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SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MISSION-ARY SOCIETY. GREENMAN, President, Mystic Bridge, Ct. ARKE, Recording Secretary, Ashaway, R. I. M. Corresponding Secretary, Ashaway, R. I. CHESTER, Treasurer, Westerly, R. I.

Sabbath Recorder.

PUBLISHED BY THE AMEBICAN SABBATH TBACT SOCIETY.

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

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WHOLE NO. 2068.

VOL. XL.-NO. 39.

CHBIST'S BLESSING.

BY IDA FAIRFIELD.

Walked the great Teacher, wise and strong,

Long years ago, amid the hills Of Judea, and beside her rills,

Revealing truths, reproving wrong.

Around him came with willing feet

The eager crowd, his voice to greet,

And so one day, amid the throng.

And to the Saviour pressing near

His words of blessing staid to hear.

But those who sat as learners there,

The Master must not be annoyed,

His sermon in effect destroyed;

Such benison of love to claim,

Could stoop to such humility.

And ye, if ye are not as they,

As humble, teachable alway,

Reproved them with a zealous care.

They could not understand that He

"Forbid them not," the Saviour cried, With somewhat of reproof implied,

"Suffer the children thus to come, Of suce my kingdom is, and home.

Ye can not dwell within my heart.

Nor of my kingdom share a part.

Then tenderly, with fond caress, He stooped each little one to bless,

And left on brows uplifted there,

The touch of holy hands in prayer.

Like ocean tides which ebb and flow,

Earth's generations come and go,

And still like music's softest notes,

Dear children, do you know how rare

The gift your Saviour bids you share ?

How priceless is the love which waits

Oh! mothers, is there aught for you

To open for you Heaven's gates !

Christ's blessing down the centuries floats.

And thrust them rudely back, who came

The rich and poor, the great and small, His words of wisdom were for all.

Moved by an impulse pure and strong,

Came many mothers, in whose arms

Were laughing babies, full of charms.

And others led by tiny hand, ... The little feet which scarce could stand,

office at Alfred Centre, N. Y.

ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., FIFTH-DAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1884.

The Sabbath Recorder. Texas county comprised six days, during raise a portion of it but with the opporwhich time, I embraced the opportunity of tunities I shall have in the next month Entered as second-class mail matter at the post preaching five sermons, mostly at Providence probably only a small portion. Church. The services were attended by

satisfactory audiences, who observed good order, and manifested great interest. During my of Texas and an open door to all the southstay of three days in Shannon county, I enjoyed the privilege of preaching two sermons, at the home of Bro. T. G. Helm, with equally satisfactory audiences and manifest inter- | could be a greater opportunity to advance est. I would commend that people to the notice of our denomination, hoping something may be done for the building up of the Church of Christ in that place.

Before I close, I will give a brief description, more particularly of Texas and Shannon counties. The surface soil is universally loam, with yellow and red clay sub-soil, well calculated to retain fertilizers. The rocks, which are many, consist of flint, lime, magnesia, and sand. The soil is considered good for the growing of all kinds of small grain, fruit and grass. On test, it is ascertained that the culture of clover is a success. In clover we have the material to fertilize and produce corn, and also wheat. The variety and quality of garden vegetables are very nearly equal to any I have found in the North or Eastern States. The timber consists principally of the different classes of oak, not valuable for other purposes than fencing and fuel. Pine lumber supersedes all other in the markets of that country, in prices selling at seventy-five cents to one dollar per hündred feet.

As to health I consider everything favorable, especially in Texas and Shannon counties.

As to water, I will say portions of the country are well supplied with living water; other parts it would appear wanting, but wells in most places can be had at reason-

per minute, 60,000 cubic feet. My stay in What shall be done? I feel sure I can teresting to the reader to know that the found. It is only on very rare occa

very location, the gateway to the great state west, is of untold importance. I hardly know where a Seventh-day Baptist church could be started in a new place where there the cause we represent. May God enable us to be true to this new interest.

S. R. WHEELER.

MB. GEORGE MULLER'S WORK.

This veteran Christian worker has just returned from India, and has issued a "Brief Narrative of Facts relative to the New Orphan Homes, for 2,050 children on Ashley Down, Bristol." This narrative contains the record of the period from May 26th, 1883, to the same date in 1884. He commences his narrative by some personal reminiscences. He says:

"Soon after my conversion in November, 1825, it was my desire to go to the East Indies as a missionary; but as my father would not give his consent to this, no Missionary Society in Germany could receive me. After this, within the first eight years after my conversion, I offered myself four times most solemnly and prayerfully to the Lord for the same service; but the more I prayed, the more manifest it was that I should remain in England, and not go to India, because he had work for me to do. But now, in the seventy-ninth year of my life, after fifty years have passed away, since I last offered myself to the Lord for missionary work in India; he allowed me to carry

missionary tours in Europe, America, Africa, | spirit. and Asia, during the last nine years, the joy of going to India also, which has been the in the Gospel."

With respect to the institution Mr. Mulder its care and five large houses have been

the commencement of since work.

This interest here at Texarkana from its by the sale of Bibles since the commence- borne. A French detective who can not clothing, furniture. &c., has also been given for the use of the Orphans.

All the property, connected with the Orphan Houses, is vested in the hands of eleven Christian gentlemen, whom I have chosen as trustees, and the deeds are enrolled in Chancery."

These particulars will prove of great interest to the many friends Mr. Muller made on his visite to the United States.—The Baptist Weekly.

BIPENESS IN CHBISTIAN CHABACTER.

Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon beautifully illustrates the marks of richness in Christian character somewhat as follows: One mark is beauty. Ripe fruit has its own perfect beauty. As the fruit ripens, the sun tints it with surpassing loveliness, and the colors deepen till the beauty of the fruit is equal to the beauty of the blossom and in some respects superior. There is in ripe Christians the beauty of realized sanctification, which the ly bad. They are the wrong men in the Word of God knows by the name of "the beauty of holiness."

Another mark of ripe fruit is tenderness. The young, green fruit is hard and stone like; but the ripe fruit is soft, yields to the pressure, can almost be molded, retains the mark of the finger. So it is with the mature out my desire, and to add to all my other Christian; he is noted for tenderness of

Another mark of ripeness is sweetness. The unripe fruit is sour, and perhaps it three-and-twentieth country of my service ought to be, or else we should eat all the

fruits while they are yet green. It may, therefore, be in the order of grace a fit thing able depth. Cisterns can be very easily ler rejoices that it is now in its fifty-first that in the youthful Christian some sharp made, also ponds, for stock water, very easily | year, and that 6,895 orphans have been un- | ness should be formed which will ultimately be removed. As we grow in grace, built, costing £115,000. The missionary sure to grow in charity, sympathy and love; we shall have greater and more intense affection for the person of Him "whom having not seen we love; " we shall have greater delight "With regard to these 132 preachers of in the precious things of His gospel; the doctrines which perhaps we did not understand at first, will become marrow and fat ness to us as we advance in grace. We shall feel that there is honey dropping from the honey-comb in the deep things of our religion. We shall, as we ripen in grace, have greater sweetness towards our fellow-Christians. Bitter-spirited Christians may know a great ing for the Lord in the Word, whether in a deal, but they are immature. Those who more public or private way, either at Home | are quick to censure may be very acute in or Abroad, who is not connected with any judgment, but they are, as yet, immature in heart. I know we who are young beginners in grace think ourselves qualified to reform the whole Christian church. We drag her before us and condemn her straightway: but when our virtues become more mature. trust we shall not be more tolerant of evil, but we shall be more tolerant of infirmity, more hopeful for the people of God, and certainly less arrogant in our criticisms. Another and very sure mark of ripeness is a loose hold of earth. Ripe fruit easily parts from the bough. You shake the tree and the ripe apples fall. If you wish to eat fresh fruit you put out you hand to pluck it, and if it comes off with great difficulty, you feel you had better leave it alone a little longer; but when it drops into your hand, quite ready to be withdrawn from the branch you know it to be in good condition. When, like Paul, we can say, "I am ready to de part," when we are set loose by all earthly things, oh, then it is we are ripe for heaven. It is a sure token of ripeness when you are standing on tiptoe, with your wings out-spread, ready for flight; when no chain any longer binds you to earth; when your love to things below is subordinate to your longing for the joys above. When we get to this in our very hearts, we are getting ripe, and we shall soon be gathered. The Master will not let his ripe fruit hang long on the tree. -Christian Secretary.

total amount given for the other objects, that he even appears as witness against the prisoner, and when he does so he assumes amounts to £301,026, 15s. for the future a dress and general appear-5d.; that that which has come in ance quite unlike what he has hitherto ment, amounts to £14,364, 10s. 6¹/₄d.; by the disguise himself in such a manner that his sale of tracts, £17,881, 17s. 3¹/₄d.; and by oldest friend would not be able to recognize the payment of the children in the Day- him is not deemed worth his salary. He schools. from the commencement, £18,810, | takes the greatest professional pride in this 15s. 9¹/₂d. In all, one million twelve thou- art. In a word, the French detectives are sand seven hundred and sixty-nine pounds, the spies sent by the army of law and eighteen shillings, two pence and one farthing. | order to find out all about the enemy that is Besides this, a great variety of articles of constantly waging war against life and property. In England we have no similar set of men, and what are the consequences? Why, that unless a murderer, burglar, or other offender is either taken red-handed, or leaves behind him some very plain marks as to who he is or where he is to be found, crime with us is, as a rule, undetected. Sooner or later. notwithstanding our national prejudices against all that is secret and underhand, we must adopt a system for the detection of crime on the plan that is found to work so well in France, and the sooner we do so the better, unless we want to make England in general, and London in particular, more than even it is now the happy hunting-groud of all the scoundrels in Europe. All Frenchmen who have visited our country say that our ordinary police is the very best in the world; that the manner in which they preserve order in the streets is above praise; and they are right. Nor can a word be said against the character, the integrity, or the intentions also of our detectives. But the system on which they are trained is essentialwrong place-the square pegs in the round holes.—Ex.

SOUNDING AN ALABM.

How is the work of God going on among you? Are sinners convinced of sin and fleeing to the Refuge?

Oh, for more of the burden of souls laid ipon Christ's people, the yearning to save them from the wrath to come!

The love and mercy of God, the ability of Christ to atone, are freely proclaimed, but many go to and fro as the door upon its hinges, and feel quite satisfied that Christ has done all for them. The views of sin and its punishment are very hazy and uncertain. and few seem to trouble themselves about it. Rarely is a verse of Scripture quoted that disturbs any one's peace of mind, or causes a tear to drop. The exceeding sinfulness of sin, the dust and ashes of repentance, seems things of the past. Who cares to get into a life boat if the ship is in no danger? Who thinks of escape if there is no peril? Who flees to the stronghold, if he has no anxiety as to the safety of nis own dwelling? If souls are not lost, what does salvation mean, purchased at such a cost? Spite of all the college education and years of training, would that we could see again the days when even the uneducated local preachers could say, "There was hardly a sermon preached where there was not one converted." That is how John G--- accounted for his willingness to finish his Saturday night's labors, walk over to a distance of nearly twenty miles, preach three times, and be back in time to begin work on Mon-A dying gentleman said to his brother, "Oh, Charles, you never spoke to me in real earnest about my soul!" "Nay," he re-plied, "did I not often allude to it?" "Yes, von did, but that was nothing. You ought to have taken me by the collar and shaken me, and warned me to flee for -my life." While I see the mote in my brother's eye, I too often forget the beam in my own, and can only say: "Forgive me Lord for thy dear Son." But that will not bring from the pit those who are lost through my negligence.-The Christian.

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BY THE

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THINDING DECASTING

avertisements will be inserted for a for the first insertion, and 96 ca Atte parties divertising extensively, or

a inserted at h ALL CHICKEY A PROPERTY A

In the sweet lesson, ever new, Of those who brought their darlings there, And sought for blessings, with a prayer ?

Still waits our gracious Lord to own His little ones, howe'er unknown, And offers, from the world's alarms, The shelter of his loving arms.

And all may share his Heavenly calm, His words of sweetness dropping balm, His peace, deep-flowing day by day, The world nor gives nor takes away.

Like beggars at a palace gate, At early dawn or evening late We gather, meeting where we stand, The welcome of his out stretched hand.

"Come in, and sup with me," he saith. "Believe, O ye of little faith, Accept my freely offered love. My grace shall still sufficient prove."

SOUTH MISSOURI.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder :

great for laborers to prepare the ground and | with abundant success. plant the seed of truth. We have some valuable laborers already in that gospel field, | completing this house of worship. who are faithfully discharging their duties; take it.

diameter. 72 feet deep: discharge of water, I see how they can. I thus state this case. I for the five houses. It may also be in- regular police where criminals are to be is without form and void.-Richter.

formed. It compares very favorably with the Northwest in this respect.

In conclusion, I will say to those of our society who desire a home in the embrace of sisted in evangelistic labors. He adds: the church and in a new country, where you God's truth, and build up the Church of Christ on earth, a visit to South Missouri with our brethren, will be of much interest Yours in Christ, to you. DR. W. NASH.

O'LATHE, Kan.

FROM TEXABKANA, ABK.

SEPT. 15, 1884.

interest. The first service was on Ffth-day fear of God, we could help him with the I desire to present the readers of the RE- | night, Sept. 11, in the unfinished meeting-CORDER with a few items by giving a brief house. Have preached each night since and description of my recent visit to Texas, also on Sabbath and First-day in the day Shannon, Howell, and Oregon counties, Mo. | time. Last night some twelve rose for My object in making this visit was in con- prayers. A meeting is appointed for each templation of a location, where I may en- | night this week. Earnest prayers are being | 219,334.) joy the privileges of the Sabbath, and be of offered that great success shall attend this service, where help is needed, and a prospect effort. There is so much need for effectual for accomplishing good in our Master's Christian labor in these parts of our land cause. It is very apparent to me that an that it does seem very important that the important field is opened, and the call is work of this little church shall be crowned

Now a definite statement with regard to

As you know, the house is 24x40 feet, with but the work is much more, we fear, than a recess back of the pulpit platform, and their greatest efforts can accomplish. I re- projection for the vestibule and tower in gret to say that laborers and means are front. The house is in the city limits and wanting in South Missouri. The country as far as I can understand, good judgment times only. No exceptions can be madeis comparatively new, and the settlers are has been manifest in the location, size, style the first party of visitors will be shown mostly in limited circumstances financially. | and workmanship of the house. When com-Consequently, the work, which could be pleted, it will command the attention of the accomplished with proper aid at the proper | people and beget respect for us as a denomitime, prehaps, can not be accomplished un- | nation, and will be under God of great serder circumstances of delay. "When the vice to advance the Sabbath cause through House, it is requested that visitors will be ground is ready, if not prepared, planted, all this widespread region. One hundred pleased to make their arrangements accordand cultivated, the wild growth is sure to and forty-seven dollars and twenty-five cents have been subscribed here within the mem-

I had the pleasure of meeting Bro. S. R. | bership and outside. This is all good, but | March 1st to November 1st three parties Wheeler at Providence Church, Missouri. not all is collected; but it has within a few may be shown through the Houses every Enjoyed a very pleasant interview with him | dollars all been expended for material; which in that, to me, strange country; and on his is nearly used up. A close estimate shows departure, I accompanied him as far as that it will require at least \$150 more for two and three o'clock, can be accommodated clothes" officers, as our detectives are called, corpse which grows in its grave; and by Mammoth Springs, Ark., where I took a material to complete it and paint it. Bro. on account of the shortness of the days. retrospective survey of the Spring and the Shaw feels assured that more can be collectcountry for a short distance around. The ed here after a time. But really \$100 is spring is truly a scene of wonder. It is said to | needed now. With this amount the brethren be the largest spring in the world. ac- would get through in some way, but without cording to Prof. Walker; it is 190 feet in this they do not see how to get along, nor do the amount received for the Building Fund arrests a criminal, but he points out to the the cold iron mask upon an eternity which

reports record many baptisms and Mr. Muller reports 132 brethren who have been as-

can have a great opportunity to engage in the Word, in various parts of the world, I the work of bringing many to the light of have to state, that they are not the Missionaries of the Scriptural Knowledge Institution, nor do we bind ourselves to give them a stated salary, for this would lead them out of the position of simple dependence upon God for their temporal supplies; but when we hear of any man of God laborsociety, nor in the way of receiving a regular salary, and who seems to us to stand in need of help, and is working in such a spirit, as The work and the prospect here is full of that, with a good conscience, acting in the means with which donors intrust us, we are glad to assist such a one."

> The total number of tracts and books circulated since November 19th, 1840, to May 26th, 1884, is more than eighty millions two hundred and nineteen thousand (80,

A catalogue of the various books and tracts, sold at the above Warehouse of the Institution, with their prices, may be had there, by applying either personally or by letter to Mr. Stanley. There are now kept on sale 1,380 different books, large and small; and 1,033 different tracts, which number is continually added to.

The New Orphan House No. 1 is open to visitors every Wednesday afternoon, No. 2 every Tuesday afternoon, No. 3 every Thursday afternoon, No. 4 every Friday afternoon, and No. 5 every Saturday afternoon; but the arrangements of the establishments make it needful, that they should be shown at those through the houses at half past two (God permitting); the second at three; and, should there be need of it, the third and last party at half-past three o'clock. As it takes about one hour and a half to see the whole of each

ingly before they come, as it would be inconvenient for one or the other to leave before the whole party has seen the House. From Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday afternoon; but from November 1st

applied to for anything by me, £661,186, 98. | waist-belt of the regular policeman. It is ingness. The wide earth lies before such a 2d. have been given to me for the Orphans as quite otherwise in France. A French de- one like the great Egyptian aphinx of stone, the result of prayer to God, since the com- tective has nothing whatever to do with half buried in the dessert sand; the immencement of the work, which sum includes | serving summonses or warrants. He never | measurable universe has become for him but

FRENCH AND ENGLISH DETECTIVES.

suit of plain clothes instead of his regular | sistency. In all this wide universe there is any crime that has been committed. A to the "dangerous classes," but to almost beside the immeasurable corpse of nature, to March 1st two parties only, at half-past server regarding his fellow-men, "plain- er by the great spirit of the universe-Without any one having been personally the helmet, blue tunic, and black leather crumbles and falls away from it into noth-

ATHEISM.

It would cause me less pain to deny immortality than to deny God's existence. Inthe former case, what I lose is but a world hidden by clouds; but in the latter, I lose this present world-that is to say, its sun. The whole spiritual universe is shattered and shivered by the hand of atheism into innut merable glittering quicksilver globules of individual personalities, running hither and In England we have a curious but very thither at random, coalescing, and parting erroneous idea that if a policeman wears a asunder without unity, coherence, or conuniform he is fully able to find out all about | none so utterly solitary and alone as a denier of God. With orphaned heart-a heart greater mistake was never made. Not only | which has lost the great Father-he mourne every Londoner who is anything; of an ob- a corpse no longer animated or held togethare actually as well known as if they wore this corpse he monrns until he himself



Missions.

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

BEPORTS OF MISSIONARIES.

From D. H. Davis. SHANGHAI, Aug. 4, 1884.

brother in the work.

Dear Brother Main,-You will be in terested to hear something respecting the recent prospect of war between France and China. We had long since supposed the question was settled, but an attack upon a French gun-boat at or near Tonquin, by Chinese forces since the treaty was made, has aroused the French to arms. They de mand a large indemnity from China, and China stubbornly refuses to pay. Negotiation between the French minister and the Chinese viceroy, (Tsung-Koh-Tse) have been in progress at Shanghai for some two or three weeks. They were closed on the first of August, without arriving at any terms of So again the threatening clouds of peace. war are gathering with their forebodings of terror. There has been great excitement in the public mind affecting both natives and foreigners. For a time the opinion was quite prevalent that there would be an attack upon the Arsenal just south of us. The Chinese evidently feared this, from the fact that they marshaled a large number of troops at this point. But it seems that the French have not made any preparation for such attack, having not more than one man-of-war in port. France will be exceedingly careful about disturbing the commerce of this greatest of all commercial cities in the East, for the interest of many nations is involved. opportune -a needed supply just now. China also from the same cause, will be cautious in her steps, lest she make some blunder and arouse other power to take up arms against her. Thus the commercial importance of Shanghai will prove a safeguard to the foreign inhabitants. No doubt many of the Chinese would like to have all foreigners expelled from the land, but they fear the consequences of such an attempt. We do not anticipate much being done here although war should be actually waged. If the war spirit is actually aroused, it will make interior mission werk impossible or then went to Elmdale and spent one day, fraught with danger. Those living without preaching at night in the village. the foreign settlements may be required to move within the bounds of foreign protec-We may therefore be obliged to move tion. into the settlement, and yet we have hoped that this "inconvenience" might be obviated. As yet we have met with no disturbance. Reports of the most exciting character have been in circulation for many days. into the settlement, and many of the Chinese away into the country. But these reports were without foundation.

The attendance is not as good as it should | Some day a railroad will strike north from be. I think if I should be enabled to resume | Emporta, and give a wonderful impetus to all work again, I will confine my labor mostly that section.

to our church, for the present at least. A few days at home with my family, am greatly interested in the progressive work preaching on Sabbath by invitation of Bro. of our people, and the new fields that are open-White, and I started for the North Western ing up to us on all sides. Truly the signs indi-Association, held with the Walworth, Wis. cate a brighter day for our people, which is an | Church. After the Association, I spent a few omen of the brightness of the coming of the days at Milton and vicinity. On Sabbath Son of God. I shall engage in the work as night attended the prayer-meeting. On soon as I am able. Pray for us. Your Sabbath morning preached at Milton, and in the afternoon at Milton Junction. And on the night after First day took part in a From L. C. Rogers. temperance meeting at Milton Junction, CUYLER HILL, N. Y., Aug. 6, 1884. Bro. Main,-There are three recent conwhere Elder J. Clarke was the chief speaker. verts thus far, and one backslider reclaimed. It is my hope that during this trip I did my

A number of troubled souls attend our part to give information and increase the inmeetings, and great anxiety is felt for them. terest in that part of our mission work com-A deep and solemn interest has been reached; mitted to my hands. Returning home, I there is no more than a healthy excitement, remained four weeks, most of the time beand but a limited attendance-not a few are ing in an enfeebled and unworkable condiaway in the hop-yards, the bone of this seation. I started out on this Southern Missouri son of the year. My purpose still is to go and Askansas trip with serious misgivings again to Preston to hold extra meetings be- | less I should not be able to make it through.

fore the Winter sets in; also to Watson, But nearly four weeks have been passed in Lewis Co. I purpose to be at Alfred Centre Cass, Jasper, Christian and Wright counties, at the opening of Winter term (Dec. 10), to Missouri. In Christian county the work is assist my family in getting to house-keeping. interesting. Brother Main's visit did substan-Mrs. R. puts our two children in school tial good. All these visits and labor help to there. I would like to make Elmira a short break down the prejudice of the country visit in this connection, and bestow some labor at Ithaca. If you can assist me in arincident will teach its own lesson. A few ranging labor, do so, and especially in the visitation of the larger churches for makweeks before my arrival, Brother Johnson ing collections. On leaving Preston and visited and preached in a neighborhood some Norwich again, I plan to go to West Edmestwelve miles distant. He was treated with ton and Leonardsville on this business, thence courtesy, just as in the days when he visited to Adams Center and to Watson. The sickthem as a First-day minister. The pastor ness of Elder Fisher makes my visit here of the Baptist Church cordially invited him

to return and labor with him in their August protracted meeting. It being the time on First-day, August 17th, we saddled horses and went. Meeting with the pastor Quarterly and Annual Reports of S. R. Whceler immediately after the morning meeting, he seemed embarrassed. In the afternoon we To the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Board A. E. nain Corresponding Secretary. went to attend the neighborhood prayer Dear Brethren in Christ,-My last report meeting. Neither of the ministers laboring was written in Marion Co., Kansas; this one in the protracted effort were present. I is written in the new Seventh-day Baptist yielded to a pressing invitation, and preached. meeting house in Texas county, Missouri. I At night the pastor and his brother minister remained in Marion county until June 10th, conducted the services all through, not recognizing our presence in any way. A little throughout quite as wide a scope of country This introductory and friendly talk after the services resulted in nothing further. The next day at 11 o'clock the people again assembled under the shade of the brush arbor, and although we were on the ground some time before the meeting hour, neither minister came to say a word to us. Near the close of the meeting, the circumstance was such that I took occasion to speak, expressing my interest in the cause generally, and in their success at that time, but also informing them that I should not be with them any more. At the stood. And then, after all these tabulated close, it was evident there was considerable reports are very defective. They do not dissatisfaction. We had urgent invitations show the number of converts who have to remain longer We thought not best to do this, and the pastor then made a full explanation to Bro. Johnson. The question of inviting him had been considerd by the church, Many, very many, there are of this class who and on the part of a few there was such op- are deeply sighing for the day to come position that to have noticed us would have when God's sacred day shall be reinstated in given serious offense. The pastor is a man the religious world. Nor do they show the of acknowledged ability, and has been in converts to the Sabbath who have no opgood standing as as efficient minister for portunity to unite with any church. There more than twenty-five years. He has studied are several of this class who might properly this Sabbath question, and acknowledged its claim. 'The only question with him is the practicability of making the change. He more than could be depended jupon. It is was greatly wounded in his feelings because of this cold treatment to Seventh-day Baptist ministers. Now a serious thought: Here is the Baptist denomination, a people claiming to be tenacious in holding exactly to the Word. The Sabbath comes up in this new light. Their best and most learnd men agree that there is no Bible for the first day but that the Bible sustains the seventh day. And yet they thus repudiate ministers with whom they find no fault only that they keep the Bible Sabbath. May God hasten the forth and bud, that it may give seed to the day when our dear Baptist brethren shall renounce this false position and return to their ancient standard of obeying the Word in all its fullness as fast as the light comes to them. The one hundred dollars for the Christian Sabbath-day, once at the Watson church, Thousands upon thousands of acres still out either at home or abroad. Two business and on first day at Shaw Hill in the morn- to commons, with the herdmen's cattle by meetings were held. The building commiting, and in the afternoon at Sperryville. the thousand grazing upon the rich grasses. tee reported progress and received definite This land does not belong to the govern- instructions from the church, trustees were Since I have been sick, the brethren, on the ment. It is owned by persons who know chosen, the site was selected, the ground

foundation. Also the deed was properly exexcuted and deposited at Ozark, the county seat, to be recorded. In all this, dependence upon God was not forgotten, and the Scripture: "Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it," (Ps.127: 1,) was remembered and repeated. Thus were nearly two weeks spent at this place, and I

passed on to Mansfield, Wright county. Last Spring I preached three sermons in this vicinity, and on this second visit there were several who cordially welcomed my return. At this time, preached six sermons-four in the village and two at different places out of town-strengthened former acquaintance, made several new ones, and distributed our publications. As yet none practically accept the Sabbath, but many are fully convinced, and some really wish the day was observed. The last day here was Frst-day, August 31st, the last day of the quarter. I walked six miles, preached three sermons, rested

well at night, and at 5 o'clock, A. M., Sep-

county. ANNUAL REPORT.

The year's labor began in Cass county, Mo., with a series of good meetings. They aroused a good deal of religious interest, and several were converted. Next came the laagainst us, and encourage the brethren very bor in Macon county Mo., in response to much. All this is needed. The following the call of Bro. T. H. Tucker, who then lived there. These meetings brought the Sabbath truth to many who never before had heard concerning it. This was followed by work of a similar character in Motor, Rooks Co., Kan., in response to the call of Bro. R. H. Woods, who had embraced the Sab-

> bath, and who, now with a few others, tries to uphold the light in that place. These brethren should have more attention and encouragement than I have been able to give them during this year. Cass county, Missouri, was again visited, and in connection with effectual revival work, the Sabbath was fully explained. Then a Southern Missouri trip of seven weeks gave opportunity to present the Sabbath in several new places in three or four counties. All considered, probably it has been my lot to mingle with as many strangers and preach

that, I'll bring you all the Hottentots in the place!" After the service the Boer, still surprised by the way in which he had been auswered, remarked to the missionary, "Who hardened your hammer to deal my head such a blow? I will never object to the preaching of the gospel to Hottentots again."

EVANGELICAL CHURCHES OF AMER. WHAT THE ICA ARE DOING ABROAD.

The Missionary Review for July summarizes the work that the evangelical churches of America are doing in the foreign field. They support, according to the summary, 2,236 laborers in the field. Exclusive of native helpers, the Presbyterian Church North maintains 445 missionaries, the American Board 432, the Methodist Episcopal Church North 269, the American Baptist Missionary Union 194, and the Moravian Church 284. Nearly every other denomination has some representation, but those named lead in numbers. The income of all the societies reporting is \$3,420,613, of which \$233,595 92 was required to meet the expenses tember 1st, took the train for Cabool, Texas | of the home management.

The summary of the Review brings out another fact, the comparative productiveness of labor in the missionary field. The percentage of growth in the foreign field is four or five times greater than the home churches. The fact is the same as in agricultural husbandry where the newly broken field yields a richer harvest than the old tilled land. The bearing of this fact upon "culture" we can not now discuss. The number of native communicants in all the foreigh churches is 248,070, an increase of 25,174 over the number reported on one year previous. The largest salaries of the missionaries are in the Episcopal Church.-Christian Secretary.

BRO. T. L. GARDINER writes: "I go to Smyrna next Monday to pack goods for China again in the same office I emptied of goods last year, for Ellen. Dr. Woodhull, whom Ellen left in her place, has caught the spirit, and now she goes to Foo Chow as a Medical Missionary, and her sister as an evangelist.

THE Norwegian Missions in the interior of Madagascar have had a prosperous year. Their schools show a gain of 20,000 pupils, the total number being 33,642, with an average attendance of 30,000. The churches have gained 1,111 by baptism, besides 136 accessories from the London Mission, thus returning a total increase of 1,247. At Betafo, the oldest of the fifteen stations, 466 persons have been baptized. Three nativeborn pastors have been ordained. The mission on the west coast of the island, with its two stations of Morondawa and Tullear, has not been seriously disturbed by the troubles of the country. The schools at Morondawa have 60 pupils, and five persons have been respond with the new church in Texarkana. | baptized. The political troubles are more But it seems proper that these should be all seriously felt at Tullear, which is situated outside of the Hova kingdom, and in the territory of the Sakalaven king, Lahimorisa.



Remember the Se Six days shalt thou lab the seventh day is the S

OUTLOOK CO

The following letter is here presented, becau that appear and reappe our readers, and which though they have no n question.

ceived copies of the Ou read. But long before attention was drawn to write to ask for some in will be kind enough to of your paper or by let Granting the seventh Sabbath-can you prov degree of certainty that uously numbered from to the present time, so likely to be the seventl effect have the various Would the whole num bath down to Saturday bility be an exact mult

Dear Brother, -- I h

so in all longitudes? If you can satisfy m the whole argument. argument, in my mind

CHANGES I

In answering the qu in the calendar, we sha essary to a general rep information, and set t ropean countries borro Romans.

In the pre-historic p is said to have been div ing 104 days. How t is not known. Num of Rome, added two ning, and February a 450 B. C., under the from the end of the y uary. Under this ar to consist of twenty-n to accord with the lu of 354 days in the yes to make the number vear was found to be least ten days. To n tercalary month once and twenty three day days in four years, of year. Complete har civil year was not ye dered that every thir have only three inter days each. This ga days. The regulatin lished was left to the capital by intercalati the elections, and ot Julius Cæsar the dif solar year amounted in summer, and win dy this, Julius abolis to harmonize the civ lowing method. hundred and sixtyfourth year having first Julian year wa B. C.; our civil cal this rearrangement May, July, Septen thirty-one days; the ruary, which had tw fourth year. Whe demanded that his many days as July, day was taken from then, that three m might not succeed vember were reduc ber and December such childish grou made. These changes d nomical science W solar your accurate as being clevin mi long. It was even turies the vernal a fifth to the cleven ory XIII wought to ten days from the dered that the inte divisible by four a as well as others. the calendar. Th the civil year with them has topehall the natural pheno one knows that it rear docs not alle In the matter o not complicated days travel aroun rctaining their id longitude in due take the following York to go Witt 1684, at sunrise. York together. much alery Sto

it did not see in YOR

The telegrams that are often published in the home papers are equally unreliable. They are reported for solid fact when there is not these alarming rumors disturb your strength and refuge, our high tower. In Him do we trust. In Him we shall be safe. Yours for the Master.

From T. R. Reed.

WATSON, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1884. done only one month's work in the last breathe, and for the month of July and Here I organized a Bible-school.

was a Sabbath sermon previously announced, and was well attended and listened to. Thence passed on to Emporia and spent several days including one Sabbath. On this day preached once and conducted a prayer meeting at the house of Bro.C.D.Burdick, which proved to be a good meeting indeed. On First-day preached twice at points about three miles Some of the foreigners have already moved distant from each other. This trip consumed six weeks, during which I preached residing in the native city have moved far | thirteen times and held several prayermeetings, some of which were of unusual interest. While at Marion, the ground was carefully looked over, correspondence held with the A. T & S. Fe Railroad Company, and the article, "Homes for Sabbathan atom of truth in them. Let none of keepers," which appeared in RECORDER of June 26th, was prepared. Things seemed mind regarding our safety. God is our favorable for our people to purchase a few places near by, and then secure a railroad station, and so build up a village and the Church. But the wonderful and sudden advancement in the price of land has checked this for the present. This is a Dear Brother, A. E. Main.-I have fruitful year for Kansas, and the influx of population and the advance in the price of quarter of this year, and that was in June. | land seems almost incredible. A few weeks On the first day of July, I was attacked with ago, the Governor of the State told me the congestion on my lungs, near my heart, giv- | imigrants numbered one thousand per day, ing me a hard cough and much trouble to and that some counties had increased their population four and five thousand since his August I have had a hard time. At times term of office of about nineteen months. my life was dispared of. I am some better | Lands in Lyon county within 10 to 15 miles at this writing and hope soon to be present of Emporia, at present offer very favorable with the brethren in meetings, and give en- | inducements for those who desire homes in couragement, at least with my presence. Kansas where the soil and climate have been The sympathies of all the societies where I | thoroughly tested and approved. Within a was laboring have been given me in this radius of twenty-five miles, taking Elmdale, affliction. This in addition to the thought | Chase county, as the center, there is a good that God was very near to me all the time, deal of good Seventh-day Baptist element and that it was His hand that was leading and a good deal of interest in the Sabbath and that He knew what was best, hath great- cause. It is important that this element be ly sustained me through all these hours of strengthened and encouraged. Nor is the thought and trial. I had planned that this | country so filled up that there is no opportuquarter should have been one of earnest per- | nity to do this in an effective way. Elder | county meeting-house was raised. It is sonal work, begetting missionary zeal with S. Burdick is in possession of 160 acres of cheering to note how willingly this was higher attainments in spiritual life. Oh! land lying thirteen miles north of Emporia, given. Many evidently felt it a great privihow I do wish that our people would come or about six to eight miles north of P. B. lige thus to contribute. It was a portion of my up to that high calling that is found in Maxson's, D. and A. J. Burdick's. Last work to assist in the transaction of necessa-Christ Jesus. That we might go forward in June, as I took a long wagon ride over those | ry and important business pertaining to the His wisdom, light and strength. Then the broad, open prairies, I could but wish that erection of this house. The brethren wanted conquest would be easy and the victory sure. a strong Sabbath-keeping colony would everything done in order so that there should Through the month of June, I preached on take possession of some of that country. be no occasion for confusion or suspicion

Yours fraternally.

From S. R. Wheeler.

Missionary, for the quarter and year ending Sept

1, 1884.

as in any previous year.

My annual statistical blank is filled out so as to include all converts to the Sabbath on my field of labor. This is not done as claiming to be the instrument of bringing all these to the Sabbath. This is not so. As yet I have done nothing more than to cortabulated in somebody's report, that the increase and encouragement may be under-

gone to other churches. Nor do they show the multitude that have become convinced of the Sabbath and yet do not practice it. be included in the report. But if this rule were adopted, it might lead to showing no dcubt best to confine our reports to those to who actually identify themselves with our churches,

The truth is, dear brethren, eternity alone can reveal the full result of thus going from place to place and preaching the blessed gospel, not shunning to declare the whole counsel of God.

"For as the rain cometh down, and the snow from heaven, and returneth not thither, but watereth the earth, and maketh it bring sower, and bread to the eater; so shall my word be that goeth forth out of my mouth: it shall not return unto me void, but it shall accomplish that which I please, and it shall prosper in the thing whereto I sent it." Isa. 55: 10, 11.

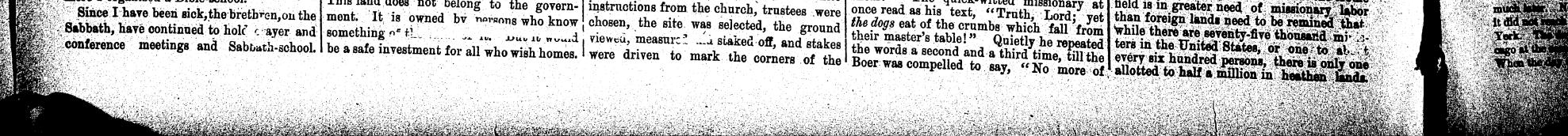
THIS incident is given as one of Dr. Mof fat's early experiences in Africa: Shortly after his arrival in Africa, the young missionary was about to conduct a religious service in the family of a Dutch farmer, when he noticed the absence of the black servants, and remarked to the master of the house. "May none of your servants come in?" What! Hottentots! Are you come to preach to Hottentots? Go to the mountains and preach to the baboons; or, if you like, I'll fetch my dogs, and you may preach to them!" The quick-witted missionary at

THE Leipzig Mission Society has already published its report for the past year. Its work is confined to India, and during 1883 there were baptized 633 converts; and the whole number of Christians connected with these mission points is 12,701. The society employs 20 missionaries, 9 ordained native preachers, 6 candidates of theology and 133 catechetes, teachers, etc. The total income was 264,704 marks, the expenses 254,731 marks; both items being considerably above the figures of any preceding year. The greatest share of these contributions come from the kingdom of Saxony. The society has a Mission Institute at Leipzig, presided over by Pastor Hashagen, and frequented by eighteen students at present, some of whom will be sent out at Pentecost.

THE doctrine of self-support has been so well inculcated by the successors of Dr. Judson in Burmah, that 206 of the churches are now reported as self-supporting, and 113 are partly self-supporting. There were 1,636 baptisms the past year. The success is chiefly among the Karens. The ruling class, the Burmans, clings tenaciously to Buddhism, and has as yet been little affected by Christianity. In the past year, however, more favorable indications were to be seen, and it is hoped that many of this influential class may soon be won over. There are in Burmah 491 stations, 97 missionaries, and 542 native preachers. The total of members is 25,200. The Telugu field of the same society has 24,508 members.

AT the recent annual meeting of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions, held in Boston, an appeal was made to the public for \$100,000, with which to carry on the work of the society. The Secretary reports that the August receipts, since the appeal was made, have been over \$91,-000. Donations for the year have been about \$392,000, and the legacies some \$115,000, leaving a small balance in the treasury. The receipts for the Morning Star, the new missionary ship, were over \$35,000.

THOSE who harbor the idea that the Home field is in greater need of missionary labor once read as his text, "Truth, Lord; yet than foreign lands need to be remined that



Sabbath Beform.

"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."

OUTLOOK CORRESPONDENCE.

The following letter to the editor of the Outlook is here presented, because it asks certain questions our readers, and which we are glad to answer, even though they have no real bearing on the Sabbath question.

OSHTEMO, Mich., Aug. 1, 1883. Dear Brother, -I have from time to time received copies of the Outlook, which I have earefully read. But long before when in college, my serious attention was drawn to the Sabbath question. I write to ask for some instruction which I hope you will be kind enough to give, either in the columns of your paper or by letter, if you can do so.

Granting the seventh day to be the only binding Sabbath-can you prove or even claim with some degree of certainty that the days have been continuously numbered from the Adamic Sabbath down to the present time, so that Saturday would be more likely to be the seventh day than Sunday? What Would the whole number of days from the first Sabbath down to Saturday, Aug. 2, 1884, in any probability be an exact multiple of seven? Would it be so in all longitudes?

If you can satisfy me on these puints, I grant you the whole argument. If you can not, your whole the Law, as it did after. argument, in my mind, is utterly baseless.

> Yours most respectfully, E. H. KING,

Pastor M. E. Church.

CHANGES IN THE CALENDAR.

In answering the question referring to the changes in the calendar, we shall use more space than is necessary to a general reply, in order to give abundant information, and set the matter wholly at rest. European countries borrowed their calendar from the Romans.

In the pre-historic period, under Romulus, the year is said to have been divided into ten months, aggregating 104 days. How the other days were disposed of is not known. Numa Pompilius, the second king of Rome, added two months, January at the beginning, and February at the end of the year. About 450 B. C., under the Decemvirs, February was taken from the end of the year, and placed next after January. Under this arrangement the month was made to consist of twenty-nine and thirty days, alternately, to accord with the lunar changes, giving a sum total of 354 days in the year; one day was added to this to make the number more "fortunate." This lunar year was found to be less than the solar year by at least ten days. To remedy this, Numa added an intercalary month once in two years, of twenty-two and twenty three days alternately, thus giving 1,465 days in four years, or an average of 366 1-4 days in a year. Complete harmony between the solar and the civil year was not yet attained, and hence it was ordered that every third period of eight years should have only three intercalary months of twenty-two days each. This gave an average year of 365 1-4 days. The regulating of the calendar' thus established was left to the Pontiffs, who made political capital by intercalating irregularly, so as to affect the elections, and other events, until in the time of Julius Cæsar the difference between the civil and the solar year amounted to three months; autumn came in summer, and winter came in autumn. To reme dy this, Julius abolished the lunar year, and attempted to harmonize the civil year and the solar by the following method. He fixed the civil year at three hundred and sixty-five and one-fourth days, every fourth year having three hundred and sixty-six. The first Julian year was reckoned from January 1, 46 B. C.; our civil calendar begins at that point. this rearrangement under Julius, January, March, May, July, September, and November, each had thirty-one days; the rest had thirty each, except February, which had twenty-nine, with an added day every fourth year. When Augustus became Emperor, he demanded that his month, August, should have as many days as July, the month of Julius; hence a day was taken from February and given to August; then, that three months of thirty-one days each might not succeed each other, September and November were reduced to thirty days each, and October and December were increased to thirty-one. On such childish grounds were some of the changes

everybody hailed it as the 11 day of August, the identical day that it was in New York, just as Doe's friends hailed him on his arrival. No day exists at a given degree of longitude until it reaches that part at'sunrise. In the case supposed the day was the 224th of the year, the 11th of the month, and the 2d

of the week. This identity was retained in all its course, at Chicago, Omaha, &c. It will be seen by this illustration that the identity of each day is kept

as certainly as the identity of a man is retained. If the loss of identity could occur in the case of that appear and reappear in the minds of a class of the Sabbath, it would occur equally with every other day in the week, the month, or the year. No such disorder is ever suspected in social or business life. No hint of such disorder is heard except

in connection with the Sabbath question, and then only as a means of breaking the force of the truth that the seventh day of each week, in its regular succession, is the Sabbath. Commerce and science have argued to correct the discrepancy which occurs when the circle of the earth is completed in circumnavigation, by fixing the "Day line" at a given point in the l'acific ocean, where the movements of the circumnavigator and of the sun are made to harmonize.

Have the week and the Sabbath come to us in regular succession, and in unbroken order?

The Sabbash measures the week in all Biblical history. The week is fully recognized during the effect have the various changes in our calendar had? | Patriarchal period, previous to the giving of the Law, (See Gen. 7: 10 and 19: 27,) and when the Law was given (Ex. 20) God connected the Sabbath directly with His own example at the close of the cre ative week. It is hence legitimate to conclude that the Sabbath measured the week before the giving of

> It is impossible to believe that God deceived the Israelites at Sinai, by founding the Sabbath on His own example, and then designating a day not in the regular order from the Adamic Sabbath. It would have been sheer deception thus to do. The Sabbath law rested on a false foundation from the beginning, if the day designated in the law was not the true one, and God was the immediate author of the cheat. The proposition destroys itself.

From the giving of the law at Sinai to the coming of Christ, the Israelites retained the Sabbath in unbroken order; their history has no trace of confusion on this point.

From the time of Christ to the present, the Jews scattered in all lands, have maintained the observ ance of the Sabbath, with the same unbroken regularity. Thus we have a continuous chain from the present date to Sinai, and thence to Creation, through a people whose tenacity of National life, manners and customs, have been, and are the wonder of the centuries. This preservation of the historic Sabbath of Jehovah is not the least important part of their wondrous mission and unfulfilled work. Christ who is the center of all dispensations, rec-

ognized the Sabbath as a part of his Father's law, and pruned it that it might bring forth more and better fruit.

make false statements?

2 When he says that Christ changed the Subbath, and the apostles kept Sunday, does he not mean it?

This position is far better than the old idea of the resurrection change, for it disposes of the difficult question of the particu lar day in which that event took place; for it is enough to know that Christ changed the day, and of course if he changed the day the apostles were instructed -88 the new day and its to observ ance. That these things can be proved we have the honor of Mr. Crafts, for he has proclaimed them before thousands of wit nesses. I therefore ask him to bring chapter and verse in the New Testament (or if he is absent Dr. Goodwin, in whose desk those statements have been made) confirming these important announcements. Let us have the thing proven in the Inter-Ocean. and set this matter at rest forever. It will wipe out the sects that profess to be Christians, and still observe the old Jewish Sabbath. It will stop the mouth of the Catholic Church in their claim that Sunday keeping is an ordinance of "the Church," and Protestants have copied them in its observance. And when the Germans shall rise up

and say, as they have often done in the past, | 1t go. " there is no Bible authority for Sunday sacredness," this new found truth can be thrown into their open mouths with such power that they will forever hold their peace. How Sunday laws can be enacted and enforced upon such proof! For then it can be said that Christ is our law-maker and the apostles our example.

What terrific power will come with the fact established that Christ was a Sundaykeeper Messiah, and that the Apostolic Church smote Judaism by keeping the new Sabbath Christ himself made while in the flesh! Such truth will of itself "cry aloud and spare not" those that rebel against it Civil laws in favor of Sunday observance will be a re-enactment of Christ's new Sabbath l law.

It does not often fall to the lot of man to discover so important truth as the Rev. Mr. Crafts has announced, and when he can establish it I modestly predict it will insure his name to go down to posterity with that of Luther and other great reformers.

LAYMAN.

Lemperance.

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

like an adder.'

chisel and a hammer, and with a skill that

Said she:

1. Is he not too much of a scholar to beverage more spirits than you can bring in on to act as a unit-the wording of their resthat identical jug.' And I gave her the olution is, that, in this matter, we will act promise."

> took the last pull at that jug. As I was turning it out for a sort of night cap, Molly looked up and says she, 'Charley, have you got a drop left?' There was just about a drop. We'd have to get it filled on the morrow. And then she said, if I had no objection, she would drink that last drop with me. | merous body of men who have also the cour-I shall never forget how she brought it out--'THAT LAST DROP!' However, I tipped the old jug bottom up and got out about a great spoonful, and Molly said that was enough. She took the tumbler and poured a few drops of hot water into it, and a bit of sugar, and then she tinkled her glass against mine, just as she'd seen us boys do when we'd been drinking good luck, and says she, 'Here's to the old brown jug!"

> "Sakes alive! I thought to myself that poor Molly had been drinking more of the it more freely than men who had been adrum than was good for her, and I tell you it | dicted to its use for fifty years. kind 'o cut me to the heart. I forgot all about how many times she'd seen me when dollars if he would quit chewing for a year: my tongue was thicker than it ought to be, and my legs not quite so steady as good legs | did the same, all signing their names to a should be; but I said nothing. I drank the paper to that effect. sentiment-'The old brown jug !' and let

have the old brown jug filled to-morrow.' And then I went off to bed. And I have remembered ever since that I went to bed that night, as I had done hundreds of times be-

fore, with a buzzing in my head that a healthy man ought not to have. I didn't before; but I've thought of it a good many times since, and have thought of it with wonder and awe.

"Well, I got up the next morning and did up my work at the barn, then came in and ate my breakfast, but not with such an appetite as a farmer ought to have, and I could

not think even then that my appetite had begun to fail me. However, I ate breakfast and then went out and hitched up the old mare; for, to tell the plain truth, I was feela drop in the house. I was in a hurry to get

to the village. I got hitched up and came in for the jug. I went for it in the old cupboard and took it out, and-

"Did you ever break through the thin ice, on a nipping cold day, and find yourself in an instant over your head in freezing water? Because that was the way I felt at that moment. That jug was there, but the bottom was gone. Molly had been and taken a sharp

together as a unit, no matter how strong our "And before I went to bed that night I individual party affiliations may be.' Politicians have been served notice, they must heed these men or feel the weight of their votes in opposition.

8

The time has surely come for the advocates of temperance to make politicians of both parties understand that they too are a nuage of their convictions-a class of voters politicians dare not any longer ignore when they set about framing platforms and nominating candidates."

A STRONG FETTER.

The Hartford Times tells a story of a boy in that city who had a good place, and attended faithfully to his duties, but had one bad habit, that of chewing tobacco. He used

"One day a gentleman offered the boy five another made him the same offer, and a third

"The boy said he would win the money, and so he washed his mouth and made a start. "Well, I went out after that and did my The next day was Sunday, and he felt badly; chores, and then went to bed; and the last | Monday he felt worse; Tuesday he shook like thing I said before leaving the kitchen-this a man with the delirium tremens; and very room where you now sit-was, 'We'll | Wednesday and Thursday he was sick in bed, with a fair prospect of a long struggle before he would get free from the 'evil disease.'

"Yet persons say tobacco does not hurt them, and they waste their money, and squander their lives, in the formation of habits and appetites the strength of which think of it then, nor had I ever thought of it | they only realize when at last they struggle to get free, and often find their struggles are in vain. Many a person who has been addicted to the use of both tobacco and strong drink has found it harder to break from the tobacco than the rum.

"A man who wishes to free himself from this curse should make up his mind to stop work, give up thinking, and expect to carry around for several days a head as large as a pumpkin, and about as sensible; and to feel meaner, more nervous, more lonesome, more ing the need of a glass of spirits, and I hadn't discontented, and more uneasy than he ever did before in his life.

"He should rest, eat lightly, wash all over in warm water frequently, drink liberally cold or warm water as preferred, pray for help, and go through. It will be a hard road to travel, but ''tis better farther on;' and it pays to be free."-Signs of the Times.

FATHER OF THE MAN.

Though in a proverbial phrase "the child might have done credit to a master-workman, is father of the man," it often happens that she had clipped the bottom clean out of the the family resemblance between the two is jug, without even cracking the edges or the not easily discerned. Many a noisy, thoughtsides! I looked at the jug and then I looked less boy becomes the most quiet and thoughtful of men; frequently some large-eyed spoke—Oh I never heard anything like it! 1.0. dreamy youth shows, as the years pass, that nor have I ever heard anything like it since. he is rich in qualities of push and endurance and self-help, unsuspected in his childhood. " 'Charles, there's where the mortgage on Let the rivulet leap from rock to rock down this farm came from! It was brought home the mountain-side, and dash against its in that jug, two quarts at a time! And banks, and scatter itself on the ledges-its there's where your white, clear skin, and method of progress will vastly change when your clear, pretty eyes are going! And in it reaches the lower levels, and feels the that jug, my husband, your appetite is gogreat pulse of the ocean beating up through ing also. O, let the bottom stay out forever! the arteries of bay and river. The problem Let it be as it is, dear heart! And rememof every child's training is complicated by the fact that these underlying, undeveloped "And then she threw her arms around qualities of heart and mind may be deflect. my neck and burst into tears. She couldn't ing the compass of the child's conduct. Where to repress and when to encourage, "And there was no need. My eyes were what to enjoin and when to restrain-how opened as though by magic. In a single minmuch more easily the answers to these quesute the whole scene passed before me. I saw tions would be found, could parent or teachall the mortgages on all the farms in our er completely understand the child-heart, in neighborhood; and I thought where the its present state and in its future possibilimoney had gone. The very last mortgage ties, as God understands it. Yet where much is uncertain, one thing is settledheld against him by the man who had filled whatever the little one's present qualities, or future peculiarities, or remote possibilities. Christian training and Christian love, and a. wise leading into the love of Christ are al--death! And I returned my Molly's kiss, ways suitable, always essential, always ezactly adapted to this child as he is, and to promise, I will, so help me heaven!" the man that this child is to be.-Sunday "And I have kept it. In less than five School Times. years, as Molly had said, the mortgage was

an increase of 25,174 over the numrted on one year previous. The largest of the missionaries are in the Episcorch.-Christian Secretary. T. L. GARDINER writes: "I go to next Monday to pack goods for Chin in the same office I emptied of goods for Ellen. Dr. Woodhull, whom

It in her place, has caught the spirit,

she goes to Foo Chow as a Medical

Norwegian Missions in the interior of

scar have had a prosperous year.

chools show a gain of 20,000 pupils,

I number being 33,642, with an av-

tendance of 30,000. The churches

jued 1,111 by baptism, besides 136

ies from the London Mission, thus

a total increase of 1,247. At Be-

ury, and her sister as an evangelist.

bring you all the Hottentots in the

After the service the Boer, still

remarked to the missionary.

d by the way in which he had been

hardened your hammer to deal my

sh a blow? I will never object to

ching of the gospel to Hottentots

HE EVANGELICAL CHURCHES OF AMER-ICA ABE DOING ABBOAD.

Missionary Review for July summar-

work that the evangelical churches

prica are doing in the foreign field.

apport, according to the summary,

aborers in the field. Exclusive of

helpers, the Presbyterian Church

naintains 445 missionaries, the Amer-

pard 432, the Methodist Episcopal

North 269, the American Baptist

ary Union 194, and the Moravian

284. Nearly every other denomina-

is some representation, but those

lead in numbers. The income of all

eties reporting is \$3,420,613, of which

5 92 was required to meet the expenses

ummary of the Review brings out

fact, the comparative productiveness r in the missionary field. The per-

of growth in the foreign field is four

imes greater than the home churches.

t is the same as in agricultural hus-

where the newly broken field yields a

arvest than the old tilled land. The

of this fact upon "culture" we can

discuss. The number of native

meants in all the foreigh churches is

ome management.

oldest of the fifteen stations, 466 have been baptized. Three nativestors have been ordained. The misthe west coast of the island, with its ions of Morondawa and Tullear, has n seriously disturbed by the troubles country. The schools at Morondawa pupils, and five persons have been d. The political troubles are more y felt at Tullear, which is situated of the Hova kingdom, and in the v of the Sakalaven king, Lahimorisa.

Leipzig Mission Society has already ed its report for the past year. Its confined to India, and during 1883 ere baptized 633 converts; and the umber of Christians connected with ission points is 12,701. The society 20 missionaries, 9 ordained native rs, 6 candidates of theology and 133 es, teachers, etc. The total income 704 marks, the expenses 254,731 both items being considerably above res of any preceding year. The share of these contributions come kingdom of Saxony. The society ssion Institute at Leipzig, presided Pastor Hashagen, and frequented by students at present, some of whom ent out at Pentecost.

octrine of self-support has been so lcated by the successors of Dr. Judarmah, that 206 of the churches are rted as self-supporting, and 113 are fraupporting. There were 1,636 the past year. The success is chiefly ie Karens. The ruling class, the , clings tenaciously to Buddhism, s yet been little affected by Chris-In the past year, however, more indications were to be seen, and it that many of this influential class be won over. There are in Burstations, 97 missionaries, and 542 eachers. The total of members is The Telugu field of the same so-24,508 members.

recent annual meeting of the Amerof commissioners for foreign misin Boston, an appeal was made to for \$100,000, with which to carry the society. The Secretary has the August receipts, since made, have been over \$91,and the legacies some \$115,000, mall balance in the treasury. The the Morning Star, the new misip, were over \$35.000.

the harbor the ides that the Home mands need to be remined that ince seventy five thousand mir p-United States, or one to ab. + and yed parsons, there is only one

made. These changes did not remove all trouble. Astronomical science was not then; able to measure the solar your accurately, and the civil year was accepted as being eleven minutes and fourteen seconds too long. It was even more than this, and in a few centuries the vernal equinox shifted from the twenty. fifth to the eleventh of March. In 1582, Pope Gregory XIII sought to correct this error by dropping ten days from the civil calendar. Gregory also ordered that the intercalation of one day in each year divisible by four should extend to the centurial years. as well as others. Such have been the changes in them has touched the week, for it is unaffected by the natural phenomena of the sun or moon. Every one knows that the addition of one day each lear year does not affect the week.

LONGITUDE.

In the matter of longitude, the case is simple when not complicated by erroneous conc ptions. The days travel around the earth, as a ship or a man does. retaining their identity, and reaching each degree of longitude in due time. As a simple illustration, take the following: Richard Doe start- from New York to go westward, on the 10th day of August. 1884, at sunrise. The man and the day cave New York together. But the day out-runs the man, and reaches Chicago in an hour. While Doe comes in much later. No one complains of the day because it did not reach Chicago at the same hour 't did New When the day did reach Chicago or San Facilice,

Since the middle of the second century of the Christian era, the first, third, fourth, and sixth days of this same week, measured by this same Sabbath, have been observed to commemorate certain events, said to have occurred on these days of the week. During all this time, no lover of the Wednesday or county, Maine-a bottomless jug! The host the Friday fast, or of the Sunday festival, has ever doubted that he was observing these days in their and smiled. regular weekly order and succession.

To summarize, we have the following proofs. At Sinai, God gave the Sabbath law and designated a day, which He founded upon His own example, thus inking it with the "Adamic Sabbath." That day in its regular order, the Jews still keep. For the last sixteen hundred years, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, have been observed in some form, in their weekly order, by so many persons as to make it impossible for any disturbance to take place in the calendar of the week, without leaving traces on almost every page of the history of the Church.

These facts give all needful logical and historical upport to the claim that the seventh day of the wcek, improperly called "Saturday," is the Sabbath of Jehovah, in regular succession from the hour when the morning stars sang together, and the Sons of God shouted for joy.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

DR. CRAFTS AND HIS CRITICS.

A friend sends us the following, clipped from the Chicago Inter-Ocean:

take great interest in its religious department. It is spreading religious truth more | yet look at it. A mortgage of two thousand widely than a score of preachers. Also the dollars! What can I do?' And I went to interest. There hangs the old jug-just as doctrines taught have a wide range, and that old jug-it had its bottom in then-and some are presented that are new and not took a good stiff drink of Old Medford Rum there hasn't been a drop of spirits brought generally taught by orthodox churches. from it. Your reports of the Rev. Mr. Crafts' series of sermons on the Sabbath | my wife just then, and I asked her what she question have been very full and correct.and | thought of it; for I supposed, of course, she I noticed a review of one of his sermons in | was thinking of what I'd been talking about. the Infer-Ocean of last Sunday which makes And so she was. Says she: 'Charles, I've | life happy, peaceful, prosperous and blessed. emphatic the new position Mr. Crafts has thought of this a good deal; and I've thought taken in these sermons, viz., that Christ of a way in which I believe we can clear the calendar. They have all been made to harmonize | changed the day of the Sabbath from Satur | this mortgage off before five years are endthe civil year with the natural year. Not one of day to Sunday and that the apostles observed ed." the new Sabbath.

"II. N. N." siys in the Inter-Orean of last Sunday that Mr. Crafts is erroneous in | said, with a funny twinkling in her blu eyes hese statements, and makes some sharp |-- says she, 'Charles, you must promise me thrusts at his reasoning Having been a this, and promise me solemnly in I sacredly: church member for thirty five years, I have | Promise me that you will never again bring watched the different views upon the Sabbath question with interest, and I do not re | erage at any one time, more spirits of any member of seeing it asserted that Christ kind than you can bring in that old jugtumself changed the day previous to this the jug that your father has used ever since pose, in which they say: ew doctrine promulgated by Mr. Crafts. I knew him, and which you have used since The general idea of orthodox denominations | he vas done with it." has been, as expressed in their creeds, that the change came on account of the resurree. | especially in having time, and in the Winter tion of Christ, that event occurring on Sun | time when we were at work in the woods, to day. " H. N. N." boldly affirms that the get in old gallon jug filled; so I thought he stand up and be counted." resurrection did not occur on the first day meant that I should never buy faces than

THE BOTTOMLESS JUG.

I saw it hanging up in the kitchen of a thrifty, healthy, sturdy farmer, in Oxford at Molly. And then she burst out. She saw that the curious thing caught my eye,

"You are wondering what that jug is hanging up there for, with its bottom knocked out?" he said. "My wife, perhaps, could tell you the story better than I can; but she is bashful, and I ain't, so I'll tell it."

"My father, as you are probably aware owned this farm before me. He lived to a good old age, worked hard all his life, never ber your promise to me!" squandered money, was a careful trader, and a good calculator, and, as men were accounted in his day and generation, he was a temperate man. I was the youngest boy: and | speak more.

when the old man was ready to go-and he knew it—the others agreed that, since I had stayed at home and taken care of the old folks, the farm should be mine. And to me it was willed. I had been married then three vears."

"Well, father died-mother had gone father had ever made had been to pay a bill three years before—and left the farm to me, with a mortgage on it for two thousand dol- his jug for years! Yes, I saw it as it passed lars. I'd never thought so much of it before; before me—a fitting picture of rum!—rum! but I thought of it now. I said to Molly— rum!—debt!—debt!—debt!—and, in the end but I thought of it now. I said to Mollymy wife-'Molly,' says I. 'Look here. Here's father had this farm in its first and said I: 'Molly, my own!-I'll keep the strength of soil, with all its magnificent timber, and his six boys, as they grew up. equal

I am a subscriber to the Inter-Ocean, and to so many men, to help him; and he has paid off; my appetite came back to me; and worked hard-worked early and late-and now we've got a few thousand dollars out at we hung it on that day; and from that time into the house for a beverage, which that

bottomless jug wouldn't have held. "I noticed a curious look on the face of arm drawn tenderly around the neck of her vonngest boy, murmured a fervent-Amen.

"Says I, 'Molly, tell me how you'll do it." "She thought for a while, and then she

home for the purpose of drinking for a bev

WHAT KING ALCOHOL HAS DONE.

He has peopled with his multitudes our poor houses.

He has straitcned us for room in our insane asylums.

He has taken away faith, hope, and charity -yea, all that is lovely and of good reportand given despair, infidelity, cunity, and all the emotions and deeds of wickedness,

He has wrecked and enfectled the bodies. shattered and destroyed the minds, imperiled and damned the souls of our fellowmen.

EREALFIS,

Every moderate drinker could abandon the ntoxicating cup if he would, and every ineoriate would if he could.

Illinois is the greatest whisky producing State in the country, paving \$23,530.484 in taxes, to \$18,583,172 by Kentucky, the next largest.

A parent once remarked that he had eight arguments in favor of a prohibitory amend ment. and when asked what they were replied, "My eight children."

There has been introduced into the New York Assembly a bill which prohibits the "The Brewer's Association has resolved sale of cigarettes or tobacco to minors under

EE COUNTED.

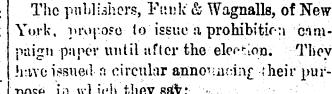
-W. C. T. U. Bulletin.

" Dear old jug! We mean to keep it; and

And as he ceased speaking, his wife, with an

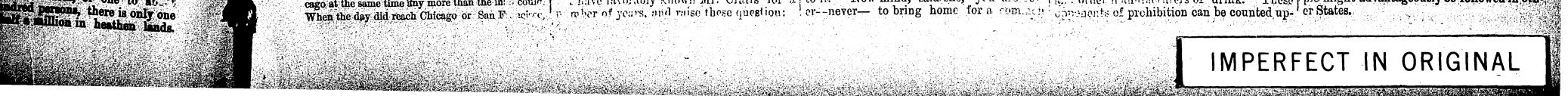
o hand it down to our children, for the les

son it can give them—a lesson of life—of a



"We propose to publish, until after the election, a campaign paper devoted to prohi-. Woll, I knew father used, once in a while. bition. We believe the time has come, when, without serious detriment to other manses of vital importance, the Prohibitionists can

of the week and that the apostles kept the two quarts at a time. I thought it over and to vote solidly against any party that will not sixteen years of age. A law to that effect York. The day could not be in New York and Chi-cago at the same time iny more than the init could. And the init of the init o



The Sabbath Becorder.

Alfred Centre, N. Y., Flfth-day, September 25, 1884 REV. L. A. PLATTS, Editor and Business Agent REV. A. E. MAIN, Associate Editor.

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

for publication, should be addressed to the SABBATH RECORDER, Alfred Centre, Allegany Co., N. Y.

THE publication of the third number of the Seventh-day Baptist Quarterly has been delayed because the Editor could not get the necessary articles to make it up. It will probably be mailed in a week or two. We make this statement because we are receiving numerous inquiries about it.

By the time this number of the RECORDER reaches the majority of its readers, the Conference will have had its opening day, and the Missionary Society will be in the midst of its session. Let the prayers of those who can not attend be continually offered for those who sit in counsel on the important matters which are to be considered at these anniversaries.

THE American Reformer quotes the following as the advice of Mr. Blaine to the young men of Bowdoin College-advice, we should say, good enough for young and old, everywhere. "First, there is always a right or any other kind of mission funds is to send side, open your mouth."

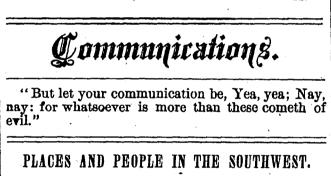
THE difference in the motive, when the outward conduct is the same, is illustrated in the promulgation of the "Golden Rule," by Christ and Confucius. Confucius would have men do as they would be done by, with a view to obtaining favorable consideration at their hands. Christ would have us do to others as we would have them do to us, to the end that we may do the just, or even the generous thing by them.

WHEN Jesus exhorted the multitude to lav

session. The exercises of these three societies usually consist of the annual reports, and essays, addresses, and discussions upon subjects pertaining to the various interests nearly all departments of rough labor. which they represent. Of course, the Sabbath is given to preaching, Bible study, and devotional exercises. The whole series of meetings makes a feast which when one has once enjoyed he will not willingly forego.

WE wish to call the special attention of the readers of the RECORDER to Bro. Wheeler's letter from Texarkana. As our readers already know, we fully believe in the great importance of houses of worship; and for the advancement made in this direction during the past year, we ought to be grateful and feel encouraged. Our people have responded generously to calls for funds, and we believe they are still ready to respond to the reasonable and just claims of any good cause. We endorse what Bro. Wheeler says as a point for Seventh-day Baptist missionary work; and all that is true in this respect increases the need of a good meeting-house there. Are there not those, therefore, who will help raise \$100 to aid our brethren at Texarkana in their noble endeavor to build a house of public Christian worship? And we feel sure that most persons, after a little thought upon the subject, will agree with us that the most orderly way of raising this

side. Be sure to take that side. Second, them directly to our treasurer, who can reto have a Church Building Fund, from which we could draw on occasions like this. Such a fund is considered one of the most important by other home mission societies.



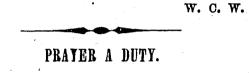
are paying for their homes and ac-The railroad whose offices we have aleady mentioned, is said to form the longest single line in this country, being nearly other and older politician, who was illus-1,600 miles, while the whole system embrces over 1,800, of these, 910 are operated in speeches a point against the opposite party. Kansas. The road runs up into the main so often defeated at the polls, and now, as

range of the Rocky Mountains in Colerado; sends its main trunk from a junction this side of the Mountains southward along their eastern slopes, crossing lofty spurs in the range, passing through NewMexico, and penetrating the dominion of Old Mexico, where one line touches its northeastern corner, and another terminates on the shore of the Gulf of California. It is located very largely in sparsely settled sections, and even traverses veritable deserts. Its track is laid up the steep grades of the mountains, along the trades. In all these he made a signal failin regard to the importance of Texarkana changing beds of rivers, and through deep, narrow and tortuous canyons. Hundreds of miles of it were constructed through sections of the country, whose Mexican inhabitants were by no means friendly to the innovations of the aggressive American people. On the whole, the road is most solidly built, and furnished with the best materials. Onethird of its distance is already heavily ballasted with stone. The riding of a few miles at almost any place on it gives the passenger full confidence in its stability, and in the carefulness of its managers; and he be one of the first to take the right side; and port them, and forward them for the objects afterwards, with no fear of danger, around third, as soon as you have taken the right for which they are contributed. We ought sharp curves, over high bridges, through dark gulches, under the precipitous sides of mountains, and across long stretches of uninhabited country.

> The President of this road is Wm. B Strong, who was reared in Rock county, Wis.; and who learned in Milton, during three years, his first lessons in the railroad business from the present efficient agent at the depot in this village. His headquarters are at Boston, Mass., where the principal directors of this road reside. His energy, urbanity, uprightness of life, and thorough knowledge of business have made his career for nearly thirty years most honorable and successful. He is remembered with great esteem by the older citizens of Milton. But we were especially delighted to ride for nearly a day on this Santa Fe road, with Albert A. Robinson, the General Manager. and to visit, for a few hours, with him at his be sought unto by the house of Israel to do hospitable home in Topeka. He was forthose things for them." We can not claim merly a student in Milton College. His a single favor only on the ground of his inclassmates remember him as a most manly finite mercy. We are corrupt and sinful appearing, kcen-eyed, bright-faced and stuwanderers from his fold. Therefore, it dious youth. He was particularly interested becomes us to assume the attitude of true in the mathematical studies and was always penitents, acknowledging our guilt, and at the head of his classes. For many years plead for mercy and pardon through Christ completed. Near it are the offices of he has filled the office of Chief Engineer on who has loved us and given himself for us. this road, and has superintended the survey and the constrution of the most difficult to the true Christian. The child who loves portions of it and two other lines. Accounts its parents, and who knows that it is their of his operations in performing this work along the old beaten Santa Fe trail, ter into his wishes, and give him not only through the Grand Canyon of the Arkansas. needed counsel, but freely impart needed in climbing to the summit of the Paton mercies for his good, considers it a privilege Range, in crossing the vast eroded Mesa reto consult them upon all matters of imporgions of New Mexico and Arizona, and in tance, and not an unreasonable task. This entering the reservations of hostile Indian is but a faint comparison to the privilege of tribes,-all these accounts describe scenes him who waits often at the mercy seat marked with the daring and skill of a miliupon Him whose counsel is pure and whose tary campaign, and the romances and hardblessings are innumerable. Such are adships of an exploration into a new country. Such services in England, as awell-informed kings. Such hold communion with the citizen of that country has remarked, would Sovereign of the universe. Such commune be honored with a peerage. He is popular with Him who knows our needs and will give along all the lines of this road. He has very us infinite wisdom. Hence all things work high conceptions of what constitutes proper for our good. He has always been doing us service in the several departments now under good, and among the many blessings behis charge, and thoroughly understands how stowed, none are to be compared with the gift a railroad must be managed, as well as built, of Christ, his Son, our Saviour, God manifest to command the confidence of business men in the flesh, Christ the Lord. and the traveling public. In his present office, to which he has lately been elected, mingled with vain formality. It is true, able. he can not fail to win higher distinction. that it may be as that of the Pharisee. all At his modest, but most tastefully furnished form. A good thing should not be neglecthouse, we met Mrs. Ellen Williams, who is ed because it has been or may be abused. the esteemed sister of Mr. Robinson's de-To pray is to be formal. Our Saviour taught ceased wife, and who has the charge of his us to pray by using a form, "Our Father," household, embracing his daughter, a very and in all of his petitions to the Father, he promising child. With Mrs. Williams we was formal. Be not afraid of forms. Times also spent a day in riding through Southto pray are granted us. David said, that western and Central Kansas, and found her morning, noon, and evening, he would pray, fully acquainted with the leading moveand call upon God; and we are commanded ments of our Seventh-day people, and heartto " pray without ceasing, and in everything ily in sympathy with them in their views give thanks unto God." We may always and oprations. possess a devotional spirit, and on all occa-

in August this year. We recall with an anecdote had on him as told by anhe claimed, so near its end, on account of some fatal defect in its policy, or the discovery of an unexpected weakness in its principal candidate for office. This is the incident cial object for which we may pray. related:

A young man, not over-stocked with good sense, and without much culture derived from the schools, but with unbounded selfconceit and considerable, industry, attempted to succeed in life by engaging in one profession after another, and finally in several of the ure. As the last resort, he decided to become a horse doctor. The animal which first came under his treatment died, although it received his most careful attentions. Being railed by his companions at his ill-luck, he remarked, "I say, fellows, it is my deliberate opinion, that this horse did not die with what ailed him; something else sot in."



This I believe is generally admitted, and am sorry to say very much neglected. Tf we inquire why, we would say because it is not rightly appreciated. If God's tender care over us commenced with our existence. and onward to the present, he has continued to watch over us with the love of a kind mother for her sleepless infant; this is but a faint figure to represent it, for there is not a source of happiness in the past, or a prospect of good in the future, but what has been planned for us from the fountain of eternal, unchangeable love. While we acknowledge it to be our duty to pray, we should often be found at the mercy seat.

the American Sabbath TractSociety holds its | earned by their industry a fair support; and | devoting a large share of his time in address- to attend them. I have had strangers of ing political meetings in his State, where all different principles, practices, and beliefs. cumulating other property in small the parties were organized and began in my family. I have kindly told them of amounts. They have proved very useful in their work for the campaign early our custom, and that I expected all to attend our devotions. I never knew one to renewed emotions of humor the effect which object to it. Family devotions should be made as interesting as possible, and not tedious. Therefore let them be brief. Read a trating how he sometimes made in his few passages of the Holy Book, and let the comments be plain and few. If there are singers, a few verses may be sung, and then a brief and appropriate prayer, after which all are ready to engage in the labors and duties of the day. It is well to have some spe-

> A family thus doing are a little company of workers in the vineyard of the Lord. Dear friends, let us pray more, and trust in what God has said, and according to our faith, so will it be with us. "Ask and ye shall receive." W. B. GILLETTE.



Domestic.

A statue of General John Fulton Reynolds was unveiled in front of the city hall, Philadelphia, Sept. 8th. The Grand Army paraded in honor of the event.

The President has appointed Harry Kislingbury, son of Lieutenant Kislingbury, who lost his life in the Greely expedition, as cadet at large to the Naval Academy.

Pennsylvania railroad train, at Newark, N J., struck a street car September 21st and fatally injured Mrs. Thomas J. Loughlin and seriously injured her husband and sevother passengers.

A gas well has been struck at Point Chautauqua, on Chautauqua Lake. If it flows continuously at the same rate as at present, it will supply sufficient gas to heat and light all the buildings at the Point. For miles down the lake flames of burning gas can be seen.

It is proposed to celebrate in the city of St. Augustine, Florida, on the 27th of March, 1885, the anniversary of the landing of Ponce de Leon, in 1512, and at the same time to commemorate the founding of the city of St. Augustine by Menendez, in 1565. Suitable commemoration will also be given to the early expedition of the French to Florida. It is There are no duties required of us, only such intended that the celebration shall be in every respect worthy of the occasion.

A passenger train an lided near Glasgow. Sixteen persons were wounded has since die some other cases may Two more telegram from General Gordon. slowness of the antho relief expedition, and

ber of the rebels beset creasing. The Emperor of Ge the German Capital, f in excellent health. satisfaction from his vi Austrian Emperors, an ly of the warm recepti A general meeting o Union was held Sept. lohe, of Langenburg, I were adopted approvin of Germany on the we declaring that the gov on the full support of of future action. TheNationalLeague ing Sept. 21st, at Ba

Kenny, a member of t for Ennis, declared Ir contented until free. Commons, he said, op ment, because they conservatives. Resolution favor of the independe etary. Parnell was chi mier of Ireland.

THE "TWO

Christ says: "Wh gathered together in in the midst of them the responsibility to to bless." But this Christ has not nledge he does bless the tw meet for prayer, pr gether in his name. important. In the together, which son deal of effort and linquishment of opp gains. And then Ohrist's name. This meet as Christians en to serve him in pl his name, it is not i deed and in truth. in what that name fies infinite wisdom, l ness to fulfill, by the butes. every promise

up treasures in heaven, he added as a motive, "For where your treasure is, there will your heart be also." Without doing any violence to the truth of the saying, the form may be inverted and it will be just as true to say, "Where your heart is there will your treasure be." Here, then, is the whole philosophy of contributions for the work of the Lord. Let us put money into the Lord's treasury that we may have a heart in the Lord's work; let us seek a heart in the Lord's work and we shall put our money into it.

It is said that the hog cholera has been quite prevalent along the Potomac, and that the carcasses of hundreds of the animals which have died from the scourge have been thrown into the river. The circumstance has created some alarm in Washington, whose water supply is obtained from the river. No doubt, vigorous police measures will be taken to abate the nuisance and free the city from the danger. That such measures would be entirely justified, even though it bring much inconvenience and expense to the farmers one will question. But Washington, like many an other city in our fair land, is afflicted with a worse scourge than hog cholera, and hundreds, if not thousands of her citizens die annually from the use of drinks more deadly than putrid water can be, and yet her government not only fails to take any sanctions it by law, selling for money the poison that ruins them in body and soul. some other things.

become members with us, and others who which stretches miles away in have had little or no personal acquaintance circle of the horizon. The black smoke with the mode of proceedure at our anni- rising slowly to the south-west marks versaries, popularly styled "General Conference," we make the following general The landscape is a typical one for Central statement: On Wednesday, or in the good old Sabbatarian phrase, "On Fourth day," the General Conference holds its principal session. An opening address is given by the president, annual reports are made by the Trustees of the Memorial Fund, by the Sabbath-school Board, and by the Corresponding | and at the main places of business. nearly as Secretary of the Conference. The latter report is expected to contain a summary of the statistics and general condition of the churches. Other routine business is done, and some preaching services and devotional have left behind. They came here subjected to exercises are held. On Fifth-day the Mis- utter poverty; have been most kindly treated

NUMBER III.

The next important town we reach is To peka, the capital of Kansas. It is situated on a somewhat high and rolling prairie, and mainly on the south side of the river from which the State is named. From the depot the ground gradually rises, in the principal part of the city, into elevations on which many of the most important buildings are erected. On one of these elevations stands the State House, which is in an unfinished condition, but promises to be a magnificent strucsture when

the Atchson, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad. They are located in a large, commodious, and attractive looking building, made of pressed red brick, with light-colored stone trimmings. From its top we enjoyed a splendid view of the whole city and the adjacent country. The broad streets run at right angles to each other over the undulating surface, and among the rapidly growing trees and the comfortable houses. Substantial business blocks, the steeples of fair-sized who thus dispose of their dead animals, no churches, and two college edifices are grooped about us. Thick shrubbery ornaments the yards of the dwellings in many places. A large collection of rudely made negro huts, arranged around some chapels and school-houses, is seen a little distance to the northwest. Busy people are passing and repassing each other on the sidewalks adequate measures to abate the evil, but even beneath. Horse cars are running along the principal avenues; and railroad trains are right to some men to sell to other men the approaching and leaving the city in different directions. Glimpses of the silvery surface But then some things are different from of the river are caught, as we look among the trees, and on the green fields beyond. Well-tilled farms, with their small clusters

For the benefit of some who have recently of buildings, fill up the area of the country, the the vicinity of quite extensive coalfields. Kansas.

Here have settled, as in other cities of the State, a large number of negro refugees from theSouth. This exodus took place a few years since; only occasional additions are now made. It is customary to find, on the streets many people of this race as can be seen in some of the cities of Tennesee and Georgia. As a class they are superior in intelligence and moral life to the colored population they

We called in Topeka at the office of ansions. Thus we may pray always; but it is other old Milton student, Hon. George R. Peck, and accompanied him in a short trip | pray, thus "when thou prayest, enter into to Emporia. He was formerly the General thy closet." In the family, there should be the State and National Courts. We learned convenient for the family to attend to it, been in collusion with Stellmacher in all the

s are adapted to our circumstances and our A shock of earthquake was felt Sept. 19th needs. Duties are not required of us merein Ohio and Indiana, which extended into ly to show our dependence upon a superior

essential that we have places and times to

Canada. power, for our present and future good. We W. W. Dudley, commissioner of pensions, have a personal interest there, remembering tendered his resignation to the Secretary of that our Heavenly Father hath said, "I will of the Interior, September 21st, to take effect November 10th.

> A recent cyclone did much damage at Clear Lake Wis. A large portion of the town is in ruins. Three persons were killed. The storm extended over a great extent of territory.

Charles W. West died September 21st. Several years ago he gave \$300,000 for the purpose of founding an art museum in Cincinnati. The edifice is now in progress of Prayer is not only a duty but a privilege construction in Eden Park.

Frank A. Learnard, of Boston, Mass. whose case has puzzeled the surgeons, died pleasure to listen, to sympathize and to en- September 20th. He was a base ball pitcher whose right arm became useless. The shoulder blade and part of the collar bone were removed, and the young man lingered in great agony for months before death came to his relief.

The steamers Morning Mail and Bonanza burned to the water's edge while lying at the dock at Cincinnati, Sept. 20th, The U. S. lighthouse tender, Lily, was damaged \$10,-000. The Morning Mail was valued at \$30,000 and the Bonanza at \$24,000. The mitted into the presence of the King of fire started in the pantry of the Morning Mail. No lives were lost.

In consequence of the protracted drouth, water in the city reservoir at Petersburg, Va., is lower than it has been for two years. and the superintendent of the waterworks authorizes the statement that unless there are early Fall rains there will not be enough water to supply the demands. From the adjacent counties comes the inteligence that the crops are suffering greatly for want of rain, and that if the drouth continues much Many are fearful that praying is too much longer the loss to farmers will be consider-

Foreign.

Count Herbert Bismarck has been promoted to the rank of Major.

Don Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, when returning from a naval review Sept. 21st, narrowly escaped from drowning. His boat capsized.

The cholera epidemic is spreading to the west end of the city of Naples. The director of the Incurable Hospital is dead. There were 283 deaths in twenty-four hours.

The Panama Canal Company has signed a contract with a New York Dredging Company for the cutting of the last section of the canal. This contract provides that the work shall be finished in 1887.

The anarchist murderer, Kammerer, was hanged at Vienna, Sept. 20th. in accordance Solicitor of the Santa Fe road, but is now times to pray, when some one may lead in with the sentence of the military court. It engaged in the practice of law largely in the devotions. It should be when most is officially stated that he conferred to having

meet in Christ's nam iness to hear prayer ability to answer it. will do just as he ha if such ones "shall thing they shall a them," by the Fathe

TRACT SOC

From August 1 E. R. Crandall, Little Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Phebe J. B. Wait, M. Miss Hannah A. Babo Mrs. B. F. Burdick, A Friend, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. R. Miss Anna Lyon, Miss L. A. Rogers, Miss Mary G. Stillman A. Zills Farnham, Wi First Brookfield Chur Mrs. C. M. Lewis, Al Sabbath-school, Cliffo Rev. E. P. Saunders, H. V. Dunham. Hiram Babcock, Scot Collection at Eastern Church at Nortonvill Church at Plainfield, C. Potter, Jr., " Church at North Lou Church at West Hall Mrs. L. E. Blackmal Sebbath-school, Plain Six mos.' Interest, N Church at Albion, W Mrs. E. C. Burr, FM Geo. Greenman, Gre Church at Adams O Dr. C. D Potter, " Church at Alfred, N First Brookfield Chi Wm A Babcock, o Church at Wsterfor Woman's Auxiliary

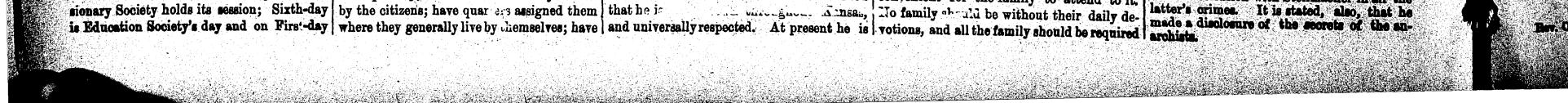
Income from Mom Pope, Treast Mrs. J. F. Hubbard Anna S. Davis, Shill M. Ayars, R. J. Bonham, Church at Shiloh. Church at Andover Second Brookfield Woman's Auxillar N. Y., as fo Mrs. 8. J. Bael Min. B A. Wile Min. A. T. Bat

Rev. 5. 0. Bogen Church & New M Church & West

Previously report

Bible school., And A School Street, St

Church at Greenma



I them. I have had strangers of Int principles, practices, and beliefs, mily. I have kindly told them of m, and that I expected all to atdevotions. I never knew one to it. Family devotions should be interesting as possible, and not te-Therefore let them be brief. Read a ages of the Holy Book, and let the be plain and few. If there are a few verses may be sung, and then nd appropriate prayer, after which ady to engage in the labors and duie day. It is well to have some spect for which we may pray. ily thus doing are a little company in the vineyard of the Lord. ands, let us pray more, and trust in d has said, and according to our will it be with us. "Ask and ye W. B. GILLETTE.

ondensed Mews.

Domestic.

ue of General John Fulton Reynolds iled in front of the city hall, Phila-Sept. 8th. The Grand Army pahonor of the event.

resident has appointed Harry Kisson of Lieutenant Kislingbury, his life in the Greely expedition, as large to the Naval Academy. rlvania railroad train, at Newark, N a street car September 21st and

njured Mrs. Thomas J. Loughlin usly injured her husband and sevssengers.

well has been struck at Point Chauon Chautauqua Lake. If it flows usly at the same rate as at present, pply sufficient gas to heat and light buildings at the Point. For miles e lake flames of burning gas can be

roposed to celebrate in the city of ustine, Florida, on the 27th of March, e anniversary of the landing of Ponce in 1512, and at the same time to orate the founding of the city of St. ne by Menendez, in 1565. Suitable oration will also be given to the early on of the French to Florida. It is that the celebration shall be in every vorthy of the occasion.

ek of earthquake was felt Sept. 19th and Indiana, which extended into

A passenger train and a mineral train collided near Glasgow, Scotland, Sept. 21st. Sixteen persons were injured. One of the wounded has since died. It is feared that some other cases may prove fatal.

Two more telegrams have been received from General Gordon. He complains of the slowness of the authorities in sending the relief expedition, and states that the number of the rebels besetting Khartoum is increasing.

The Emperor of Germany has returned to JAMES, both of Voluntown, Conn. the German Capital, from his Polish trip, in excellent health. He derived the highest satisfaction from his visit to the Russian and Austrian Emperors, and speaks appreciatively of the warm reception accorded him.

A general meeting of the German Colonial Union was held Sept. 21st. Prince Hohenlohe, of Langenburg, presiding. Resolutions were adopted approving of the recent action and mother, a kind and obliging neighbor, and in of Germany on the west coast of Africa, and her the poor found a friend in time of need. A fadeclaring that the government might rely up-on the full support of the nation in the event of future action of future action.

TheNationalLeague of Ireland held a meeting Sept. 21st, at Ballinasloe. Joseph M. Kenny, a member of the House of Commons for Ennis, declared Ireland never would be contented until free. The Irish members of sorrows, but the family circle is now broken. May Commons, he said, oppose the liberal government, because they expect more from the conservatives. Resolutions were adopted in favor of the independence and peasant proprietary. Parnell was cheered as the future premier of Ireland.

THE "TWO OB THREE."

Christ says: "Where two or three are gathered together in my name there am I in the midst of them." Some have taken the responsibility to add to this, "and that to bless." But this added promise of men to bless. But this added promise of men Christ has not bledged himself to fulfill. Yet to be faithful. Almost his last words were the he does bless the two or three when they meet for prayer, provided they gather together in his name. The conditions are very important. In the first place they must get together, which sometimes requires a good deal of effort and sacrifice of time, and relinguishment of opportunities for temporal gains. And then they must gather in Christ's name. This implies that they must meet as Christians-Christ's men and women to serve him in prayer. If they meet in at its grandfathers, Corydon Clark's, in Milton, and his name, it is not in word merely, but in its remains were laid away in the Otter Creek ceme deed and in truth. There is a clinging faith | tery. in what that name signifies. And it signifies infinite wisdom, love, power, and willingness to fulfill, by the exercise of these attri-butes, every promise which he has made. To meet in Christ's name is to trust in his read-iness to hear prayer, and his wisdom and A. H. Lewis 2, E. Alden & Bro., W. S. Bonham, A. P. Harris, A. M. West 2, S. R. Wheeler, I. H. Johnson, Dr. E. R. Maxson, Belle W. Hinemann, J. D. Washburn. E. P. Saunders, N. S. Burdick, Dr. Wm. Hill, W. T. Brickey, R. T. Burdick, J. F.

Cash received for same to date. Rev, G. J. Crandall, North Loup, Neb..... Rev. J. W. Morton, Chicago, 111..... 1 00 Church at Greenmanville, Conn..... 13 36 Mrs. Harriet Edwards, Ceres, N. Y..... 10 00

> E. & O. E. PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 7, 1884.

MARRIED.

In Charlestown, R. I., Aug. 28, 1884, by Rev. H Stillman, Mr. JOHN A. PHILLIPS and Miss MARY A

At Milton Junction, Wis., Sept. 18, 1884, by Rev. N. Wardner, Mr. WILL R. LARKIN, of Plainfield, N. J., and Miss JENNIE M. CLARKE, of Chicago, Ill.

DIED.

In the town of Verona, near Green's Corners, N. Y., suddenly, Sept. 16, 1884, ELIZA GREEN, wife of J. Brown Green, aged 81 years. Those who knew her well, said she had been a devoted wife by H. D. Clarke, pastor of the 1st Verona Seventh-day Baptist Church. The deceased, with her husband, who survives her, made a profession of religion years ago, and united with one branch of the Methodist Church. Sixty years have they toiled there be a joyful reunion "in the harvest home."

At Adams Centre, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1884, GEORGE S. BATES, oldest son of Mrs. Cinderilla Bates. He was born Sept. 20, 1869, and was therefore nearly 15 years of age. He was always a thoughtful, reliable boy, and was growing to be a manly young man, upon whom his widowed mother was depending for counsel and help. Nearly three years ago he made a public profession of religion, and united with the Church. He was always faithful to maintain his profession, and was one whom we always expected to see and hear at the prayer-meetings. During his painful illness, which lasted scarcely five days, he was patient and thoughtful of others. He soon realized that he could not live, but he said he was not afraid to die. He sent a message to his companions prayer, "God grant we may meet in heaven." At his funeral, the district school of nearly one hundrea young people, was present, and, at the close, formed in lines on either side of the walk from the church to the street. Between these lines the sor rowing friends followed the dear form which but one week before was in church and Sabbath-school, active and full of life. Not dead; because Jesus lives, he shall live also. John 14: 19. A. B. P. At Magnolia, Wis., Sept. 11, 1884, ELLA E. LUA only child of Nelson and Rosa (Heritage) Clarke, aged 6 months and 4 days. The funeral was held N. W.

LETTERS

as for the eminence of its writers. The leading ar-5 00 | ticle, "Moral Character in Politics," is by President J. H. Seelye, whose exposition of the ethical principles involved in the popular election of candidates to high station in the Government must command \$29 36 the attention of every right-minded citizen. "Benefits of the Tariff System," a sequel to the article in the September number on the "Evils of the Tariff System," is a symposium consisting of three articles, written respectively by John Roach, Prof. R. E. Thompson, and Nelson Dingley, Jr., who advocate the policy of protection of American industries with great ingenuity of reasoning and abundant citations of statistical facts. In addition to these most timely discussions of high political issues, the Review has an article by the Rev. Dr. Augustus Jessop, entitled "Why I Wish to Visit America;" "The Philosophy of Conversion," by O. B. Frothingham; "The Origin of Yellow Fever;" by Dr. C. Creighton; "Shall the Jury System be Abolished ?" by Judge Robert

Y. Hayne; "The Genesis of Tennyson's Maud," by Richard Herne Shepherd; and "The Development of Machine Guns," by Lieut. C. Sleeman.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE Yearly Meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist Churches of Southern Illinois will be held with the Stone Fort Church, beginning Sixth day (Friday), Oct. 17, 1884. Let every church be represent-F. F. JOHNSON, Moderator.

THE Semi-Annual Meeting of the Seventh day Baptist Churches of Minnesota will convene with the Church at Trenton, on Sixth-day before the first Sabbath in October, 1884, at 2 e'clock P. M. Eld. H. B. Lewis was appointed to preach the introductory sermon, and Eld. C. J. Sindall alternate.

Sister Martha Ernst and Bro. Eugene Ellis were appointed to read essays. A cordial invitation is extended to all interested in the cause. J. W. CROSBY, Secretary.

THE first Quarterly Meeting of the First Sevevth-day Baptist Church of Richburg will be held, commencing on Sixth-day, Oct. 10, 1884, at 2 o'clock P. M., and continuing until First-day evening following. A most earnest and cordial invitation is extended to the members and ministers of neighboring churches to "come over and help us," and make this occasion, with the blessing of God, one not soon to be forgotten.

By order of the Church, JAMES E. N. BACKUS, Pastor. D. B. MAXSON, Clerk.

The next session of the Southwestern yearly meeting will be held with the church at Long Branch, Nebraska, commencing on Sixth-day, Oct. 11. at 10 o'clock A. M. Introductory sermon at the opening session, J. J. White. Sixth-day evening prayer and conference. Sabbath morning sermon, by S. R. Wheeler, fol tion. Address

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Review of the New York market for butter, cheese, etc., for the week ending Sept. 20th, reported for the RECORDER, by David W. Lewis & Co., Pro duce Commission Merchants, No. 85 and 87 Broad Street, New York. Marking plates furnished when desired.

BUTTER.-Receipts for the week 36,926 packges; exports, 12,279 packages. We quote:

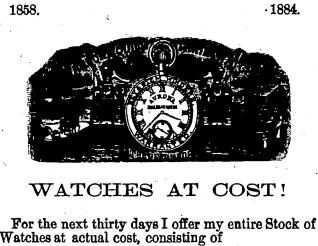
		•	14 C
	Fan	cy. Fine.	Faulty.
•	Sour Cream Creamery, 280	30 25@27	20@23
1	Sweet " " —@	25 22@23	18@20
.	Home dairy, fresh	25 22 <u>@</u> 24	14@18
	Summer firkins	23 20@22	16 @1 8
	Frontier, picked-up		
	butter	18 13@17	8@12
•	CHEESE.—Receipts for the exports, 41,022 boxes. We qu	· · · · ·	J24 DOX 0 8
	Fanc	y. Fine.	Faulty
	Factory, full cream. 101@1		6@8
	Skimmed 6 @7	4 @5	-@3
	Eggs.—Receipts for the v		
	5,413 cases. All fresh laid sto	ck meets goo	od demand
	at our best quotations. Long	held stock s	ellsslowly
	and prices are nominal. We	quote:	

Near-by marks, fresh-laid, per doz......20 @21 Southern, Cazada and Western, per doz...18 @19

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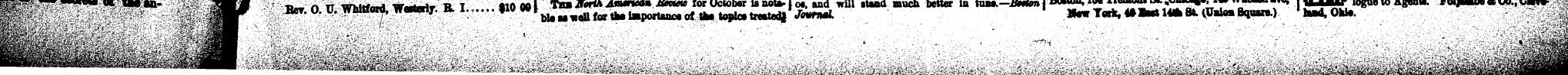
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and Indiana, which extended into	meet in Christ's name is to trust in his read-	D. Washburn. E. P. Saunders, N. S. Burdick, Dr.	Sabbath morning sermon, by S. R. Wheeler, fol	Watch cheap. All orders will receive prompt atten-	LARUS IN NEW JERSEI Suitable for Vegetables, Fruite, Vines and
	iness to hear prayer, and his wisdom and	Wm. Hill, W. T. Brickey, R. T. Burdick, J. F.		J. C. BURDICK, Alfred, N. Y.	Suitable for Vegetables, Fruits, Vines and Grain. Good Soil, Good Water, Good Markets, Good Neighbors.
Dudley, commissioner of pensions,	ability to answer it. It is to expect that he will do just as he has declared he will. And	Palmiter, Jas. Bailey. Mrs. Martha Wells, I. D. Tits-	afternoon, Sabbath-school exercise. Evening of the		SALE covering SEVERAL THOUSAND ACRES of land, in tracts to suit purchasers, and Town Lots in town site of Richland, will take place on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24. 1884, at 12 o'clock, noon. IF Sale peremptory. Location is one hour by rail from Philadelphia, half hour from Atlantic City, about three hours from New York, on the West Jersey & At- lantic Railroad. For maps and information, address, by mail, INTERNATIONAL LAND CO., VINELAND, N.J., prior to Sept. 15; after that date, address Richland P. O., Atlantic Co., N.J. Terms moderate. W. H. MARTIN, Manager.
HILLBUILDINGTIAN TA THE IS IN A STREET	if such ones "shall agree," concerning "any-	worth, A. B. Prentice, Mrs. Sarah A. Maxam, J. E.	Sabbath praise service, conducted by J. J. White.		Town Lots in town site of Richland, will take place on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24, 1884.
aterior, September 21st, to take ef-		McMannis, M. B. King, James C. Orvis, J. B. Clarke, W. E. M. Oursler, G. S. West, J. E. N. Backus. G.	First-day morning sermon by G. J. Crandall, fol	IVI	at 12 o'clock, noon. If Sale peremptory. Location is one hour by rail from Philadelphia.
ember 10th.	them," by the Father.—Christian Secretary.	W. Stillman, W. H. Rogers, Stephen Babcock, Ste	lowed by collection for TractSociety.First-day after-	·	half hour from Atlantic City, shout three hours from New York, on the West Jersey & At-
ent evelone did much domand		phen Burdick, Mrs. E. R. Maxson, G. W. Witter,	noon at 2 o'clock sermon at by J. J. White. First.	Two Departments: Preparatory and Collegiate.	lantic Railroad. For maps and information, address by mail, INTERNATIONAL LAND
	TBACT SOCIETY RECEIPTS.	Geo. H. Spicer, Mrs. A. G. Champagne.	day evening sermon by. G. J. Crandall, fol-	Three Courses of Study: Classical, Scientific, and	CO., VINELAND, N. J., prior to Sept. 15; after that date, address Richland P. O., Atlantic Co., N.J.
AASA MAAADA SI JIIDAA NAATOON A MAAMA LATIISI DI SASAADADA MA		RECEIPTS.	lowed by farewell conference. It is hoped that the	Expenses from \$120 to \$200 per year.	Terms moderate. W. H. MARTIN, Manager.
m extended over a great extent of	From August 1 to September 7, 1884.	All payments for the SABBATH RECORDER are ac-	business of the meeting may be conducted with such dimetely as to give opportunity for other religious	Fall Term opens Sept. 3, 1884; Winter Term opens	AGENTS Wanted for our new book BURIED OITIES RECOVERED. Buried Nations exhumed; obliterated history
	E. R. Crandall, Little Genesce, N. Y \$5 00 Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Babcock, New York, 15 00	knowledged from week to week in the paper. Per-	ansharen as to grad, obhorennes, rot omet telisions	Dec. 17, 1884; Sping Term opens April 1, 1885; Commencement Exercises, July 1, 1885.	AUENIS Nations exhumed; obliterated history rewritten. The doings of Patriarchs
W. West died September 21st.	Phebe J. B. Wait, M. D., "10 00	sons sending money, the receipt of which is not du- ly acknowledged, should give us early notice of the	D. K. DAVIS, Moderator.	Commencement Exercises, July 1, 1885.	Prophets and Kings unfolded. Great discoveries. Latest re- searches. v Testimony from Pyramids, Temples and Ruins, Plain .o a child; absorbing to all. Richiy Illustrated. New maps. Low prices. Sells grandly: Subscribers delighted. BRADLEY, GARRETSON & CO., 66 N. 4th St., Phila., Pa.
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wa m then I sik.	Miss Anna Lyon, "500	Mrs. B. F. Randolph, " 1 00 41 26	tions to either the Tract Society or Missionary So-	Published at	BLYMYER M'F'GCO
A. Learnard, of Boston, Mass.,	Miss L. A. Rogers, " 5 00 Miss Mary G. Stillman, " 10 00	Jeremiah Beebe, " 2 00 40 52 Riley F. Burdick, Alfred, 2 00 40 52	ciety, or both, will be furnished, free of charge, on application to the SABBATH RECORDER, Alfred Cen-		DE BELLS. SU
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	First Brookfield Church	β and β a			Blymyer Manufacturing Co., Chamman, C
	Sabbath-school, Clifford, Pa	D. M. Clark, Andover, 2 00 40 52 Diana Hubbard, DeRuyter, 1 00 41 6			DARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE.
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Selected Miscellany.

THE SILENCE OF LIFE.

BY MARIANNE FARMINGHAM.

Neither a song nor a sign, Neither laughter nor tears; Calmly the days go by And make, ere we know, the years.

How shall we count the time That has nothing to mark its flight. That is not sad or sublime, That is scarcely dark or light?

What are the years that thus Silently steal away? What can they do for us That a word should bid them stay?

Oh, better than strife or noise, Better than stir and rush, Better than pains and joys, Sometimes is the shade and hush.

For the weary amid the fight, And the weak amid the strong, It is good to come from the light And away from the gladdest song.

For the silence means the rest, And the quiet means the prayer : And the weary and opprest May cast away their care,

And lie at the feet of God In the peace and repose, till at length, As flowers spring up from the sod, To the soul come joy and strength.

> For the Sabbath Recorder. A STRANGER AT HOME.

Commencement with its blended joys and sorrows had passed; the long Summer days spent with friends, and the many pleasure trips, prolonged to put off the time of sepation, at last must have an end; and Helen Burrows resolutely turned her face toward her Vermont home.

The word resolutely idly applies to one who has been absent from home for two years, and who has seen no one of the family during that time, as Helen had not; yet it was true that she thought of the farm with its broad acres and hum-drum routine. with a feeling almost of repugnance.

On the evening of her departure, she had own pleasure simply; but he should give said to her friend Estelle:

"I long to see father and mother, but-

place again, and conscientiously did her part with a heavy heart, she shut herself in her room to read and study. Little did those been.

who saw only a quiet, cheerful, faithful life, know what was beneath it in the inner life. If they could have looked into Helen's notebooks, they would have said in helpless bewilderment, "Why, this isn't our Nellie!"

Helen often thought how pleasant it would be if her mother cared for mental culture, | day, hor mother said with a loving kiss: "I and how they would enjoy reading together. But she told herself that she must not ex- have put new life into us all; and I pray pect this. Her mother's work was differ- | God to bless you."

ent; she was wholly absorbed in securing the physical happiness of her family. And this is by no means a low work, for much spiritual growth is dependent upon a faithful ministry to the physical. But Helen's soul cried out for something more; and so did her father's and mother's, occasionally, but they did not understand what it was they needed. Her brother Hiram was unsatisfied also, else why was he so restless, and why did he spend his evenings at the village, as if the home was unsatisfying, if not unendurable?

Helen missed the sympathy of Estelle's pure, discerning, and keenly appreciative mind. Her good thoughts were weak and uncertain, for the want of Estelle's corroboration; her favorite authors were less enjoyable without Estelle's thoughtful, honest comments and witty paraphrases. At one time she wrote: "It seems as if I have caught this glimpse of better things, only to

suffer my privations more keenly."

Was it intentional, or one of those strange coincidences, that the pastor one Sabbath morning preached from a theme which met her needs completely? The text chosen was, "Ye are not your own." The pastor dwelt with special emphasis upon the phase of one's accomplishments. He said that a person was not educated for himself alone; he ought not hoard his knowledge for his

freely to others, that they might have the benefit of his thought and culture. This I hope it is not wicked to say so-a week | was a new meaning of these words of Paul, would satisfy me. I can not endure the and Helen was deeply impressed. She gave thought of spending months and years at the subject careful thought, and the result home. Can you understand such a feeling?" | was that one evening she surprised the fami-"Indeed I can," replied Estelle, warmly, | ly by coming down stairs, evidently intend- and is it possible that God can pardon all dashing the tears from her eyes. "Why need ing to stay; with some misgiving as to the you go to stay? You know with your tal- result, it is true; but with a determination ents you could easily obtain a good position to make an attempt, if she accomplished little. She found the children busy with their lessons, which with her volunteer assistance, were learned earlier than usual, and there was time for a delightful story before going to bed. When the room had become quiet, and she abruptly left the room. Stepping she opened a volume of Longfellow, saying, "I want to read you one of my favorite pieces; would you like to hear it ?" And then she began reading "Evangeline." She Father, forgive this wicked dread I have of possessed a wonderfully sweet and well modulated voice, and before the prelude was She recalled an entry made in her diary a finished, the music of the rhythm had lulled Grandma to sleep. She read on without inwhich is life and happiness to me, will terruption to the close, and then looked up expectantly, "What did you think of it, Father?" "I never was so down on the English for mother in the dairy and house-work; the anything they ever did!" exclaimed the rough old man, with kindling eyes. "It was a sin and a shame to drive those honest people Looking up at the calm, clear sky, she from their homes. They gave up their arms and submitted, and that ought to have satenough that the Acadian farms were rich, and so they had the meanness to drive those poor people from their homes at the point She reached home just at evening. Her of the bayonet. And that wasn't enough," he continued, with increasing indignation,

After the experience of the evening, Helof the house-work; and then lonely and en's heart was drawn in closer sympathy with her father and mother than it had ever

> A week later a joyous, happy letter was sent to Estelle, in which there was this sentence: "I have found a wealth of love and sympathy where I did not dream of its existence."

> And as she said good-night, after a busy see your struggles, my dear daughter; you

THE IN-KEEPER'S WIFE.

Martin Boos was born in Bavaria, about the middle of the last century, and brought up in the Catholic faith. He was educated and trained for the Church as his career in life, and entered it when young.

After having a long time sought in vain for peace of mind in practices and penances, both severe and of long duration, he arrived at the immovable conviction that this blessed state can not be found except by faith in Jesus, the only Saviour and Mediator, and not by the works of the law. This was the great doctrine which he proclaimed until his last breath, and on many occasions it brought on him violent persecution from his fellow-religionists. However, he did not think it his duty to leave his communion, and, as a faithful preacher of the gospel, he exercised, down to 1825, his successful ministry-at first in his native land, afterwards in Austria, and last of all in Rhenish Prussia, at Galneuchirch.

A poor woman, one of his parishioners. came several times to his house to tell him the wants and troubles of her soul. A long while prevented by a secret timidity, she had at length taken courage; and entering his dwelling, she, after much weeping, thanked him for his good sermons.

"Although you like to hear my preach-ing," said Boos to her, "and are come to thank me for it, I very much fear that you are far from believing all that I say to my congregation."

"Oh, I believe all that you preach." "I doubt it. From you agitated state of mind and the terror that your sins occasion, I think there is much unbelief in your heart. You do not yet believe that God can pardon you, for the love of Christ, and that he can fill your heart with the Holy Spirit."

"It is "true," she said her tears flowing faster; "I am still very far from being such

er be able to believe it; they have not enough time to think of their eternal wellfare.' But Jesus speaks in a language totally different to this: 'Come unto me all you who are wearied and heavy laden, and I will give you rest.' Take courage then, and say to your spiritual enemy 'Get thee behind me, Satan.'

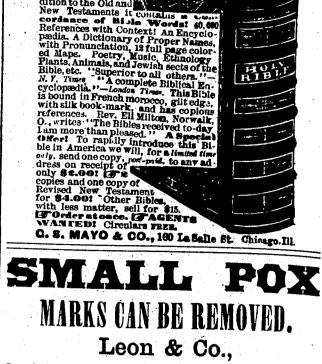
"I will go, then, and return to my work. I thought it would be impossible for me to follow Christ and to serve him."

She departed, having found peace. The Lord strengthened her fwith, so that in time she was able to help others, and extend around her the precious knowledge of Christ. Her daughters, her sisters, her servants, and some neighbors, were brought by her means to believe in the freeness of salvation.-Sunday at Home.

GREELY'S SCIENTIFIC WORK.

The observations taken simultaneously by the ring or colonies surrounding the North Pole were those of the declination and deviation of the magnetic needle, height of barometer, temperature of air and water, and the mean and maximum rise and fall of the tides. The readings for the various instruments at Fort Conger are not only for the twelvemonth of preconcerted work by all the colonies, but for two years. Lieutenant ous. Send for particulars. Greely, having been stationed at the highest latitude, and having done his work thoroughly, will be able to contribute the most important budget of scientific knowledge to the Polar Congress. The value of this work can be easily illustrated. In the course of the tidal observations two facts of great significance were disclosed. The tides at Discovery Bay came from the north instead of the south, and the temperature of these northern tides was two degrees higher than that of the southern tides at Cape Sabine. This demonstrates not only that the tides from north and south meet at some intermediate point in Smith Sound, but also that the northern body of water is the warmer, and positively comes from the open polar sea or else is fed by currents branching from the Gulf Stream.

Lieutenant Greely believes that there is an open polar sea. He thinks its existence is proved by the northern drift of ice from is proved by the northern drift of ice from Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla in mid-win-ter, and the similar movement of the pack in the Polar Sea witnessed by Dr. Pavy and Lieutenant Lockwood. To these proofs may be added the drift of the Jeannette to the northwest, the northern currents observed during the voyage of the Vega, and the flight of birds northward from Point Barrow and other lo-calities in high latitudes. The evidence calities in high latitudes. The evidence, however, is not conclusive, and the weight of scientific conviction will probably be on the side of Sir George Nares and Lieutenant Weyprecht against the existence of an open polar sea. But be this as it may, the polar sea is not, as the English expedition supposed, a solid mass of ancient palæocrystic ice, immutable as the precipitous cliffs overlooking it and unchanged by the movemnts of tide and current. Both Dr. Pavy and Lieutenant Lockwood were stopped in their advance by wide lanes of open water. and the climatic conditions and the abundance of animal life on the northern coast of Greenland, indicated the presence of a warmer body of water than was found at Cape Sabine, at the entrance to Smith's Sound. Lieutenant Lockwood in making his famous sledging journey frequently met with open water and broken packs, and as he went north continued to observe the same peculiarities of vegetation and animal life. Apparently he was journeying in the track of a warmer Arctic current than the southern tide which rises and falls in the lower waters of Smith Sound. The experience of the explorers in this way points to the existence of a current branching from the Gulf Stream, between Spitzbergen and Franz Josef Land, and circling around the northern shore of Greenland. Lieutenant Greely believes that the North Pole will be reached, if at all, by the way of Franz Josef Land. The facility with which Leigh Smith has twice made the voyage to the Austrian Archipelago has dispelled Lieutenant Weyprecht's theory that this route was only open to ice-bound ships drifting at the mercy of the polar currents. The passage seems to be practicable every Summer, provided a westerly course be taken, the explanation being that the Gulf Stream breaks up the ice east of Spitzbergen, whereas it is massed by northwesterly currents from the direction of Cape Chelyuskin. The extent of land in the Austrian group is, however, : matter of vague conjecture. In Baron Nor denskiold's judgment it stretches in the direction of Peterman's Gillis Land, if not toward the Pole itself. The choice of routes for the next expedition apparently lies between Franz Josef Land and Smith Sound, with a chance of effective work on the cacoast of Greenland.-S. W. Presbylerian.



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here; and then we could be together. We have lived with each other so long, it is cruel for us to be separated. When you go, half of my life is gone."

"Hush!" commanded Helen, her voice sharp with pain. "You must not talk so;" out upon the balcony, she walked back and forth in the moonlight, whispering passionately, "O, why am I so miserably weak! going home, and help me to be strong."

week before school closed: "Soon this work, cease, and I must return to uncongenial surroundings. What sympathy shall I find there? Father is bound up in the farm; children are yet in multiplication and spelling; and I shall be alone, and so lonely!"

said: "I must have a work to do for the folks at home, and I shall be faithful at any | isfied the English; but they knew well cost."

Calmly, but with aching heart, she said good-by.

mother met her at the door with an affectionate kiss, and after telling her to make herself at home, and tea would soon be ready, she hurried out to see that the biscuits were taking just the right shade of brown. Her father came in leisurely, after attending to every part of his work as usual: shook hands with his accustomed salutation: "Well, you've got home, have you?" and then, thinking the welcome complete, he asked with a glow of pleasure. But her lay down on the couch to rest before tea.

How this home coming contrasted with respect. He replied bluntly, one of a few weeks before! Estelle's mother and sisters hovered around her as if boiling over the insults and abuses heaped they could not bear to lose sight of her; and | upon those poor people." her father, in his eagerness to see her, walked through the house with his muddy shoes, not stopping even to wipe them, an omission he was noted guilty of before. How they kept finding surprises; many little things, nothing in hemselves, but rich as tokens of their love.

Helen went out doors on the plea of so ing the flowors, but really to divert har thoughts, which were becoming gloomy.

"but they had to separate the families. -I wish I had been there!"

Lelen was aurprised. She had to read the poem several times before she could get the run of the story, and her father, all unused piness! to the peculiar constructions of poetry, had understood it the first time.

"Did you not admire the similes ?" she father could not sympathize with her in this

"I didn't notice them; my blood was just

"How did you like it, Mother," asked Helen, wondering what she had found to enjoy.

" I did not hear much of it," replied Mr-Burrows, musingly. "My mind caught a few words at the beginning, and I have been thinking about them. They were these: "Love that endures and is patient." Little did Helen know how that incom-

as I would wish. 'I am a very great sinner my sins?"

"I am a greater sinner than you," said he, "and yet God has pardoned me, as he did the sinner who wiped the feet of Jesus with the hair of her head, the theif on the cross, Peter who denied him, Paul who persecuted his followers, and many others. Why can he not pardon you also? Think how you sin against God now by your unbelief.'

The poor woman could not restrain he tears; sighs cut short her words. Boos showed her by many passages of Scripture that God grants of his free grace the remission of sin to the greatest sinners if they feel that they have sinned, and humbled them selves before him. "The Son of Man come to seek and save those who were lost. God has manifested his love towards us that, when we were sinners, Christ died for us, It is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptation that Christ Jusus came into the world to save sinners. The blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth us from all sin. Be assured that the Son of Man has on earth the power to pardon sins. Believe his word then. declare this to you, that God our Heavenly Father loves you sufficiently to give you more than all the gold in the world, and greater riches than you can imagine, b giving you to know his only Son. He willing at this instant to pardon you. You have only to trust yourself to Christ. you believe that?"

"I can not do otherwise; I am obliged to believe," she said with many tears.

"You are very much blessed in not being able to do otherwise. Go in peace, your sins are removed, and you are pardoned."

"I can not yet depart," replied she: " am as happy as if I was in heaven. "I ou will allow me, I will stay a little longer at your house; I have never felt such hap.

Three days after this time she returned to Martin Boos again, sad, and again in

"Alas!" said she to him, "I am un done."

"And how is this?"

" My husband is a drunkard; I have several children, and have the business of the inn to carry on; I am overloaded with cares and troubles; it is impossible for me to keep on."

Boos smiled.

"Lam quite sure," he said to her "that your faith was sincere when you told me three days ego that you believed yourself to be pardoned; but for that your faith would not have been so soon attacked. Take courage! If faith in Jesu - Christ could not be adapted to people of all conditions of life, the Lord would never have ordered the gos pel to be preached to all mankind. He would have said expressly: 'You shall not plete sentence would follow her mother, day preach to brewers of beer, nor to inkeepers.

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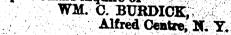
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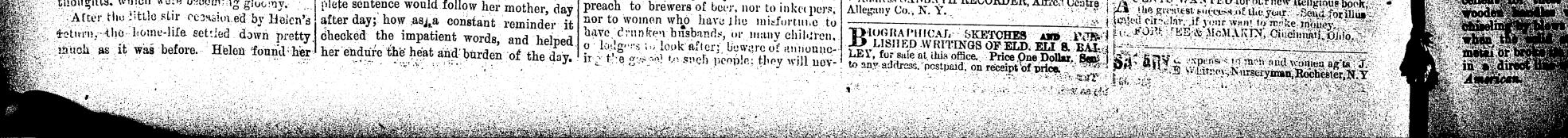
TN MEMORIAN.-THE MANY FRIENDS of the late

REV. N. V. HULL, D. D., S.

will be pleased to know that an account of his "FUNERAL SERVICES," and the memorial sermon delivered on that occasion by President J. Allen, of Alfred University, have been published in au appropriate form by the American Salouth Tract Society, and is furnished by mail at 10 cellen copy. Address, SABBATH RECORDER, Alfred Centre, N. Y.

The charge for assay an ounce. Scientific 2

HANDLES FOR CO chisel is the crudest the metals, albeit on it is a bar of cast varying from a pathickening from edg always by percussion the hammered head the same, only that and tempered. An the cold chisel shou terial differing from ting portion. When steel the blow is trai rect energy, to the e this blow "stunts" thinner portion in per" knows that pends on his skill in Yet for most of the chipper the solid at cast iron especially driving a keyway in the final chip, the fi ing metals, as brass steel, is better done ens the blow before edge. This can be of a wrought iron o the two being welds a tool, light, thin, taken, leaving the the chatter marks the These chusis ware and were proved into speneral use, trouble and cost of chisels. For yest en handles krame used. The observe dies for working be done by the wo went well when the solid wooden have were fitted with the shahe of twile of drivers and similar cellent for the wooden and is mission to block when the solid of



Hoyular Science.

PROFESSOR WENDELL, of Harvard College Observatory, in addition to his regular work, is calculating the orbits of many of the meteoric rings. He is struck by the coincidence between the orbits of these rings and some of the cometary orbits previously calculated. Many astrouomers think that there is a relation between comets and meteoric rings, and that some of these rings may in part be composed of comets, or of disintegraed comets, and such work as Prof. tendell is doing may help establish the theory.

THE necessity for fat as an article of diet is seen when we learn from physiology that it not merely conserves heat-a function seen in whales and fat persons generallybut supplies material when it passes into the blood which affords our bodily fuel. Fats and oils are "heat producers," and it is when the fat of the blood and the oxygen inhaled into that fluid from the air come into chemical combination, that heat is produced. It is needless to add that this process is being continually carried on in the human body, and to a greater or less degree in that of all other animals.

RAPID ASSAVING. -- In the Assay Office it is a common thing to melt up foreign coin and assay it, preparatory to having it coined into United States money. The amount required to be assayed varies with the course of trade; when foreign gold flows in rapidly, the office is very busy. During the past four years the New York office has assayed about \$300,000,000 of foreign coin. Recently half a million dollars' worth of Spansh doubloons were trated in a day. The process is somewhat complicated. First the coins are weighed in the receiving room, and then they are sent to the melting room, where they are melted, cast into bars, and what are called slips are taken. These are small thin pieces of the metal, which are used to test the quality. The sample is rolled and hammered into a thin ribbon and stamped with the number of the deposit | which it represents, when it is assayed to determine the proportion of gold, silver, and base metal. Having a portion of pure lead added to it, it is placed in the cupelling furnace, in which the lead quickly oxidizes

by absorbing oxygen from the heated air that passes continually over the surface; this oxide carries away with it all the base metals which may be originally combined in the beautiful "flash" is observed to take place or in the Courts attended to for Moderate fees. We on the surface of the metal at the moment are opposite the U.S. Patent Office, engaged in pateros are opposite the U.S. Patent office, engaged in pateros are opposite the U.S. Patent office, engaged in pateros are opposite the U.S. Patent office, engaged in pateros are opposite the U.S. Patent office, engaged in pateros are opposite the U.S. Patent office, engaged in pateros are opposite the U.S. Patent office, engaged in pateros are opposite the U.S. Patent office, engaged in pateros are opposite the U.S. Patent office, engaged in pateros are opposite the U.S. Patent office, engaged in pateros are opposite the U.S. Patent office, engaged in pateros are opposite the U.S. Patent office, engaged in pateros are opposite the U.S. Patent office, engaged in pateros are opposite the U.S. Pateros are opposit when all the base metal is removed. Pure ent business exclusively, and can obtain patents in silver in the form of fine granules is added less time than those remote from Washington. When and the alloy again cupelled. The resulting button is boiled in nitric acid, which dissolves the silver, leaving a small roll of pure gold. Weighings at the various stages in the oper-The amount of pure gold varies in different coins. In United States coins the amount of pure gold must be nine-tenths. In doubloons the amount of pure gold is generally about 87 per cent. Of the remainder 9 per cent. is silver and 4 per cent. baser metals. The charge for assaying is about four cents

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edge. This can be accomplished by means

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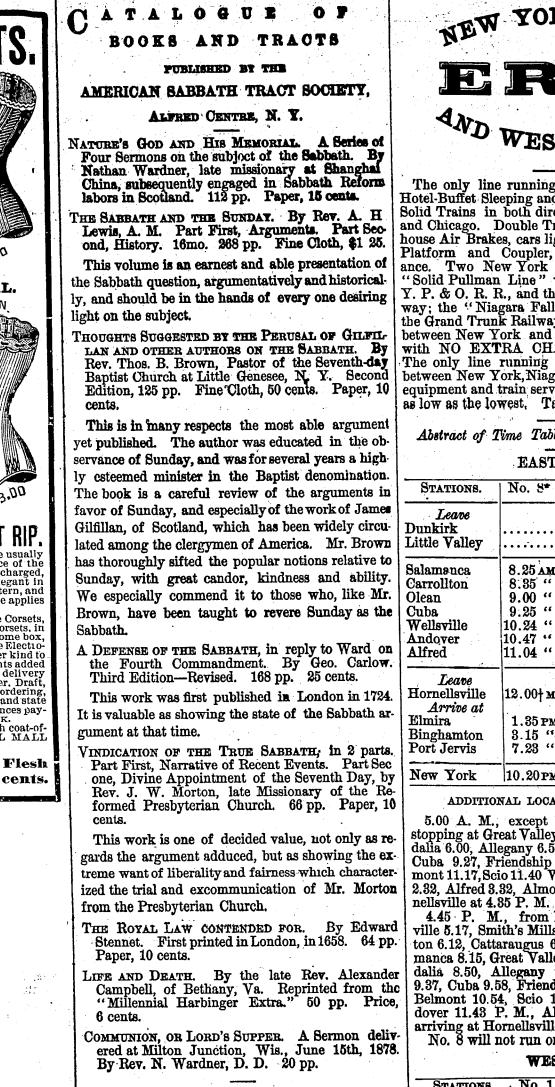
chisels. For very delicate work, even wood-

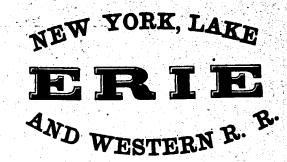
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Abstract of Time Table, adopted July 14, 1884.

EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	No. 8*	No. 12*	No. 4*	No. 6
<i>Leave</i> Dunkirk Little Valley		1.05 рм 2.52 "		8.50 AM 10.26 "
Salamenca Carrollton Olean Cuba Wellsville Andover Alfred	8.25 AM 8.35 " 9.00 " 9.25 " 10.24 " 10.47 " 11.04 "	4.06 " 4.33 " 4.58 " 5.50 "	10 50 рм 11.20 " 12.28ам	12.14PM 1.07 "
Leave Hornellsville Arrive at Elmira Binghamton Port Jervis	1.35 рм	8.57 " 10.58 "	2.47 " 4.27 "	
New York	10.20 рм	7.10 AM	11.25 AN	

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS EASTWARD.

5.00 A. M., except Sundays, from Salamanos, stopping at Great Valley 5.07, Carrollton 5.85, **Year** dalia 6.00, Allegany 6.50, Olean 7.50, Hinsdale 8.38, Cuba 9.27, Friendship 10.25, Belvidere 10.45, Bel-mont 11.17, Scio 11.40 Wellsville 1.45; P.M., Andover 2.32, Alfred 3.32, Almond 4.10, and arriving at Hor-

4.45 P. M., from Dunkirk, stops at Fores ville 5.17, Smith's Mills 5.33, Perrysburg 5.58, Day ton 6.12, Cattaraugus 6.47, Little Valley, 7.16, Salamanca 8.15, Great Valley 8.22 Carrollton 8.37, Vandalia 8.50, Allegany 9.07, Olean 9.18, Hinsdale 9.37, Cuba 9.58, Friendship 10 28, Belvidere 10.42, Belmont 10.54, Scio 11.07, Wellsville 11.19, An-dover 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

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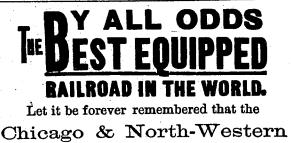
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Wednesday, Nov. 26th. Winter Term begins Wednesday, Dee. 10th; ends Wednesday, March 18th. Spring Term begins Wednes ... March 25th; ends Wednesday, June 24t-

For particulars, address

<i>Leave</i> New York Port Jervis	9.00 Am 12.18 pm	6.00 PM 9.05 ''	8.00 PM 11.40 "	8.15 m 12.55 "
Hornellsville	†8.55 PM	4.25 AM	†8.10 AM	19.20† 7%
Andover Wellsville Cuba Dlean Carrollton Great Valley <i>Arrive at</i> Salamanca	9.35 PM 9.57 " 10.49 " 11.18 " 11.40 " 11.50 "	5.17 AM 6.02 " 6.25 " 6.48 "	9.13 AM 10.01 " 10.29 " 11.09 " 11.20 "	2.28 "
<i>Leave</i> Little Valley <i>Arrive at</i> Dunkirk	•			4.85 mit

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 5.30, Perrysburg 5.58, Smith's Mills 6.31, Forestville 7.05, Sheriden 7.10, and arriving at Dunkirk at 7.50

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

BRADFORD BRANCH

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	15.	5.*	9.	35.*	21.*	87.
Leave	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	AN
arrollton		6.50	4.10	8.00	9.02	
Arrive at						1
radford		7.25	4.51	9.80	9.40	
Leave		[_ :		P.M.		
radford	10.00	7.80	4.55	2.30		7.00
uster City	10.10	7.42	5.07	2.48		7.15
Arrive at						
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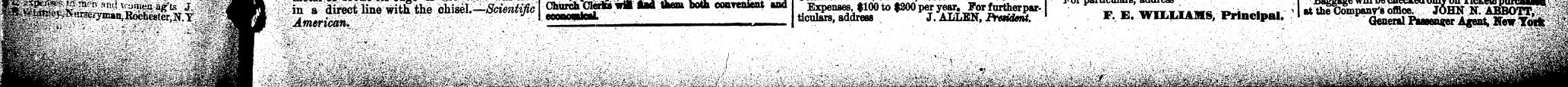
..... 8.20 5.45 11.04 A. M., Titusville Express, daily, except Sun-daysfrom Carrollton, stops at Limestone 11.30, Kendall 11.81, and arrives at Bradford 11.85 A. M. 11.45 P. M., from Carrollton, stops at all stations, except Irving, arriving at Bradford 12.25 A. M.

EASTWARD

6.* 20.* 32.* 12.* 16. 88. STATIONS. Leave P. M. A. M. A. M. P. M. P. M. P. M. 6.15 8.45 2.01 6.10 Buttsville Custer City Arrive at 7.10 9.50 Bradford 3.10 6.20 Leave 7.20 7.18 9.55 2.40 4.15 Bradford. Arrive at 8.20 7.46 10.85 8.20 4.55 Carrollton 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. 8.80 P. M., daily, except Sundays, from Bradford, stops at Kendall 8.34, Limestone 8.44, and arrives at Carrollton 4.01 P. M. Passengers can leave Titusville at 8.00 A. M., and arrive at Bradford 11.85 A. M. Leave Bradford 8.99 P. M., and arrive at Titusville 7.30 P. M.

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

LFRED UNIVERSITY



The Sabbath School.

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

INTERNATIONAL LESSONS, 1884.

Oct. 4. Solomon succeeding David. 1 Kings 1 22-35.

Oct. 11. David's charge to Solomon. 1 Chron. 22: 6-19. Oct. 18. Solomon's choice. 1 Kings 8: 5-15. Oct. 25. The Temple built. 1 Kings 6: 1-14. Nov. 1. The Temple dedicated. 1 Kings 8: 22-36. Nov. 8. The wisdom of Solomon. 1 Kings 10: 1-13. Nov. 15. Solomon's sin. 1 Kings 11: 4-13. Nov. 22. Proverbs of Solomon. Prov. 1: 1-16. Nov. 29. True wisdom. Prov. 8: 1-17. Dec. 6. Drunkenness. Prov. 23: 29-35. Dec. 13. Vanity of worldly pleasures. Eccl. 2: 1-13. Dec. 20. The Creator remembered. Eccl. 12: 1-14. Dec. 27. Review.

LESSON I.—SOLOMON SUCCEEDING DAVID

For Sabbath-day, October 4.

SCRIPTURE LESSON .-- 1 KINGS 1: 22-35.

22. And lo, while she yet talked with the king, Nathan the

prophet also came in. 23. And they told the king, saying, Behold Nathan the 23. And they told the king, saying, Benoid Nathan the prophet. And when he was come in before the king, he bowed himself before the king with his face to the ground. 24. And Nathan said, My lord, O king, hast thou said, Adonijah shall reign after me, and he shall sit upon my

25. For he has gone down this day, and hath slain oxen, 20. For ne has gone down this day, and nath siah Oxen, and fat cattle, and sheep in abundance, and hath called all the king's sons, and the captains of the host, and Ablathar the priest; and behold, they eat and drink before him, and say, God save king Adonijah. 26. But me, even me thy servant, and Zadok the priest, and Benaiah the son of Johoiada, and thy servant Solomon, het he net called

hath he not called. 27. Is this thing done by my lord the king, and thou hast

not shewed it unto thy servant, who should sit on the throne of my lord the king after him?

28. Then king David answered and said, Call me Bath-sheba. And she came into the king's presence, and stood

sheba. And she came into the king's presence, and stood before the king sware, and said. As the Lord liveth, that hath redeemed my soul out of all distress, 30. Even as I sware unto thee by the Lord God of Israel, saying, Assuredly Solomon thy son shall reign after me, and he shall sit upon my throne in my stead: even so will I certainly do this day. 31. Then Bath-sheba bowed with her face to the earth, and he the sheba bowed with her face to the earth,

and did reverence to the king, and said, Let my lord king

and the reverence to the king, and said, Let hij fold king David live for ever. 32. And king David said, Call me Zadok the priest, and Nathan the prophet, and Benaiah the son of Jehoiada. And they came before the king. 33. The king also said unto them, Take with you the serv-ants of your lord, and cause Solomon my son to ride upon mine own mule, and bring him down to Gihon: 34. And let Zadok the priest and Nathan the prophet anoint him there king over Israel: and blow ye with the trumpet, and say. God saye king Solomon.

arount min there king over israel; and blow ye with the trumpet, and say, God save king Solomon. 35. Then ye shall come up after him, that he may come and sit upon my throne; for he shall be king in my stead : and I have appointed him to be ruler over Israel and over

TIME.-About 1015 B. C.

LEADING THOUGHT. - Rulers should be selected according to the will of God, not ac-cording to personal ambition.

GOLDEN TEXT.—" And thou, Solomon my son, know thou the God of thy father, and serve him with a perfect heart and with a willing mind.—1 Chron. 28: 9.

OUTLINE. I. The complaint made to David. v. 22-27. II. David's decision. v. 28-31 III. David's order. v. 32–35.

to inquire why Adonijah had become king. If Adonijah had really got possession of the throne he would probably have put Solomon and his mother out of the way, according to the barbarous custom of the East, as his political opponents.-Keil.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

V. 22. While she. Bathsheba, the mother of Solomon, and once the wife of Uriah, whose beauty had excited the king's passion and led to the murder of Uriah, with all its fateful consequences. She was now the favorite wife of David, with vast influence, eager to secure her son Solomon the promised succession to the throne. Yet talked. Bathsheba followed the advice of Nathan, and went to the king into the inner chamber, since the very aged king, whe was waited upon by Abishag, could not leave his room, and, bowing low before him, communicated to him what Adonijah had taken in hand in opposition to his will, and without his knowledge. -Koil. Nathan the prophet. See 3d Quarter, Lesson III., verse 8, notes. Also came in. When he was announced to the king, Bathsheba retired, just as afterward Nathan went away when the king had Bathsheba called in again. Compare verse 28 with verse 32. This was done, not to avoid the apprarance of a mutual arrangement, but for reasons of propriety, inasmuch as, in audiences

granted by the king to his wife or one of his counselors. no third person ought to be present unless the king required his attendance.-Keil. V. 23. They told the king. Nathan came

into the palace, not into the chamber, whither he might not enter unannounced. - Canon Rawlinson. Come in before the king. From the antechamber to the room of David. Bowed himself to the ground. The narrative here not only exhibits the vivid picture of a scene within the interior of a palace, but gives the impression that a great deal of Oriental state ceremonial had been established in the Hebrew court.-R. Jamieson V. 24. Nathan said. Nathan here, as always,

(2 Sam. 7: 12,) appears right genuinely as prophet. When there is an attempt to bring to completion human self willed beginnings over against the counsel and will of God, where the safety and well-being of the chosen people were at stake, then it was the calling of the prophet to interfere, counseling and reminding, warning and punishing. It was not so much personal friendship for David, and love for his pupil Solomon, as rather, and before all, the known will of Jehovah, which had determined that the latter should be king, that induced him to take the step which would have had the most disastrous consequences for himself, yea, might have cost him his life, had Adonijah became king.-Bahr. Hast thou said. Literally, "Thou hast said." In the original no question is asked. Nathan assumes, as far as the words go, that the king has made this declaration. He wishes to draw forth a disclaimer.

-Canon Rawlinson. The indirect question is not merely an expression of modesty, but also of doubt, whether what had occurred had emanated from the king, and he had not shown it to his servants .-Keil.

his education. And, as privy to all David's plans, to force of arms. Anoint him. Inauguration he had no doubt fully approved the order of succession which the king was known to intend.-Conon Rawlinson. Zadok the priest. There were now two high priests, Abiathar, who had long been attached to David, and Zadok, whom Sanl had anointed in the room of the slain Abimelech, and

who was now at Gibeon 1 Chron. 16: 39. It would have been imprudent for David to depose either of these, and therefore he wisely kept up the service of the tabernacle at Gibeon to afford Zadok the opportunity of exercising his office without interfering with Abiathar.-M. S. Terry. It is extremely probable that some cause of jealousy or discord between them had arisen, and hence each lent his countenance and support to opposite par ties.-R. Jamicson. Benaiah. Distinguished for his bravery, (1 Sam. 28: 20,) he had been appointed captain of the king's body-guard, (2 Sam. 8: 18: 20: 23; 1 Chron. 18: 17,) and was regarded by Joab as a rival.-R. Jamieson. Thy servant Solomon. All the rest of the king's sons had been invited, but

Solomon had been omitted, and the whole affair showed neither forgetfulness nor neglect, but premeditation to set aside the young prince who had been already indicated as the successor of David. Hath he not called. Nathan's words are anything else than the expression of wounded vanity--they simply exhibit Adonijah's hostile sentiment toward the friend of the king, and also the fate in store for them should Adonijah become sovereign,-Bahr. Thou hast not showed. Nathan intimates that as the king's counselor and the Lord's prophet, he had some right to receive information if a change in the succession had been decided upon. The throne had been already promised to Solomon, as the chosen of the Lord.

V. 28. Then king David answered. The conduct of David, when he learns what is going on, corresponds fully with the Divine will and with his great calling as the founder of the theocratic kingdom, and of the new dynasty which is to sit forever upon the throne of Israel. He does not stagger irresolutely hither and thither, like a sick, feeble old man without any will of his own, but, as if he were still the strong hero, the undismayed, determined. energetic man, such as in his best years he had so often shown himself amid dangers and in critical situations, he raises himself from his sick-bed. swears to observe his word, issues his orders, and

puts them into immediate execution.-Bahr, Call me Bathsheba. She had withdrawn from the king's presence at the entrance of Nathon, and, as we see from verse 32, he in turn retired when she was re-admitted. This was done in accordance with the rules of court propriety, and also to avoid the

Terry.

V. 29, 30. The king sware. "As the Lord liveth." was the commonest form of oath among the Israelites. That hath redeemed my soul. Many had been David's deliverances from danger, but there, as he re affirms this oath before that woman with whom, and for whose sake, he had

into each of the three offices typical of the Messiah or Anointed One, was by anointing with oil. Divine appointment had instituted the rite in connection with the kingly office, first in the case of Saul. (1 Sam. 9: 16; 10: 1,) and then in that of David. (1 Fam. 16: 1-12.) who was anointed three several times. 1 Sam. 16: 13; 2 Sam. 2: 4; 5: 3. It is doubted whether the rite continued to be used in the kingdoms of Israel and Judah in ordinary cases, or only when the succession was in dispute or irregular.-Canon Rawlinson. The rabbis relate the tradition that the three kings of all Israel and the kings of Judah were anointed from the flask of oil prepared by Moses in the wilderness; and that its last drops were exhausted upon the head of Josiah, so that after him the successive kings were not anointed. Blow ye with the trumpet. Trumpets had been used by Absalom when he made himself king. 2 Sam. 15: 10. They are again mentioned at the proclamation of Jehu, (2 Kings 9: 13,) and of Joash. 2 Kings 11: 14.-Canon Rawlinon.

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V. 35. Come up after him. To the palace on Mount Zion. Sit upon my throne. Solo mon's reign is to be regarded as a continuation of the reign of David, his father. David's reign did not end with David's life, but it flowed on in the life of Solomon, his son, for which it was a prepa tion. Thus the union of David and Solomon, as forming by their conjunction a typical representation of Christ, the King of the spiritual Zion, as a conqueror like David, and yet as the prince of peace like Solomon, is made more manifest.-*Terry*. have appointed him. David made the appointment as the representative of God over the nation. Over Israel and over Judah. This expression is but one of many indications that, through all the history, the bond of union between Judah and the other tribes was but slight: and that the Judahites, on the one hand, and the Ephraimites on the other, represented two opposite forces in the Confederation of Israel. David risked his popularity in his own tribe of Judah in the vain endeavor to unite all the tribes, and under Solomon's successor the two diverse elements at once fel apart, forever to remain separated.

PRACTICAL THOUGHTS.

1. The kingdom of God on the earth receives the support oi those whe, like the prophet, are in fellowship with God and receive his word. V. 22-26. 2. Vhe kingdom of God is opposed by the baser and more worldly elements of society, those having carnal interests to serve. V. 35. 3. The kingdom of God is under the direct care of the Almighty, and the subject of his gracious

promise. V. 30. 4. The kingdom of God requires for its establishment and supremacy all the energy of man under

the direction of the Spirit. V. 32. 5. The kingdom of God presents the two aspects of religion in harmony, the priest and the prophet

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8



What was David's physical condition at this time? v. 1. Who proclaimed himself king? v. 5. Who was Adonijah's mother? How was he related to Absalom? (He was a younger half brother.) Was his conduct rebellion? What great men helped Adonijah? v. 7. What other great and good men refused to join in this movement? v. 8.

I. Who was talking with king David? v. 22. What had she been saying to him? v. 17-21. Who came in while she was speaking? What message had Nathan brought to the king yearsbefore? 2 Sam. 12: 1-14. What did Nathan do when his presence was announced to David? v. 23. What question did he put to David? v. 24. What does he say that Adonijah has done? v. 25. Whom had he called to his feast? What were his guests even then doing? Whom does he say he had neglected to invite to his feast? v. 26. What further question does he put to the king? v. 27.

II. Whom did David wish to have called ? v. 28. What did she do? Why did she stand, and not prostrate herself? Had she come to ask a favor, or to demand a right? What form of oath did David take? v. 29. What had the Lord done for David? What former oath does he refer to? v. 30. Does he still adhere to that oath? What did Bathsheba then do? v. 31. Who was Bath-sheba, and how did she become David's wife? 2 Sam. 11: 2. 26, 27.

III. Whom did David call for ? v. 32. What kind of a priest was Zadok? (A high priest.) What other high priest was there at the same time? (Abiathar.) Do you think it was wise for David to recognize two high priests at the same time? Was it according to the law of Moses? Did Abiathar continue to be high priest? Chap. 2: 26, 2-7. What did David charge these men to do? v. 33, 84. Who were to anoint him? Where was the anointing to take place? (At Gihon, near Jerusalem.) What assurance is given in v. 35? Who is the true King of Israel? By whom was he anointed ? Do you accept him as your King ?

INTRODUCTION.

In the Hebrew canon the Books of the Kings formed one book. They follow the books of Samuel, which are also called Books of the Kings. Inthe time when David was old and stricken in years. of the captivity of Judah in Babylon, B. C. 586, and the burning of the temple, though notice is made of the liberation and death of Jehoiachim more than twenty-six years later. The author can not be identified. Ancient tradition, in the Talmud. names Jeremiah; some have supposed them were originally one, have a marked unity of design, plan, and style, and were first divided in the Septuagint. They are, in large measure, a compilation eldest living son of David after Absalom's death, saw that. through the influence of Nathan and Bathsheba, Solomon was likely to succeed to the throne. He conspired to make himself king during the helpless old age of David, and united with him in the plot Joab. the general of the army, and Abiathar. J. L. H. Nathan informed Solomon's mother, | Compare below verse 89.-Canon Rawlinson. Bathsheba, (see at 2 Sam. 11: 3,) that Adonijah was making himself king, and advised her, in order to was well known, might be counted among Solo-

V, 25. He has gone down this day. To Enrogel, south of Jerusalem, in the valley of the Kedron. Slain oxen and fat cattle. The Orientals are fond of enjoying festive repasts in the open air, at places which command the advantage of shade, water, and verdure; and those fetes cham petres are not cold collations, but magnificent entertainments, the animals being killed and dressed on the spot. Adonijah's feast of En-rogel was one of this Oriental description, and it was on a large scale. At the accession of a new king these were sacrifices offered, (1 Sam. 11: 15,) but, on such an occasion, it was no less customary to entertain the grandees of the kingdom, and even the populace, in a public manner. 1 Chron. 12: 23-40. There is the strongest probability that Adonijah's feast was purely political, to court popularity and sccure a party to support his claim to the crown.-R. Jamieson. Called all the king's sons. From the number of David's wives and concubines we may infer a larger number oi children than are named. These, with

their several establishments, formed a paincely party in the state, whose alliance Adonijah hoped to obtain against Solomon. Most of the conspiracies in Oriental history have arisen from the conflicting interests in the harem of the king, Captains of the host. The use of the plural here is very remarkable. It seems out of harmony with verses 7 and 19. Strictly speaking, too, there was but one "captain of the host," viz., Joab, 2 Sam. 8: 16: 20:

23. Nathan must here extend the term to officers of a rank below the highest. See 1 Chron. 25: 1.-Canon Rawlinson. The reasons for Joab's adherence to the plot are not difficult to ascertain. Throughout his entire history he had been too powdeed, the whole story, from the beginning of Judges | erful for a subject to be pleasing to his king, though to the end of Kings, runs on as one unbroken nar- his loyalty was unquestioned. He had interfered in rative. First Kings takes up the Hebrew history at | the government, was thoroughly unscrupulous, and represented the lower and worldly element of the B. C. 1015; Second Kings ends with the beginning | empire. He now saw, in the distance, a new king, Solomon, arising, apart from his influence, belonging to the party of Nathan and the prophets, over whom he could exert no power, and whose peaceful policy would be contrary to his own warlike tastes, and give him no opportunity for control in the state. Because Adonijah represented the worldcompiled by Ezra or Baruch. The books, which | ly element, as against the spiritual, Joab instinctive ly allied himself with him, as one whom he could dominate if he aided in his attempt to secure the throne. Ablathar. To many it seemed strange from existing documents. They have always had a | that this priest, the friend of David in his wanderplace in the Jewish canon.-Schaff. Adonijah, the ings, should have countenanced such conspiracy. His action probably grew out of jealousy toward Zadok, his associate in office, who received so much favor from David .- Terry. They eat and drink. Thus also imitating Absalom, who, in order to cover his sin with the cloak of religion, and to ingratiate himself with those whom he invited to the high priest. At a meeting, near Jerusalem, the the banquet, began his rebellion with a sacrificial Bathsheba over the aged king, brought the plot to mation by which the Jews accepted a new king. of Jerusalem. naught before it was fairly wrought out in action.- | See 1 Sam. 10: 24; 2 Sam. 16: 16; 2 Kings 11: 12.

save her life and that of her son Solomon, to go to mon's staunch friends. He had given the infant

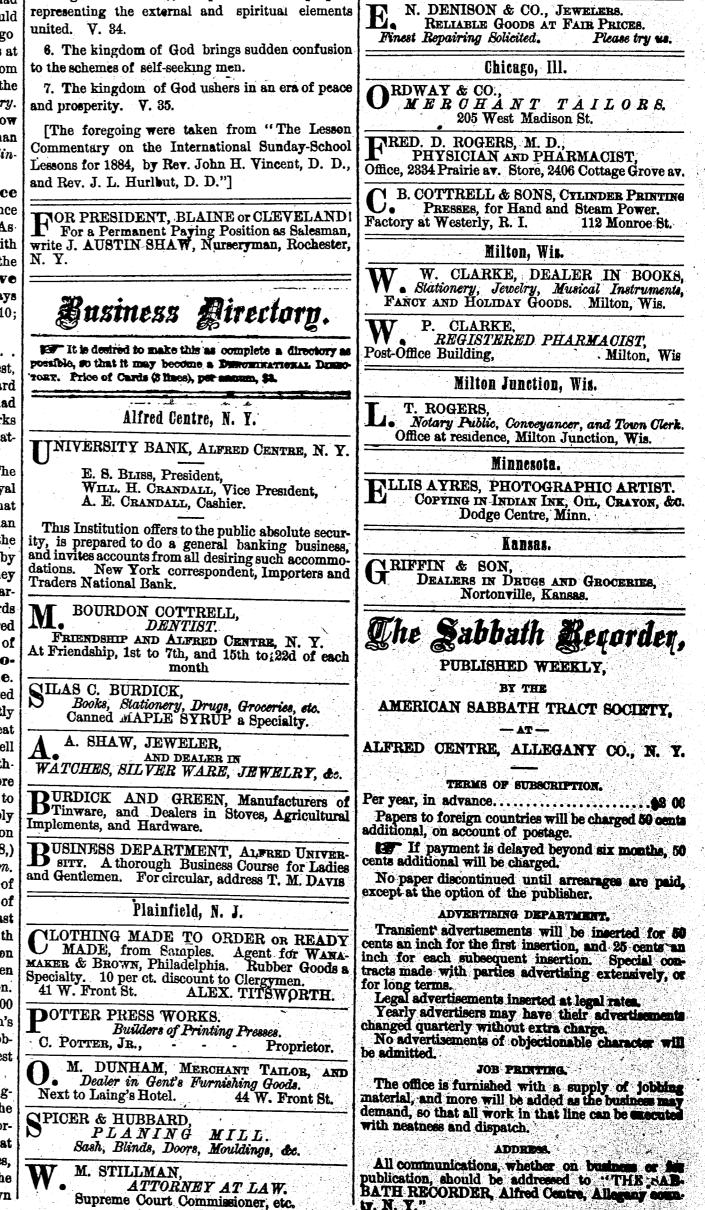
perpetrated the darkest sins of his life, we should understand a special allusion to the bitter soul ago nies which resulted from those crimes; for it was at the time of his redemption and deliverance from those agonies that Jehovah had foretold to him the birth and destiny of Solomon. 2 Sam. 12,-Terry. Assuredly Solomon my son. We know nothing more of the circumstance of that oath than is recorded in the present chapter.-Canon Rawlin

V. 81. Bathsheba bowed with her face to the earth. A lower and humbler obcisance than even her previous one. Ver. 16. In the Assyrian sculptures embassadors are represented with their faces actually touching the earth before the N.Y. feet of the monarch. Let king David live forever. This form of compliment has always prevailed in the East. See Dan. 2: 4; 3: 9; 5: 10; 6: 21; Neh. 2: 3.-Canon Rawlinson.

V. 32. Call me Zadok, . . . Nuthan, . . Benaiah. The combination of the high priest, the prophet, and the captain of the body-guard would show the people that the proceedings had the king's sanction. The order of the names marks the position of the persons with respect to the matter in hand.—Canon Rawlinson.

V. 33. The servants of your Lord. The Cherethites and Peleshites, who formed the royal body guard. (See verse 38.) It is probable that these were not Israelites, but foreigners of Philistian or other races, who were employed as guards to the palace; as most Oriental rulers are surrounded by mercenary or hired soldiers, on whose fidelity they can depend better than on their own people. Nearly all the kings of Eurepe have obtained their guards from among the Swiss, and it will be remembered how bravely the Swiss guard of Louis XVI., of France, defended their unfortunate master. Solomon . . . to ride upon mine own mule. Mules and horses seem to have been first employed by the Israelites in the reign of David. Apparently the use of the former was at first confined to great personages. 2 Sam. 13: 29; 18: 9. The rabbis tell us that it was death to ride on the king's mule without his permission; and thus it would be the more evident to all that the proceedings with respect to Solomon had David's sanction. It was probably with this object, and not merely to do Solomon honor, (compare the case of Mordecai, Esth. 6: 8,) that he was thus mounted.-Canon Rawlinson. Ginon. A reservoir at the head of the valley of Hinnom, about seven hundred yards north-west of the Yaffa gate of Jerusalem. Its length from east to west is about three hundred feet; its breadth about two hundred .-- Terry. Canon Rawlinson gives it a location in the Tyropœon valley, between the hill of Moriah and the one now known as Zion. Couder regards it as En-rogel, in the Kedron, 100 yards from the stone Zoheleth, where Adonijah's proclamation was made that Adonijah was king. feast. 2 Sam. 15: 12, - Wordsworth. God save friends were feasting, but that seems scarcely prob-But the prompt action of Nathan, and the power of king Adonijah. This was the ordinary accla- able. We incline to Dr. Terry's location on the west

V. 84. Zadok . . . and Nathan. It is significant that the anointing was performed by the V. 26, 27. But me, even me. Nathan, it two men representing the priestly and prophetic orders, thus united around the new throne; and that Benaiah as the commander of the military forces, the king and remind him of his promise on oath prince the name of Jedediah, "darling of Jehovah." though himself a priest by birth, had no part in the that her son Solomon should be king after him, and 2 Sam. 12: 25. He had perhaps been intrusted with service. Solomon was in no sense to owe his crown



and Herodotus) Ezra and Nehemiah Old Testament hist mer and Hessiod an ten earlier than H 600 years later than The two grand di the Old and New T nine books of the five departments, V first five books th last four of these be by God to Moses. twelve-Joshus, J of Samuel, two of b Ezra, Nehemiah an give a history of people from the de 400 years before Ol a history of the Je their history suffic plan of God in th trate the moral sta are not wanting. T also Ahab are given reason. The one two calves, and th was the loftiest mo of Ahab. No hun Men's hearts a low reason given to reason for the wor Bethel &c., &c. Job, Paslams, Pro Solomon. On the to comment. The prophetic b fied as greater or the size of their cludes Isaiah, Jer The minor prophe Obadiah, Jonah, Zephaniah., Hagi These should be the time each T ture of the ten tak 2. Between the tivity of Judah this captivity. These books out the giving of the writers ware offer other, yet their entire work, of a STATE ABOUT er familier with Not set

