Holiday one time on a single circuit and from one Number" of that deservedly popular magazine, and machine, which is a result not attained by is an unusually fine number. It is rich both in its literary and in its artistic features. The frontispicce, "Daffodils that come before the swallow dares," is particularly cooling these hot days, and is in part an expected to greatly extend the field of elec- illustration of the very readable article "A Glance at British wild Flowers." A valuable feature of this magazine is its discussion of practical current topics, in a practical way. This number is no exception in elbow in bed and speak to the crowd of young peo-this respect. OUR LITTLE MEN AND WOMEN comes to us with its store of bright pictures and stories for the little trust in Christ. Many times did she say, when in people, from D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, and is a well great distress, "I shall rest." Now the rest has come visitor, so says our little two year old. KITTY KENT'S TROUBLES, by Julia A. Eastman. Illustrated. Boston; D. Lothrop & Co. Price 25c. The publishers have shown rare judgment in putting this excellent story into their new and popular Young Folks' Library. The heroine is the daughter years a farmer in the town of Verona, from which of a clergyman, "a girl who was neither all good nor all bad, but partly one and partly the other," and the narrative of her trials and experiences is intended as a guide and a help to other girls who have those of the same kind to contend with, and to impress upon them the lesson that "the only road to happiness lies through the land of goodness." THE CORRUPTIONS OF THE NEW TESTAMENT is na Seventh-day Baptist Church. The funeral services No. 8 of the Anti-Infidel Series. Its writer is H. L. Hastings, editor of The Christian, Boston. It is a book of eighty pages, begins with some valuable historical matter concerning the English Translation of the Bible, and the Greek text of the New Testament, and contains as good a statement of the authenticity and genuineness of the New Testament writings as can be found in the same space anywhere within our knowledge. To any one who wishes to be posted in the facts with respect to these things,

CHICAGO MISSION.-Mission Bible-school at the Pacific Garden Mission Rooms, corner of Van Buren St. and 4th Avenue, every Sabbath afternoon .nvited to attend.

5

MARBIED.

At the house of W. L. Roberts, Berlin, Wis., April 6, 1884, by Rev. R. W. Webster, Mr. D. F. GREENE, of Oasis, Wis., and Miss LOUISE CUM-MING, of Berlin.

DIED.

At her residence, in Union Valley. Chenango county, N. Y., July 20, 1884, CARRIE JAY, wife of R. D. Lamb, and daughter of John A. and Julia Rainey, aged 35 years, 4 months and 8 days. She leaves a husband and two children, Mary Leita, six years old, and an infant, Carrie Orral, four weeks old. The deceased, when about 15 years of age, was hopefully converted, and united with the Seventh-day Baptist Church, of Leonardsville. N. Y., then under the pastoral care of Elder J. Summer bell, in which church she continued her membership until her decease. She was a student at the De-Ruvter Institute during the Presidency of Professor Albert Whitford. Possessed of fine artistic taste, she afterward learned the art of oil painting, and with but little instruction became proficient. She was united in marriage to R. D. Lamb, Sept. 25, 1871, Eld. L. C. Rogers officiating. Though not lways residing among Sabbath-keepers, she has been true to her profession. Her last words were, "Jesus is with me." The writer of this notice, her former pastor, visited and prayed with her, a few days before her death, and was rejoiced to find her trusting in the Saviour; hopes of her recovery were at that time entertained. But God has been pleased, in his allwise providence to take her. The deceased was of an unusually amiable disposition, fond of and devoted to her family, the wife of a doting husband. By request of the family, the writer of this notice conducted the funeral services. After brief relig ious exercises, consisting of singing and prayer, a her late residence, the remains were taken to the Seventh-day Baptist Church at DeRuyter, where a large number of relatives and sympathizing friends gathered to pay their last respects. A short dis-course was preached, from Matt. 14: 12, "And the disciples came and took up the body and buried t, and went and told Jesus." Eld. J. Clarke, pastor of the Seventh-day Baptist Church of DeRuyter, and C. Haynes, of the M E. Church of Union Valley, assisted in the services. Thus, in life's sweet prime, this dear one has been called to surrender life and all its attractions, beloved by all who knew L. C. R.

In Brookfield, N. Y., on the 7th of July, 1884 Mrs. PATIENCE BULKLEY, aged 84 years, 9 months, and 23 days. She was born in Brattleboro, Vt., and at the age of 18 years moved to this State, and lived in Sangerfield and Brookfield over 57 years. Her husband died several years ago. Five children were born to them, only two of them now living-one here, in feeble health, the other, Mrs. Kate Warner, of Shingle House, Pa. Mrs. Bulkley had been an invalid for a number of years, being confined to the house, and most of the time for five years to her bed. She early became a Christian, and united with the M. E. Church, in which she lived and died. The writer has often held preaching services and revival meetings in her sick-room, which were not only seasons of great delight to her, but also the birth-place of souls. We shall never forget her earnest exhortations, as she would raise up on her never spoke one murmuring word, but always gave expression to her undoubting faith in God, and firm come. Services were held at the house on the 9th, conducted by the M. E. pastor and the writer. Tenderly, mournfully was she borne away to the tomb. J. M. T. In Brookfield, N. Y., July 23, 1884, JOHN R. SAT-TERLEE, aged 74 years. He had been for about fifty he n oved last Spring. His health had been very poor for the year past, his physicians giving him but ittle encouragement, still his decease seemed very sudden to his friends. His wife died several years ago leaving three young girls to keep house, which they in turn have faithfully endeavored to do up to the time of their father's death. Bro. Satterlee made a profession of religion many years ago, and was at the time of his death a member of the Second Verowere held at that church on Sixth-day, July 25th. The sermon was preached by the pastor, from Hebrews 2: 14, 15. Three sons and three daughters are left, together with a large circle of relatives, in Verona H. D. C. and elsewhere. In Lewis county, W Va., July 21, 1884. NANCY JANE, wife of Jacob Weber, aged 44 years, 3 months, and 10 days. She was a consistent member of the M. E. Church, and died in the triumphs of faith. The body was brought to Harrison county and bur-ied near Quiet Dell beside her mother. L. R. S. Near Salem, W. Va. July 17, 1884, ELLEN J., wife of Thomas J. Lowther, and daughter of Dea. L. H. Davis, aged 25 years, 6 months, and 9 days. When but a child she made a profession of religion, was baptized by Eld. S. D. Davis, and joined the Salem Church. For two years she has been failing with pulmonary consumption, but gave much of her time and care to her husband and her only child Daisy. whom the brethren and sisters at our last Association will remember as the one who sent those pennies to Eld. Main for the heathen. But Sister Lowther gained in spirit as she failed in body, and when the summons came she could whisper, "How could Jesus make death so easy? Oh, Jesus, I thank thee for this day." The funeral was held at Salem on Sabbath when a large congregation paid their last tribute of respect to her Christian worth, and listened to the story of a blessed immortality. L. R. S. In South Bloomfield, Ohio, of consumption, ALONZO D. GRAHAM, aged 70 years, 5 months, and 23 days. He was born in Paris, Herkimer county. N. Y. He was converted in the Fall of 1831, and was baptized by Eld. E. S. Bailey, and united with the Second Seventh-day Baptist Church of Brook-field. In 1837 he married Martha Clarke, in Brookfield, N. Y., and in 1838 moved to Ohio. He was one of the constituent members of the Sciota Seventh-day Baptist Church, organized in the Spring of 1842, was chosen Church Clerk, and served in that capacity as long as the church had an existence. He was a member of the first school board of that place. and was its President when he resigned on the account of his health. His wife died June 3, 1870. He married A. Malvina Babcock Jan. 4, 1881, in Leonardsville, N. Y., who kindly cared for him in his last sickness. He was a great sufferer, patient to the last. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord." Only the eldest son was here, of the seven children, and a brother from New Hartford, N. Y. A. M. G. d. June 23 1884

e minister is sent to present this to men under the influence of sin. ets the moral nature very much as an effects the physical. Indeed, the res claim that men are dead in tresnd in sins: therefore, energetic mease to be used. If a man has taken ng an opiate the physicians put a as each side of him and walk him for hours and give their antidotes. idote for sin, is the gospel of Christ; giving power, the Holy Spirit. The r is the minister of the one, and the given to those who ask: therefore. is clear, to use with energy the arnished him. There is a great deal it taught in the schools that minisst embellish their sermons and make tractive. If it was the minister's s to make churches pay large divind pay for very costly church edifin this might be well. But he is to n a message from Christ to lost men. then, is the chance for ornamenta-Will the truth look any better for dorned with the ornaments of our ful imaginations? Will the jewels e truth shine brighter after we have d them with our clay? No one hink of such adornment if he was bassador of any earthly government proclaim to rebels the conditions of The gospel is the message of salvalost men. Will the drowning man's n be fixed upon the life-boat any adily because of the brilliancy of her I think not. The fact is this dispoto adorn so-called sermons, has rom a desire to gratify the itching worldly congregations, and tickle the f those who have no interest in Christ. ornment does not lead the attention hearers to Christ or his work. This n to be true from the remarks that de after such productions are deliv-You will hear such questions as the g: Was not that a fine sermon? Did nse nice language? and the replies "very beautiful!" "just splendid!" ot one word about Christ and his alvation. Not one word about the ve God has for the sinner, nor the pess of his service. No wonder such fall flat. There is nothing to supem; for, it is the gospel of Jesus hat is "the power of God unto salvaevery one that believeth." We are the gospel. What is the gospel?

IN MENORIAM.

EXPERIENCE DRAKE WALKER was born in Plainfield, N. J., Dec. 9, 1839. Died at Urbana, Ill., July 19, 1884. She publicly professed Christ at the early age of ten years and united with the Plainfield Seventhday Baptist Church. Her parents, Randolph and Jane Drake, removed their residence to Illinois where the subject of this sketch grew to womanhood. On the first day of January, 1868, she was married to Geo. Walker, of Tazewell county, Ill. They | tended the National Teachers' Association, afterward removed to Champaign county, which has just been held at Madison. The near Urbana, where they have since lived. | opportunity for Wisconsin teachers was a She early identified herself with active Chris- rare one; those who improved it report tian work, and all her life has been foremost | themselves well paid for going. in the circles in which she has moved in forwarding every worthy cause. For many years she has been a successful Sabbathent classes that had been under her instruction were among the mourners, for to them | the day. also her death was a personal loss. The congregation was unusually large. A profusion of flowers brought by many loving hands betokened the fragrance of a devoted, consecrated life that had blossomed but to

tian culture and intelligence and possessed | building superior in this respect. those qualities in an eminent degree that go

increasing, for which we are thankful, still great danger, and unless rain comes within there is much to be do done. We desire to see all the young folks and children engaged in the work.

good. The parents do not generally say to the children, "Go to Sabbath-school," but they go and take the children, thus encouraging them by example as well as precept.

E. F. R.

Wisconsin.

MILTON.

The monotony which usually pervades Milton during the summer vacation, has been partly kept away this summer by the presence of the McGibeny Family. They occupy rooms at Mrs. Stannard's and the Ladies' Hall, and are recruiting and practicing for the coming year. Including assistants, they number seventeen. Their re- tional.

hearsals are held in College Chapel.

The Ladies' Auxiliary to the Hamilton G. A. R. Post held a social on the evening of the 16th. Refreshments were served. The occasion was enjoyed by those who attended, and brought some profit to the Auxiliary.

'President Whitford and some others at-

On Tuesday, the 22d, the Sabbath-school went to Clear Lake a picnicking, boating, swinging, croquet, bathing, dinner, music school teacher. At her funeral four differ- by members of the McGibeny Family, and general visiting made up the programme of a standstill. America's pretensions clash

Improvements of the grounds and Chapel building of the College are going on. The walks are being put in better shape. The most important change is in the arrangements for heating and ventilating the Chapel | Chinese Ambassador. At the meeting it wither and die. The cortege that followed and recitation rooms. This work, under was arranged that China should pay France her to her last resting place was more than a the supervision of President Whitford, who mile in length. She was held in universal has made the matter of ventilation one of esteem. She was a woman of rare Chris- special study, will be such as to make the

On the 24th occurred an entertainment to make a life buoyant, cheery and lovable. I and festival, at the Church, under charge of I from cholera in Southern France.

A Cincinnati dispatch of the 24th says: A very serious drouth is now affecting nearly the whole of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. In many places there has been no rain since June 2d, and elsewhere none for three weeks. Forest and swamp fires are burning in Northwestern Ohio. Water is becoming The interest in the young folk's meeting is | scarce, pastures are almost dead. corn is in a week the most serious losses will occur.

The Cuban fillibusters have contracted with a house in New York for 1,000 pounds of nitro-glycerine. The stuff is to be used The interest in the Sabbath-school is in the manufacture of dynamite. The United States officials are investigating and will endeavor to prevent the shipment of the compound.

It is stated that the directors of the Northwestern railroad have authorized the issue of \$6,000,000 new debenture bonds. Two millions are for the purchase of the Blair roads in Iowa, and the remainder probably for betterments and extensions.

William Hamilton, of Hartford, died on the 25th, aged 102. He was born in the north of Ireland. By occupation he was a farmer and quarryman. He always abstained from tobacco and liquor.

The Virginia Court of Appeals has decided that the act passed by the last Legislature, prohibiting school superintendents from taking part in politics, is unconstitu-

Rufus Story, of New York, has been a warded \$15,000 damages, because the Elestreet

The exports from New York for the week ending July 22d, amounted to \$7,050,000, against \$7,073,000 for the previous week.

Foreign.

Owing to the closure of Eastern ports from Suez to Hong Kong against vessels from Toulon and Marseilles, the vessels of the French transport service have been transferred to Brest. The necessity of soon furnishing fresh supplies to Admiral Courbet's squadron causes the Government to hesitate about giving orders for active operations at | Foo-Chow.

Negotiations between Spain and America for a new commercial treaty are said to be at with the Spanish interests in Duba. Spain is reluctant about allowing a Cuban commercial connection between the colonies and America.

After a council of ministers at Eysee, July 26th, Ferry held an interview with the an indemnity of 20,000,000 francs. A pacific solution of the troubles is now certain. It is stated that the Spanish steamer Gijon, which sank off Corunna, lost 90 of 113 passengers, and 55 of her crew of 77.

it offers a good deal of information easily found and understood. Published by H. L. Hastings, 14 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

THE ST. NICHOLAS for August is an unusually fine number. The young person, boy or girl, who can not find pleasure in its pages, must be hard to

please; and he who does not find instruction as well, must be a dull boy. The pictures alone are worth | vated Railroad passed his property on Front the price of a year's subscription. \$3 per year. Century (o , New York.

> A COMPLETE CHURCH.—A church at the prerent time is not considered complete without its sweet musical Bells. Many of our readers who are compelled to be absent from home and their usual place of worship on the Sabbath, will gladly welcome the

sounds of the church bell, like the old inscription upon the bell in Oxfordshire, cast in 1667:

" I ring to sermon with lusty Boome That all may Come, none stay at Home." Before completing your church, obtain one of the large descriptive circulars of the "Silver Tone' Bells of Baltimore.

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, curtuins, 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 There is a decrease in the number of deaths application to the SABBATH RECORDER, Alfred Centre, N. Y.

MILTON COLLEGE. See Rec. Aug 14

Two Departments: Preparatory and Collegiate. Three Courses of Study: Classical, Scientific, and eachers

Expenses from \$120 to \$200 per year. Fall Term opens Sept. 8, 1884; Winter Term opens Dec. 17, 1884; Sping Term opens April 1, 1885; Commencement Exercises, July 1, 1885.



Selected Miscellany.

GOD CARES FOR ME.

I sat at the door at eventide, My heart was full of fears: And I saw the landscape before me lie Through mists of burning tears-I thought to myself, The world is dark, No light or joy I see; Nothing but toil or want are mine, And no one cares for me.

6

A sparrow was twittering at my feet, With its beautiful auburn head, And looked at me with dark, mild eyes As it picked up crumbs of bread; And said to me in words as plain As the words of a bird could be: "I'm only a sparrow, a worthless bird, But the dear Lord cares for me."

A lily was growing beside the hedge, Beautiful, tall and white,

And it shone through the glossy leaves of green Like an angel clothed in light; And it said to me as it waved its head,

On the breezes soft and free: "I'm only a lily, a useless flower, But the Master cares for me."

Then it seemed that the hand of the loving Lord Over my head was laid, And he said to me, "O faithless child, Wherefore art thou dismayed? I clothe the lilies, I feed the birds,

I see the sparrows fall; Nothing escapes my watchful eye, My kindness is over all."

FOR CONSCIENCE SAKE.

"Here, Janet, all the examples are worked out on this piece of paper. Take it into the class and you'll get through the recitation nicely."

Janet drew back and said: "But I didn't honest."

"Don't be a goose, Janet. Nobody will be likely to ask right up and down whether you did or not."

"But if I make any one think I did, then it will be dishonest all the same."

"Nonsense. Give me the paper, then," said Alice, looking offended.

"I know you mean to be kind, Alice, but don't you see it would be acting a lie." "Oh, you're one of the particular sort.

You'll be sure not to pass if you're too strict to take a little helping through."

Janet sighed as she took her place, know- him.' ing there was a great deal of truth in what Alice had said. Bright and quick in every other study, always taking real delight in

for admission to the high school were just trees, and disappeared.

row it of Mr. Hyde—without saying anything | about it, you know-and put it back some other time. When I add up the accounts I can make a little change in the books so no one could tell. The boys say it wouldn't be any harm. Do you think it would?"

He looked into her face, anxious that she should say no, but feeling in the bottom of his heart sure she would say yes. "Oh, Sam," she cried, "you know it

would be wrong. There's no need for me to tell you."

"Why, Janet, don't you see it would just be borrowing? Just to put it back again." "Taking some one's money without leave isn't borrowing, Sam. There's another name for it-an uglier name."

Sam scowled. "You don't mean to call me a thief, do

you?" "No," she said very earnestly, " and it's because I don't want any one else to call you so that I say so much. Oh, Sam, don't do it. And don't go with the boys who want you to do such things. I've heard my father talk about young men who began in just such ways, and who kept going on and on, till they were found out, and then nobody called it borrowing. If you think it would be no harm why don't you let Mr. Hyde know about it?"

"Why, Janet!" said Sam, with a start, "I wouldn't let him know it for the world. He'd turn me out in a minute if he knew I thought of such a thing." Janet laughed.

"My mother tells me sometimes that a good way to find out whether a thing is right or wrong is to think whether you want folks mean to be a Christian sometime; and when hard for them to believe good of others. It to know it."

"That is a good way," said Sam, thoughtwork them out, Alice. It would not be fully. "I believe you're right, Janet, I know you're right. It is better for a fellow to be honest and above-board. I want to get on, and I'm going to stick to your way. People always think better of a chap they know can be trusted."

"But Sam," Janet laid her hand on his arm, as he was about to run away-"" don't think only of how it looks before men. God " -and she pointed upward to the blue sky over their heads-"God hates a lie, and we have a false or deceitful thought. Let us try and keep them pure and clean before

Sam looked down at her sober face and said: "I guess there's no danger but you'll keep yours so, Janet. If I hadn't seen how the routine of school duty, she had found you stood up for what's true-not just true arithmetic a sad puzzle, and had felt it a in looks, but true all the way through-I'd great hardship that her general standing never'a let you talk to me this way;" and he depended so much upon it. Examinations dashed down a path under the spreading The puzzling lessons and the disheartening with whom she was most friendly were all failures and the burden of weary repetition | he put up his hand some of the boys thought sweeter than ever before, for the glow of thankfulness in her heart, that she had been blessed with the power to take a firm stand for truth in word and deed, regardless of the advantage she might seem to gain by so doing she had been able to set an example to the poor, ill-taught, stumbling boy, whose whole life might be influenced by her earnest words, borne out by brave deeds. Occident.

"The fellows have been telling me to bor- remedy which affected a permanent cure cheerfully the heat and burden of the day. during the early ages of Christian history would prove successful in the ages to come. No, we do not need new means and methods, but a vigorous application of the old ones, which are spiritual and divine.-Christian Secretary.

NO USE IN BEING IN A HURRY.

BY MRS. ANNIE A. PRESTON.

One pleasant Summer's evening, a score of years ago, the boys in a certain country neighborhood, as their custom was, were playing such manly frankness, such thorough selfball on the green in front of the Brickyard district school house.

ders, walked briskly past, nodding a cheer- on matters of mutual consequence ful "good-evening, lads," as he turned into those which they have reached. a foot-path that led across the fields to another school-house near the Broad-brook. meeting."

brickyard, and he is as tired as can be," said Sid Miller. "Just think of his footing it away over there and back again."

his lips. As he stood on the first bound

full of is a good thing to have." "I suppose we all mean to be Christians sometime," said Ned Morrill walking along slowly and thoughtfully to pick up the bat, "but there's no need of being in a hurry about it. I say, boys, it is too dark to can see to the very bottom of our hearts if play any longer! Remember, Sammy, it is our ins to-morrow night," and the game death is a time to use faith, not to get it. broke up.

The next night the same little company were assembled after supper, in the brickyard just beyond the school-house green, engaged in good naturedly throwing bits of brick at each other, calling out as the missive left their hand.

"Dodge it, Zi," "Dodge it, Sammy," 'Dodge it, Ned."

The dodging was usually successful, but heaven, and beware of letting sin blot them at last a bit hit Sammy upon the temple. As

-Methodist Advance.

SWEETNESS OF SPIRIT.

There are some Christian men who somehow carry the charm of an attractive atmosphere with them. It is a pleasure just to look at them. Even when one differs in judgment with them as far as the poles are asunder, one is none the less drawn toward and fascinated by them. There is such sweetness in their spirit, such gracious gentleness in their manner, such kind catholicity. respect on the one hand, and on the other hand such perfect regard for the judgment As the twilight deepened, an aged man of others, that one can not help loving them, with long gray hair falling over his shoul- however conscience may compel conclusions, on matters of mutual consequence, unlike

These are not weak men, either. What people like in them is not that, with the "Good-evening, sir!" "Good-evening, everlasting unvaryingness of a mirror, they Uncle Eben!" responded all the bright-faced | reflect back the thought which is presented young fellows, with cordial respect, and, to them, and so are always at an agreement when he was out of ear-shot, Zi Morris said: with others. Sometimes one is even more "He's bound for the Broad-brook prayer- drawn to them when they are in opposition, because they are so true and just that their "And he has been at work all day in the aspect carries with it all the refreshment of variety with none of the friction of hostility. Natural temper has something to do with this. God gives a great gift to a man when "He's a real Christian," put in Sammy he gives him a sunny disposition, a candid Bishop, hitting the ball, dropping the bat spirit, and the instinct of fairness in a conand running, while the words were leaving troversy. It is exceedingly hard for some men to be just. They are jealous, suspicawaiting his chance, he added bravely, "I jous, and morose in their natural bent. It is I am, I hope I shall be such a one as Uncle is easy for them always to put the worse con-Eben. He never shirks any of his duties. struction upon matters. It sometimes seems He goes to all the meetings and prays and as if it were almost more than grace itself sings as if he enjoyed it. He talks to us boys can do to transform their tempers so that as though he loved us, and loved the gospel they will be just toward any man against he was recommending, and somehow he whom they have been led to have a prejudice. makes a fellow feel as if the religion he is so —Southern Presbyterian.

HOW TO DIE IN FAITH.

If you would be so happy as to die in faith, take these advices:

1. Be careful to get faith beforehand; for They were foolish virgins who had their oil to buy when the bridegroom was close at hand.

2. Study to live every day in the exercise of faith, and be still improving and making use of Christ in all his offices, and for all those ends and uses for which God hath given him to believers.

3. Frequently clear up your evidences of

when you permit any Baking Powder to come into your kitchen about which you know absolutely nothing as to its purity or healthfulness. The market is flooded with "low-priced" Baking

Powders, gotten up to make an unjnst profit by un-scrupulous manufacturers and dealers, and it is worthy the attention of all housekeepers to note there is at least one brand of Baking Powder distinctly sold upon its merits, and which can be relied upon for uniform strength and pu:ity. The Royal Baking Powder, now known almost the world over as a standard article, has stood the test of nearly a quarter of a century, and its friends among the ladies are legion.

SMALL POX MARKS CAN BE REMOVED.

Leon & Co.,

London, Perfumers to H. M. the Queen, have in-vented and patented the world-renowned

OBLITERATOR, 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.

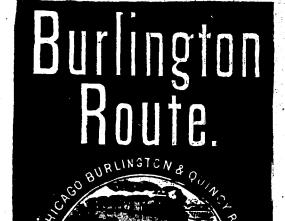
SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

LEON & CO'S. "DEPILATORY," Removes superfluous hair in a few minutes without

pain or unpleasant sensation-never to grow again. Simple and harmless. Full directions, sent by mail, price \$1. GEO. W. SHAW, General Agent,

219 A, Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

THE LINE SELECTED BY THE U. S. GOV'T TO CARRY THE FAST MAIL



GOING WEST. ONLY LINE RUNNING TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY FROM CHICAGO, PEORIA & ST. LOUIS,

Through the Heart of the Continent by way of Pacific Junction or Omaha to DENVER,

or via Kansas City and Atchison to Denver, con-necting in Union Depots at Kansas City, Atchison, Omaha and Denver with through trains for SAN FRANCISCO. and all points in the Far West. Shortest Line to KANSAS CITY,

And all points in the South-West TOURISTS AND HEALTH-SEEKERS

By the use of amm large hotels of Philadel dependent of the ice me larders and storerooms air is frozen by the mea they find no difficulty a frigidity of from twen below zero. At one le ice water is similarly p

Popular

with a little water in th brine and in a very littl comes a frozen lump of are filled up as needed. SCARLET FEVER BY I ent of the Medical and narrates a case where it

tain that scarlet fever means of a letter. At less room for doubt where such a course i The outbreak was in a mile distant from the n the family had occupied years; the children had the farm for two mont been in the house w been where it was. In disease had been known physician for some mo county. It appeared, mother had received brother only a short that his family had lost fever. This letter cont The letter was received fore the first child was child all handled the graph.-New York M

How PAPER_PAILS perware factory in Syra to turn out 500 paper cess of making is thu

paper:

Rags and paper wast for a few hours, and th ing troughs partly fill "beating" is done by with fifty knives, set The knives reduce the pulp, and change the n a soft mass. About fo material are put under paper and rags are each opening of a trap lets i in the cellar. One par of paper is run int pumped from the stuff of the winding mach looks like thin water inder covered with around in the trough, fast to the wire. Afte formed a half revolution with another cylinde that takes off the pulp der goes down on the before dipping into t little particles of pulp are washed off by stre sieve. On the inside of pump that discharges From the felt-covere paid on to the formin It is about the shape of worn by bakers and co wood and covered with end or bottom part of workman. The form matically when pulp o ness is wound around now promising pail is machine, which looks hat block, in six sect brass wire upper face from and to a common is the exact size of t workman drops his de into' the frame, touch tions move to their ce moisture out of he p little damp, and spen drying-room, at a tem The sections of the pr the bands which are pail. After it is dry calendered, as it is drawn, like a glove, roll, which is heated, other revolving calend on the pail to keep it shirt bosom. The pairs pared at each end holes to fasten on t gated, or channeled, the iron hoops. A enough to spring the can be put in, is inco tom held under a we knocks the bottom w factory has a machine for the bending of th After it has been c and width, the straig over a semi-circular it is held, and drops hoop, with a fold in top and bottom edge waterproef composition baked in a kiln for a at a temperature be It is dried after its sendpapered, and to to the send papered, and the send paint, with a cost of varnish, which with its wooden has the pail is ready for

now approaching, and the circle of girls hoping to succeed—all but poor Janet, who felt more and more certain that there was no hope of surmounting the old stumblingblock.

On the dreaded day upon which the examination in arithmetic took place the figures seemed to pile themselves before her in mountains, while signs and terms danced before her and mocked her attempts to reduce them to order. She had arrived at the late point of discouragement when desired to go with others to the blackboard.

Well knowing that upon this hour would depend the question of her going back to do over again months of study already done, she tried her very best, but her very anxiety stood in her way. She grew nervous, and made mistakes in the smallest matters.

"You've multiplied wrong there," whispered Sam Fulton, a boy quick at figures. who stood near, and in one glance took in her difficulties with good-natured sympathy. She corrected the mistake, but was soon in a helpless snarl, every rule seemed to go out of her head.

"Invert your term-and cancel-" again whispered Sam. But Janet shook her head, laved down the crayon, and went to her seat, full of the bitter consciousness of failure.

home.

"Wait Janet," cried a voice behind her, and Sam hurried up. "Why didn't you let me help you when I could?" he asked. "I could have engineered you right through those examples if you had let me."

"It wouldn't have been right, Sam," she said, shaking her head; "I corrected the mistake in multiplication when you told me, because that was a thing I knew-I just got wrong because I was confused. But I ought to have known those rules without your telling me, and if I had pretended to know them, when I didn't, it would have been a lie."

"But perhaps it has made all the difference whether you pass or not?"

"Yes, very likely," said Janet sadly. Sam looked thoughtful.

Sam was an orphan boy, who had not had the best training. He whistled to himself a minute and then said:

"I don't believe everybody is, though, I'll tell you a plan I've got in my head, Janet, and see if you think it comes up to your ideas of honesty. You know I go for an hour every evening to post up Mr. Hyde's books."

Sam spoke with a little pride for he thought it rather a smart thing for a boy of his age, as indeed it was.

"Yes," said Janet.

little money and I haven't got any."

THE OLD MEANS AND METHODS.

It is thought by not a few that the means and methods which were employed in the olden time for the prosecution of a warfare against the enemies of God's cause, need to be superseded by new ones. It is said that though the old means and methods were successful during the early history of Christianity, they are not adapted to the greatly changed condition of general society, which is now everywhere manifest. The old means and methods were suited to a ruder age of the world, but in these days of ad-An hour later she was walking slowly vanced culture and refinement new means and methods are demanded in order to meet new phases of skepticism and spiritual malignancy. The enemies of Christianity have changed their attitudes of attack and modes of warfare; hence, it is assumed, the friends of the cause ought to employ new weapons Had I proposed going to prayer-meeting, to combat the foe. There are many who sympathize with this idea, and are endeavoring to carry it out. It is not uncommon, therefore, to see the professed friends of Christianity use scientific and philosophic University of the scientific and philosophic enough!' Oh, if I could only take them means and methods to defeat the foe. There back," and the strong lad rolled on the grass is a manifest disposition to employ the same in agony of spirit, while his companions kind of weapons that are used by the opponents of Christianity. But such a course is a mistaken one. There is no warrant, from the Bible, that suggests the advisability of using different means and methods from

those employed by Christ and his apostles. "Why, I hope so, Sam; everybody ought to be, you know." which prevailed then was of the same general type as that which exists now.

source from whence opposition to God and his truth proceeds; it is an unbelieving heart. And the same truths and agencies which succeeded in overcoming the heart's

seemed to go far away from Janet as she he turned pale, but there was no scratch or walked on. And the voices of the birds, bruise visible; and the boys laughed when he and the brightness of the sunshine and the said cherfully and pleasantly, "I guess I softness of the leaves and grass seemed won't play any more," and jumping over the fence, walked slowly across the fields to his have been sweet and comfortable to you in home a few rods away.

His mother noticed that his face was very pale as he entered the back door, passed through the kitchen, where she was folding the practice of a little deceit; and that in clothes for the morrow's ironing, and on upstairs to his room.

After an interval of a few minutes she followed, finding him lying across his bed insensible. All her efforts to arouse him were unavailing, and, and in a few minutes he ceased to breathe. The physician said, on examination, that the shock of the blow burst a blood-vessel and his brain was drowned.

Only four days later and the neighborhood boys were gathered in the twilight, after the funeral, lying quietly and sadly on the turf beside the school-house. They were talking in subdued tones of their dead companion Tears came into his eyes. He turned from

"Do you remember," half whispered Ned Merrill, "how the other night, when Uucle Eben went by, he said he meant to be a Christian sometime, and he hoped he should be just such a one as Uncle Eben?"

"Yes," "Oh yes," assented the boys. "Well, I wanted to say then that we all ought to be Christians, and to propose going across to the prayer-meeting with Uncle Eb. and taking a stand then and there, but I was too cowardly to follow my convictions of duty, and said instead, 'There is no hurry!' Sammy would have been the one to take the lead. Why did I not do so? Oh, I can not bear it, that I should have been permitted to sobbed audibly in grief and sympathy.

That hour of regret was never forgotten by an idea of what either means. those boys. They soon after, in a prayermeeting led by Uncle Eben, declared their determination to join forces with the army no other one can be to know the inspiration of the Lord. They are now all working of the Word of God. Others may weigh "Are you always so careful about being Human nature is the same to-day as it was right in everything?" gospel, and that early experience has made moving in a higher space, can say with the itself felt in all their lives. Their motto is Master, "We speak that we do know."not "there is time enough," but "Now is the Standard. accepted time; now is the day of salvation, As it was then, so it is now, respecting the for in such an hour as ye think not, the Son of man cometh."--- Watchman.

WHEN Jesus called his disciples it is a reunbelief, in the days of the apostles, can markable circumstance that he never called succeed and does succeed to-day. The same a single idler or loafer. They were all busy gospel is as competent to inform the heart | people. It is by these busy classes that every of its rebellion to God, and of the necessity thing is done, and it is to them that the of an absolute surrender to Christ as it ever | world looks for all enterprise and progress. was. No new gospel is needed, because the When anything is to be done in the church, old one is completely adapted to the wants no one ever thinks of calling upon the peo-"Well, some of the big boys want me to go on a big frolic with 'em. It will take a little money and I haven't got any."

4. Record and lay up the experiences of God's kind dealings with you, and be often reflecting upon them, that you may have them ready at hand in the hour of death. 5. Meditate much on those promises which the time of trial, and beg that the Lord

may bring them to your remembrance when you come to die.

DO WE LOVE THE BOOK

A peddler came into my house one day. He could scarcely talk English. He was old and crippled. I asked him about his religion. After some time he found out what I wanted and told me he was a German Jew. I asked hin to read a German tract obtained from Brother Holman. He looked at it, shook his head, saying, "No read him." I then got my Hebrew Bible. He opened it, and when he saw the text, there was a light over his face that I can never forget. He would read a few lines and then kiss the book. one page to another and seemed to forget for the time his age and lameness. He offered to trade me his goods for the book. Had I been able I would have given him the book. I will ask my readers now, the question which came to me when I saw this poor old man's love for "the book." Do we, who have the Bible always; love it as we should? T. W. Cottingham in Christian-Evangelist.

EXPERIENCE.

Many things may be learned by definition. Books can teach us many. But all life's best and sweetest things, all on which we rest most securely, all which are most vital to our peace, are learned by experience.

Only seeing can tell us what it is to see. Nothing but hearing can make us understand sound. And we must thrill beneath the power of life and love before we can form

So he who has a personal experience of the power of the truth in Jesus is prepared as

TABLE TALK.

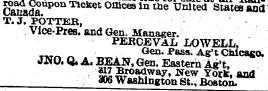
Every lady who presides at a table is interested to know how she can depend upon having things come upon the table as she would like them. How often are remarks like this made: "This is just my fate; when I especially want a nice thing, somehow or other it turns out poor!

A lady expects company for tea. She orders, for instance, biscuits, and they are brought to the table heavy and indigestible. How many housekeepers can testify to mortification, as well as disappointment, under such circumstances! It may not, howreduced rates can be purchased via this Great Through Line, to all the Health and Pleasure Resorts of the West and South-West, including the Mountains of COLORADO, the Valley of the

CITY OF MEXICO. and all points in the Mexican Re HOME-SEEKERS

should also remember that this line leads direct to the heart of the Government and Railroad Lands in Vebraska, Kansas, Texas, Colorado and Washing-on Territory. It is known as the great THROUGH CAR LII of America, and is universally admitted to be the Finest Equipped Railroad in the World for all classes of Travel.

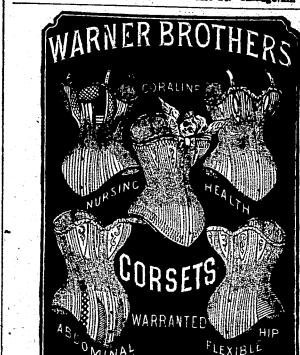
Through Tickets via this line for sale at all Rail-oad Coupon Ticket Offices in the United States and





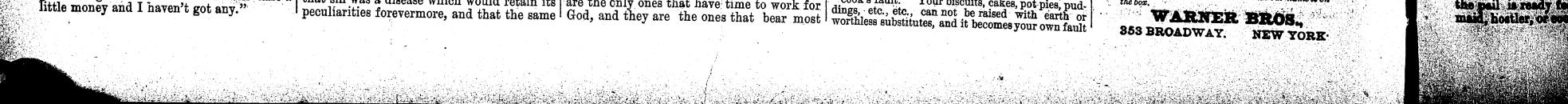
The Ministers' and Teachers' Bible.





These Corsets are recognized in Europe and America as the standard of style, workmanship and general excellence. The Coraline with which they are boned is superior to whalebone in both durability and comfort. Price, from \$1 up. FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING MERCHANTS. Avoid all imitations. Be sure that our name is on

WARNER BROS.



permit any Baking Powder to come into en about which you know absolutely noths purity or healthfulness.

ket is flooded with "low-priced" Baking gotten up to make an unjust profit by unmanufacturers and dealers, and it is e attention of all housekeepers to note least one brand of Baking Powder dis-lupon its merits, and which can be relied miform strength and putity. The Royal wder, now known almost the world over ard article, has stood the test of nearly a a century, and its friends among the lazion.

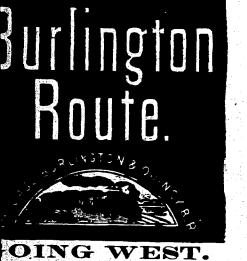


SUPERFLUOUS HAIR. EON & CO'S. "DEPILATORY." superfluous hair in a few minutes without

pleasant sensation-never to grow again. d harmless. Full directions, sent by mail.

GEO. W. SHAW, General Agent, 219 A, Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

INE SELECTED BY THE U. S. GOV'T TO CARBY THE FAST MAIL



LINE BUNNING TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY FROM AGO, PEORIA & ST. LOUIS, ough the Heart of the Continent by way of Pacific Junction or Omaha to DENVER, Kansas City and Atchison to Denver, con-in Union Depots at Kansas City, Atchison, and Denver with through trains for

SAN FRANCISCO, points in the Far West. Shortest Line to KANSAS CITY, And all points in the South-West

RISTS AND HEALTH-SEEKERS

Poyular Science. **H**ISTORY OF CONFERENCE.—REV. JAMES BAILEY has left a few copies of the History of the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference at the RECORDER office for sale, at \$1 50. Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price. Address, SABBATH RECORDER, Alfred Centre, N. Y. By the use of ammonia, it is said, the large hotels of Philadelphia have become in-

dependent of the ice men. They have their

larders and storerooms so arranged that the

air is frozen by the means of ammonia, and

they find no difficulty at all in keeping up a

frigidity of from twenty to thirty degrees

below zero. At one leading hotel even the

ice water is similarly prepared. Decanters

with a little water in them are put in frozen

brine and in a very little while the water be-

comes a frozen lump of ice. The decauters

SCARLET FEVER BY POST.-A correspond-

ent of the Medical and Surgical Reporter

narrates a case where it-seems tolerably cer-

tain that scarlet fever was transmitted by

means of a letter. At least there is much

less room for doubt than in many cases

brother only a short time before, stating

that his family had lost a child from scarlet

fever. This letter contained a photograph.

The letter was received only seven days be-

fore the first child was taken sick, and the

child all handled the letter and the photo-

How PAPER PAILS ARE MADE. - At a pa-

Rags and paper waste are steamed in vats

for a few hours, and then thrown into beat-

ing troughs partly filled with water. The

pump that discharges the waste liquid.

worn by bakers and cooks, but made of solid

wood and covered with zinc, with the small

end or bottom part of the pail toward the

The sections of the pressing machine mark

the bands which are seen on the finished

pail. After it is dry the pail is ironed, or

calendered, as it is called. The pail is

drawn, like a glove, over a steel forming

roll, which is heated, and is ironed by an-

other revolving calender, with steam thrown

on the pail to keep it moist, as if it were a

shirt bosom. The pail, or rather its frame,

is pared at each end, punched with four

holes to fasten on the handle, and corru-

gated, or channeled, for the putting on of

the iron hoops. A wooden plate large

enough to spring the pail so that the bottom

can be put in, is inserted and the paper bottom held under a weight, which drops and

knocks the bottom where it belongs. The

factory has a machine of its own invention

After it has been cut to the proper length

and width, the straight strip of iron is run

over a semi-circular edge of steel, on which

it is held, and drops on the floor a round

hoop, with a fold in the middle to catch the top and bottom edges of the pail. After a

waterproef composition is put on, the pail is

baked in a kiln for about forty-eight hours.

at a temperature between 200° and 300°.

It is dried after its first coat of paint, and

sandpapered, and then takes two more

coats of paint, with a drying between, and a

coat of varnish, which is baked on before-

with its wooden handle and brass clamps-

the pail is ready for the hand of the dairy-

maid. hostler. or cook.-Scientific American.

for the bending of the hoop into shape.

graph.-New York Medical Journal.

paper:

are filled up as needed.



CARD COLLECTORS' HEADQUARTERS.

Chromo Cards, Scrap Pictures, and Art Novelties. The latest styles embrace ILLUMINATED, GILT, EMBOSSED, & IMPORTED CARDS.

Six sample-sets, comprising 30 elegant cards, (no two alike) sent for ten 2c. stamps. Catalogues free. Address J. W. TAYLOR & SON, Publishers, Rochester, N.Y. P. O. Box 5. Cut this out.

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

LEY, for sale at this office. Price One Dollar. Sent to any address, postpaid, on receipt of price. PATENTS

where such a course is popularly assigned. The outbreak was in a country house half a obtained, and all business in the U.S. Patent Office, or in the Courts attended to for Moderate fees. We mile distant from the nearest neighbor, and are opposite the U.S. Patent Office, engaged in patthe family had occupied the house for three ent business exclusively, and can obtain patents in years; the children had not been away from less time than those remote from Washington. When the farm for two months, and no one had model or drawing is sent we advise as to patentability free of charge; and we make no charge unless we obtain patent. We refer, here, to the Post Masbeen in the house who had the fever, or been where it was. In fact no case of the ter, the Supt. of the Money Order Div., and to of-ficials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, disease had been known or heard of by the physician for some months anywhere in the advice, terms, and reference to actual clients in your county. It appeared, however, that the own State, or county, address-C. A. SNOW & Co., Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D C. mother had received a letter from her



RAILWAY

is the best and shortest route to and from Chicago perware factory in Syracuse, N. Y., intended and Council Bluffs (Omaha), and that it is preferred by all well posted travelers when passing to or from to turn out 500 paper pails a day, the process of making is thus described in a local CALIFORNIA and COLORADO.

It also operates the best route and the short line between

Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis.

"beating" is done by a revolving cylinder with fifty knives, set at different angles. The knives reduce the rags to a dirty purple pulp, and change the newspaper wrappers to a soft mass. About four hundred pounds of a soft mass. About four hundred pounds of tions on its lines.

material are put under each beater. When Among a few of the numerous points of superiority enjoyed by the patrons of this road, are its **DAY** COACHES which are the finest that human art opening of a trap lets it into the stuff chest in the cellar. One part of rag pulp to three site chest and ingenuity can create; its PALATIAL SLEEPING CARS, which are models of comof paper is run into the chest. When fort and elegance; its PALACE DRAWING pumped from the stuff chest into the trough | ROOM CARS, which are unsurpassed by any; of the winding machine, the future pail and its widely celebrated

LIST OF LOCAL AGENTS NEW YORK. Adams-A. B. Prentice. Brookfield-C. V. Hibbard. Berlin-Edgar R. Green. Ceres-H. A. Place. DeRuyter-Barton G. Stillman. Genesee-E. R. Crandall Independence-Sherman G. Crandall Leonardsville-Asa M. West Lincklaen-Benjamin H. Stillman New London-H. W. Palmiter. Nile-Ezekiel R. Clarke. Portville-A. K. Crandall. Richburg-Edwin S. Bliss. State Bridge-Joseph West. Scott-Byron L. Barber. Watson-Benj. F. Stillman. West Edmeston-J. B. Clarke

THE SABBATH RECORDER

CONNECTICUT. Mystic Bridge-O. D. Sherman. Waterford-Oliver Maxson, RHODE ISLAND.

1st Hopkinton—Ira Lee Cottrell. 2d Hopkinton—L. F. Randolph. Rockville-U. M. Babcock. Westerly-Sanford P. Stillman. Woodville-Horace Stillman.

NEW JERSEY. Marlboro-J. C. Bowen. New Market—A. S. Titsworth. Plainfield—J. Elias Mosher. Shiloh—W. S. Bonham. PENNSYLVANIA

Hebron-Geo. W. Stillman. Mosiertown-New Enterprise-D. C. Long. Roulette—LeRoy Lyman Union Dale—A. W. Coon. WEST VIRGINIA

Berea-D. N. Meredith. Lost Creek-L. B. Davis. New Milton-Franklin F. Randolph New Salem—Preston F. Randolph. Quiet Dell—D. H. Davis.

Jackson Centre-Jacob H. Babcock. WISCONSIN.

Albion-E. L. Burdick Berlin-John Gilbert. Cartwright's Mill-D. W. Cartwright Edgerton-Henry W. Stillman. Milton-Paul M. Green. Milton Junction-L. T. Rogers Utica-L. Coon. Walworth-N. J. Read.

ILLINOIS. Farina-Isaac Clawson. Villa Ridge—M B. Kelly. West Hallock—N. S. Burdick.

IOWA. Welton-L. A. Loofboro. Toledo-Maxson Babcock.

MINNESOTA. Alden-L. C. Sweet. Dodge Centre-Geo. W. Hills. Freedom-J. L. Shaw. New Richland-Iransit-John M. Richey. Irenton-Charles C. Ayers.

KANSAS. Marion-W. E. M. Oursler. Nortonville-Osman W. Babcock Pardee-Samuel R. Wheeler.

MISSOURI.

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS AND TRACTS

PUBLISHED BY THE

AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY,

ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y.

NATURE'S GOD AND HIS MEMORIAL. A Series of Four Sermons on the subject of the Sabbath. By Nathan Wardner, late missionary at Shanghai China, subsequently engaged in Sabbath Reform labors in Scotland. 112 pp. Paper, 15 cents.

THE SABBATH AND THE SUNDAY. By Rev. A. H Lewis, A. M. Part First, Arguments. Part Second, History. 16mo. 268 pp. Fine Cloth, \$1 25.

This volume is an earnest and able presentation of the Sabbath question, argumentatively and historically, and should be in the hands of every one desiring light on the subject.

THOUGHTS SUGGESTED BY THE PEBUSAL OF GILFIL LAN AND OTHER AUTHORS ON THE SABBATH. By Rev. Thos. B. Brown, Pastor of the Seventh-day Baptist Church at Little Genesee, N. Y. Second Edition, 125 pp. Fine Cloth, 50 cents. Paper, 10 cents.

This is in many respects the most able argument yet published. The author was educated in the observance of Sunday, and was for several years a highly esteemed minister in the Baptist denomination. The book is a careful review of the arguments in favor of Sunday, and especially of the work of James Gilfillan, of Scotland, which has been widely circulated among the clergymen of America. Mr. Brown has thoroughly sifted the popular notions relative to Sunday, with great candor, kindness and ability. We especially commend it to those who, like Mr. Brown, have been taught to revere Sunday as the Sabbath.

A DEFENSE OF THE SABBATH, in reply to Ward on the Fourth Commandment. By Geo. Carlow. Third Edition—Revised. 168 pp. 25 cents.

This work was first published in London in 1724. It is valuable as showing the state of the Sabbath argument at that time.

VINDICATION OF THE TRUE SABBATH, in 2 parts. Part First, Narrative of Recent Events. Part Sec one, Divine Appointment of the Seventh Day, by Rev. J. W. Morton, late Missionary of the Re-formed Presbyterian Church. 66 pp. Paper, 10

This work is one of decided value, not only as regards the argument adduced, but as showing the extreme want of liberality and fairness which characterized the trial and excommunication of Mr. Morton from the Presbyterian Church.

THE ROYAL LAW CONTENDED FOR. By Edward Stennet. First printed in London, in 1658. 64 pp. Paper, 10 cents.

LIFE AND DEATH. By the late Rev. Alexander Campbell, of Bethany, Va. Reprinted from the "Millennial Harbinger Extra." 50 pp. Price, 6 cents.

COMMUNION, OR LORD'S SUPPER. A Sermon delivered at Milton Junction, Wis., June 15th, 1878. By Rev. N. Wardner, D. D. 20 pp.

The Society also publishes the following tracts,



The only line running Pullman Day, Sleeping, Hotel-Buffet Sleeping and Buffet Smoking Cars, in Solid Trains in both directions between New York and Chicago. Double Track, Steel Rails, Westinghouse Air Brakes, cars lighted by gas, Miller Safety Platform and Coupler, and every modern appli-ance. Two New York and Chicago routes—the 'Solid Pullman Line" via Salamanca and the N. Y. P. & O. R. R., and the Chicago & Atlantic Rail-way; the "Niagara Falls Route" via Buffalo and the Grand Trunk Railway system. Limited Express between New York and Cincinnati and St. Louis, with NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR FAST TIME. The only line running through Pullman Coaches between New York, Niagara Falls and Detroit. Best equipment and train service. Finest scenery. Rates as low as the lowest. Take the Erie.

Abstract of Time Table, adopted July 14, 1884.

EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	No. 8*	No. 12*	No. 4*	No. 6
<i>Leave</i> Dunkirk Little Valley			•••••	8.50 AM 10.26 "
Salamsnca Carrollton Olean Cuba Wellsville Andover Alfred	8.25 AM 8.35 " 9.00 " 9.25 " 10.24 " 11.04 "	$\begin{array}{c} 4.06 \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \$	11.20 "	11.09 " 11.43 " 12.14Pm
Leave Hornellsville Arrive at Elmira Binghamton Port Jervis	12.00†м 1.85 рм 3.15 '' 7.23 ''	`	1.15 AM 2.47 " 4.27 " 8.25 "	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 Salamanca, stopping at Great Valley 5.07, Carrollton 5.85, Vandalia 6.00, Allegany 6.50, Olean 7.50, Hinsdale 8.28, Cuba 9.27, Friendship 10.25, Belvidere 10.45, Belmont 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.

ville 5.17, Smith's Mills 5.33, Perrysburg 5.58, Day-ton 6.12, Cattaraugus 6.47, Little Valley, 7.16, Sala-manca 8.15, Great Valley 8.22 Carrollton 8.87, 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, An-dover 11.43, Alfred 12.14, P. M., Almond 12.28, 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.



not forget the fact that Round Trip tickets at rates can be purchased via this Great the Line, to all the Health and Pleasure of the West and South-West, including intains of COLORADO, the Valley of the le, the CITY OF MEXICO.

all points in the Mexican Republic. HOME-SEEKERS

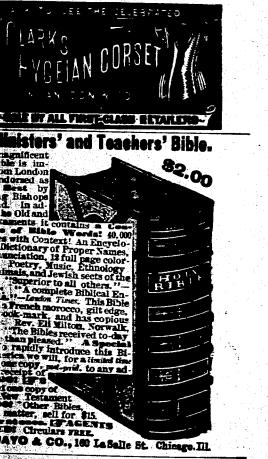
iso remember that this line leads direct to tof the Government and Railroad Lands in Kansas, Texas, Colorado and Washing-

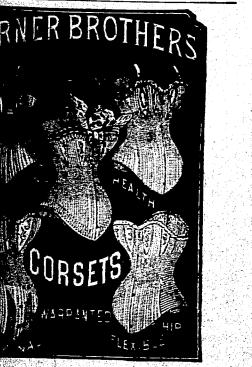
ntory. nown as the great THROUGH CAR LINE rice, and is universally admitted to be the **Equipped Railread** in the World for all classes of Travel.

in Tickets via this line for sale at all Rall-upon Ticket Offices in the United States and

PTER, PERCEVAL LOWELL Gen. Pass. Ag't CF

Gen. Pass. Ag't Chicago. NO. Q. A. BEAN, Gen. Eastern Ag't, 417 Broadway, New York, and 36 Washington St., Boston.





forsets are recognized in Europe and as the standard of style, workmanship and cellence. The Coraline with which they Is superior to whalebone in both dur-Comfort. Price, from \$1 up. ALS BT ALL LEADING MERCHANTS. It milations. Be sure that our name is on

A ALBHE BERTON

NORTH-WESTERN DINING CARS, looks like thin water gruel. A hollow cylinder covered with brass wire splashes the like of which are not run by any other road any where. In short, it is asserted that IT IS THE around in the trough, and the pulp clings **BEST 'EQUIPPED ROAD IN THE** fast to the wire. After the cylinder has per-WORLD.

All points of interest North, Northwest and West formed a half revolution it comes in contact of Chicago, business centers, Summer resorts and with another cylinder, covered with felt, noted hunting and fishing grounds are accessible by that takes off the pulp. As the large cylinthe various branches of this road.

der goes down on the return trip, and just It owns and controls over 5,000 miles of road and before dipping into the trough again, all has over four hundred passenger conductors conlittle particles of pulp sticking to the wire are washed off by streams of water from a Ask your ticket agent for tickets, via. this route,

are washed off by streams of water from a AND TAKE NONE OTHER. All leading sieve. On the inside of the cylinder is a fan ticket agents sell them. It costs no more to travel on this route, that gives first-class accommodations,

From the felt-covered cylinder the pulp is than it does to go by the poorly equipped roads. aid on to the forming cylinder, so called. For maps, descriptive circulars and Summer resort paid on to the forming cylinder, so called. papers, or other information not obtainable at your It is about the shape of the paper cone caps local ticket office, write to the

GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT, 1 C. & N.-W. R'Y, CHICAGO, ILL.

workman. The forming roll drops auto-matically when pulp of the required thick-THE SABBATH MEMORIAL-the organ; of L European Seventh-day Baptists—is devoted to Sabbath Literature and Reform, Biblical Archæolo ness is wound around it. From here the gy and Exposition, Evangelical Work, and Christian now promising pail is put in the pressing life. Price, quarterly, 30 cents per annum. Submachine, which looks something like a silk hat block, in six sections, with perforated brass wire upper faces. The sections move from and to a common center, and the frame machine, which looks something like a silk from and to a common center, and the frame London, E. is the exact size of the pail wanted. The

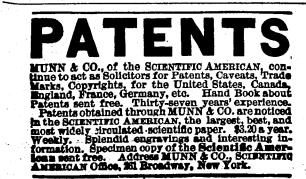
workman drops his damp skeleton of a pail DLANK CERTIFICATES OF MEMBERSHIP, with return notice of the certificates' having into the frame, touches a lever, and the secbeen used, suitable for any church, for sale at this tions move to their center and squeeze the office. Price by mail, postage paid, per dozen, 20 cents; per quire, 85 cents; per hundred, \$1 25. Church Clerks will find them both convenient and moisture out of he pail. The pail is still a little damp, and spends a few hours in the drying-room, at a temperature of about 150°. economical.

> A GENTS WANTED for our new Religious book, the greatest success of the year. Send for illus trated circular, if your want to make money. FORSHEE & McMAKIN, Cincinnati, Ohio.

SALARY & expenses to men and women ag'ts. J E. Whitney, Nurseryman Rochester, N. Y



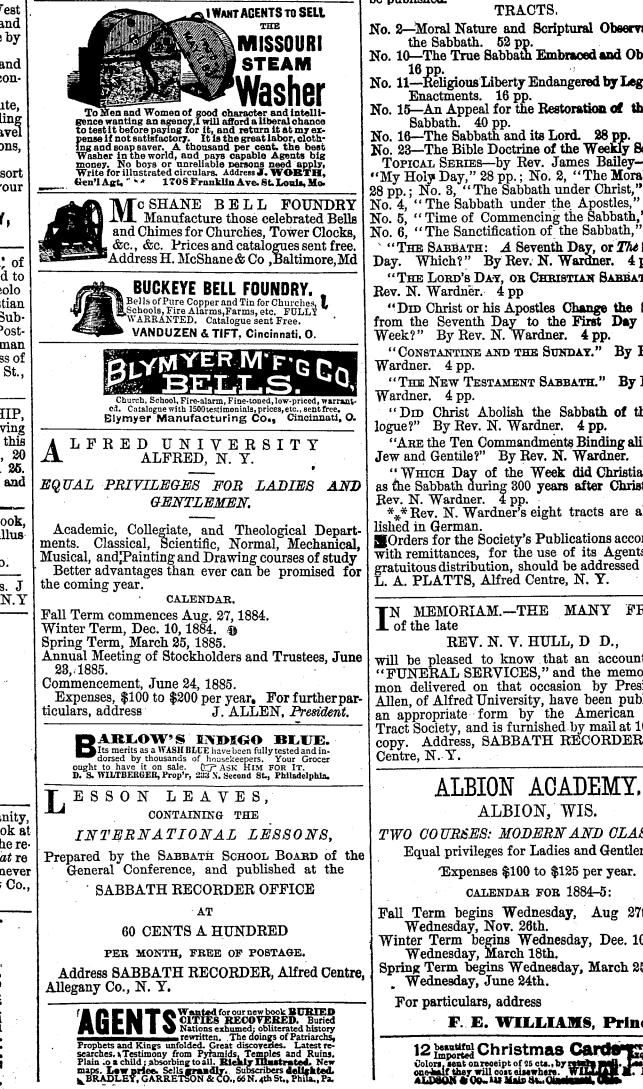
A GENTS wanted for the History of Christianity, by Abbott. A grand chance. A \$4 book at the popular price of \$1 75. Liberal terms. The re-ligious papers mention it as one of the few great re ligious works of the world. Greater success never known by agents. Terms free. Stinson & Co., Publishers, Portland, Maine.



Billings-L. F. Skaggs. NEBRASKA.

Harvard-Elmore C. Hibbard. Long Branch-Joshua G. Babcock North Loup-Oscar Babcock Orleans-H E. Babcock. KENTUCKY.

Carrsville-C. W. Threlkeld.



which will be sold at cost, in large or small quantities, to any who may desire them. Specimen packages sent free to any who may wish to examine the Ne Sabbath question. Twenty per cent. discount made | Po Ho to clergymen on any of the above-named books, and a liberal discount to the trade. Other works soon to be published.

TRACTS. No. 2-Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of 1 Cı the Sabbath. 52 pp. No. 10—The True Sabbath Embraced and Observed. 16 pp. No. 11-Religious Liberty Endangered by Legislative Enactments. 16 pp. No. 15—An Appeal for the Restoration of the Bible Sabbath. 40 pp. No. 16—The Sabbath and its Lord. 28 pp. No. 23—The Bible Doctrine of the Weekly Sabbath. TOPICAL SERIES—by Rev. James Bailey—No. 1, "My Holy Day," 28 pp.; No. 2, "The Moral Law," 28 pp.; No. 3, "The Sabbath under Christ," 16 pp.;

No. 4, "The Sabbath under the Apostles," 12 pp.; No. 5, "Time of Commencing the Sabbath," 4 pp.; No. 6, "The Sanctification of the Sabbath," 20 pp. "THE SABBATH: A Seventh Day, or The Seventh Day. Which?" By Rev. N. Wardner. 4 pp.

"THE LORD'S DAY, OR CHRISTIAN SABBATH." By Rev. N. Wardner. 4 pp

"DID Christ or his Apostles Change the Sabbath from the Seventh Day to the First Day of the Week?" By Rev. N. Wardner. 4 pp.

"CONSTANTINE AND THE SUNDAY." By Rev. N.

"THE NEW TESTAMENT SABBATH." By Rev. N "DID Christ Abolish the Sabbath of the Deca-

logue?" By Rev. N. Wardner. 4 pp. "ARE the Ten Commandments Binding alike upon

Jew and Gentile?" By Rev. N. Wardner. 4 pp. "WHICH Day of the Week did Christians Keep as the Sabbath during 300 years after Christ ?" By

Rev. N. Wardner. 4 pp. *** Rev. N. Wardner's eight tracts are also pub

Orders for the Society's Publications accompanied | Brad with remittances, for the use of its Agents, or for gratuitous distribution, should be addressed to REV. Butt L. A. PLATTS, Alfred Centre, N. Y.

N MEMORIAM.-THE MANY FRIENDS REV. N. V. HULL, D D., will be pleased to know that an account of his "FUNERAL SERVICES," and the memorial sermon delivered on that occasion by President J. Allen, of Alfred University, have been published in an appropriate form by the American Sabbath Tract Society, and is furnished by mail at 10 cents a copy. Address, SABBATH RECORDER, Alfred Bu Centre, N. Y.

ALBION, WIS.

TWO COURSES: MODERN AND CLASSICAL. Equal privileges for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Expenses \$100 to \$125 per year.

CALENDAR FOR 1884-5:

Fall Term begins Wednesday, Aug 27th; ends Wednesday, Nov. 26th. Winter Term begins Wednesday, Dee. 10th; ends Wednesday, March 18th. Spring Term begins Wednesday, March 25th; ends | P. M., and arrive at Titusville 7.30 P. M. Wednesday, June 24th.

For particulars, address

F. E. WILLIAMS, Principal.

12 besutiful Christmas Carde Exquisite Colors, sent on receipt of 25 cts., by retain meil. Less that one-half they will cost elsewhere. WILLIAM H. DON-ALDSON & CO., Alf Main St., Cincinnati, China

			;	
STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 5*	No. 3*	No. 9
<i>Leave</i> ew York ort Jervis	9.00 AM 12.13 PM	6.00 рм 9.05 ''	8.00 рм 11.40 "	8.15 PM 12.55 "
ornellsville	†8.55 рм	4.25 AM	†8.10 AM	12.25 †PM
ndover Vellsville uba lean arrollton reat Valley <i>Arrive at</i> alamanca	9.35 PM 9.57 " 10.49 " 11 18 " 11.40 " 11.50 "	5.17 AM 6.02 " 6.25 " 6.48 "	9.13 AM 10.01 " 10.29 " 11.09 " 11.20 "	2.22 " 2.50 " 3.30 " 3.40 "
<i>Leave</i> ittle Valley <i>Arrive at</i> Junkirk	12.32 AM 3.00 "		11.52 ам 1.30 рм	4.85 PM
ADDITT	NAT LOCA	TRAINS	WESTWAL	RD

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS WESTWAR 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 11.19, Olean 11.55 A. M., Allegany 12.20, Vandalia 12.41, Carrollton 1.40, Great Valley 2.00, Salamanca 2.10, Little Valley 2.25, Catternumus 4.05, Davidon 1.59, Little Valley 3.25, Cattaraugus 4.05, Dayton 5.20, Perrysburg 5.58, Smith's Mills 6.31, Forestville 7.05, Sheriden 7.10, and arriving at Dunkirk at 7.50 P. M.

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

RR	ADF0	\overline{RD}	- BRA	NCH	7	ч	
		STW1			•	•	
STATIONS.	15.	5.*.	9.*	35.*	21.*	37.	
Leave rollton Arrive at	A. M.	а.м. 6.50	р. м. 4.10	а. м. 8.00	р. м. 9.02	A. M.	
dford <i>Leave</i>	•••••		ļ	9. 3 0 Р.М.	1		
dford ter City <i>Arrive at</i>	10.00 10.10	$7.30 \\ 7.42$	4.55 5.07	2.30 2.43	•••••	7.00 7.15	
tsville		8.20	5.45				

Car

Brad

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

EASTWARD

STATIONS.	6.*	20.*	32.*	12.*	16.	38.	مر بر ر
Leave		A. M.			P. M.	P. M.	
uttsville							
uster City Arrive at	6.56		9.35	••••	2.01	6.10	2
Bradford Leave]			6.80	
Bradford Arrive at	7.20	7.18	9.55	2.40	4.15		
arrollton	8.20	7.46	10.35	8.20	4.55		
5.45 A. M., d .50, Babcock (ollton at 6.45 8.80 P. M., d tops at Kendal	3.00, Li A. M. aily, ex	mesto: cept S	ne 6.1 Sunday	0, arri 7s, froi	ving a m Bra	t Car- dfo rd,	
Carrollton 4.01				, ui	-		
Descon com	m loow	Titu	willo .	+ 9 00	1 A 74	r: and	1 1

Passengers can leave Titusville at 8.00 A. M., and arrive at Bradford 11.35 A. M. Leave Bradford 8.80

* Daily. † Dining Station. ' Trains 1 and 4 will stop at all stations on Sunday Through Tickets to all points at the very lowest rates, for sale at the Company's offices.

Baggage will be checked only on Tickets purchased at the Company's office. JOHN N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent, New York.



Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity,

strength and wholesomeness. More economical than

the ordinary kinds, and can not be sold in competi-

tion with the multitude of low test, short weight,

Twenty Years of Congress

FROM

LINCOLN TO GARFIELD.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

"The Great Political Work of the Century."

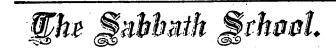
Also Campaign Edition of

New York.

Geo. Bonham.

Henry Estee,

Loander Allen,



"Search the Scriptures; for in them ye think ye have eternal life; and they are they which testify of me."

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. Ang. 2. David's Repentance. Psa. 51: 1-19. Aug. 9. Absalom's Rebellion. 2Sam. 15: 1-14. Ang. 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. Psy. 40: 1-17. Sept. 20. A Song of Praise. Psa. 103: 1-22. Sept. 27. Review.

LESSON VI -ABSALOM'S REBELLION.

For Sabbath-day, August 9.

SCRIPTURE LESSON .- 2 SAMUEL 15: 1-14.

1. And it came to pass after this, that Absalom prepared him chariots and horses, and fifty men to run before him. 2. And Absalom rose up early, and stood beside the way of the gate: and it was so, that when any man that had a con-troversy came to the king for judgment, then Absalom called unto him, and said, Of what city art thou? And he said, Why sorrout is of one of the tribes of Israel Thy servant is of one of the tribes of Israel. 3. And Absalom said unto him, See, thy matters are good and right; but *there is* no man *deputed* of the king to hear

4. Absalom said moreover, Oh that I were made judge in the land, that every man which hath any suit or cause might come unto me, and I would do him justice ! 5. And it was so, that when any man came nigh to him to do him obeisance, he put forth his hand, and took him, and kissed him.

6. And on this manner did Absalom to all Israel that came to the king for judgment: so Absalom stole the hearts of the men of Israel.

men of Israel. 7. And it came to pass after forty years, that Absalom said unto the king, I pray thee, let me go and pay my vow, which I have vowed unto the Lord, in Hebron. 8. For thy servant vowed a vow while I abode at Geshur in Syria, saying, If the Lord shall bring me again indeed to Jerusalem, then I will serve the Lord. 9. And the king said unto him, Go in peace. So he arose, and where the bergen

and went to Hebron. 10. But Absalom sent spies throughout all the tribes of

Israel, saying, As soon as ye hear the sound of the trumpet, then ye shall say, Absalom reigneth in Hebron. 11. And with Absalom went two hundred men out of

Jerusalem, that were called: and they went in their simplici-ty, and they knew not any thing. 12. And Absalom sent for Ahithophel the Gilonite, David's counsellor, from his city, even from Giloh, while he offered sacrifices. And the conspiracy was strong; for the

people increased continually with Absalom. 13. And there came a messenger to David, saying, The

hearts of the men of Israel are after Absalom. 14. And David said unto all his servants that were with 13. And David said unto all his servants that were with him at Jerusalem, Arise, and let us flee, for we shall not else escape from Absalom: make speed to depart, lest he overtake us suddenly, and bring evil upon us, and smite the city with the edge of the sword.

TIME.-About 1023 B. C.

LEADING THOUGHT.-We ought to honor and obey our parents.

GOLDEN TEXT.-"Honor thy father and thy mother : that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee." —Ex. 20 : 12.

OUTLINE.

I. Absalom : Steals the people's hearts. v. 1-6.
Deceives the King. v. 7-9.

3. Openly revolts. v. 10-12.

was held at such time in the morning. The plotter H. S. Burdick, Wirt Centre, was diligent in his ugly business. Stood. Out of his fine carriage at such times. Beside the way . B. Bardeen, Richburg, of the gate. By the road that led to the gate, Mrs. Eld. C. Chester, Ashaway, R. I. either of the palace or of the city, along which they | B. F. Chester, Hopkinton, would come who had matters for judgment. Courts | Mrs. S. H. Higgins, Potter Hill, were usually held in the area of the gate. Called unto him, etc. "Buttonholed" him, we should Wm. Stringer, Pulaski, Ill., say of such proceedings in these days.

V. 3. See thy matters are good and G. S. Babcock, Garwin, Ia., right. He flattered every one alike, for he curried E. L. Burdick, Milton, Wis., Mrs. C. S. Vincent, Milton Junction, favor with all. But. Yes; of course! Such a Dr. C. G. Stillman, man for such an end must bring in a telling "but!" | Mrs. C. J. Bliss, No man deputed to hear thee. No officer to examine into each cause and present it before the king. The intriguer insinuates such bad management in the kingdom as neglected to provide for the individual interests of the subjects. There must have been something plausible on which to found such a statement, and it may be that the king was | E. A. Felton, West Edmeston, becoming more inefficient than formerly, as indeed we see him a too indulgent father and broken in

heart, and likely in influence, by his grievous sins. V. 4. Oh that I were made judge. So politicians now intimate how much impraved times will be if they or their friends are put in power, and to those who know them there is often the baldest presumption in their profuse promises of reform. Their great point, like Absalom's here, is the "I." A sycophant for judge, forsooth!

V. 5. Do him obeisance. Prostrate themselves before him, out of regard for his position and pretension. Took and kissed him. How very friendly to the dcar people! Nowaday they kiss their children!

V. 6. So Absalom stole the hearts of Israel. Gained their affection and confidence. People are easily influenced; they rather like to be cajoled. Having their hearts, Absalom would not have much to do to gain their steps as followers of his leading. And he was so long at this preparation as to reach a large part of the nation.

V. 7-9. After forty years. Obviously an error for four years, dating either to his return to Je rusalem, or to his reconcilement to his father, or to thebeginning of his intrigues described in this chapter. Go and pay my vow. This was his pretext for getting off to Hebron. His choice of this city may be explained from its being his birth-place. and where his father commenced to reign, and withal the central city of Judah. It is surmised that there may have been numerous malcontents there, dissatisfied with the removal of the seat of government to Jesusalem, and ready for revolution. Will serve ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., the Lord can only mean here to offer a sacrifice, so engaging in a religious service. Hebron was a

city of the priests, and sacrificee were often offered there before the building of the temple. Go in peace. Such was the confiding, loving father's unsuspicious answer.

V. 10. Spies, to learn popular sentiment here and there and act accordingly, were sent throughout all the tribes to secure a general and con-

ELMIRA FEMALE GOLLEGE! This College is thor-oughly furnished for giving a superior education in College Electric and Preparatory Courses of study, and also in Music and Art. Heated by steam and furnished with an eleventer Burness of states and 1 00 40 33 Alfred, N. Y. P. B. Carpenter, Stephentown, 6 00 41 52 C. BURDICK. 2 00 4052 WATCHMAKER and ENGRAVER. I J . 2 00 39 52 furnished with an elevator. By reason of its en-QUICK TRAIN WATCHES A SPECIALTY. 3 00 40 $\mathbf{26}$ dowment its charges are unusually moderate. Send for Catalogue to Rev. A. W. Cowles, D. D., Pres Elmira, N. Y. 2 00 40 52 A LFRED MACHINE WORKS, Machine Repairing, Models, Emery Grinders, &c. 1 00 40 52Micajah Ayers, Shiloh, N. J., 2 00 40 52 Also Hemlock Lumber for sale. G. C. SHERMAN. 2 00 40 52WANTED IMMEDIATELY! YOUNG MEN 2 00 40 523 25 40 R. E. Burdick, Cleveland, O., 30 to learn tele Hopkinton, R. I. 2 00 40 graphy. 14,000 miles of wire now being extended 52GEO. H. SPICER, CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER. First Class Work Low During by the B. & O. Telegraph Co.; the National Tel. Co. 2.00 41 21 organized; the Bankers & Merchants' and Postal First Class Work. Low Prices. $2 \ 00 \ 40$ 52Address by letter, Tel. Cos. are both pushing ahead with new lines; the 2 00 40 52Standard Multiplex Tel. Co., recently incorporated, 2 00 40 52extends East, West, North and South. Good posi-Berlin, N. Y. 2 00 40 52tions now ready. For further information, address, with stamp, The Penna. & New Jersey Telegraph, 2 00 41 26 E. F. Cummings, Texarkana, Ark., E. R. GREEN & SON, 50 40 43 Short-hand & Type Writing Instruction Company, Main Office, 926 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Penna. QUARTERLY. E. Burdick, Alfred Centre, \$ 50 Mrs. Mary R. Berry, Westerly, R. I., 1 00 R. GREEN: THE ALFRED SUN. E. LESSON LEAVES. \$ 90 75 Wm. A. Babcock, Leonardsville, Published at New York City. Alfred Centre, Allegany Co., N. Y. GEO. H. BABCOCK, Pres. Devoted to University and Local News. A. L. TITSWORTH. TERMS: \$1 per year. OUR SABBATH VISITOR Is Published Weekly by THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIET Y ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y. TERMS. SINGLE COPIES, per year......60 cents. TEN COPIES AND UPWARDS, per copy, 50 cents. CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to business must be POWDER addressed to the Society as above. All communications for the Editor should be ad-

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE. Drugs and Paints. Manufacturer of White Shirts. THE "BERLIN CHAMPION SHIRTS" TO ORDER. THE BABCOCK & WILCOX CO. Patent Water-tube Steam Boilers. 30 Cortlandt St. HOMAS B. STILLMAN & CO., CHEMISTS. Analyses of Ores, Minerals, Waters, &c. 40 & 42 Broadway. R. M. TITSWORTH, MANUFACTURER OF FINE CLOTHING. Custom Work a Specialty. 63 Lispenard St. POTTER, JR. & CO. PRINTING PRESSES. 12 & 14 Spruce St. C. Potter, Jr. H. W. Fish. Jos. M. Titsworth. GORTON'S HOUSE-HEATING STEAM GENERATOR. -Cheapest and best. Send for Circular to GORTON BOILER MF'G CO., 110 Center St. Leonardsville, N. Y. A RMSTRONG HEATER, LIME EXTRACTOR, and CONDENSER for Steam Engines. ARMSTRONG HEATER Co., Leonardsville, N.Y. Adams Centre, N. Y. HANDY PACKAGE DYE COMPANY. Best and Cheapest, for Domestic Use. dressed to FLORA A. RANDOLPH, Alfred Cen-tre, N. Y. Send for Circular. Westerly, R. I. Business Directory. L. BARBOUR & CO., DRUGGISTS AND PHARMACISTS. No. 1, Bridge Block. It is desired to make this as complete a directory as E. B. CLARKE, possible, so that it may become a DENOMINATIONAL DIREC-DEALER IN FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS. TORY. Price of Cards (3 lines), per annum, \$3. Orders by mail promptly filled. Alfred Centre, N. Y. F. STILLMAN & SON, MANUFACTURERS OF FINE CARRIAGES TINIVERSITY BANK, ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y. Orders for Shipment Solicited. N. DENISON & CO., JEWELERS. E. S. BLISS, President, RELIABLE GOODS AT FAIR PRICES. WILL. H. CRANDALL, Vice President, Finest Repairing Solicited. A. E. CRANDALL, Cashier. Please try us. THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MISSION. This Institution offers to the public absolute secur-ARY SOCIETY. ity, is prepared to do a general banking business. GEORGE GREENMAN, President, Mystic Bridge, Ct.

PUBLISHED BY THE VOL. XL.-NO. Hopkinton, R. I. The Sabba Entered as second-class office at Alfred Centre, N IN THE G BY ANNIE L. I am so tired!-the way is My weary heart is sinking My life seems fruitless and Too heavy are the burde I feel alone,-friends who Have passed before me And some I prayed might v Refuse to bear the cross My courage fails, not that God's holy truth shines of I'd not retrace one step for Except to fix it firmer in I mourn to see God's holy To witness hearts grown And more than all that the Have power to sway the I long to see the souls of i To read his desecrated l 'Tis sad to see a Christian In pagan darkness while Revive in us thy spirit Lon God strengthen us and a Oh, turn thy lambs from a With grace to keep thy Come very near, dear Fat We know and feel our a And may thy love our hea Reflect in other breasts Resting on thee the weary Trusting entire the dark We'll sow the seeds and w Content to know "he d THE EXCEL B BY REV. E. A An address delivered be Band, September 22, 18

lication in the SABBATH

This address delivered

brought to this office abou

