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LETTER TO YOUNG MINISTERS.

The work accomplished through organized and associated effort, if it is to be full and abiding must be sustained by another force unseen, behind and under it. A congregation may, under certain influences, as the stimulus of a new preacher, the freshet of a "big meeting," or the fever of a sensation, put on, out of season, a dress of leaves; but permanency and fullness can only be had by a continual quickening at the roots, and these roots are in the homes of the people. This begets the necessity of pastoral visiting, a work that forms an essential part of your ministry.

One of the marked features of the ministry of Jesus was his mingling with the people where their needs were seen and felt the most. When he sent out the seventy it was to the homes of Galilee. Paul's three years' ministry at Ephesus was warning and teaching "from house to house, day and night with tears." It is a question with every minister, and especially the younger ones, how to make this part of the work profitable. It is about as difficult to put on paper special practical suggestions as it is to perform the work well; but if the following hints are helpful to even one anxious brother, it will

be a sufficient recompense. 1. You must have an aim and purpose in it. To wander around aimlessly is worse than useless; it is weakening and destructive. Remember, first, that your work here, as in the pulpit, is spiritual. In going from house to house, you are trimming the lamps of the candlestick, and you must not fail to get and keep them in spiritual order. No matter how good a companion you are, how large a space you can fill in the social circle, how well or how intelligently you can converse—that is not what you are there for,

though all these may aid you.

found the place almost wholly godless; when | would clothe and feed you. he left it there was scarcely a family in which going after. It may be to comfort the afflictthe knowledge of an accomplished purpose. Be closely observant, and note down in memory or your note-book such thoughts as will Again, remember as part of your purpose

that the ministry of Christ is intensely per sonal. It holds up the Saviour and seeks out the individual. Human systems seek the good of the whole, but Christ seeks the one. "Be diligent to know the face of thy sheep, set thy heart upon the flock." You must make the acquaintance of and care for every one. "I know my sheep, and am known of mine," ought to apply in a secondary sense to every pastor. You must not judge the he would have excelled. poor and the weak from your higher stand-Christ's sake, slight none for whom he died. | do business for themselves. You can make this personal ministry the

gems of earth. to visit by a system or not, matters but little. But there are conditions that will shape and the circumstances of the people; the status. Visiting should be regular as to time. ence to a trade. A profession means several Fires that burn constantly must be fed reg- years of hard study, quite a large cash out-

as the merchant does the market. There is your grandmother has doubtless many times nestly do they pray that their supplications spiritual needs, and make all feel you have a | you are born to be a butcher. sincere interest in their salvation.

right in the midst of work.

personal ministry has its greatest needs among | become a dentist. the poor and those in the lowly, simple holy remembrance of his love to them?— Christian Standard.

SHORT TALKS WITH THE BOYS.

Now, my lad, if you have arrived at the do who succeed. work in Ephesus resulted in a mighty tear- | you are calculating on coming into a coming out and burning up of the roots of sin. | fortable fortune at your majority you may When Baxter went to Kidderminster he see the day before you are forty that a trade

Ninety-nine out of every hundred young the altar of prayer was not raised. Secondly, men of to-day must make their own future. that you intend to become a merchant, ed, sympathize with the unfortunate, en- lawyer, doctor, editor, dentist, machinist, courage the despondent, inquire after the carpenter, watchwaker, and so on, but just delinquent, stir up the indifferent, help the wait a minute and examine yourself. Take inquiring, pray with the suffering, or it may | your horse to the blacksmith shop and you be to sit down at the feet of some saint full | may see the smith look over a hundred ready of years and wisdom and the Spirit of God, made shoes before he gets one to fit. All are to be yourself helped. Do it all with a pur- horseshoes, but a perfect fit is the question. pose and a heart. Well directed visiting is Now, then, examine yourself and seek to not wearying, though you may tramp with discover what particular forte you have. tired feet. You go home stronger, satisfied You were born to fill a certain place in the with the travail of your heart, feeling the world. It may be that of a carpenter or it luxury of that rest which comes only from | may be that of a poet. Make no mistake in starting out.

When you hear a man who has nothing in particular to work at wishing that he had be helpful to you. You can carry home learned a trade, he is talking nonsense. He and winged, you can make very effective in learn any of the dozen you can name he your preaching. You can gather up the would have been a failure. Every city has filling of many a valuable sermon if you are | dozens of lawyers and doctors who live starvawise. Mr. Beecher says a minister should tion lives, and more or less preachers and go home from his outdoor work like the bee, artists, who are seldom, if ever, mentioned by name. These men are mistakes. They have no heart to their professions, and never belonged there. I can name you carpenters. painters, blacksmiths, wagon-makers, and others who are out of work half the time, kicking and complaining against the times. It is their own fault. They are botch workmen. It is like putting an accordeon under a piano and expecting it to play piano music. Had each learned the trade he was fitted for

You have the same idea of being a merpoint of character, or you will be in danger | chant that I had at your age. It was simply of losing confidence in them, and slighting to buy and sell goods. That seems easy them. Christ laid aside his glory to become enough, but the merchant who hasn't a human that he might be a Saviour. You | "knack" for the business is doomed to must lay aside your glory, as it were, and be- certain failure. Not one out of fifty clerks come as they. Enter their world, their feel- ever become merchants. Probably not more ings, their thoughts. I beseech you for than three or four out of fifty are fitted to

A boy's idea of being a doctor is to visit richest and holiest part of your life-you can the sick, cure them if possible, and collect fill it with memories of greater value than | fifty dollars, and the one who answers that he is going to make a lawyer of himself 2. Have method. Whether you are able thinks of nothing but big fees and verdicts in favor of his clients.

But, as I told you at the outset, if you method that will help you. There are out- have arrived at the age of fifteen or sixteen, ward and inward conditions, the first includ- it is time you looked matters square in the ing the times and the manner of visiting, face and had some idea of your future. If second includes their mental and spiritual that you would take a profession in preferularly You will accomplish but little by lay and then trials and rebuffs to get a start long rest, and then a short hurried running in business. It is one thing to graduate as over your field. A good plan is to give a a lawyer or a doctor, and quite anosher to

danger that you may run yourself out, or in exclaimed: "What a great lawyer this boy are turned to wailings, and so fondly do other words, lose your influence and respect, | would make." Don't try to make one on the | they shower kisses upon the old wall, the especially among those who need you less, on size of your head. We've got any number only remains of the elegant temple, that the the one hand, by calling too often, and on of that class in the country now, and they stones are worn smooth with their affection knows that. But let us ask when the one the other hand, among those who need you can't pay their grocers' bills. If you can and their tears. The child comes with their ended and the other began, and men give most, you may cause indifference and loss by | pull a sliver out of your finger without wink- | affection and their tears. The child comes | different answers. There is room for opinneglecting them too long. In short, you ing it may be a sign that you would make a with the parents without knowing why, must see them often enough to supply their great surgeon. It may also be a sign that and weeps and learns to pray. The old

the social habits, the circumstances of famileft to your parents and to circumstances lies, and the intimacy to which you may be | you may be forced into a trade or profession | admitted. Paul visited day and night. If | which you can never make a success. When you can arrange your personal and household you come to realize that you must make conveniences so as to make evening and night | your own way in life your particular forte visits, you will gain much. Families are will be apt to reveal itself. One of the best more generally together, the hour is free and lawyers in Detroit was intended for the quiet for conversation, and you can aid in ministry; another served three years as a family reading and devotion. But some- journalist, but all the time feeling that he times the most profitable call can be made | was out of his element; another was forced by his father to learn the trade of harness One thing you must bear especially in maker. I know a machinist who at first mind, that while there are rich and poor, studied medicine; of a watch maker who cultured and simple-minded, higher and low- tried to become a lawyer; of a carpenter who er planes socially around you, this private threw away three years of his life trying to

After you have selected your profession or walks of life, and there is where its greatest | trade, what then? Strive to master it in all power will be manifest if you rightly per- its details and to excel. If you become a form it. They become the fast friends of carpenter don't be satisfied when you can the faithful pastor; they will always welcome | saw and plane and match. Don't be satisyou. You can scarcely go amiss to their fied with \$2 per day. Make yourself worth homes, and they are often glad to share their \$3. Master details, and push yourself from humble fare with you; and as I beseech you carpenter to builder. Don't imagine that a not to slight them in your care, so I beseech man in search of a lawyer walks down the you not to refuse their kindness when offered, street and drops in at the first sign hanging unless necessary. Don't you think, my dear out. It is the lawyer who has climbed above brother, that the blessed Saviour carried with his fellows that he seeks out. If our friends him to heaven sweet memories of his minis- are ill we want the best doctor. We want try among the poor, and their kindness to the man who has made himself the best by him, and that the poor he left behind had study and energy. The blacksmith who is content to mend old wagons will never iron the lathe to do about so much work in ten hours need not hope to be better off. It is the men who put their heart into what they one high office to another, his wife has in-

I can name you scores of instances where hough all these may aid you.

| age of sixteen it is time you began to think | 1 can name you scores of instances where | Skilled workmen have been taken as partlife, help the weak and the struggling, teach in which you can live on your fathers name here in large factories. The clerk who is the instructor of her sons; the idolatrous practices of the world, and the instructor of her sons; the idolatrous practices of the world, and the instructor of her sons; the idolatrous practices of the world, and the instructor of her sons; the idolatrous practices of the world, and the instructor of her sons; the idolatrous practices of the world, and the instructor of her sons; the idolatrous practices of the world, and the instructor of her sons; the idolatrous practices of the world, and the instructor of her sons; the idolatrous practices of the world, and the instructor of her sons; the idolatrous practices of the world, and the instructor of her sons; the idolatrous practices of the world, and the instructor of her sons; the idolatrous practices of the world, and the instructor of her sons; the idolatrous practices of the world, and the instructor of her sons; the idolatrous practices of the world, and the instructor of her sons; the idolatrous practices of the world, and the instructor of her sons; the idolatrous practices of the world, and the idolatrous practices of the world, and it is in the idolatrous practices of the world, and it is in the idolatrous practices of the world. the inquiring and correct the erring. Paul's or money for any length of time, and even if win a higher position. The joiner who does his work to last for years instead of months is never out of work. There are house painters who are satisfied to stand on a ladder or scaffold at \$2 50 per day. There are other house painters whose energy and when you go from house to house, know What that future will be depends, first, how enthusiasm have made them sign writers and what you are going for, and that it is worth | you start in. It is easy enough to answer | decorators and raised their wages to \$40 per week. It is not so much what you do, but how you do it that brings prosperity.— Christian Union.

THE FAITH OF THE JEW.

CHARLES EDWARD LOCKE.

We have become accustomed to associate the most unprincipled avariciousness with the name Jew. But the grasping, deceitful, miserly creature that very often sails under the name of Jew, in our country, is by no means a fair repesentative of the race. the whole family of Jews has been undeservedly stigmatized by the cupidity of the many an arrow in the rough which, pointed | had no fitness for one. Had he set out to | persistent peddler, and the shoddy merchant. There are devout Jews. Some of these may be found in Jerusalem. The south eastern portion of the city is allotted to them, and is called the "Jewish Quarter." They subsist almost entirely upon the charity of their European brethren, from whom they receive a regular allowance. Baron Rothschild has done much to ameliorate their condition by his generous benefactions. The populations of Jerusalem is about and the other half is mostly consumed in | twenty-four thousand; of this number one third are Jews. They are readily recognized by their physiognomy and their dress.

The faith of this Oriental Jew is marvelous. He is still patiently looking forward to the fulfillment of prophecy, when a Messiah shall come. So dauntless is their faith that just outside the west wall of the city, they are building a "New Jerusalem"free from the filth and sacrilege of the old city—where the Messiah is to be received. and will set up his earthly government. Like Ben-Hur many men are giving of their means and influence, that the new King may have not only spiritual, but financia and political power. The houses are built of heavy stones; many are inclosed within walls, the windows are securely barred, and every thing has the appearence of strength and resistance. Surely such faith as this will not be for nought! Will they not have their reward? Though ostracised by the Oriental Christians and exposed to the most contemptuous treatment, the Jew is patiently looking for the object of his faith. Part of the west you were to answer at once you would say standing. It is nine courses of stone in height, each course being three feet in thickness. This is the "Jews' wailing place." For more than seven hundred years these certain part of each week to the work. Its pick up clients and patients. If you have Saviour. Every day, but especially on Fri- no higher earthly happiness than to rest then frequency as to time must depend upon the fully decided on a profession be careful of days and festival days, the wailing place pre- in the society of his wife and children. demand, and you must make that a study, your first move. If you have a large head sents a most touching spectacle.

man, tottering with age, when he comes for sun shines daily. The hours of visiting must depend upon he social habits the circumstances of family of the social habits the circumstances of family of the social habits the circumstances of family of the safest guide. If so many tears, and offered so many prayers, exhorts his brethren to keep on earnestly praying that God will answer the petitions he has so often sent up for the restoration | man. And then the death of Christ was of their beloved city; "God heard their fathers, Abraham and Isaac and Jacob, and will hear them!" and he dies in the faith.-Western Advocate.

THE EXAMPLE OF MRS. GARFIELD.

The example of Mrs. Garfield during the busiest years of a busy life may well be studied by our young people, and imitated by He that believeth and is baptized shall be us all. Her studious habits were remarka- saved; he that believeth not shall be conble. Very early in life she determined to be demned." "But stay in Jerusalem until ye a cultured woman.

During her stay at Chester Academy she well known amongst the students as a remarkably fine scholar. later she studied hard in Greek, Latin and geometry at Hiram, with her future husband as teacher. While teaching in the public schools of Cleveland, she did not neglect her education. After she became a wife her domestic cares were many and various. One by one the children were born to gladden her heart and, at the same time, to in- The typical Jew was thereafter a historical. studies; and this she has always done, so telligently shared his finest thoughts, and filled her place in every position he has oc-Now can we not imitate this example? How many of us leave all habits of study behind us when school-days close! We take up one interesting book after another, but have no fixed habit of study. Will it not be a good plan to commence in a systematic way to find the treasures of knowledge in store for us, by devoting a short time every day to some special studies? If, like Mrs. Garfield, we habit, we shall, like her, grow constantly in intelligence.

We can learn to practice her coolness and discretion. Of this the President has said. "I have been wonderfully blessed in the discretion of my wife. She is one of the coolest and best-balanced women I ever saw. There has not been a single solitary instance in my public career where I suffered in the smallest degree for any remark she ever made. It would be perfectly natural for a woman often to say something that could be misinterpreted; but without any design, and with the intelligence and coolness of her character, she has never made the slightest mistake that I ever heard of." In the position Mrs. Garfield has been placed, perhaps no traits of character have been more neces-A few impulsive words from her could at any time have seriously injured her husband and made him many enemies. But he had no cause for fear. She had that most important gift—the knowledge when to speak and what to say. As girls who have just entered womanhood, we need the same gift. In our daily home life, in our friendships, under all circumstances, how needful it is for our own happiness and that of those with whom we associate, that we be self-possessed and discreet. With Mrs. Garfield, these characteristics are natural; but with those of us who are obliged to cultivate them, the sooner we commence, the better will it be for our self-respect and reputation, as well as for the comfort and satisfaction of our home circle and associates. When we have become cool and discreet women, we shall be always perfectly trusted and respected.

Above all, let us be like Mrs. Garfield in womanly devotion. Devotion to those one loves is an especially womanly grace. Men are praised for habits of study, for discretion, and for patient endurance under severe trials; but devotion and constancy are traits of character which are always ascribed in the highest degree to women. Mrs. Garfield is a bright example of them. Her devotion to her family has been constant and comwall of the temple area in Jerusalem is still plete. She has never sought to shine in homestead, tells how everything bears the mark of a woman's hand. Mrs. Garfield has huge stones have echoed to heaven the un-striven to make it, in all its arrangements, a ceasing prayers of the faithful Jew, for the res- real home; and so well has she succeeded. toration of Jerusalem and the coming of a that the suffering President could think of

JEWISH AND CHRISTIAN.

The Christian dispensation is the successor of the Jewish. Every intelligent person ions about it, and yet when the fact is stated it cannot be doubted any more than that the

First, then, the Jewish dispensation did not end with the birth of Christ, for his life on earth was necessary to fulfil all the duties imposed on man toward God and toward necessary also for the sins of men, and his victory over death by the resurrection brought life and immortality to light to bless mankind and win them from merely worldly The Christian dispensation began after all

this was completed. The risen Lord with all power in heaven and earth was not fully revealed until he said, "All power is given unto me in heaven and on earth, go ye therefore and preach the Gospel to every creature. shall be endowed with power from on high." The Holy Spirit filled the one hundred and twenty disciples in the upper room. All spake with tongues the Gospel truths, and three thousand converts were baptized after Peter's simple but wonderful sermon. That sermon was the key which opened the kingdom of Christ to the Jews. He soon after opened it to the Gentiles also when he preached to Cornelius and his household. Thus was the Gospel first preached for "all the world."

crease her care. But this beautiful woman | personage, and the spiritual Christian, the beknew that, to be the equal of such a man as lievers in the crucified and risen Saviour, were content to mend old wagons will never iron a new one. The machinist who stands at children, she must save time to continue her thenceforth the "peculiar people" of the Lord, dead with Christ, risen with Christ, and separated to his service by the ordinanthat, as her husband has been promoted from | ces of his own authoritative appointment. But as the Jews often went astray, so do Christians now. And as even Aaron made the golden calf idol, so do the modern priests cupied. Not only has she done this, but of Christianity too often strangely yield to pared in Greek and Latin by their mother. | loyally and faithfully by the Gospel ordinances and laws of him who has gone to heaven to return again in due time; so Moses went to the mountain and was forgotten, but returned with the law which condemned so utterly the will worship and delusion and joy and zeal which had prompted their devotion to their sinful worship. Do we indeed regard all Scripture as profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for instruction and for correction allow nothing to prevent our continuing this in righteousness? Then let us test modern teachers by the Scriptures, for we are warned therein that many false Christs and false teachers shall arise.—Christian Cynosure.

THE WORLD'S EXPOSITION.

The World's Exposition that is to be opened at New Orleans, is so far perfected in all its departments that it is now in order to state that it will be the largest world's fair ever held. The buildings are larger than those erected for the Philadelphia centennial. The exhibits outnumber those of any previous exposition. Each of the States, except possibly one or two, will be represented by an exhibit. Congress has made a loan of \$1,000,000 in favor of this centennial exposition. The United States government will make a special exhibit, the largest it has ever attempted, costing hundreds of thousands of dollars, and to that end a mammoth building is being erected in the group of exposition buildings. The Mexican government has appropriated \$200,000, and will erect a special building for its unique display. The Central American republics have been aroused from their long slumber and will be fully represented for the first time among the great nations of the earth. At the exposition one may learn more about the natural resources of those regions than by an ordinary visit to Mexico or Central America. To lovers of music a visit to the exposition will be highly gratifying as there is a music hall capable of seating 11,000 persons and a stage large enough to hold 600 musicians. Grand concerts will be givenduring the season. Besides this the fact ought to be known that New Orleans is the only city in the Union that has had an established opera during half a century. Nor is this all. Strangers think themselves well paid by making a visit of pleasure to the quaint old city at any time. During the carnival season tens of thousands of visitors flock to the Crescent city to see the gorgeous pageants prepared annually at an expense to the citizens of from \$100,000 to \$200,000. This lavish expenditure of money is for the gratification of strangers and home folks. fashionable society, but in her, own home. and the displays are absolutely free. The A correspondent, in describing the Mentor citizens of the southern metropolis who do such large things, in such a large way, have pledged their word to make their World's Fair the crowning event of the century and they will do it.

Drink has filled to overflowing houses of

PROVOKING PROPLE.

. I want to say something about "provoking | people"—people so filled with a provoking he did that no preaching in the absence of spirit as to be continually stirring up those with whom they come in contact. Have you never noticed them? Perhaps the most provoking people are those who will not themselves be provoked, but of that with him might lead to good results. After Mr. Moody; or of titled ladies going "down class I do not care now to speak. People special prayer that he might be enabled to into the lowest slums" to care for children who are themselves constantly stirred up, and are constantly stirring others up, often make provoking work in a community. I have known one such possessed of a wonderfully presistent provokingness. Did you ever know what it was to have the pins taken from their proper place and set points upward in your pillow? Fatal indeed must be the heaviness in one who could lie calmly down to sleep upon that pillow! Something like it has been my experience. I am in the habit of taking a copy of the "Testament and Psalms" for a bolster, and have had the truths in it set up on end in such a pointed manner—yet done so quietly I detected no one at it—that ignoring them was an impossibility.

It is our fortune to have among us one who is growing more and more provoking until this society is too small a field in which to exercise his talent, so he must needs be going back and forth from the Territories to the Atlantic, from the North to the South; and still not content he is still sending messages to points he can not visit, over the Atlantic, across the Continent and over the Pacific, messages anything but pacific in the sense that their aim is to provoke people to become themselves more provoking. And to-day he has so stirred us up in Ashaway, (R. I.,) that I for one feel that I must acknowledge it. We all felt so glad and thankful to have him home again, and as he rose to tell us of "the work," I could but remember the words of Paul, 'Receive him therefore in the Lord with all gladness; and hold such in reputation;" and though he prepared us for a random talk, he made us to feel the necessity of being alive to the work before us.

In response to the paper "Shall we Organize?" I would say for myself, Yes, by all means. Let us so place ourselves that we be in readiness for whatever work the Master sends us, be it small or great. So fully estimable riches of His grace, that with yearning hearts, yet joyfully, should we send the same great blessing to all our sisters, in a more abundant measure than we have

> For all the love from out our hearts We in His name bestow, Again to us so full from Him. A hundred fold doth flow.

Wider and wider open the doors which He is continually setting before us. May He send to us that steadfast, unquestioning faith which shall make us unto Him a peculiar people. The seed must be sown. The harvest shall be gathered. Oh! may we know that heaven-bought privilege, coveted by the angels, of sharing in His work. He does not put before us these great opportunities of serving Him, to disappoint us. Though the means seems to be withholden, let us prove that our faith in Him can stand the strongest test—"faith that can not be tested is not faith "-and wait upon God, for our expectation is from him, and

MARY J. C. MOORE. ASHAWAY, Aug. 16, 1884.

"NOTHING BUT THE FIRE."

The ministry of Rev. Burnish Brighter produced a sensation in Ease-in-Zion. His committee, with a few exceptions, thought a godly man. He thanked him for his visit, like his garments, prepared and finished with | made upon his pastor. much care; only, as in his attire the tailor was as manifest as Rev. Burnish Brighter, nothing natural; that is to say, the work | ceive Elias: showing more of the hand of man than of

Nevertheless, Rev. Burnish Brighter was

the hand of God.

commanded such an important influence in

Elias Power was a close observer of Mr. Brighter's ministry. He believed it to possess qualities which, if ruled and vitalized by the Holy Ghost, would make his preach ing powerful, both to the edification of the church and the salvation of sinners. He felt that mental glow was substituted for the "unction of the Holy One," and believing as divine influence could be right in its aims or satisfactory in its effects, he was greatly exercised in mind upon the subject. He determined to seek an interview with his pasapproach his minister wisely and lovingly; that nothing should escape his lips to chafe attend the services. or irritate, but that their mutual conversation might be overruled to the divine glory, he went and was duly introduced to Rev. Burnish Brighter in his study.

"Good morning to ye, sir," said Elias; ve must forgive me taking up yer time, for heart has been pressing me so hard I could not rest without coming to ye."

"What is it, Mr. Power?" asked the

In that moment Elias followed the example of Nehemiah, who, when questioned by the Persian King, said, "So I prayed unto the God of heaven." The lips were silent; nevertheless, communication passed between his uplifted soul and heaven. In the strength of the heavenly answer he replied:

"I've been praying for ye, sir, ever since we came to Ease in Zion, that God would do for ye what St. Paul asked the people to pray God to do for him, namely, open to him 'a door of utterance; 'I've been trying on my side to get that door to ye, and I thought, if ye tried on yours, it would open all the sooner."

"I thank you very much," said the minister, "that you pray for me; I hope you ever will. But do you think my sermons too short. that you pray for utterance?"

"No, no!" replied Elias; "good milk i made no better with watering, nor good meat with over-roasting. A short shot will often hit the bull's eve when a long one flies wide of it."

"Then you complain of my language?" asked the minister. "I don't," said Elias, "I find no fault

with what ye say; yere words are right "Then do you object to my thoughts, Mr. Power? Do you consider my mind too feeble

to deal with divine things?"

brains to find us thoughts."

much wished to be opened to me? "It's the utterance of the Holy Ghost," replied Elias; "ye come into the pulpit with nice fuel, and ye lay it very nicely—plenty of shavings, plenty of timber, plenty of coal; but forgive me, sir, if I say—ye never get it and freely has it been ours to share in the fired, and so no heat comes out of it. Don't ye think that if ye sought for the fire as much as for the fuel ye would preach all the better for it? Ye know, sir, the timber burns just as well, and throws out as much heat, when used a little in the rough, as when

> but the fire, sir, nothing but the fire!" "Are you quite sure," asked the Rev. Burnish Brighter, "that you judge me fairly in thinking my ministry to be desti-

> it's placed so smooth? Ye want nothing

"Ay, sir; but when is a sermon well pre-

pared without fire?" "Then do you really think," inquired the

Rev. Burnish Brighter, "that the thoughtful, brilliant preaching is powerless without the fire?"

"I do," said Elias; "ye may build a sermon as ye build a machine—every bit of brass and steel so polished that ye may see yere face in it; the water's in the boiler, and the coal in the tinder, but the piston never moves inside the cylinder, and why? Be cause ye have no fire, and, therefore, we have no power. Without fire to boil the water and bring the steam, yere beautiful engine is as helpless as a cold tin kettle; and without the unction of the Holy Ghost yere let us "consider one another to provoke unto thoughtful preaching will have no spirit and love and good works." (Heb. 10: 24.)

| Without the another to provoke unto thoughtful preaching will have no spirit and life in it. But don't mistake me, sir. God don't want weak preaching, and the people don't want it. The more thought ye can put into yere sermons, the more fuel for the fire, but the preaching of man's thoughts without divine fire is preaching of imperti-

The conversation impressed the minister. He felt that, although Elias was plainpreaching became popular. The invitation spoken he was, nevertheless, an honest and they had made a fortunate hit in securing and promised to consider further the subject such a man for the circuit. Certainly he was of this conversation. Elias asked to be alnot the kind of a man Father Damper lowed to pray, and he did pray until that wanted. He was ornate, both in person study was felt to be hot with the fire about and in preaching. His garb was faultless in which they had been talking. He then deits ecclesiastical cut, and his sermons were parted, but with doubts as to the impression

For some time after Elias Power had taken leave of Rev. Burnish Brighter the so in his discourses there was not the sermon | minister sat motionless, his arms folded, his

but the fire!" He then fell upon his knees with his manuscript before him, and wept a popular man. The local newspapers fre- until his half-written sermon was soaked

MOODY IN LONDON.

tains an interview with Mr. Moody which is packed full of good common sense. We are sure our readers will be glad to read an abstract of his remarks touching his work in | manage to keep, if possible, inside the limit London and views of English life. He asserts that London is "the most religious | but they make her life more miserable than city in the world." Here is to be found sanctified wealth. Many families who are not choked or crushed by it, seek to make a good use of it. Think of "the heir to one of the greatest fortunes in London" standing outside, holding a cabman's horse for an tor, in the hope that an honest conversation | hour, while the latter was inside listening to and nurse babies, so that the mothers could

Mr. Moody spoke in the highest terms of the good feeling existing between the various denominations, of the zeal with which they co-operated with him, and the willing selfsacrifice for Christ. He had dreaded meeting the cultured Cambridge men, but they I know it's precious; but something in my | gave him a warm welcome, and many of the graduates who were converted did noble

service, later, in London. There has been less of newspaper sensation and better meetings than in 1876. Mr. Moody said he had addressed, on an average, nine thousand persons daily for eight months. He found that the place to reach the people was in the suburbs, at their homes, an idea at variance with preceding methods. He found the ministers much more ready to aid him, and a great deal more of Christian union and brotherly feeling than eight years ago. He also noticed the increased spiritual life of the churches, and a truly wonderful advance in temperance sentiment. Caste feeling, too, is being done away. Mr. Moody approved most heartily of "the principle of divide and conquer," that dividing up the work, and getting at men. not in the mass, but in sections. After all, the only way to reach men is by personal, individual work, and no man better understands this than Mr. Moody. He was much pleased that one man should have a class of eight hundred shop girls and another of six hundred. He declared that the great need of London was homes. The poor shift about, but have no

Mr. Moody is never excited, and says he can "sleep like a top" three minutes before or after a meeting. In this respect he has a great advantage over General Booth. The chief defect in the services in England he considers to be "excessive length and lack of interest and vitality." He believes in short prayers, short sermons, and much singing. | Christians have any willful intent of forsak-None of his meetings exceeded one hour. "No, sir, I am sure ye don't spare yere This admirable interview will set many to estly serve him. They do it not. thinking on both sides of the water, and "Then what is the 'utterance' you so will do good. Mr. Moody is abundantly respond to the Spirit's striving. The believer blessed with grace and common sense. We are rejoiced to think that for the future he Death comes from inaction. We lose heaven will labor in America, and may a mighty spiritual blessing come down on our whole country.—Golden Rule.

EVANGELISM IN FRANCE.

More than seventy-eight per cent. of France's thirty-eight millions of people are nominally Romanists, and only about two per cent. are known as Protestants. Indeed there are only about one thousand Protestan ministers in the country, or one for every 40,000 of the people, and of them many are unevangelical in their beliefs. Of Protestant denominations, the Lutheran and the Reformed churches are the strongest; so there is also a union of Protestant Evangelical churches. Of church machinery, Papal and Protestant, there is an abundance; of deep, personal, religious experience, there is altogether too little, and its absence makes the efforts of such agencies as the McAll mission all the more important. Besides the McAll mission, the Central Evangelization Society, representing the Reformed Church, the Evangelical Society, and the Interior Mission are laboring for the spread, of Protestant, Christianity in France. Help from America is supplied to most of these organizations, as also to the American and Foreign Christian Union, which does considerable work in the same field. In this connection it is worth noting that a second edition of the brief account of the McAll Mission in France and America, by Mr. John R. Whitney, the well known leader of the American Sundayschool Union's Bible-class in Philadelphia, has just been issued. Mr. Whitney's narrative is very short, being embraced in sixteen pages; but it contains an authentic sketch of the history of this remarkable enterprise, the particulars being derived directly from Mr. and Mrs. McAll, and the late Miss Beach.—S. S. Times.

OPPRESSION AND WRETCHEDNESS OF THE WOM-EN OF NORTH CHINA.

By a residence of a few days in this retired village, we were able to get some little in-

born, the young mother is tolerated; if a dian, and who are clothed, have good daughter, her lot is most miserable. The Pall Mall Gazette for July 12th con- only retribution feared by the mother-in-law is that the young wife will commit suicide, when her family may come en masse and tear down the house of her oppressors. They of the persecution which drives to suicide; you can conceive. But these same wives, when they become aged and ugly, are as cruel as death to the young women who fall into their hands. - Missionary Herald.

YE DID IT NOT.

In the twenty-fifth chapter of Matthew is given a very vivid description of the day of judgment. This description is from the lips of Jesus himself. Of all the utterances recorded in this chapter, none are more solemn than the answer given to those on the left hand of the Judge. In astonishment they cry out: "Lord, when saw we thee an hungered, or athirt, or a stranger, or naked, or sick, or in prison, and did not minister unto thee?" Then comes the crushing reply: "Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these, my brethren, ye did it not unto me."

There is a mighty and eternal truth in these words.

Men are lost becouse of what they do not do. A man in a row-boat upon Niagara river, need not earnestly row in order to go over the falls. All he need do in order to find death is to fold his arms and let the boat float on. It is not necessary to sow the seed of weeds and evil plants. Let the garden or field alone and they will spring up themselves. Let them alone, make no effort to root them out, and they will choke the crops and ruin the harvest. "Inasmuch as ve did it not."

It is not necessary for the sinner to rush on and indulge in great and heaven defying wickedness. All he need do to make his ruin sure, is to forget God and lead a selfish life, to float on toward the Niagara of eternal death. Professors of religion backslide and become dead branches because they neglect their Christian duties. They begin their backward career by not doing—by sins of omission. Sins of omission are often the very ones that produce the most disastrous results. How many accidents have occurred, how many lives have been lost by careless neglect and criminal forgetfulness! Few sinners expect to live and die without religion. They simply put off the great matter to some more convenient season. Few ing the Master. They only neglect to earn

Religion calls for acton. The sinner must must be earnest and active in the divine life. by neglect. "Inasmuch as ye did it not." -Messiah's Herald.

AMONG THE KAFFIRS.

Rev. William Johnson, Belfast, Ireland, writing of a voyage to South Africa, gives an account of mission work among the Kaffirs in connection with the Free Church of Scotland, from personal observation, in di- churches, than in any previous year for a rect contact with heathenism in all its social and spiritual degradation, and as bringing to his view a new revelation of the moral power of the gospel. He describes the people in their native state as presenting a sad and humilitating picture of national degradation, indifferent alike to sin and shame. To these degraded Kaffirs the churches of Scotland have been sending missionaries, preaching the gospel and organizing congregations of Christian converts, and to these His servants, Jesus Christ and him crucified has been manifested as the wisdom of God and the power of God in every place where the story of his redeeming love has been proclaimed. Dr. Johnson preached in one of these native churches in which there were over 600 Kaffir communicants, and in that large congregation there was but one European. He visited another congregation where were five hundred communicants and three hundred applicants to be admitted to the fellowship of the church. In all these native churches, he remarks, the singing was delightful, and we could not help feeling that the Lord was present to bless, adding to the church daily such as should be saved -Christian Secretary.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Though the Indian Territory forms a part of the home missionary field, religious effort there is like, in one respect at least, to foreign missionary work. The dialects spoken practical purposes, foreign languages to the missionaries who go thither on errands of evangelism; and from the fact that the sight into the home life of the people, and Indians are but one or two generations re- ican Board) has a daily prayer-meeting at we were more than ever impressed with the moved from savagery, they have as yet no four o'clock in the morning. In Osaka, ten wretched oppression of the women, especially literature of importance in their own of the young wives and girls. Infanticide is tongue. Of religious books they have none only, but the sermon-maker; or perhaps a head upon his breast, his eyes closed, his more prevalent than a casual observer could they can read, except portions of the Bible, better illustration of the reverend gentleman's meditations absorbing his entire being. After discover. We found here a new invention and many do not possess so much of that as sermons would be a well-trimmed pleasure awhile he turned to the unfinished manu- for the destruction of infant girls. It is the entire Pentateuch or the complete New garden laid out and kept very nicely, beds script which was lying on the desk, and simply for the mother-in-law to take a willow Testament. The standard of piety is, there-sities in England have been so stirred by and horders full of flowers and colors but wrote in it where he had broken off to re- dust-pan and fan the little creature till life fore, quite low, even among the tribes that reading the Bitter Cry of Outcast London, is extinct. The doctor found one young have been nominally Christianized, yet "Ye want no ing but the fire, nothing mother weeping over the murder of her in- there is more that is encouraging than othpoor girl was sick and weak, yet she was dreds of years of its contact with Christianity plan contains as much effectiveness as of

houses, are self-supporting and fairly industrious. The Baptists, Methodists, and Presbyterians have the most important share in the educational and religious work of the Territory, each denomination having many churches, and the two former about seven thousand members apiece. Each is building at Muscogee, from private funds, an excellent boarding-school for both sexes, and a school has already been established on a paying basis by the Congregationlists at Vinita.—S. S. Times.

NOTHING NEW

A missionary society has been formed in Germany that proposes to send missionaries the more educated portions of the people of China, Japan and India, not to displace their old religions, but to incorporate Christianity with Buddhism and other religions of those countries. It is spoken of as one of the novelties of modern thought, an outgrowth of broad-churchism, a putting new wine into old bottles.

But this is nothing new the world has always been at it, but always signally failed. From the necessities of the case it must ever prove a failure, yet it will probably continue to be tried.

ITEMS.

The Scottish Free Church is about to establish a mission at Tiberias, on the Lake of

The Presbyterian Church has, communicants, 615,942; Sunday-school pupils, 687,-269; and gives \$10,000,000 for Church pur-

The missionary of the Reformed Church (German), in Japan, has organized a church, after baptizing and confirming nine persons, the first fruit of the mission.

The Moravians are to station a missionary in Capetown to look after their converts from other stations, who may be visiting or living there, and form them into a congrega-

Since his return to this country, Rev. J. E. Clough, D. D., of the Telugu mission, has secured about \$26,000 for school and mission purposes in that field. He has also secured two young men for the Telugu mis-

Sixty-nine years ago a missionary bore for the first time the standard of Presbyterianism beyond the borders of Indiana into the wilds of Missouri. Now the Presbyterians report in the region then opened ten synods, 1,700 ministers, 2,000 churches and 130,000 communicants.

Our system of public education requires an annual expenditure of nearly \$98,000,000, only a few millions less than all the nations of Europe devote to the same object. Yet it is an appalling fact that Great Britain expends two-thirds more than that immense sum upon her army and navy.

The English Baptist Missionary Society reports that the past year was one of wonderful progress in its foreign fields. Large additions were made to the native churches, more missionaries were sent out, and a larger amount of money raised by the home quarter of a century.

The will of Mrs. Caroline A. Dustan, of New York, contains among others the following bequests: To the board of foreign missions of the Presbyterian Church, \$4,000; to the board of home missions of the same Church, \$4,000; to Rev. Samuel M. Hamilton, pastor of the Scotch Presbyterian Church in West Fourteenth Street, \$2,000; to the Church, \$5,000.

It is an interesting fact that in proportion to the workers there are more conversions on missionary ground than in the home work. Some interesting statistics of the Methodist missions make this plain. The average gain for each missionary for last year was 9.4, while the average gain for each pastor, in the home work, was 2.1. These figures compel respect and support for the foreign field and its faithful laborers.

The Tennessee Baptist says: "Statistics show that there are 381 ordained preachers in Tennessee who are with out pastorates. and the reason is that they are disqualified by the lack of education to be acceptable to the churches. They have not by application and hard study of God's Word and religious books improved themselves, and they can not teach the churches. The preacher, young or old, who will not study will soon go ashore.

The revival in Japan still goes on. In some places it has roused strong persecution. In Komatsu a number of natives bound themselves by an oath not to become Chrisby the Indians of the Territory, are, for all tians; and, if any one violated his pledge, he was to give all his property to the others. The leader of the band has, however, become a Christian. The church at Akashi (Ameryears ago, there were seven baptized Christians. Now there are 350 in the Congregational Churches alone.

It is stated that some of the young men graduates of Oxford and Cambridge Univerthat they have agreed to organize and settle among the poor people at the east end of fant, whom the mother in-law had allowed erwise in the outlook. The Anglo-Saxon that city, with a view to helping them by to live two weeks before smothering it. The race has by no means advanced in the hunwisdom; and with all

The article which

"Wisdom is the pri

change upon Theolo evidently written to in the particular den writer of it belongs; people, both those wh schools and those who patrons, will do well fully. It is true th which does not educa as a rule, will be lack of strength which the cate their own minist that when the faciliti ough education in a not equal to the best, considered, the young should not be judged seek somewhere else It is farther true that fer the best advantage without a liberal pa endowments. We are thus mutua

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Education.

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

OUR SCHOOLS.

The article which we reprint from an exchange upon Theological Seminaries, was evidently written to meet certain tendencies in the particular denomination to which the writer of it belongs; but we think our own people, both those who have in charge our schools and those who are their friends and patrons, will do well to read the article carefully. It is true that the denomination which does not educate its own ministers, as a rule, will be lacking in certain elements of strength which they possess who do educate their own ministers. It is also true that when the facilities for obtaining a thorough education in a given denomination are not equal to the best, or nearly so, all things considered, the young of that denomination should not be judged very severely if they seek somewhere else for the best facilities. It is farther true that our schools can not offer the best advantages to our young people without a liberal patronage and generous endowments.

We are thus mutually dependent. Our schools thoroughly furnished, equal to the best, are necessary to the denominationnecessary to the unity and highest efficiency of its chosen leaders, especially of its ministry. The denomination—its sympathies, its patronage and its financial support— is necessary to the schools.

What we need in this, as in every other department of our work, is "a strong pull, a long pull, and a pull altogether."

OUR THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS.

BY J. W. MAUCK.

Is it trespass in a layman to offer remarks upon a topic so generally left to the ministry and professors in theology? If so, the de fense is that, in a somewhat careful study of expedients for the good of our literary schools as means to denominational growth the writer has learned to place a higher estimate upon the theological the longer he has considered the matter.

A Christian school is assured of success in so far as the churches, in general, which profess to sustain it are enlightened upon its importance. A church is so enlightened, as a rule, in so far as its pastor understands the value of the school and its work. A pastor who has come into personal contact with a school is, of course, more impressed with its work, its needs, and its importance than others can be. When such a man goes out from his institution among the churches, he becomes one of the most active and most valuable agents for its patronage and funds. Again, it is now a truism that an educated as well as consecrated ministry is essential to denominational advancement. Such reflections have led to the growing conviction that, from the standpoints of both the denomination and her literary schools—if we can conceive of them as having any separa ble interests—the theological seminaries

should be pushed into a greater prominence. Any discussion upon the advisability of ministers receiving, as far as possible, a theological education would be idle in the light of the present, if indeed it would not insult the intelligence of your readers. Are we, however, devising measures to that end in proportion to what is done for our literary and scientific schools? A denomination presumably founds institutions of the latter class as potent means to moral and religious progress; but has not a state of affairs come about in which there is a perceptible tendency to make literary and scientific train-

ing the end? Competition is the order of the day in educational matters as well as in commercial. Secular institutions have enormous annual appropriations, particularly in the West, and concentrate the labors of a great number of handsomely paid professors upon intellectual culture and fitness for secular pursuits. In close proximity to them are poorly sustained Christian colleges and academies, which must, to win patronage and bring the youth under Christian influences, offer nearly or quite as good intellectual training and, notwithstanding smaller faculties of instruction, must in addition give a like attention to the moral and religious condition of their students These odds are a suitable theme for a separate article from this or an abler pen. They are disheartening to a reasonably ambitious Christian teacher, and it is not surprising that he often cries for help. His reputation impels him to give his pupils as thorough mental culture as others receive in the larger schools, and he also knows that if any marked disparity can be seen, he must lose patronage as well. He is thus constrained to do less in some line—and the religious instruction of his school suffers in

system and efficiency. If any one has a question about the existence of such a state, let him examine the courses of studies in the denominational schools and notice how few have a reasonable amount of required or even optional instruction in matters Biblical, ecclesiastical, or aid in the erection of the Alexandra Home distinctively Christian; let him ascertain how for girl students of science, art, and music,

in the Sabbath-school or in every-day personal efforts-how many are leading spirits in the prayer-meetings, Bible-classes and other incidental methods of religiously educating the students. To be sure a larger number are so engaged and the aggregate influence for Christ is very great, in the many direct conversions and the general influence, but is not the expenditure of labor and money out of the proportion to the Christian advancement attained, which was presumed to be the original object of such

Subjected for some years as a teacher to that pressure, which seemed to demand a continuously better mental endowment, the writer has often asked the question. How shall the efficiency of the present literary training be maintained and more satisfactory results be attained in religious culture? He has become convinced that a more liberal support of the theological seminaries would go far in the solution of the problem. It would not only insure the above-mentioned closer union between the churches and the literary schools, which is the ultimate dependence of the latter for patronage and endowment, but would also give a more pronounced Christian stamp to the whole by their special attention to religious instruc-Division of labor, again, is now a principle in education as well as in commerce and the trades, and it stands to reason that those whose time is exclusively devoted to spiritual matters will of necessity exert a powerful, direct influence upon the students with whom they come into daily contact, and will be the best counsellors of other instructors in methods of Christian work. Such results would be more noticeable where the two schools are organically united, but would be substantially the same where they are nominally independent.

A degree of pride is felt in the exhibits made by the literary schools, with their long list of instructors, their classical and scientific appliances, and the like; but a proportionately favorable showing is not made by our theological schools with their not liberal endowments. If one department of an institution sustains a secondary place, as the theological has been compelled to do, it will not receive its due respect and patronage from other departments. Give the theological schools a firm footing and commanding influence and their instruction will gain a more general attention from the other schools, insure a fuller Christian tone to the latter, and draw increased numbers therefrom into the ministry. Make the study of theology popular among college students. This may be done by providing more liberal theological endowments. Can it be done without them?

even when considering the ultimate and permanent prosperity of the other schools, to give to the theological endowments the benefit, for the present, of concentrated efforts -within the denomination at least?

If his own people do not provide as good training as he can get elsewhere, or something near that, the attendance of a candidate for the ministry at other schools than those of his denomination should at least be viewed with charity, if not with commendation. Nor will he be an exception to the rule that one is indelibly impressed, not necessarily biased, by his surroundings, and none need be surprised, however much pained, if he is conscientiously inclined to serve those who have educated him. To insure a steadfast advocacy of her doctrines and enterprises, a denomination must educate her own ministry.—Morning Star.

VERMONT SCHOOLS.

Vermont now has 2,290 school districts and 2,250 schools, a decrease of three schools since 1883. The average number of days on which instruction was given during the year was only 127. The number of pupils enrolled shows a small but constant diminution from year to year. In 1879 it was 76,782; 74,646 in 1881; 74,000 in 1882; and 73.283 in 1884. This shows a decrease of 3,499 pupils in the five years—1879–1884—a diminution which can hardly be termed encouraging. There is a large decrease in the number of male teachers. There were 678 in 1881: 653 in 1882; 550 in 1883, and 540 in 1884. The number of female teachers remain about the same. For the present year it is 3,723. Of the teachers who have attended a Vermont Normal school, the number grows smaller every year. In 1881 it was 576; this year it is only 521; which seems to show that, in this respect at least, the Normal schools are hardly accomplishing the purpose for which they were established. The teachers' salaries have been increased. In 1881 male teachers received an average weekly stipend of \$7 44; now they get \$8 58 a week, "but a trifle more," says the Burlington Free Press, "than is paid in this city to the lowest class of unskilled labor. The female teachers in 1881 were paid the princely salary of \$4 21 week, or considerably less (taking board into account) than female domestics receive in this city; this year they get \$5 01 per per week." The only respect in which Su perintendent Dartt's figures show a handsome increase is in the cost of the schools. In 1879 the entire cost of the schools was \$476.929: this year it is \$590,580, and this with fewer teachers, fewer pupils, and fewer schools than five years ago. The aggregate of the increase in the teachers' wages is only a trifle.—Independent.

Mr. Francis Cook has given \$200,000 to many of the instructors do systematic work at South Kensington, England.

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."

THE announcement made by Brother Rut edge last week, that another Baptist minister had joined our brethren in Texas county, Missouri, is occasion for thankfulness, and renewed energy in our work.

THE LONE SABBATH-KEEPER.

The following note from an aged brother describes a condition of loneliness with which many can sympathize. That it is better to live thus lonely in obedience to God's commands, than to openly violate them and have plenty of company, there can be no honest doubt. This letter was received some time ago and in the press of other matters was laid aside and forgotton:

"I am glad to see in the RECORDER that Brother Carlson has organized a Swede Sabbath-Baptist Church in Maine. Being a lone Sabbath keeper since 1870, I, with my wife, greatly long Sabbath and church connection, but do not know yet where to find any, where to celebrate the Lord's Supper, &c. I have organized many Baptist Churches, when I was a Sunday-keeper; I am shut out from the Lord's table for keeping the Lord's-day which he has made for man, hallowed, blessed, and commanded us to keep, and given us his own example to follow in keeping it. May the Lord bless his work, and all who are striving to make known his will and truth. All glory to the Lord who saves sinners from their errors by his grace.

J. P. LUNDQUIST.

THE NEW TESTAMENT SABBATH.

HEBER, Kan., May 29, 1884.

Is the Sabbath recognized in the New Testament? We ask this question because so many are apparently trying to make themselves believe there is no Sabbath day under the gospel. They say the believer rests in Christ and that is all the rest he needs. But in the text, "I will give you rest," Matt. 11: 28, the word "rest" is translated from anapauso, which here refers to rest or peace from a guilty conscience. Whereas Sabbaton out them?
In the light of the present relative strength of the two kinds of schools, is it not wisdom,

refers to the day on which ordinary business is to cease. In those passages which treat of comfort for a burdened soul, there is not the remotest hint that peace of mind in Christ is to supplant Sabbath observance. To suppose that forgiveness exempts from obedience to any of the commandments of God, is to deceive ourselves as to the conditions of forgiveness.

Had our Lord said, Come to me and I will be a Sabbath to you, there would have been some show of reason in claiming exemption from the observance of the seventh day. Except for the insistence of the objector, it would seem superfluous to say, Christ never represents himself as the Sabbath for His

Paul sets aside the Sabbath. But a careful reading of Galatians 4: 10, and its context, will show that the Apostle fears that those converts from heathenism will turn again to the beggarly elements of pagan observances and festival days; and after the same manner does he warn the Colossian brethren against the festival sabbaths and new moons of Jewish national observance, which were well enough for that people, but were not designed for Gentile believers in Christ.

Now, to the question, is the Sabbath rec ognized in the New Testament? there can be out an affirmative answer.

1. The custom of Jesus and the Apostles was to resort to the synagogues for public worship on the Sabbath day. Of this custom there are no less than eighty-nine in-42, 44; 16: 13; 17: 2; 18: 4, 11.

2. The existence of the Sabbath and the lawfulness of Sabbath observance are emphatically endorsed by our Lord; "Wherefore it is lawful to do good on the Sabbath day."— Revised N. T.

3. The object of the institution of the Sabbath is also stated by Him: "The Sabbath | day. was made for man,"—that is, for his use, for

his good. 4. Jesus claims the Sabbath as his own "The Son of man is Lord also of the Sabbath," As master and proprietor of the seventh day, it was proper for him to say what was lawful to be done on that day. By him the worlds were made, Heb. 2: 2, 4; and, therefore, the order of evening and morning, the succession of seven days, and the special appointment of the seventh in remembrance of the Father's creative work, were all "by Him." Hence, in the days of his flesh, it was right for him to Lord our God for the day that her wily acclaim lordship of the Sabbath. If he pos- complices called Sunday. sessed it then, he possesses it now. There is not in the whole New Testament either jot that God ever gave to his people, backslid- a few big winners, and only two men who or tittle to express that he has relinquished ing Israel changed. his dominion over the Sabbath.

not come into the world "to destroy the law, of the exhortation, "Return ye backsliding but to fulfill," by which we understand, to children and I will heal your backslidings." honor and to confirm the law, at the same time affirming that it is a sin for any one to break that law, or to teach men to do so.

The writer to the Hebrews says. "There remaineth, therefore, a Sabbath-rest for the people of God," Heb. 4: 9; by which we understand that the Sabbath is still obligatoy upon the household of faith. The writers f the New Testament, as we have seen, recognize the Sabbath as an existing institution, and against it they make no disparaging remark, but rather, consider it one of the commandments of God.

7. The claim that First-day, or Sunday, is the Sabbath under the gospel, rests upon the dimsiest pretext possible.

(a) In the New Testament it is called by

no other name than First-day. (b) It was not observed by the Apostles, either as the Sabbath, or as commemorative of the resurrection of Christ, or as a day on fitting, therefore, as well as for other reawhich to celebrate the Communion.

(c) The observance of Sunday was brought into the Christian Church as a heathen festival—the venerable day of the sun—and afterwards observed in honor of the resurrection. By order of the Council of Laodicia, Sabbathkeepers were cursed; and the whole power of a pagan Christian priesthood was necessary. during three or four centuries, to discourage Sabbath-keeping, and to establish the Sunday festival in its place. It is becoming more and more evident that the popular day is of man only, and its fame and power are justly waning. which must fall. When a Protestant claims Church. History supports him in this assertion, and the Protestant feels the weakness of his case.

about the Lord's Sabbath to make it honorable, agreeable, and joyful. Why should not remembrance of the Creator's work and as his remedy for man against idolatry and to awake from indifference to this oft-recurring question, and reject the Sunday tradition, to lay hold of the Lord's Sabbath, and rise lack of which so greatly weakens the power of the gospel among men. They who love God keep his commandments, and his commandments are not grievous. 1 John 5: 2, 3. -Sabbath Memorial.

THE SEVENTH-DAY IS THE SABBATH.

We clip the following from the Religious Herald, published at Hartford, Conn. We what he means by declaring that backsliding Israel changed the ordinance of the Sabbath of the Lord our God. But if he means to say that prominent among the sins of the ancient backsliding Israel was that of Sabbath violation, we quite agree with him. And the manner in which the prophets of God rebuked that people for that sin, and exhorted them to turn from it, ought to be a solemn lesson to us of this generation:

Since the character of a nation must be what the families of a nation are in character Another contention is, that the Apostle it follows that the observance or the desecration of the Sabbath in families decides the character of the nation. It is a day of sacred

> That the chosen people of God, the heirs of the blessings contained in the covenant that God made with Abraham, and renewed to Isaac and confirmed unto Jacob, should have been so inveigled into the meshes of idolatry, so blinded in mind and hardened in heart, as to exchange the day of rest that the Lord their God gave them for one of heathenish appointment, is a mystery that can only be explained by believing that they did not like to retain God in their knowledge.

That we, the Anglo-Saxons, the heirs of Abraham according to the flesh, have been filched out of the identical day of sacred rest that was sanctified and hallowed for us, stances, expressed and implied. Examine is shown by the Word of the Lord that en-Matt. 12, Luke 4; 23: 36; Acts 13: 5; 14: | dureth forever. And in consequence of this fraud, instead of having the Sabbath of divine appointment, we have Sunday, which name comes to us by way of backsliding Israel, who, while they wandered among the worshipers of idols did homage to Swedish-Gothic deities, from whence we have their Sunnundoeg, which in English we call Sun-

> Jeroboam the son of Nabat led our ancestors the ten tribes of Israel into idolatry, and in rehearsing their evil deeds the prophet Isaiah says: They have changed the ordinance. Not ordinances but the ordinance. And believing as we do in what is called the Identity theory, we see in this change of ordinance nothing more nor less than the miserable change that Israel made when yielding to the crafty counsel of those who were confederate against them, they bartered the seventh day which is the Sabbath of the

This most important of all the ordinances

And under this change, we the children 5. Christ was careful to announce, near of the prophets and of the covenant that God the beginning of his ministry, that he had made with Abraham, are living, regardless

That the ordinance which backsliding Israel changed was the ordinance of the Sabbath of the Lord our God appears in this. 6. Besides the foregoing, there are certain | that no other ordinance of Jehovah's appassages which show obligation to the Sab- pointment is hemmed in by such reiterated physician, says no sunstrokes occur among bath on the part of the disciples: "Pray ye promises to the obedient and such alarming abstainers from alcoholic drinks.

that your flight be not on the Sabbath day." threatenings to the disobedient as are found. Matt. 24: 20. "They kept the Sabbath | not only in the Pentateuch but also in the according to the commandment." Luke Psalms and in the prophets concerning the 23: 56. Hence Sabbath law was then in full | observance or the desecration of the seventhday Sabbath.

Lemperance.

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

A WORLD WIDE UNDERTAKING.

The rum traffic has become almost universal; and, be it said to the shame of some so-called Christian nations, it has gone in the wake of civilization. It is eminently sons, that Christian influences shall take the lead in a movement against this giant foe of humanity "all along the line." We give below some extracts from the annual address of Frances E. Willard, President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, touching this point:

Finally, dear sisters, let me suggest to you a plan which is the outgrowth of my special studies in this most eventful year. On the Pacific coast I felt the pulsations of the We view it as one of the works of Babylon | newest America, which includes that true "Garden of the Gods," California, with its Sunday as of Christ, the Roman Catholic semi-tropical climate—and invites not only replies that Sunday is an institution of his | Europe but Asia, to a seat in its banquet hall. I looked into the mystic face of the orient, and rejoiced in the breezy breath of Japan, the France, even as China is the (d) On the other hand, there is everything | England of the East Pacific coast. I learned. the magic transformations in the civilization of Japan, its readiness to take up Western every Christian celebrate it with delight, in customs, and the consequent danger lest our vices become domesticated there. I visited the opium dens of San Francisco, and was atheism. We appeal to our fellow-Christians appalled by the degradation resulting from a poison habit which curses the victim more, but his home less, than does the frenzy of the alcohol dream. Meanwhile missionaries to that consistency in Christian practice, the | to the orient assured me that "since the Crusade" a great temperance work is going on in the cities of India, China, and Japan, among the English-speaking population, and letters from our Connecticut president, Mrs. Treadwell, now traveling on the continent of Europe, assured me that leading pastors of Paris were anxious to have a Woman's Christian Temperance Union organized in the metropolis of the whole world. I knew our British cousins across the line and across the sea would heartily co-operate in the do not know who the writer is, or exactly movement, and so resolved to urge my sisters to signalize the epoch we rejoice in by the formation of an International Woman's Christian Union that should belt the globe and join the east and west in an organized attack upon the poison habits of both hemispheres. We can do no more at this convention than to authorize the initial steps of such a movement. For a year or two the work must be wholly carried on by correspondence and through the press. Few have as yet the international spirit. I found more of this class on the other coast than here. These friends, better informed than we, and not at present so enlisted in the temperance work, will largely aid in this new and most catholic endeavor. I suggest little more today than that the prestige of our great society be the fulcrum for a preliminary lift in this great enterprise.

HOW TO KILL A CRAVING FOR ALCOHOL.

While it is true that many who at one ime indulged in ardent spirits have abstained later, it is not believed there is any real cure for the thirst created by alcoholism. But a person that claims to have cured himself gives a remedy that there would be no harm in trying. We reproduce it in the rescued person's own words. "I was one of those unfortunates given to strong drink. When I left off I felt a horrid want of something I must have or go distracted. I could neither eat, work nor sleep. Explaining my affliction to a man of much education and experience, he advised me to take a decoction of ground quassia, a half ounce steeped. in a pint of vinegar, and to put about a small teaspoonful of it into a little water, and to drink it down every time the liquor thirst came upon me violently. I found it satisfied the cravings, and it also gave a feeling of stimulus and strength. I continued this cure, and persevered till the thirst was conquered. For two years I have not tasted liquor, and I have no desire for it. Lately, to try my strength, I have handled and smelt whisky, but I have no temptation to take it. I give this for the consideration of the unfortunate, several of whom I have recovered by the means which I no longer require.—Demorest's Monthly.

"For twenty years or more," remarks a gambler, "I've handled the chips in a clubroom, and I've watched all sorts of men and seen every kind of luck. I have known only kept it up and profited by their good for-

It is said that cigar stumps are gathered from the garbage heaps, treated with opium and other abominations, and ground up into cigarette tobacco, to poison young boys.

Dr. G. R. Fulton, an eminent Minnesota

REV. L. A. PLATTS, Editor and Business Agent.

REV. A. E. MAIN, Associate Editor.

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LIFE is not an idle ore, But iron dug from central gloom And heated hot with burning years, And dipped in hissing baths of tears, And battered with the shocks of doom. ---Tennyson

WE are in receipt of a very interesting letter from Brother S. W. Rutledge, of Texas county, Missouri, giving a brief account of some Sabbath-keepers in Tennessee, of one or two generations ago. We hope to pub lish it next week.

Some one curious in statistics has discovered that the perceptible earthquakes throughout the civilized world, average in number about one hundred and ten per year. A real live earthquake is, therefore, nothing very new or very alarming.

BROTHER L. R. SWINNEY says some things in the Home News Department this week, which those who are intending to go to Conference would do well to read. The annual meetings of the Conference and our Societies are taking on such proportions year by year, that it is no small tax on the people where the meetings are held. Whatever, therefore, can be done by the delegate to facilitate arrangements for their entertainment, should be promptly done.

SUBSCRIBERS to the RECORDER will please remember that our year begins and ends with the beginning and ending of the civil year. We are accordingly in the last half of the current volume, Vol. 40. There is still quite a large list of unpaid subscriptions, all of which we should be glad to receive within the next thirty days. We need the money with which to pay our help, paper bills, post age, etc. Will not our local agents and others concerned please give this matter prompt attention?

A LETTER just received from the General Ticket Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad says, "We will have on sale at our three offices in New York, 315, 851 and 1140 Broadway, tickets to Clarksburg, W. Va., which will be sold by these agents at the regular fare going. Our Agent at Clarksburg has been authorized to accept the certificates when properly stamped by the selling agent of the going ticket, and sell return tickets at one-fourth fare." Delegates who expect to go by way of New York will do well to make a memorandum of this.

THE Western Christian Advocate says five young ladies whom she had brought up, You must take the Western Christian Ad- the plains towards sunrise, dividing the hills wocate when you marry, and have homes of into terraces, but are so transparent that the your own, or I shall not visit you. I must have the paper wherever I go.' And sure enough, as each married she ordered the pa- scriptive name at this season, a queer pyraper, and has been a regular subscriber ever the SABBATH RECORDER? We should be glad to see it tried. In other words, if our people | soldiers were surrounded by Indians and fall | cans under old grants, which were confirmed | with my son and his family. I endured the would place a little more emphasis upon the importance of having our own denominational | Many similar massacres have taken place in | the United States. These old Caballos are | Mrs. Gillette has gone to visit her friends in support of our paper, but the reaction would is in sight in the north. At Nutt a stage tom each person receives a title to the land drift so easily from it.

Second Alfred church last Sabbath, Aug. 23d. Five persons, four of them heads of sympathy with such scientific investigations. families and one young lady, were baptized | we did not find out. by the pastor, Eld. James Summerbell, and received to membership in the church. Instead of the usual sermon before the baptism, of all sizes and shapes, apparently embedded the pastor spoke a few minutes addressing in mortar, and the soil is a mixture of ashes. particularly the unconverted. Dr. D. E. and what looks like half-burned coal, broken Maxson followed, addressing the Church | bricks and mortar. It has evidently suf-L. A. Platts spoke a few words to the candi- | courses now look innocent enough. Coyotes | again. dates. The entire service was deeply affect- and antelopes are seen frequently from the

haliave in conversions and bantisms as the salche hate with flat thatched roofs. One caresses. By and by his rave come to them days, are engaged in the dutie

fruit of regular work. The more we have of the latter, the less will be the need of the former, and the Church will be the stronger.

THERE is a world of truth in the saying of McDonald that "to be contented is not to be satisfied." The Scriptures place the grace of contentment high among the attainments of the Christian, who is, at the same time, exhorted to make diligent and earnest endeavor to reach greater heights. To be contented is to accept with a cheerful and happy spirit whatever lot it may please God to send us—to toil and struggle, to hope and strive, with higher ends before us, content that God in wisdom and love has set us such a task to perform, and placed before us such high and holy incentives. To be satisfied is to find no heights to climb, nothing more to do or be. The Christian ought always to say I am content to serve God in any way which will please him, and, looking up to him, add with the Psalmist, "I shall be satisfied when I awake with thy likeness."

FROM FLORIDA NOME.

On Thursday evening, August 7th, we preached again at Daytona. On the following Sabbath the sermon had reference to the recent organization of the Church. Bro. Harvey was formally set apart to the office of deacon, by the reading of the Scriptures, laying on of hands and prayer, and a few remarks. The celebration of the Lord's Supper was an occasion of interest to all, and of solemn interest to those whose deceased husband and father, Dea. Daniel B. Rogers, had looked forward to such an hour, but died before the fulfillment of his hopes in respect to a church organization. In the afternoon there was the regular Bible-school service; and in the evening after the Sabbath preaching again. On First-day we rode across the country thirty-five or forty miles from Daytona, to Volusia; thence by steamer on the St. John's River to Jacksonville, by railroad to Savannah, Ga., and by the "Nacoochee" of the Ocean Steamship Co., of Savannah, to New York, reaching home August 15th.

We were absent on the whole trip three months; traveled some 7,000 miles; attended 120 meetings; and gave about 40 sermons and addresses. It was the hardest, most fatiguing journey we have ever made, in connection with our work; but we trust it was not without some profit to the cause of Christ. M.

Communications.

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

TO SUNSET-LANDS.—NO. 39.

JOURNADA DEL MURTA.

Deming is a thriving town at the junction of several railroads, situated on a Mesa higher than the top of the highest mountain in Great Britain, and surrounded by distant "There is a lady in Indianapolis who said to | mountains. As we leave it in the early morning, streaks or layers of fog hover over distant mountains are distinctly seen through them. At "Florida," certainly not a demidal peak covered with snow, lifts its head since." How would that work as a rule for | in the northwest. It is Cook's Peak, where two years ago a party of prospectors and massacred except one soldier who escaped. by treaty when this country was ceded to journey much better than I supposed I could paper in all our homes it would not only this vicinity; another, at about the same very jealous of Americans and will seldom Rhode Island while I am here. increase the circulation and strengthen the time occurring in the Black Range, which sell any of their lands, though by an old cushold many to the cause of truth who now was ready to start for Lake Valley, the richest mining region in New Mexico. There were only two mules and three seats, for ten A VERY interesting service was held at the passengers, and we were curious to know how they all went, but as trains have no

> This whole section of country is evidently volcanic. The rocks are composed of stones train. Crossing the Rio Grande del Norte,

building about twenty-four feet square was honored with a large sign, "Rio Grande Hotel," on a "battlement front," while to the right a board shanty ten feet high, has Hall." Another pine building, 20x30, has a "battlement front," with letters two feet high, "J. M. Hoy & Co., General Merchandise," while other equally ambitious signs over "saloons," &c., abound. The station building, however, is a nice two story edifice painted brown.

We next climbed a grade of fifty feet to the mile, with the Caballo Mountains on the left, and San Andres on the right, up onto the great mesa known as Journada del Murta or "Journey of Death"—because of the suffering and death of so many trains of emigrants on its waterless wastes. Some three hundred miles in extreme length there are very few places where there is either stream or spring in the plain or in the neighboring mountains. Water is difficult to get for railroad purposes, and at present is mostly supplied by trains run for that purpose. Artesian wells have been sunk 300 feet. but these are so much troubled with the "quicksand," or, probably, volcanic ash, that they are now sinking great rectangular wells. about eight by twelve feet down to water. At one place we stopped where one of these wells was being sunk. Groups of Mexicans were sitting around a fire, though it was hot as July, resting. They seemed to do more resting than anything else.

The red sandy soil is covered with grease wood with its olive green leaves, and a pale grass, with now and there a yuca or an agave Our route for about sixty miles lies over this plain, passing through miles of black lava, and over several craters of extinct volcanoes, the Sierra Blanca, or white mountains showing their snowy peaks in the far East, while the Magdalena Range is on the left over the Rio Grande. As we approach this river again, we skirt around the edge of a high bluff, composed entirely of black and white lava and ashes. The ashes are fine as flour in places, and give the Railway Company much trouble sliding down upon the track Upon the back of this bluff the battle of Val Verde was fought during the Rebellion, and just below it on the river the flags of Fort Craig are floating in the wind.

Crossing the Rio Grande again, leaving the Journada del Murta, we stop at San Marcial for dinner. When we go on again we notice a new passenger in our car. Short, thick-set, with a large brimmed hat, and a not unpleasant face, he sits facing us while the porter is blacking his boots. The conductor comes along, and with bated breath tells us that "That's Jim Currier." When the porter is at liberty we ask him who it is "Golly! don't you know Jim Currier? He' a terribly bad man. Ain't you read all abou him in P'lice Gazette?" We tell him w seldom see the Police Gazette. "Well, he's a great desperado—terrible man! He shot Porter down 'n Texas. I used to be terrible 'fraid ob him, when I fust came down heyah, 'cause he burned a nigger up—stuffed him in de furnis when him got mad. Oh, he's killed lots of people!" This gentlemanly looking desperado left the train at San Antonio, where he keeps a saloon, on which we saw the sign, "Mountain Queen." Here the Mail and Express start for Fort Stanton.

We now run for one hundred miles or more up the Rio Grande, through an exceed- and myself left our home at Shiloh, N. J. ingly fertile valley, owned mostly by Mexihe cultivates often working it for ten years. The Mexican villages are built of adobe, in queer boxes of houses, with flat roofs, adobe | church being but a few doors from my son' store-houses, and adobe churches. Their houses seldom have outside doors or windows, but are entered and lighted from the enclosure. Occasionally an adobe is whitewashed, and some ruined houses showed that they had been whitewashed on the inside. There is plenty of cottonwood in the valley, but it is used only for beams and

of things. We believe in revivals; we also can Central Railway, a town mainly of low frown dark and gloomy, envious of the community who, on other life blanks have not been received, or have

and they break out in a gladsome smile, as this they take their families and have a little slowly the caressing rays creep from base to summit, while the subject of his former favors grow gloomy in their turn. The last a sign with letters one foot long, "Billiard | kiss of the setting sun was given to the snow white top of the San Dios mountain in the northwest in the dark of which shadow lay "Hell Canyon."

> At Isleta we come to a Pueblo Indian village, of some size with a large church and of the Mexicans except they have no doors, and are entered only from the roof, access to which is had by ladders. Large thatched verandas are in nearly every yard for the protection of cattle. . The Indians came into the cars with pine nuts and apples for sale. One had a pappoose strapped to her back, and all had shawls on their heads, hanging loosely. Bright colors prevailed. These Indians seemed bright and active, and the boys ran after the train just like white boys.

Crossing the Rio Grande for the third time we come to Albuquerque 5,830 feet above sea level, where we take on the sleepers from the Atlantic & Pacific road. This, town has grown in three years from nothing to six thousand; has electric lights, street cars, a fine station with statuary, and hopes to be the capital of the new State when formed. Having to change cars here we find new companions, among the rest is an old Jew, quite willing to talk. He says he has lived in this country trading with the Indians since 1846, and has not been East in all that time. His store is now in White Oaks, and his home in Las Vegas, from which he packs goods to White Oaks, two hundred miles; and in all that distance there are only three places where his trains can get water. Has had much experience with the Indians, and says they are still troublesome in small marauding bands. Five are more to be dreaded than five hundred; said he encountered a band only a few days ago on a stealing expedition. He told the story at length of his capture by a roving band of Navajos, some four years ago, and how he escaped in the night and climbed to the top of the Oscura mountains, where he remained until the Indians had left. Here he found a deposit of hundreds of the most beautiful agates, and quartz and topazes of every color. He took away a number, and says he can go there again any day, but they would not pay for carting down the mountain. He thinks that if our government would establish schools and means of learning trades for the Indians, the whole trouble with them would

be settled in a short time. We took supper at Wallace, where we purchased a fine topaz of an Indian for ten cents, and at half-past ten changed cars at Lamy for Santa Fe, where we arrived about midnight, and driving through the queer streets of the oldest city in the United States by moonlight, we were glad to get to our comfortable rooms in the Palace Hotel, and

LETTER FROM ELD. GILLETTR.

CUYLER STREET, Brooklyn, N. Y., August 18, 1884.

After living two years and three months in our quiet, pleasant home, and its immediate vicinity, I find it quite a luxury to be permitted to move out in the midst of a busy world again. By the solicitation of friends, and the advice of my physician, Mrs. Gillette and came to this place to spend a few day

It seems almost that some parts of the world have been made new since we saw i three and four years ago. Yesterday I heard a sermon from a Methodist preacher, the enclosures, adobe ovens, adobe barns and dwelling. Subject, "The universal application and use of true religion, entirely independent from all other calling." "What is that to thee? Follow thou me."

In the afternoon we took the cars and went to Coney Island. There we found the multitude who had come for different parts of this busy commonwealth, from the grat ification of their own fancy. I have been fire-wood. For the latter the limbs are cut often during lifetime where there have been upon its duty to the incoming members, and fered much denudation, but the water from the trunk, which is left to sprout large gatherings of people, but nowhere did I ever see so many people gathered at one It had been cloudy all the afternoon, but | place as I saw there, spending the day that now, just before the sun goes to rest, he Christians generally suppose should be spent It is expected that there will be baptism | now a shallow muddy stream flowing through | sends a streak of sunshine out from between | more directly in the worship of God, consethe regular ministrations of the Word, is a high banks streaked with cinnabar red, we then another, like a procession going to kiss by those who are familiar with the place, most gratifying evidence of a healthy order come to Rincon, the Junction of the Mexi- the queen. The mountains farther south that they were the busy, business-laboring tors of the churches please co-operate?

season of relaxation. Trains of cars arrive and depart every thirty minutes.

I expect that Mrs. Gillette will return here to-morrow morning, when, after a few days. we hope to return to our pleasant home at Shiloh, being very thankful that we have been permitted by kind Providence to enjoy the pleasant interview with friends, that has been an unexpected favor to us. Surely it two spires. The houses are much like those is not in man to "direct his steps:" his ways with us are merciful and kind.

W. B. GILLETTE.

BE CAREFUL FOR NOTHING.

If rightly understood, this is good advice. There is money in it. In that mountain range of lofty counsel to wayfaring pilgrims, we find this thrown in, as if it were but chinking. It is so wedged into the drift that its meaning can not be mistaken. It is both the lower strata and the highest point on that mountain range.

No amount of pressure can express a meaning half so clear as the simple statement itself. It counsels nothing slack or sleepy. It opens the doorway of trust.

This great writer would tell the man careless of his debts that he had better hurry up. It would not let him walk when he should run, nor run when he should fly. The sluggard and coward have no part in

To the eager, longing, anxious heart, aching to do more, but knowing not how to do it, this white swan comes floating down the

If while you have bent all your energies and life to build up a good work, you find another has been equally zealous to overthrow it, do not be disturbed. What should we do in life without this back-ground. Sickness and death mows down your hopes as the behemoth browses the grass. Wait.

Trusted friends become vile serpentskeep your heart. The hills of God stand. You are deeply concerned that if you vote as the God in you dictates, the country will go to the Democrats or the devil, and you can't see any difference. You are too careful. Your doubts are but a confession that you lack faith in the King of faith. There is still such a thing as the right for its own sake. "Liberty or death"—but the patriot did not die. "If I perish, I perish"—the beautiful queen did not perish.

We follow the Concord school of philosophy and find nothing we may not laugh at. We are left starving. A single chapter from the pen dipped in the blue ink of the skies, by this great writer, calms every fear and anchors every hope. In its light we coolly face the transition called death. That this Newstead Abby will. grow dull when we move out, we are not careful.

A. R. C.

A YEARLY MEETING PROPOSED.

A meeting was held with the Providence. (Texas county, Missouri,) Seventh-day Baptist Church, August 3, 1884, composed of the members of ProvidenceChurch, together with brethren L. F. Skaggs and W. K. Johnson, from Delaware Seventh-day Baptist Church in Christian county, Missouri, to consider the question of organizing a yearly meeting. Correspondence with De Witt Seventh-day Baptist Church, (Ark.,) was read, stating that they wished to unite with us in organizing such a meeting. It was decided to call a Convention to meet with Delaware Seventh-day BaptistChurch inChristian county, to convene on Sixth-day, October 3, 1884, by messenger and letter, or by letter without messenger, (if it be not practicable to send messenger) for the purpose of organizing a yearly meeting. We also ask the Seventh-day Baptist Church of Texarkana, (Ark.,) to unite with us in said organization. It was voted that the above-named Churches be notified of this action, and that a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the SABBATH RECORDER for publication.

It was also ordered, by unanimous vote, that Elder T. G. Helm preach the introductory sermon, and that Elder S. W. Rutledge be his alternate. S. W. RUTLEDGE. Chairman of the Meeting.

J. P. RUTLEDGE, Clerk.

BEPORTS TO CONFERENCE.

The Clerks of the Churches are again reminded that this week closes the Conference at the First Church at the time of the next a wide, deep-cut valley in which are plenty the clouds, which slowly slides up the Jova crated to his service as the Sabbath that he year, and that the reports of the Churches communion which will be soon. This gather- of cottonwood trees—the only trees we have | mountains, lighting them up with a halo of | has blessed and sanctified. Notwithstanding | to the General Conference ought to be made ing to the Church of God in times when no seen since leaving Los Angeles except the glory, and lovingly lingering at the top as if the vast multitude collected, all was perfect out the first week in September, so as to be special revival efforts are put forth, under half dozen near Tucson—and hemmed in by loath to go. Then another follows, and order, no unnecessary confusion. I was told in the hands of the Corresponding Secretary on or before Sept. 10th. Will not the pas-

return mail after the a

ere received.

Home

ALFRED C

The Fall Term of Ali on Wednesday of this For several days past th town have appeared qu coming of students and tion for the opening of that nearly every availal been taken. This pro

The weather, that fre sation, has been a little Last week up to Frid was the most intense w Summer; last night, 24 and this morning patch visible to those who sun."

Our brother and siste wife, have lately been n number of pleasant surp was the coming of the more than a week ago, diana. This was follow by the arrival of the Mr. J. D. Larned, bring horse with harness and present to mother. On ing the Sabbath, Aug looking crowd began to post-office and to man down the walks. Sudd up a line of march. E house of Bro. Burdick as best they could be, captured home. The nor stopped to ring u stairs, and in the lad full. It was a civil, de of not more than one h Sve. About ten o'cloc dick having recovered sconishment but not were constrained to be monies of unveiling th Burdick, Esq., of Duk speech, then presented behalf of the ladies of of their esteem for her of gold and figured w then unveiled to the Without allowing t parties time to recove beautiful gold and ebo Mr. Warren Walker, remarks, presented writer. It was said t was the rod of his lead of appreciation for pe gestion of services yet minded that it was spare the rod was to that to spare the b music. Mrs. Burdic marks full of feeli ment. Mr. Burdic tempted a speech-

> Ice cream, cake, etc was a pleasant occas Angust has been for the Second Alfre church work has pu above us begin to b added to the chur families, five by ba God and putting on and help of Dr. D. of the SABBATH R bath's service was were golden and ap

make a watch better-

his baton and "Old.

from whom all bless

joined, a full chorus

The vitality of inaugurated here l wane. Week aft been crowded at t ings of the Reform months ago, we face immense auc with a power which ance orators neve evident that the home of its own proposed to pure church, on Cents pose, four thous the start, and have been expen (August 19th,) from all parts

take their families and have a little relaxation. Trains of cars arrive t every thirty minutes.

that Mrs. Gillette will return here morning, when, after a few days, o return to our pleasant home at ing very thankful that we have itted by kind Providence to enjoy nt interview with friends, that has nexpected favor to us. Surely it nan to "direct his steps;" his ways e merciful and kind.

W. B. GILLETTE.

E CAREFUL FOR NOTHING.

ly understood, this is good advice. noney in it. In that mountain ofty counsel to wayfaring pilgrims, is thrown in, as if it were but It is so wedged into the drift eaning can not be mistaken. It is ower strata and the highest point ountain range.

unt of pressure can express a alf so clear as the simple statef. It counsels nothing slack or t opens the doorway of trust.

eat writer would tell the man caredebts that he had better hurry ould not let him walk when he i, nor run when he should fly. ard and coward have no part in

eager, longing, anxious heart, achmore, but knowing not how to do nite swan comes floating down the

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G. Helm preach the introducand that Elder S. W. Rutledge S. W. RUTLEDGE. Chairman of the Meeting.

DGE, Clerk.

PORTS TO CONFERENCE

is of the Churches are again rethis week closes the Conference at the reports of the Churches al Conference ought to be made week in September, so as to be of the Corresponding Secretary Sept. 10th. Will not the pasmarches please co-operate?

return mail after the applications for them W. C. TITSWORTH, are received. Cor. Sec.

Home Mews.

New York.

ALFRED CENTRE.

The Fall Term of Alfred University opens on Wednesday of this week, (27th inst). For several days past the streets of our little town have appeared quite lively with the coming of students and the hum of preparation for the opening of the term. It is said that nearly every available room in town has been taken. This promises a full term.

The weather, that fruitfal topic of conversation, has been a little capricious of late. Last week up to Friday, the 22d, the heat was the most intense we have known this Summer: last night, 24th, it was quite cool, and this morning patches of white frost were visible to those who were "up before the eun."

Our brother and sister, J. C. Burdick and wife, have lately been made the victims of a number of pleasant surprises. First of all, was the coming of their daughter, a little more than a week ago, from her home in Indiana. This was followed, a few days later, by the arrival of the daughter's husband, Mr. J. D. Larned, bringing a beautiful bay horse with harness and basket phaeton—a present to mother. On the evening following the Sabbath, Aug. 16th, a suspicious looking crowd began to assemble about the post-office and to march aimlessly up and down the walks. Suddenly the crowd took up a line of march. Entering the yard and house of Bro. Burdick, they were welcomed as best they could be, by the owners of the captured home. The line kept marching in nor stopped to ring until "upstairs, downstairs, and in the ladies' chamber," all was full. It was a civil, decorous, happy crowd of not more than one hundrnd and twentyfive. About ten o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Burdick having recovered somewhat from their astonishment but not from their curiosity. were constrained to be seated for the ceremonies of unveiling the mystery. Wm. E. of their esteem for her, a beautiful tea se of gold and figured white china, which he then unveiled to the admiration of all. Without allowing the much astonished parties time to recover from this surprise a was the rod of his leadership, the testimonial | testimony to their love for the Master. of appreciation for past services and a suggestion of services yet expected. He was reminded that it was not more true that to that to spare the baton was to spoil the music. Mrs. Burdick responded with remarks full of feeling and some embarrassment. Mr. Burdick, baton in hand, atmake a watch better—recovered himself with his baton and "Old Hundred," "Praise God joined, a full chorus, with hearty good will.

was a pleasant occasion. August has been a month of good omen for the Second Alfred Church. Much of our church work has put on new life and skies above us begin to brighten. Eight have been added to the church, all but one heads of families, five by baptism. We are thanking God and putting on courage. The presence and help of Dr. D. E. Maxson and the Editor of the SABBATH RECORDER at our last Sabbath's service was timely, and their words were golden and appreciated.

Ice cream, cake, etc., were then in order. It

J. SUMMERBELL.

New Jersey.

PLAINFIELD. The vitality of the temperance movement, enclosing a postal card, and asking them to inaugurated here last Winter, does not seem to wane. Week after week, our churches have been crowded at the Sunday evening meetings of the Reform Club, and men, who six months ago, were rarely seen sober, now face immense audiences, and address them | sign the delegates to their homes, and add with a power which the majority of temper- greatly to their comfort in getting there. ance orators never acquired. It soon became And as all who come from a distance and evident that the organization must have a desire reduced rates must send to the REhome of its own, and accordingly, it was | CORDER office to get the necessary blanks to proposed to purchase the old second Baptist | be filled out at the starting point, we think church, on Central Avenue. For this pur- that all who come, or very nearly so, will pose, four thousand dollars were raised, at have made their arrangements to come, two the start, and nearly four thousands more weeks before starting, or before the 10th of have been expended in refitting. Yesterday, September. But we will be glad to welcome (August 19th;) in the presence of delegates all who come to our General Conference. State the Hall was

dedicated. After the service, along parade, composed of police and ministers, Reform Clubs, Temperance Cadets, bands of music, and stages, drawn by team on team of horses, and filled with the white-clad girls of the "Band of Hope," marched through the principal streets of the city.

One of the most eloquent speakers at the dedication service, though silent, was a large allegorical painting, covering the wall at the back of the stage. It represents the chariot of Reform, drawn by four mettlesome steeds, and rolling straight out of the glowing East; beneath the feet of the horses, the dragon of Intemperance sneaks away, only to meet the descending spear of the Destroying Angel. Mounted in the chariot, Temperance gathers the reins in one hand, and in the other holds aloft the staff of a banner, with the Reform Club motto, "Dare to do Right;" while on her right, the Angel of Peace, with way with flowers.

The artist of the picture is Mr. Julian Scott, the war painter, who was among the first to sign the pledge and join the club.

Two weeks ago, a Reform Club Union was organized at Bound Brook, with Mayor W. B. Maxson, of this city, as President.

An attack was lately made by the Liquor Dealers' Association of our neighboring city, Elizabeth, upon the merchants in that city, who were found violating the Sunday laws. After a few sharp remarks by Justice Dabb and Judge Gilhooly in regard to certain dust. "obsolete Puritanic blue-laws," the case was called. No one, complainant or counsel, moved, and with a growl, it was dismissed

SHILOH.

The people of South Jersey have been treated to a regular Northern Summer thus and few mosquitoes. There is fair prospect almost miraculous. for a great harvest of all late crops.

are gaining by a steady, healthy growth. The devotional services of the church are well attended, and a good working interest manifested. Twice during the present month, we have been permitted to gather around the baptismal waters, and nine of our young people, from the Sabbath-school, contents bottom side up, with the horse in Burdick, Esq., of Duke Centre, with a neat | have put on Christ in this appointed way. speech, then presented to Mrs. Burdick, in Last Sabbath was a precious season to very their dilemma by some men who were near behalf of the ladies of the party, as a token | many of the members. Nearly three hundred, I should think, were present at the communion service, and many a heart was their journey. Almost another miracle. touched, and eyes filled with tears as the nine new converts were received at the Lord's table by the laying on of hands and prayer. beautiful gold and ebony baton, procured by There is a very good spirit prevailing among remarks, presented to Mr. Burdick by the meeting was conducted upon the voluntary writer. It was said to him that this baton plan, and fifty-five different persons gave

thorough renovating at the hands of the painters, and the ladies have replaced the spare the rod was to spoil the child, than, old pulpit and chairs, with a complete pulpit suit of modern pattern. Thus do we obtain as pleasant an audience room as you often

tempted a speech-broke down, he could dren" are enlivening things around our homes, and those of some of our neighbors. We can see that they are receiving good from from whom all blessings flow," in which all | their two weeks' romp in the country. Hope some good may come to their little hearts. THEO. L. GARDINER.

AUGUST 19, 1884.

West Virginia LOST CREEK.

We are busy getting ready for Conference.

We are very anxious to make the delegates as comfortable as possible, and we really want to attend the meetings ourselves and hear the good sermons, and enjoy the proceedings of the Societies. Of course we do not expect to have such admirable arrangements as they had at Ashaway or Adams, but we want to do all in our power for the convenience of the delegates, and the furtherance of the meetings. In order to promote this we have sent letters to the pastors of our churches, write on it a full list of the names of all those coming from their church and society, and mail it between the 1st and 10th of September. If the pastors will carefully attend to this before Sept. 10th, we think we can as-

Illinois. FARINA.

The doctors report this place as being distressingly healthy—the adverb referring, probably, to the demoralized condition of their exchequer. If extreme heat and dryness of atmosphere contribute to healthfulness, certainly there is no excuse for sickness in that direction. For the space of two months or thereabouts the heavens have been "as brass."

Within a radius of twenty miles the crop prospects are not very flattering. Outside of that circle the crops are reported very good. The meadows yielded a good crop of hay, but are now sere and brown. Oats vary in yield from seven to sixty bushels per acre, one farmer having raised the latter amount, another forty and a half bushels to the acre, but a large majority under twenty. Wheat and corn only a partial crop. Gardens are the child, Hope, comes strewing the cloudy | in a precarious condition. Wheat has reached the lowest market value since 1870, fifty cents a bushel.

> On the 15th inst., an old settlers' picnic was held in the town of Laclede, five and a half miles from Farina. A large number of people were in attendance. The usual facilities for the enjoyment of such occasions were furnished in abundance. The best of ice cream, lemonade, confectionery, numerous swings, shooting gallery, watermelons by the wagon load, vocal and instrumental music, some very good speeches, and plenty of

A few Sabbaths since, as E. W. Irish was returning from church, the back seat of his carriage, containing his wife and Mrs. Dea. Clawson, tipped out backwards and fell to the ground. The ladies were badly shaken up, but no bones broken nor lives lost. They are both nearly recovered from the fall. far, and we have enjoyed having cool nights | Their escape from fatal injury is regarded as

A few days after this accident, Mrs. Thos. In spiritual things, I trust that this people | Zinn and her aunt, wife of Amos Colgrove, were going into the country, driving their own carriage, when, on crossing a bridge two miles east of town, the horse took fright and became unmanageable, and commenced embankment, landing the top buggy and its close proximity. They were rescued from and saw the accident. Strange to say, they were not injured so but that they continued

Last evening a Democratic caucus was held to elect delegates to the County Convention, where a Superintendent of Schools will be nominated for this county. Curtis Brown, Mr. Warren Walker, was, with appropriate the membership. The regular covenant Esq., Principal of the Farina Public School, is a candidate for that position.

> A festival recently given by the Ladies' Aid Society, at Switzer's Hall, was a very pleas-The house of worship has undergone a ant affair, socially, and contributed some- high, at Jersey City, to replace the building what to the available funds of their treasury.

DODGE CENTRE.

The Lord has seen fit to send us the best Forty-six of the "Tribune Fresh Air Chil- crops this year we have had since 1877, which have been harvested in good condition, the weather being cool and pleasant. Farmers wear a smile. The excitement over the Texas cattle fever causes no uneasiness here as it does farther south. This is a healthy place for man and beast.

> Next Sabbath baptism is to be again administered. So the Lord's harvest is going

Condensed News.

THE PRESIDENCY OF THE ERIE. - A circular from the Erie's officers shows that Mr. H. J. Jewett's retirement from the presidency of the company, to take effect in November next, is by his own request. In the mean time Mr. John King has been appointed Assistant President, with the understanding that he will become President in November. This is understood to be agreeable to the representatives of the foreign interests of the company through whom are given assurances of sufficient funds to retire the floating debt of the company and to place the company upon a firm financial basis. The company has given abundant evidence of confidence in Mr. Jewett's management of its affairs, and in making efforts to retain his interest and counsels for the future.

A SINGULAR AFFLICTION.—A nine-yearold West Haven, Conn., girl is becoming an object of interest to physicians. Her general health is fair, her chief annoyance being an unsound back tooth, the cavity of which is large. On occasions this molar aches quite

to require force to separate the teeth. When this is done a little pellet of the size and color of a dried pea and hard enough to resist compression from the fingers will shoot from the unsound tooth into the mouth. Over fifty of these pellets have been emitted. A day or two ago two balls, the size of marbles and of a substance like in appearance but not as hard as the pellets from the tooth, were thrown up from the stomach.

THE BEATTY ORGAN AND PIANO COMPA NY.—The immense business of D. F. Beatty, Washington, N. J., has recently changed hands. By liberal and widespread advertising, and by dealing directly with the purchaser, Mr. Beatty built up a most extensive business in organs and pianos. It was his ambition to erect and own the largest organ factory in the world, and he succeeded in so doing. But the hindrances and losses incident to a disastrous fire in 1881, and the want of adequate capital, combined with a lack of business method, led to a serious entanglement in his affairs. Although he made and sold over seventeen thousand (17,000) organs last year, his embarrassments, which dated their origin years before, became so serious that he finally sold his business to a corporation composed of his creditors. It is understood that this company, with ample capital, has undertaken to make good as far as possible all the obligations of Mr. Beatty, giving preference to the purchasers of organs and pianos whose goods are still undelivered, and to whom it is shipping daily their instruments. The company is under the presidency of Mr. I. W. England, of New York, his manager being Mr. W. P. Hadwen; and the gentlemen composing the directors and stock holders are among the best known and responsible business men in the country All new orders, we are assured, are filled on receipt with instruments of the best quality; while arrearages are being manufactured and shipped at the rate of not less than 100 a week. On such a basis, supplying a superior article at a moderate price, free of agents' commissions, the new concern ought to achieve a great success.

Domestic.

Seven men were suffocated at the burning Ruth A. Crandall, Westerly, R. I., Buckridge mine at Shamokin. Pa. Aug. J. T. Stutler, Morgansville, W. Va., Buckridge mine, at Shamokin, Pa., Aug. 21st, while they were boring a hole from the Greenback colliery adjoining, with the purpose of turning a creek into both collieries and flooding them. The gas suddenly poured in from the burning mine and overcame the backing. He backed them off the bridge men. It is impossible to reach the bodies as both mines are now full of gas and the fire increasing. Eleven mules were also sufficated or burned.

> The session of the American Microscopical Society at Rochester, N. Y., closed Friday, Aug. 22d. Several additional papers were read, and Gen. Cox exhibited a series of transparent diatom slides, showing the construction of diatom shells. The election of officers resulted in the choice of Hamilton L. Smith, of Geneva, for President; Prof. Wm. A. Rogers, of Cambridge, was first elected President, but declined.

Bids were opened Aug. 23d in the office of the chief engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Philadelphia, for furnishing labor, materials, and erecting complete a brick office building, 35x90 feet, three stories destroyed by fire at that place. Proposals were received and the contract was awarded to Cofrode & Taylor, of Philadelphia, for

A large and enthusiastic meeting of oil producers was held at Oil City, Pa., August 21st, and unanimously resolved to stop drilling until January 1st. This will control the production to a great extent, as seven-eighths of the producing wells and drillable territory are in the hands of members of the associa-

John King, Jr., Assistant-President of the Erie Road, and representative of the English bondholders, is in Chicago. Among other things he has inspected the terminal facilities of the Chicago and Atlantic.

The schooner Charles P. Barrett reported August 20th that she hauled up the Atlantic telegraph cable on her anchor and was obliged to cut her hawser and her anchor to avoid parting the cable.

The California products of 1884 are estimated to be valued at \$81,000,000, about \$56,000,000 to be exported. Wheat leads the list of exports by 1,500,000 tons; value \$40,-

Authority in the London war department insists upon the Nile route for the expedition for the relief of Gordon. Row boats will reach Wady Halfa, November 1st, when the expedition will start from there. It is suggested that the Egyptian troops should continue the railway sixty miles beyond Wady Halfa to avoid the rapids. In event of war the Chinese will resume

the offensive in Tonquin with energy. Bold plans of operation have been formulated. New and extensive river forts have been completed, which form barriers and openings of 150 feet between them that can be closed within two hours in case of advance.

The anti-Jewish riots in St. Petersburg were more serious than at first reported. Fourteen Jewish houses and shops were ransacked and demolished. The Jews defended themselves vigorously. Two Jews and one Christian were killed and many injured.

The Chinese Minister to France was given badly, the pain being accompanied by a set- his passports Aug. 20th, and there were other ting of the jaws resembling tetanus. This tokens of an outbreak of war between China rigidity of the jaw is sometimes so severe as and France.

The Le Temps believes that France has no idea of blockading the open ports of China. If found necessary those will be chosen that least interfere with international commerce.

The natives of the Zambeze country have revolted, killed or wounded an entire Portuguese garrison. Reinforcements have been asked for. O'Neill, the British vice consul there is missing.

Later advices from China state that Foo Chow was bombarded by the French fleet under orders from Admiral Courbet, Aug. 23d. Owing to the cholera, fairs, markets, public festivals and processions are forbidden throughout Italy. Troops guard all outlets of the cholera ravaged district.

Cuban revolutionists are at Key West, it s said, for the purpose of planning a rebell-

German newspapers urge the dispatch of ships to China to protect German subjects. An uprising against Turkey was reported from Armenia.

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, curtrins, trimmings, tidies, etc. Done at reasonable rates.

ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y.

LETTERS.

Mrs. Wm. B. Maxson, L. E. Livermore, Ruth A. Crandall, A. E. Main Annie E. Mentzer, Mrs. A. W. Sullivan, J. W. Morton, F. F. Randolph, Mrs. Lydia Burdick, Geo. W. Growdon, Geo. W. Hills, Mrs. Nora Armstrong, L. B. Hisle, D. D. Babcock, Dio Lewis, Geo. G. Champlin, B. F. Stillman, Mrs. G. N. Greenman, E. M. Brant, A. H. Lewis 3.

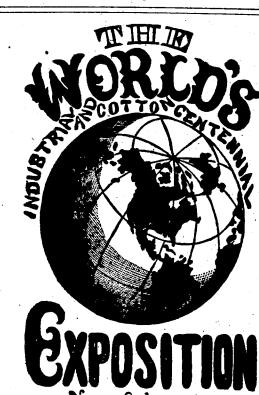
RECEIPTS.

All payments for the SABBATH RECORDER are acknowledged from week to week in the paper. Persons sending money, the receipt of which is not duly acknowledged, should give us early notice of the

Pays to Vol. No. H. G. Edwards, Alfred, N. Y., \$2 00 41 39 A. J. Armstrong, Portville, 4 00 39 52 H. D. Witter, Richburg, 1 00 41 18 A. E. Rogers, Scio, 2 00 Miss Louisa Sherman, West Union, F. S. Wells, Plainfield, N. J., Mrs. Eliza Evans, N. Bingham, Pa., 2 00 41 Annie E. Mentzer, Quincy, 1 00 40 Mrs. Lydia Burdick, Alden, Minn., 2 00 41 17 V. C. Bond, Dodge Centre, 1 00 41 Mrs. Wm. B. Maxson, Huntley, 2 00 40

LESSON LEAVES. J. J. Lowther, New Milton, W. Va., QUARTERLY. Mrs. O. Jones, Dodge Centre, Minn.

Mrs. Wm. B. Maxson, Huntley



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SALE covering SEVERAL THOUSAND ACRES of land, in tracts to suit purchasers, and Town Lets in town site of Richland, will take place on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24. 1884, at 12 o'cleck, noon. We hale percentery. Location is one hour by rail from Philadelphia, half hour from Atlantic City, about three hours from New York, on the West Jerrey & Atlantic Railroad, For mans and information, address by mail, INTERNATIONAL LAND CO., VINELAND, N. J., prior to Sept. 15; after that date, address Biohisad P. O., Atlantic Co., N. J. Terms moderate. W. H. MARTIN, Managere.

WHAT THE YELLOW-BIRD SANG.

Yellow-bird, singing away so blithe To the scented breeze in the cherry-tree, Hopping from blossoming bough to bough, Tell the lessons of life to me.

I know that nature is soft and falr This sweet June morning in blithe Spring-time That the chalice cups of the cherry blooms Brim over with honey, rich and prime.

But the sun won't always shine, yellow-bird, And blossoms fall when the breeze grows strong, For answer, the slender, golden throat Sends out a perfect flood of song.

And I seem to hear, as the bird's bright eyes Peep down from the blossoming cherry-tree, "Pray, why should sorrow and discontent Trouble a little bird like me?

"The sun shines now, tho' the rain may come, The blooms are sweet and the wind is fair But whether it rains or shines, I know I am fed by your heavenly Father's care!"

NOT WHAT, OR WHERE, BUT HOW.

"Please put on your thinking-cap for my benefit this evening, auntie." "Very well, Aleck, what is it?"

Placid faced Widow Gray spoke kindly, but without raising her eyes from the skein of varn she was carefully placing upon the smooth arms of the old swift.

The handsome lad hung his worn cap upon a nail behind the door, held his fingers a moment over the glowing stove, patted the white cat asleep on a cushion in the corner, then taking the bit of paper upon which his aged friend was about to wind the soft, smooth yarn, he said coaxingly:

"Please, anntie, I like to make the arms o the old swift fly around. They seem to be ever reaching for something, but are fulfilling their mission all the while.3

The widow was used to the boy's matterof-course way, when he ran in of an evening, of making a pleasure of sharing whatever work engaged her attention; so now she only said:

"Wind it close, remember, Aleck, or it will not knit even.'

"All right, auntie, now for business;" and as the old lady settled down in her rockingchair, and took up her knitting work, he

"Mr. Hyde, at the supper-table to-night, gave me notice to quit. He wishes to take a younger boy, one who will eat less and wear smaller clothes," and Aleck laughed, looking down at the bottom of his jacket sleeves half way to his elbows, and then at his trousers legs half way to his knees.

Mrs. Gray deliberately. "You can come here and sent for the poor lad. He came right away, and stay until you can find a better place. You have done well in staying as long as you could in the home your father found for you before he died. There is always enough to do for any one who has the will, and it does not make so much difference what or where your work is, as how you do it. There are always opportunities, if one is looking for them, to do good or to do evil, to help others and to help ourselves."

A sharp rap at the outer door cut short the old lady's wise speech, and Esquire Eaton, a short, stout, broad-shouldered man, | who does his simple duty and makes the best blustered in.

socks were done," he said, declining with a ferent kind of stuff." bow and wave of his hand, the splintbottomed arm-chair Aleck moved forward. the old housekeeper when, one April day, is surrounded by thousands of wonders, "I am off for Washington in the morning in- the 'Squire arrived at home unexpectedly whether of man's making, or of God's creastead of at night to-morrow, as I expected, and asked for Aleck. "He's not been tion. Nature and art alike furnish them and all the last things have to be done up away one evening nor missed a day at with sources of knowledge and pleasure. this evening."

"I am just toeing them off, sir," said Mrs. Gray. "The white yarn only came up | the gates, the latches of the barn-doors, and | traveling. The boys go fishing, and the an hour ago, and Aleck is winding it for the fastenings of the blinds. He's petted girls go hunting flowers, or both may go to-

The 'Squire looked disappointed. "I shall not have to go barefooted if I do not have time for John and me as blithely as if we in the pine woods, a mile from the hotel. them," he said, "but it is a whim of mine had been his own grandparents. He has did not know them, nor they me. I was that to keep off colds it is well to wear home- not failed one morning running right up to digging up the bulb of a plant, and as it knit blue socks with white toes. We all have our whims, hey, Aleck?"

"Yes, sir," replied the lad, respectfully, "and one of mine when I was a very little fellow was to learn to knit. My mother taught me to knit a whole stocking the Win- Saturday," said the 'Squire, "giving a conter before she died. So when yarn enough is wound, I can pick up the stitches for Auntie Gray, and help her about toeing them off. When they are finished, sir, I will bring them to your house, and if you are in bed, I will leave the package in the porch at the side door. Will that do, sir?"

"Good," said the 'Squire, looking pleased now. "It will do very well indeed," and dropping a bank note into the widow's lap he bustled away with her fervent "God bless you!" ringing in his ears and warming his heart all the way to town.

It was eleven o'clock before Aleck, after a busy evening, and a brisk walk in the frosty air, opened the gate leading through a deep yard to the 'Squire's handsome dwelling. That gentleman himself opened the side door as Aleck went lightly up the steps of the porch.

"All abed but me," he said. "Come in and I will pay you for your trouble."

"You may pay Auntie Gray for that,

"Come in," repeated the 'Squire with something more than mere politeness in his voice, and the lad obeyed. A gust of wind from the open door-way sent the papers on the library table flying like a flock of seagulls to all parts of the room. Aleck removed his cap and mittens, and picking up the heart, and created hell within it.

the papers, returned them to the table. As the 'Squire put a letter in its envelope, he watched the lad out of the corner of

something to do."

"What do you want?"

don't matter so much what or where the with the most devout lover of the Bible. work is, as what I make of it," he replied, But when the question comes up, How can gas of each lowder. Dr. Love's report gives the

but they are getting old. You may come | The best evidence of its origin and authorifor your board and clothes whatever is to be

asked Aleck, looking puzzled.

several months."

hand bright and early. Good night, sir."

Percy's story."

out, John, her husband, said:

since then, and yet he dotes on boys."

"I know it," said Margaret; "just think how much he set by Master Percy." you remember how the 'Squire looked at distinct from them all, and as truly far above and our property!"

that Percy was the rogue, as well as the hero, "I am not surprised, my child," replied when he called us all into the library bravery. It is just like a picture in my mind now—the 'Squire rising from his armchair, with that stern, white face; Percy with the exultant air and look of expectation changing to that of a culprit. Do you remember how his voice sounded when he said, 'All the boys I ever read about in storybooks did something very brave and dangerous to win for themselves fame and gifts and friends, and I wanted to be a hero.

"Yes," said Margaret, "I remember it. and the 'Squire's reply: 'The honest boy of every day is the hero that the world "I was passing, and called to see if my needs; but I think this lad is made of a dif- live, fit to do all the duties of life, fit to

> school the whole term. He's made the fire, | You don't see those children dawdling around swept the paths, looked after the hinges of hotel drawing-rooms when the family are the dogs and cats and birds, watered gether and share the others enjoyment. and trained the plants, and cheered up the the widow Gray's before school-time to see came out of the ground I heard an exclamahow she was getting on, and he has never | tion, "It is bulbous, after all, Tom." Then meddled with anything nor been in mis- I saw a bright and pleasant countenance of

cise account of all the happenings here." Going into the library he added: "He has filed all my periodicals and kept everything ready for me to look over as easily as if I had been gone only for a week."

"Well, Aleck, what have you made of your work?" he said as the lad came in flushed with pleasure at seeing him.

"I have had a very profitable Winter at school, sir. I have read a good deal of history, I have learned a great many things of John and Margaret and I can not tell you sir, how happy I have been. I am afraid I have done very little to pay for all these

"I have found a boy I can trust, and that pays me," said the 'Squire, and his voice grew a little husky. Now we will make a new bargain."

All that was years ago. Aleck is 'Squire Eaton's new law partner now, a successful man, and better than that, a good man. He is fond of helping young people, he likes to have them improve their time, and he often says: "It is not so much consequence what or where your work is, as what you make of it."—The Standard.

King Alcohol has banished Christ from woods, and they left me in the woods, and I

ITS OWN WITNESS.

be God's only specific revelation of himself "Going to school this Winter?" he asked. to man, it is certainly an important mat-"I suppose not, sir. I am looking for ter to man, that he recognizes that revelation, and avails himself of its discloslation, and avails himself of its disclos-ures. So far, every man who admits the mine what brands are the most economical to use, "I can not be over particular, sir. It existence of a personal God is ready to agree unconsciously repeating Mrs. Gray's words. it be known that the Bible is a revelation from "I will give you work, then, and we will God? the difference of opinion between the see what you make of it. This call to doubter and the believer shows itself at its Washington is very unexpected to me, as greatest. The doubter says, Prove to me that you perhaps know. My wife and daughters the Bible is God's revelation, and I will are to go with me. I have had time for study it; otherwise I shall let it alone. He very few arrangements. The housekeeper | who is familiar with the Bible, and who is and her husband are to be left in charge, convinced that it is God's revelation, says: here and stay and go to high school and do | ty, as from God, is to be found in its own pages. Seek your proofs there, and you will not seek them in vain. Now, which of "What shall you expect me to do, sir?" | these two positions is the most reasonable? Who is better competent to prove that he is "You may get the mail three times a day. | the author of a message to one whom he The postmaster has been directed what is to loves, than the author of that message? be forwarded. If you see anything else | Where is a more natural place for the furnthat needs to be done you can do it if you feel | ishing of such evidence, than in the text of disposed, just as you would were this your the message itself? Suppose a man brings father and mother's home and they had been | you a sealed letter, with the assurance that unexpectedly called away to be gone for it is written, by dictation, by the best friend you have in the world; by a friend whose ate their gas too freely in process of baking, or "I see, sir," said Aleck. "I will be on every word to you ought to be a matter of under varying climatic changes suffer deteriorayour greatest concern; what would be your The 'Squire chuckled to himself as the natural course with regard to it? Would door closed. "I've given him a chance, and you say to him who brought the letter? Prove if he's the boy I take him to be, he will to me that this is a letter from my friend, make the most of it. I shouldn't have thought and I will open it and read it; not of it if I hadn't liked the way he was winding | otherwise. Would it be sensible? If the that yarn. He had little idea that every | bearer should say to you, I am confident time the long arms of that swift went whiz- | that your best friend did write it; but the zing around they were reaching out into his clearest evidence of that fact is to be found in the letter itself; look there and you wiil "You can keep an eye on him," said be convinced; would not it be sensible? Squire Eaton to Margaret, the housekeeper, next morning, "but I hardly think he is the kind of a lad to turn out like Percy Bible is a revelation from God is in the Stiles; and mind, now, that he never hears | book itself. It could not fairly be elsewhere, so obviously as there. The profound-Margaret nodded, and as the master went est scholars and the purest men of the ages who have examined that book for evidences "Wasn't he a queer one? The Squire of its authority as from God, have been conhas never had anything to do with boys vinced beyond all doubt on this point. And those men who know most concerning allother sacred books of the ages, and concerning all other books of human composition and what a chance the lad threw away. Do | merely, are surest that this Book is as truly first, when he really believed there had been them all, in its revealings and in its spirit a burglar in the honse, and he said, 'You and teachings, as the very sun in the heavare a hero, Percy. You have saved our lives ens is different from, and is superior to, the electric lights that glare and flicker in our "I remember," said John, "but that was city streets. The Bible itself, studied in nothing to the scene after the matter had its text, and compared with all else that the been investigated, and he was convinced world has to offer as bringing to us direct messages from God, furnishes ample and irfragable evidence that only the Author of our being could have been the author of thinking he was to receive a reward for his that Book of books, with all that it shows us of ourselves, and with all that it discloses concerning our needs, our duties, and our destiny. He who refuses to examine the message in order to satisfy himself of the authorship of that message, has the privilege of doing so-and he must accept the

WELL BROUGHT UP CHILDREN.

consequence of so doing.—S. S. Times.

There is sometimes a family in which the father and mother know how to enjoy life sensibly in its hours of play or rest, and around them grow up boys and girls fit to erent kind of stuff." make their own lives happy and useful. "He's made a busy Winter of it, sir," said From childhood they have known that life

I met two of such a family the other day a seventeen-year-old girl, who had come near. "And he has written me a letter every | She had the same curiosity about the flower which I had. Then for a while she and her brother Tom rambled along with me. They were out for a walk. That to them meant keen enjoyment of pretty much all they saw. Trees, flowers, animals, the very skies and clouds were more or less subjects of intelligent observation to them. She caught half a dozen lizards as we walked along, handled them gently, examined them carefully, and let them go unharmed. He talked of the fishing. He had seen me going or coming in. He knew all about the fishing in his own part of the country, and a great deal about the habits of the fish. The two, brother and sister, discussed one with another, the flowers and the animals. Clearly they had been brought up from childhood to take a keen interest in the ordinary environments of country life. And I was not surprised, when she caught sight of an engraved gem in my ring, to find that at seventeen she, and at fifteen he knew enough about art to talk intelligently and without blunders.

We had a very pleasant chat as we strolled hither and thither in the old pine woods; and they two were very happy children. doubt not they confer a great deal of happiness and do a great deal of good in the circle in which they live. We met in the

did not see them again.—Dr. W. C. Prime.

KITCHEN ECONOMY.

If the Bible be a revelation from God, if it | Interesting Tests Made by the Government Chemist.

Dr. Edward G. Love, the Analytical Chemist for the U.S. Government, has made some very interesting experiments as to the comparative value of bakand as their capacity lies in their leavening power, tests were directed solely to ascertain the available

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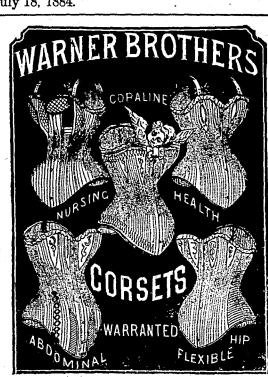
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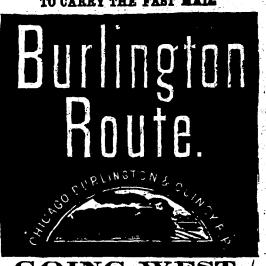
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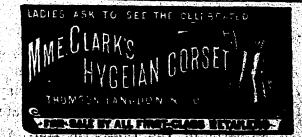


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which occurred in the Angust, it is stated that plosions was heard over vast than in the case of ever recorded, the farth the points where the sor one-sixth of the whole c earth. Long airwaves also felt at great distar walls more than 500 mi two billion tons of so ejected, and the gaseon been hundreds of times furnishing ample cause glows which have been most of the world.

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have been made of st

from the hammer as con is annealed and turned from these tests that t untouched by annealing ing tool, is better in than the annealed an Unannealed steel is to sion better—than anner was constant through a steel made by five of and best known man trials proved the fact t from the hammer is be than the same steel a after worked. A squar steel centered and cu better tap than the sai turned round, and the tempered. It is possi tools—lengthwise tools steel might be forged shape, with advantage ing of lathe work, bi finished tool. If steel by sufficent orders, it ment will be made on to establish the quest claim of those who ha that the "skin" of th under the hammer after coating by the o -Scientific American

certain fact that bees other insects, do dis colors. Not only so follow color has be produce all the bea fields and gardens. that while bees, whi are guided greatly by omnivorous, are guid ants, which are very not at all. It may b do not care for the amount of honey; bu that, when the cor had been cut away, covered or visited Darwin lopped off several lobelia bloss bees never noticed stantly visited th On the other hand, have no honey, but nothing, and so dec them a call on the they will be asked very unprincipled Sumatran rafflesia, flies, by resembling a piece of decaying insects show a prefover others. One visits paid by a be dozens of one flow in succession, passi or vellow blossoms them. Fritz Mull case of a lantana,

COLOR SENSE IN I

first day, orange of the third. visited by various have seen, the p touched. Some bosces both into day." Mr. T. D. uralist, observed and morning-glor to pieces by bees the honey, wh were never visite maple cases out Cons Observers shown by insect

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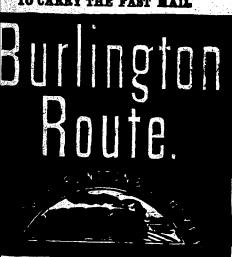
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Popular Science.

VITALITY AND COLD.—A brief but interesting announcement was made by M. Arloing at a recent meeting of the Medical Society of Lyons. MM. Pictet and Yung have been studying the action of intense and prolonged cold on bacteria, cryptogamia, ova of small animals (crustacea), grain, &c. The degree of refrigeration was obtained first by sulphuric acid at a temperature of 70° e., lasting for twenty hours, then by solid earbonic acid at 79° c., lasting for eighty-eight hours, and finally by carbonic acid and a vacuum at 120° c. for twenty the Bocillus anthracis thus treated was as less time than those remote from Washington. When active as before the refrigeration. Intense and prolonged cold kills vaccine virus, the barm of beer, and the mycilium of Bacillus anthracis, but the spores of this bacillus are not so destroyed.

In a report upon the volcanic eruption which occurred in the Sunda Straits last August, it is stated that the sound of the explosions was heard over an area much more vast than in the case of any other eruption ever recorded, the farthest distance between the points where the sound was heard being one-sixth of the whole circumference of the earth. Long airwaves giving no sound were also felt at great distances, rending housewalls more than 500 miles away. More than two billion tons of solid substances were ejected, and the gaseous matter may have been hundreds of times as great in volume, farnishing ample cause for the brilliant sunglows which have been observed throughout most of the world.

STEEL MADE AND REWORKED.—Some tests have been made of steel from the roll and from the hammer as compared with steel that is annealed and turned to size. It appears from these tests that the commercial steel, untouched by annealing heat, or by the turning tool, is better in its resistant qualities than the annealed and turned material. Unannealed steel is tougher—it resists torsion better—than annealed steel. This fact was constant through a large number of the steel made by five of the most prominent and best known manufacturers. Further trials proved the fact that steel as it comes from the hammer is better for certain tools than the same steel annealed, turned, and after worked. A square bar of commercial steel centered and cut to thread made a better tap than the same bar annealed and turned round, and then four-scored and retempered. It is possible that for certain stantly caring for its millions of patrons. tools—lengthwise tools—as taps and reamers, steel might be forged in bars to size and shape, with advantage, not alone as to saving of lathe work, but as to value of the than it does to go by the poorly equipped roads.

finished tool. If steel makers can be induced For maps, descriptive circulars and Summer resort by sufficent orders, it is probable the experiment will be made on a scale large enough to establish the question of its value. The claim of those who have made the tests is that the "skin" of the steel as it comes from under the hammer is stronger than any after coating by the oxidizing of tempering. -Scientific American.

COLOR SENSE IN INSECTS.—We have the certain fact that bees at least, and probably William Mead Jones, 15, Mill Yard, Leman St., other insects, do distinguish and remember | London, E. colors. Not only so, but their tendency to follow color has been strong enough to produce all the beautiful blossoms of our fields and gardens. Moreover, we have seen that while bees, which are flower-hunters, are guided greatly by color, wasps, which are omnivorous, are guided to a less extent, and ants, which are very miscellaneous feeders, not at all. It may be objected that insects do not care for the color apart from the amount of honey; but Mr. Anderson noticed that, when the corrollas of certain flowers had been cut away, the insects never discovered or visited the flowers; and Mr. Darwin lopped off the big lower petals of several lobelia blossoms, and found that the bees never noticed them, though they constantly visited the neighboring flowers. On the other hand, many bright colored bells have no honey, but merely a great show for nothing, and so deceive insects into paying them a call on the delusive expectation that they will be asked to stay to dinner. Some very unprincipled flowers, like the hugh Sumatran rafflesia, thus take in the carrion thes, by resembling in smell and appearance a piece of decaying meat. Moreover, certain insects show a preference for special flowers Publishers, Portland, Maine. over others. One may watch for hours the visits paid by a bee or a butterfly to several dozens of one flower, say a purple lamium, in succession, passing by unnoticed the white or vellow blossoms which intervene between them. Fritz Muller mentions an interesting case of a lantana, which is yellow on the first day, orange on the second, and purple on the third. "This plant," he says, "is visited by various butterflies. As far as I have seen, the purple blossoms are never touched. Some species inserted their probosces both into yellow flowers of the first day." Mr. T. D. Lilly, an American naturalist, observed that the colored petunias and morning-glories in his garden were torn to pieces by bees and butterflies in getting, at the honey, while the white or pale ones were never visited. These are only a few pain or unpleasant sensation—never to grow again. Simple cases out of hundreds, in which various observers have noted the preference price \$1. shown by insects for blossoms of a special

color.—Popular Science Monthly.

HISTORY OF CONFERENCE.—REV. JAMES THE SABBATH RECORDER 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.



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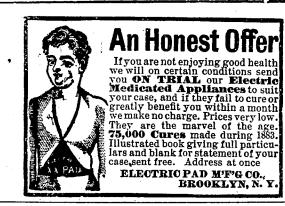
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Abstract of Time Table, adopted July 14, 1884. EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	No. 8*	No. 12*	No. 4*	No. 6
Leave inkirk ttle Valley				
lamenca arrollton lean lba ellsville ndover lfred	8.25 AM 8.35 " 9.00 " 9.25 " 10.24 " 11.47 "	4.06 '\(\frac{4}{4.33}\) '\(\frac{4.58}{4.58}\) '	11.20 "	12.14PM
Leave ornellsville Arrive at lmira inghamton ort Jervis		8.57 " 10.58 "	2.47 " 4.27 "	1.50 PM 4.30 " 7.30 "

10.20PM 7.10 AM 11.25 AM ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS EASTWARD.

Port Jervis

5.00 A. M., except Sundays, from Salamancs, stopping at Great Valley 5.07, Carrollton 5.35, Vandalia 6.00, Allegany 6.50, Olean 7.50, Hinsdale 8.28, Cuba 9.27, Friendship 10.25, Belvidere 10.45, Belmont 11.17, Scio 11.40 Wellsville 1.45, P.M., Andover 2.32, Alfred 3.32, Almond 4.10, and arriving at Hor-

nellsville at 4.35 P. M.
4.45 P. M., from Dunkirk, stops at Forestville 5.17, Smith's Mills 5.33, Perrysburg 5.58, Dayton 6.12, Cattaraugus 6.47, Little Valley, 7.16, Salamanca 8.15, Great Valley 8.22 Carrollton 8.37, Vandalia 8.50, Allegany 9.07, Olean 9.18, Hinsdale 9.37, Cuba 9.58, Friendship 10 28, Belvidere 10.42, Belmont 10.54 Scio 11.07, Wellsville 11.19, Andover 11.43 P. M., Alfred 12.14, Almond 12.28, arriving at Hornellsville at 12.42 A. M. No. 8 will not run on Monday.

WESTWARD.

	STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 5*	No. 8*	No. 9
	Leave New York Port Jervis	9.00 AM 12.13 PM	6.00 PM 9.05 "	8.00 PM 11.40 "	8. 15 rm 12.55 "
3	Hornellsville	†8.55 PM	4.25 AM	†8.10 AM	12.25 TM
•	Andover Wellsville	9.35 PM 9.57 "		9.13 AM	
	Cuba Olean Carrollton	10.49 " 11.18 " 11.40 "		10.01 " 10.29 " 11.09 "	
•	Great Valley Arrive at				8.40 "
•	Salamanca Leave	11.50 "	†6.58 "	11.20 "	3.45 "
3	Little Valley Arrive at	12.32 AM	• • • • • • • •	11.52 AM	4.85 PM
	Dunkirk	3.00 "	<u> </u>	1.30 PM	6 00 "

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS WESTWARD.

4.35 A. M., except Sundays, from Hornellsville, stopping at Almond 5.00, Alfred 5.20, Andover 6.05, Wellsville 7.25, Scio 7.49, Belmont 8.15, Belvidere 8.35, Friendship 9.05, Cuba 10.37, Hinsdale 11.13, Olean 11.55 A. M., Allegany 12.20, Vandalia 12.41, Carrollton 1.40, Great Valley 2.00, Salamanca 2.10, Little Valley 3.25, Cattaraugus 4.05, Dayton 5.26, Perrysburg 5.58, Smith's Mills 6.31, Forestville 7.05, Sheriden 7.10, and arriving at Dunkirk at 7.50

5.40 P. M., daily, from Hornellsville, stops at all stations, arriving at Salamanca 11.20 P. M.
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STATIC	ONS. 15.	5.*	9.	35.*	21.*	37.
Lean Carrollton	ı	A. M. 6.50	P. M. 4.10	A. M. 8.00	P. M. 9.02	A. M.,
Arrive Bradford Lean		. 7.25	4.51	9.30 P.M.	9.40	
Bradford Custer Cit	10.00 ty 10.10	$0 7.30 \\ 7.42$	4.55 5.07	2.30		7.00 7.15
Arrive Buttsville		. 8.20	5.45			

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

EASTWARD

6 * 20 * 32 * 12 * -16 | 88

DIATIONS.	0.	20.	<i>02.</i>	IN.	10.	90.
Leave	Р. М.	A. M.	A. M.	Р. М.	P. M.	P. N.
Buttsville						
Custer City Arrive at			·			6.10
Bradford Leave		••••		4 .		6.80
Bradford Arrive at			,			••••
Carrollton	8.20	7.46	10.35	3.20	4.55	

5.45 A. M., daily, from Bradford, stops at Kendall 5.50, Babcock 6.00, Limestone 6.10, arriving at Carrollton at 6.45 A. M. 3.30 P. M., daily, except Sundays, from Bradford, stops at Kendall 8.34, Limestone 3.44, and arrives at

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INTERNATIONAL LESSONS, 1884

THIRD QUARTER.

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

LESSON X.-CONFIDENCE IN GOD.

For Sabbath-day, September 6.

SCRIPTURE LESSON.—Psalms 27: 1-14.

1. The Lord is my light and my salvation: whom shall I fear? the Lord is the strength of my life; of whom shall I be afraid?

2. When the wicked, even mine enemies and my foes, came upon me to eat up my flesh, they stumbled and fell.

3. Though an host should encamp against me, my heart shall not fear: though war should rise against me, in this state of the confident.

will I be confident.

4. One thing have I desired of the Lord, that will I seek after; that I may dwell in the house of the Lord all the days of my life, to behold the beauty of the Lord, and to inquire in his temple.

5. For in the time of trouble he shall hide me in his pavilion; in the secret of his tabernacle shall he hide me; he shall set me upon a rock.

6. And now shall mine head be lifted up above mine enemies round about me; therefore will I offer in his tabernacle sacrifices of joy; I will sing, yea, I will sing praises unto the Lord.

cle sacrifices of joy; I will sing, yea, I will sing praises and the Lord.

7. Hear, O Lord, when I cry with my voice: have mercy also upon me, and answer me.

8. When thou saidst, Seek ye my face; my heart said unto thee, Thy face, Lord, will I seek.

9. Hide not thy face far from me; put not thy servant away in anger: thou hast been my help; leave me not, neither forsake me, O God of my salvation.

10. When my father and my mother forsake me, then thy Lord will take me up.

11. Teach me the way, O Lord, and lead me in a plain path, because of mine enemies.

12. Deliver me not over unto the will of mine enemies: for false witnesses are risen up against me, and such as

for false witnesses are risen up against me, and such as breathe out cruelty.

13. I had fainted unless I had believed to see the goodness of the Lord in the land of the living.

14. Wait on the Lord: be of good courage, and he shall strengthen thine heart: wait, I say, on the Lord.

LEADING THOUGHT. - God, ever present, is the believer's help.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"The Lord is my light and my salvation: whom shall I fear."—Psa. 27: 1.

OUTLINE.

I. Confidence in God. v. 1-3. II. Desire for God's presence. v. 4-6. III. Seeking God's help. v. 7-14.

QUESTIONS.

I. Why is God the believer's light? Why his salvation? From what does he save us? Has the true believer any occasion for fear? Who gives strength? What kind of strength is this? Who came upon David? For what purpose? v. 2. Can you mention some cases in which this | wicked lead into intricate ways, and he desires to be | Review of the New York market for butter. cheese. took place? (1 Sam. 26: 1-4; 2 Sam. 5: 17-20; Ch. 18: 6-17.) led into plain ways. he confident?

II. What one thing had he desired of the Lord? v.4 What does he mean by "dwell in the house of the Lord?" Does he refer to the temple? What was the house of the Lord at that time? How can we dwell in the house of the Lord? Why did he wish to dwell in the house of the Lord? What is meant by "the beauty of the Lord?" Can we behold it now? For what should we inquire in his temple? What will God do for us in the time of trouble? v. 5. What is a pavilion? What is "the secret of his tabernacle?" How does God hide his people? What else will he do? What is the "rock?" III. What shall be lifted up? v. 6. Above whom? What

does this mean? What would David do in consequence? Has the believer always occasion for joy? What does he pray for in v. 7? Does God always answer those who pray to him in faith? What is it to seek God's face? v. 8. (Perhaps a better rendering would be: "To thee, my heart, be said, seek my face.") What does he pray the Lord not to do? v. 9. Was there anything like this in our last lesson? Psa. 51: 11, 12. What had God been to him? What further petition does he make? What will God do when par ents prove unfaithful? v. 10. For what does he pray in v. 11? What prayer against enemies in the 12th v? Who had risen up against him? What did David believe that he should see? v. 13. Should believers ever dispair? What joyous exhortations have we in v. 14? How does God strengthen the heart?

INTRODUCTION.

The Psalmist here expresses great confidence in the Lord, though surrounded by enemies. Still his matter. sense of dependence upon God is manifest in his earnest prayers. This Psalm is at the same time a poetic prophecy of the sufferings of the divine David.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

V. 1. The Lord is my light. The word light is very often used to represent the divine person and character. Light is a revealer. It dispels all darkness and uncovers all realities. So 'the Psalmist, in his conscious trust in God, felt that God knew every purpose of his life. And iny salvation. Not only did the Lord know him, but he would save him from his enemies. Strength of my life. "Stronghold" is the figure in David's mind. He feels the need of protection and feels that God supplies that need. Whom shall I fear? Whoever would overcome him, must first overcome his defender, God. Hence he has nothing to fear.

V. 2. When the wicked came upon me they stumbled and fell. He here refers to the defeat of his foes. While there is much of sadness connected with the rebellion against him, yet there is in it all a clear manifestation of the favor of God towards him. So with us. Sometimes great trouble comes upon us as if to destroy us. Then we may realize the power of God to save and restore as we never should have realized it if always free from trouble.

V. 3. Though an host should encamp. my heart shall not fear. He draws supporting assurances from his past experiences with his enemies. Nor is he entirely free from anticipations of still other troubles, hence he girds himself. I will be confident. There is much in resolving to be confident in times of trial and sorrow.

V. 4. One thing have I desired of the Lord. When men begin to be stripped of their blessings and are hated by men, then they set a true price," and that could come only from the Lord. | REPORTER, Ashaway, R. I.

That will I seek after. Love begets resolution. He is determined to seek after that one thing. Lord. This constant abiding with the Lord, his redeemer and protector, is the great object of David's desire. He wishes to be in constant communion with God, not simply on Sabbath days and set occasions, but all the days of his life. He would never again turn to the low ambitions of carnal and selfish life, to be chased by the wicked world.

V. 5. 6. He here contemplates the results of such a daily communion with the Lord. Hide me in his pavilion. In his own dwelling place; that is, exalt him out of the reach of his enemies. His purity of character shall be such that they can not impugn him, he is hid out of their sight. He shall set me up upon a rock. A very strong figure, to represent the invincible position of him who holds communion with and trusts in God. In such exalted position he says, Now shall mine head be lifted up above mine enemies round about me. He will be compelled to look up to him as holding a higher position, of course in a moral or spiritual sense. Therefore will I offer in his tabernacle sacrifices of joy. Being thus exalted, his soul will be filled with joy and peace instead of fear and trouble. I will sing praise unto the Lord. Literally will play upon stringed instruments. He will express his joy in songs and with musical instru-

V. 7. Hear, O Lord, when I cry with my voice. Having implicit confidence in God, and such a clear apprehension of the great benefits which God is waiting to confer upon those who trust him, David now calls earnestly upon God to hear and answer him.

V. 8. David remembers that God has said, Seek my face, and he responds, Thy face, Lord, will I

V, 9. Hide not thy face far from me. To hide the face, is the first step of displeasure, and David could not endure even that displeasure. Put not thy servant away in anger. To banish a man out of our sight on account of anger, is one of the most severe forms of expressing displeas ure. The possibility of such displeasure, strikes David as most fearful. And the thought of being forsaken of God strikes his mind as more than he can endure, and especially to be thus forsaken by the only being whose love is infinite, and who is waiting to save men from all sin and sorrow.

V. 10. Here he makes an estimate of the Lord's love by comparing it with parental love. Where they forsake and forget, the Lord takes up and

V. 11. Teach me thy way, O Lord. He doubtless means the way of safety in the midst of enemies. He realizes his ignorance and helplessness without divine guidance and help. Lead me in a plain path, because of my enemies. The

V. 12. Deliver me not over to mine enemies. It would seem that every adverse condition to which he might be exposed came up to his mind and he prayed to be delivered. He evidently feels that he is in danger.

V. 13. Here he refers to some past experience. He had been sustained in the past by his trust in

V. 14. Wait on the Lord; be of good courage. That is, wait on, continue patiently. trusting and keeping close to the Lord, daily, in his counsel, and submissive to his guidance and protection. The courage here spoken of, is that which arises from trusting in the Lord. Such courage begets strength and ability to endure. These last words seem to sum up the whole and give the rule of life. The faithful study of this lesson will lead to much practical wisdom.

CARDS have been sent to Sabbath-school Superintendents asking for the statistics of the schools to be sent at once to Dr. T. R. Williams, Alfred Centre, N. Y., the Corresponding Secretary of the Sabbath School Board. There should be no delay in this

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CARD OF THANKS.—We desire to extend our heartfelt thanks to the many friends and neighbors for their recent great surprise to us, also for the valuable and costly presents given us, and more than all do we value your presence, your smiling faces, and the motive that we believe prompted you. Again we thank you. J. C. BURDICK, CARRIE S. BURDICK.

ALFRED, August 19, 1884.

THE Annual meeting of the Seventh day Baptist Churches of Iowa will convene with the Church at Welton, on Sixth-day before the first Sabbath in September 1884, at 2.30 P. M. Eld. M. Bab cock was appointed to preach the Introductory Sermon, and J. T. Davis, alternate. A cordial invitation is extended to all interested in the cause. J. BABCOCK, Sec.

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

ARRANGEMENTS have been made with the Chicago & Northwestern railway so that all persons who attend the yearly meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist Churches of Iowa, to be held at Welton September 5th to 7th, and who pay full fare to De-Witt, will be returned for one-third fare, on or before Sept. 15th. Train on the Chicago, Minnesota & St. Paul railway, runs from De Witt to Welton, at 7 P. M. Any wishing to be met with teams at any other time can be accomodated by addressing the undersigned,

ANY Sabbath-school, Church, or individual, value upon the favor of God and flee to him for | wishing to buy maps of Bible Lands, or a large misprotection and safety. So David felt. One thing above all others was to him the "pearl of great their advantage and ours, by addressing, Missionary Wissionary Roshester, Price," and that could come only from the Lord Representation of the world, may learn something to their advantage and ours, by addressing, Missionary Write J. AUSTIN SHAW, Nurseryman, Roshester,

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MARRIED.

1h Alfred, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1884, by Rev. J. Sum merbell, Mr. Silas E: Carpenter and MissMary J. GRENNOP, both of Hornellsville.

At the residence of the bride's parents, in Al bion, Wis., August 17, 1884, by Elder S. H. Babcock, Mr. A. C. Burdick and Miss Dora A. Webster,

DIED.

In Alfred Centre, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1884, FREDDIE Brown, aged 10 years, 10 months, and 28 days. In Hornellsville, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1884, of cholera infantum, Floyd Eugene, infant son of Orra Langworthy, aged 25 days.

In Bolivar, New York, August 15, 1884, of paralysis, Mrs. Delia F. Millard, wife of J. W. Millard, and daughter of Tompkins and Azubah Davie. She was born in Verona, New York, September 13, 1843. She was for sometime a resident of Berlin, New York, where she experienced religion and became a member of the Seventh-day Baptist Church of that place. Since she removed from Berlin, she never identified herself with any church, The funeral was largely attended on August 17th, at the home of the bereaved family.

In Berlin, Wis., June 26, 1884, of quick consumpion, Miss Ida J. Clarke, daughter of Norman and Merriam Clarke, in the 27th year of her age. When quite young she was baptized and joined the Seventhday Baptist Church in Berlin, and remained a member until called to join the church above. The day before she died she said to her mother, "Don't feel badly, mother, you can't stay here long and then we shall meet in heaven." We mour her loss, but not without hope.

In Albion, Wisconsin, August 2, 1884, MARTIN GATES, in the 68th year of his age. He was born in Franklin county, Massachusetts, and at the age of two years his parents moved to Verona, New York. From there he came to Wisconsin in 1853. He experienced religion in the Spring of 1863, and united with the Albion Seventh-day Baptist Church, of which he remained a worthy member until his death. "To live is Christ, to die is gain." 8. H. B.

THH September Century rivals in interest the August "Mid-summer Holiday" number. The opening paper "From Coventry to Chester on wheels" is an entertaining record with pen and pencil, of the journey of the artist, Mr. J. Pennell. Mr. W. J. Stillman continues his yacht journey "On the Track of Ulysses;" a series of papers on "The New Astronomy" is begun, and political science is discussed under "The foreign Elements in our Population." An interesting sketch, with full page portrait, is given of M. Littre, the French lexicographer. Other articles of interest, poetry and prose, invite attention. The Century Co., New York.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

etc., for the week ending August 23d, reported for the Recorder, by David W. Lewis & Co. duce Commission Merchants, No. 85 and 87 Broad Street, New York. Marking plates furnished

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l	ages; exports, 9,714 pace	cages.	we quote:	
l		Fancy.	Fine.	Faulty
l	Sour Cream Creamery,	23@24	20@22	16@18
I	Sweet " "	20@22	18@20	14@1'
ļ	Home dairy, fresh	20@23	18@21	14@18
I	Summer firkins	20@22	18@20	14@1′
ļ	Frontier, picked-up			_
Ì	butter	@18	13@17	8@19
ı		,	. –	_

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Forered as second-class series at Alfred Centre, I

We had the please bath in New Marke where we attended c an excellent sermon by the pastor, Rev. E was food in it for the young people who by his instruction, a candidates for baptis in the day at Sabbatl

One thing especiall prayer-meeting which evening, and that wa prayers that were offe the present pastor an the pastor elect (Rev. his wife. We are sure loval friends to susta of labor, and we are tor, who leaves to pu Union Theological S will agree with us in A social gathering

of the pastor, Sunday appreciated by the presence of Rev. L. mer pastor of the ch interest of the occasi of a picnic which th Lewis Titsworth, ha Market Sabbath-sch the next day, Aug. 1 The day dawned standing a slight s

> ing a face as the hap small, who were flitt tling themselvs in th for the coach and for destination. Early in the mor for Boynton Beach tan River, distant s As the carriage in Deacon Isaac Titaw

> which only served to

en the foliage, so the

highway bordered flowers, past quiet fa idences with well k livened by pleasant that the day was m occasion. We passed thro Brooklyn near the has been the scene

plays of the Edi were much interes of pettery manu Woodbridge, some inexhaustible clay furnish material f We were the fire

Beech grounds wh

vilions, swings,

houses, boat-hous

pleasant with shade, and seats can rest and enjo Soon the carrie other, and the were to be set p tivity. The su ing the tables all pany sit down as pleasant arrange light work," and readiness for blessing had bee

skillfully prepa ranged. The genial Si ceremonies, pas there, seeing not to care for

Livermore, the

to the bountiful

When all we cleared, the bas pany disposed their own go tendent gather merry-go-roun brought into 1 ple, while th here and the quite sure we

ring" forms