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THE EGO IN CONSCIOUSNESS.

appeal was made for literature to meet the doctrines of the Adventists. Dr. Wardner's "Life, Soul, Death, and the Resurrection." goes a long way toward supplying this want. There is a metaphysical phase of the quesvisable, in order to present this view of the subject to excerpt from a paper entitled "The Ego in Consciousness," read by Llewelvn D. Bevan, D, D., before the American for December.

the axiom that "the authority of conscious- here, as you are all familiar, will come in ness in the determination of all metaphysical | the law or form of time which is the sucquestions" is absolute and final. "A fact cession of ideas. And once more we may of consciousness clearly apprehended cannot analyze the fact of consciousness into, the be gainsaid; to doubt it will be not only to Ego, thinking. The non Ego, thought. make science impossible, but to destroy the The combination of the Ego and the nonmust finally appeal to consciousness; and to take place. Let one thought succeed to andoubt that we doubt is no less the suicide of other. Each begins, each ends; but this the former than to doubt that we know is succession, the beginning, the ending which the destruction of the latter. . . . Uni is the necessary, formal law of time, is refmay insert here a single caveat. Facts of non-Ego with the Ego.' consciousness are not to be limited, as by the sensational school, only to what is given in the mind upon what the senses supply. The quod non prius in sensu,'-nothing is in the intellect which is not before in sensationhas been well completed by the clause 'nisi intellectus ipse'—except the intellect And it is this which the sensationalists have forgotten That while the senses give the material of thought, the subject of | in the other. The object, the non-Ego, has thought has its own nature. . . . The fact of consciousness, then, must include what the external world of sense supplies with its law, and what the internal world of reason furnishes with its law, not a whit the less impressive and necessary. Our first principle, then, is the potency of consciousness, but consciousness understood in no narrow

"The second axiom is that in the consideration of the source of any quality which is manifested by a complex condition of consciousness, if one of the members of the complex group can be shown to furnish the quality under consideration it is not necessary to affirm the quality of the other members, and it may be possible to affirm the absence of such quality. This, in other words, is the law of economy."

A corollary of the last axiom is insiauced; "When two members of a group of facts are submitted to change, and if it be found that one member is invariable, then such change as belongs to the group" must be referred to the other member. "Let us in the first place consider what is given us in sensation. We upon my senses I combine, and in that I perceive the book. What are the elements, then, of this perception: 1st. The sensations. 2d. The combination of these in one object. 3d. Combination of these with the perceiving subject: 4th. The perceiving subject itself. Or, more briefly, the state of consciousness is—the Ego, perceiving. Something, not the Ego, perceived. The combination of these in one state of consciousness. ... The law or form of space which is af-

At the last General Conference a strong | the object varies. The combination of the | of the personality as it has been revealed to only stable, invariable, independent, change- of the bodily shape with which we are faless factor is the Ego itself. The presump- miliar. When we think of ourselves, how tion, then, is at least possible that the form ever, we never think of our bodies. Thus tion, however, hardly reached by Dr. Ward- of space is not referable to the Ego itself, ner's discussion; and I have thought it ad- but only to the object perceived by the Ego, or to the combination of the Ego and the non-Ego in perception, the fact of consciousness given in thought." "Suppose that I to the objection before noted is the confirma the senses are no longer affected by the book, Institute of Christian Philosophy, a synopsis | but the mind having extracted the qualities of which was published in Christian Thought of the book given in sensation, recalls them by a pure act of intellect, forms the idea of In the first place, the Doctor lays down the book; in a word, thinks the book. Now

> to the idea imagined. Do this rigorously, and in each case the form or law necessary for the special case ceases and yields to the other form or law. Space gives way to time, time to space. We feel in the one, we think changed, but the Ego remains unchanged. Hence if the law were a necessary law of the Ego in itself purely and alone, it must be the form or law of space was a necessary quality of the Ego, it would be found in every state of consciousness, since the Ego but the law or form of space is not found in the state of consciousness in conception. Again, if the form or law of time was a necessary quality of the Ego, it also would be found in every state of consciousness, but this law or form is not found in the state of consciousness in sensation. We conclude. therefore, "that the Ego is independent, both of space and time; that nothing can be affirmed of it but being, and the possibility of combination with non-Ego in consciousness." In other words, the Ego per se is ab-

solute and independent. The Doctor notices an objection and adds a new illustrative confirmation. "The objection is this, that we can not think of the Ego except in relation to time. That even if it be out of relation to space, it is yet as perceive an object—the book before me, I an object of thought, as much controlled by see it; I feel it; I run my hand along its by the form of time as any object edges; I lift it. All these and other effects of thought. This is true, but it must be noted that the Ego is then no longer the subject of thought. 2d. The Ego the object of thought, and therefore in this case become the non-Ego. 3d. The combination of the subject and object. It is true that the Ego, when it is thus thought, when it perceptions of the external world is given to law as much as in any other case, and reus in the fact of consciousness which con- mains the independent and absolute entity, make my idea plain. sists of the aforesaid elements. Now arises the mere substance of thought and conscious-

sciousness. Let other objects present them- able, but with the actual, the ontological, International Lessons. selves. In every case the law of space will and that anything should be unthinkable is be found present as a form in which the ob- no reason for its non-existence."... The ject is perceived, but in each case varying— | illustrative confirmative is as follows: "When varying with the varying object; varying as | we think of another person, we always think Ego and the non-Ego will of course vary also | us in bodily form, and we generally if not with the variation of the non-Ego, and the universally recall another by the imagination we think of others (as) in space, but we do not think of ourselves(as) in space. I merely mention this briefly as an illustration of the argument in respect of space as the answer tion of the argument in respect of time."

The author tells us that he was 'led to the analysis by a discussion of a very different character. In dealing with the question which promises to be of large importance in the church in the near future, viz., the destination of the impenitent and the future continuance of man, I have always used as an argument against the doctrine of annihilation, the impossibility of the destruction of the spirit, from the impossibility of the doubt itself. Skepticism, like dogmatism, | Ego into one state. Here, again, let changes | cessation of its being. We may change consciousness, but we can not destroy it. The cessation of a state of consciousness is only the beginning of another state; and for a being to cease to be, it must cease to be conversality and necessity are the tests of facts | erable solely to the non-Ego or the combi- | scious. And the answer has always been of consciousness, although language, general nation of the non-Ego and the Ego. The made, If it be unthinkable that a spirit consent, common-sense, may be appealed to | Ego has remained unchanged; it has not be- | should cease to be, it is equally unthinkable as aids in the determination of what shall be gun, it has not ended. It has been the that it should begin to be. In other words, considered as consciousness. Universality stable, the permanent, the changeless possi- the creation of the spirit is thus denied as and neccessity are the qualities of what is | bility or condition of thought. Hence again | well as the annihilation of the spirit. I felt termed the a priori principle of thought. we conclude that the presumption is that the force of the argument, but I saw at last Hence, these must be finally reduced to facts | the Ego is not related to time or succession, | that it applies only to the object of thought of consciousness as the prime data and axi- which belongs, as we have seen, to wholly and not to the subject, not to the Ego. In oms of all scientific philosophizing. We the non-Ego, and the combination of the other words, the Ego is out of relation to time and space altogether. We can not af-This presumption in either case is made | firm that the Ego per se has begun or ended. absolute when we combine these two classes | We can only affirm that it is. The quessensation and the subsequent operation of of consciousness, and compare them. Take tion, then, of the existence always of the the state of consciousness in sensation. Let | Ego is irrelevant. If by eternal we mean principle of that school, 'nihil in intellecta | it then change to that of thought. Let per- | an infinite succession of finite times, we ception yield to conception, the object felt answer that this may be affirmed of consciousness but not of the Ego, which is unrelated to time. But if by eternal, as more properly we should use it, we mean indepedence of time (and this is the sense in which it is affirmed of God), then we can say that the Ego is eternal, and therefore its annihilation is unthinkable. It shares the divine nature, as we are told by Scripture that the physical organization of man was found in both conditions. It is evident if inbreathed by the Spirit of God, and is thus

eternal after the likeness of God himself." The doctrine of the materiality of the soul is equally swept away by this view. What is an element in every state of consciousness; | bearing will this view of the Ego in conscious ness "have upon the conceptions of heaven and hell as places?"

A SUGGESTION.

I was glad to see in the last RECORDER that Dr. T. R. Williams was to have charge of the Sabbath-school Lessons this year. is a good plan and will give more unity to the lessons; but would it not give more like a butterfly in a garden and to give a the lessons entirely ignore or pervert lessons were to prepare our lessons we could have a course in Theology in truth, and such a course as we could delight in. We might study topics then in full, and we might also. the subject of thought, but its object; and if thought best, have graded lessons. Supin the thinkings of the Ego the state of con- pose we had a complete course of Bible ains in the distance, we again strike the sciousness which we have is: 1st. The Ego | study on, for instance, the "Immortality of the Soul," the "Divinity of Christ," the its junction with the Grande. "Theory and Law of the Sabbath," "The

three? Or to which is it not to be referred? In other words, the Ego per se is unthink- that) a series of lessons that, for us at least, Let us now change the fact given in con-lable. But we are dealing not with the think-would be far in advance of the much vaunted

TO SUNSET LANDS—NO. 9.

DOWN THE GUNNISON.

Descending the Western slope of the Rocky Mountains some three thousand feet in fifty miles distance, we come to Gunnison, the most important railroad center in Western Colorado. The Union Pacific line via South Park, from Denver, is now open to this point, and a branch of the Denver & Rio Grande runs from here up to Crested Butte, the "Pittsburg of the State," where there are anthracite coal mines. Here we strike the south fork of the Gunnison River, into which if you drop a chip it will float to the Grande, and then to the Colorado River, and down through that greatest gorge in all the world, the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, where the rocky sides descend seven thousand feet from the plains above to the seething waters below, and thence out into the Gulf of California.

Down this River our course runs into the sombre gorge known as the Black Canyon. This is more picturesque and curious than the Royal Gorge, owing to the brillians coloring of the rocks, their everchanging and weird forms, and their partial covering of through the "Castle Gate," into the "Pleasshrubs, and trees, and clinging vines. One looks until his neck aches and his brain fairly whirls at the shifting panorama; now a castle with battlements and ports, then a cathedral with spires and buttresses, here a solid wall with vericolored strata, there a deep ravine with waterworn sides and dark recesses; next broken rocks piled one upon another to a dizzy height, and anon, an overhanging ledge ready to tumble on an un wary head; all grand, majestic, awful, while the murmur of the river always by our side he is in another world where friends shriek and howl, amid the clash and roar of a battle

seat two Englishmen reading novels. When asked what they think of this scenery, they answer: "Ah! its very grawnd!"

"Did you see the Royal Gorge?"

"No. We calm through that in the

through which they pass.

the Cimmarron creek, through another shoes, and who could not sleep because they Canyon more rugged still and come out into | were so cold, unless it was the final sleep, as the open sky at Cimmarron where we stop | was the case in some places. We may trust for dinner and wait for the train from the that He "who tempers the wind to the other direction. Climbing 1,100 feet we shorn lamb" had pitty on the little ones cross the cedar divide at an elevation of | whom the world neglected, for very great are about 8,000 feet and come out where we can look over the great Uncompangre Plateau with the snow-capped San Juan mountains | blast this Winter, God only knows, Science can at the south. This is the old Ute reservation, a rich agricultural section, and we run | There are places in God's universe where unity still to drop the International Lessons? down a steep grade through a fertile valley man con not enter. There is an invisible They seem to go skipping here and there | winding around the hills and zig-zagging our | univese into whose portals he can not way until three thousand feet lower we go. To the intellect, as to the sea, must be scrappy, and often, a partial and inadequate strike the Uncompangre creek at Montrose, applied the words, "Thus far and no fardevelopment of Biblical themes. Then too a queer village on the plains, consisting ther." Saith the Almighty to Job, "Canst mainly of huts, though one building bore thou tell where light dwelleth?." Science which we deem important. If our Board the flaunting sign of "Palace Hotel," and a has several theories about light, but has not Mesa, by the side of this creek, with droves of cattle, mounted herders, and occasional huts in the fore ground, and the Elk mout-Gunnison river down which we continue to The Gunnison seems to prefer a rocky

Authenticity of the Scriptures," with simpler | bed. For fifty miles we follow it mostly themes for the younger members. We might | through walls of yellow, white, red, brown study as one series the "Prophecies of Christ," and green rocks of ever varying shapes and becomes the object of thought, is related to for instance; or other prophecies. We might height, from a mere bank to hundreds of time and must be. But as the thinking have also the poetical books of the Bible, or feet, rising in pinnacles and minarets, formfirmed to be necessary and universal in all subject, you will observe, it here escapes the a study in poetry in the Scriptures. I name ing themselves into mimic forts, castles, such topics not as the best but merely to cottages and colosseums. A lively imagination could see some new construction at Without having the slightest desire to every turn. I looked carefully for evidence the question, To which of the elements is ness, the only attributes of which are being flatter the President and Theological Faculty of its cause. The surface of the rock bore the law of space to be referred? Is it to be and possibility of combination in a state of of Alfred, I believe that they could prepare few marks of glacial action, though near consciousness with that which is not itself. | (and grade if we are advanced enough for Grand Junction there were well defined ice-

cut grooves, high above the stream. Most of the carving of the rocks was, evidently. the result of erosion by water, from the rain fall and the streams from the bordering Mesa. There was, however, ample signs of glacial action in the occasional beds of drift sometimes ten feet deep and acres in extent, composed of rounded stones of all colors, and many of a different character from the surrounding rocks. These beds lay above the waterworn rocks which form the sides of the Canyon.

As we near Grand Junction the sun which has shone from a cloudless sky all day, sinks behind the Sierra La Salle mountains, and as its rays slowly recede up the sides of the Elk range, in the east, deep blue shadows chase them eagerly, like some demon of darkness desirous of prey. Here we cross the Grande River, down which Major Powell made his famous journey to the Rio Colorado. and enter upon a sandy desert, or inlaud sea where winds have heaped the sand into hilly billows. Tired of sight-seeing, and glad of a chance for rest we retire into the cramped quarters of a narrow gauge sleeping car. There is little semblance of comfort in a sleeping car at its best, but the diminished size required for the narrow gauge gives one the feeling of being in a straight jacket. "Tired nature's sweet restorer," however, does not disdain to come even to such close quarters, and to hold us in her kind embrace while we cross the line into Utah, go over the Green River, climb the heights of the Wasatch range, and go ant Valley," so that morning finds us among

THE POLAR WAVE.

BY REV. S. COWELL

Some say that the cold comes from the north pole. Others say that in the regions of outer space it is always 800 below zero, and that the mighty tides of air swirl down in fearful whirlpools from above. But it matters not. We all felt the cold.and were mingles with the roar and rattle of the train, relieved when it went away. The local paand the scream of the whistle, till one fancies | pers gave us sundry facts and figures. The city papers gathered these together and gave more facts and figures. Thus we read that in Pittsburg it was 10° below zero. In Chi-All this while there sit in a neighboring cago 30° below zero. And along the Northern railroad 40° below zero. Had we been accustomed to such weather due preparation might have been made, like as ships that take in sail, when a storm is nigh. But it found us unprepared and so brought suffering and loss that will never be known. It entered into a A little inquiry elicits the fact that they | million dwellings along its path, destroying are on a trip around the world. They can | more or less the fruit, the vegetables and the not stop at Salt Lake City, they must be in I flowers of Summer. To those who ventured San Francisco in three days, so as to take abroad, it attacked the hands, the feet, the the steamer for Japan. What they are go- face, like as it were a swarm of bees. Woe to ing around the world for is a problem. It | the traveler on the highway, that day, if poorly can not be to learn much of the countries clad. Woe to little children whose homes were fireless and clothing ragged. Children Half way through the Canyon we turn up | who knew not the warmth of flannel or thick His tender mercies.

Whether we are to have another similar not tell. Weather prophets do not know. "buss" at the station was duly labeled with vet answered the question. And so also of its name. After twenty-one miles along the the wind, "It bloweth where it listeth, Thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst not tell whence it cometh or whither it go-

The signal service men sometimes tell us that a storm is on its way; very likely, for the heat lightning tells of the coming

The light, the heat, the lightning, for aught we know, may be the varied manifestations of one world-wide force or power, invisible, omnipotent, sublime. They seem to be the great drive, wheels of nature, controlling the motion of all things, from the rush of a comet to the flight of the thistle down, and guiding the stars in their solemn march across the midnight sky, as well as the flight of a single sparrow to the ground.

The truth is, we know but very little, and the wisest of mortals have come to this con-

"What has thou, that thou didst not receive?" may be spoken of us all.

Missions.

WHAT IS IT IN THY HAND?

BY IDA FAIRFIELD.

Alone, before the Holy One, And trembling. Moses stood. "How is it, I, a sinful man Can work this wondrous good? The people will not hear my voice Nor listen when I speak; For I am slow of utterance, And sinful, Lord, and weak."

Before him in its brightness burned The unconsuming flame, The glory of the Lord of Hosts, From whence the answer came-"But thou shalt lead my people forth, Jehovah gives command And surely I will go with thee-What is it in thine hand?"

So Moses answered, "But a rod;" "Then cast it to the ground," And lo, a gliding serpent form In place of it was found. "Put forth thy hand and take again, That thou may'st know this hour, The God who giveth work for thee Endoweth thee with power."

Take courage, Christian hearts, to-day,

For evermore the same Is He who led forth Israel's hosts, Jehovah is his name. Still with the people of his love He walks with shining face, And to the humblest follower, He gives the needed grace.

"What is it in thy hand?" He saith; Though but a shepherd's rod, An instrument of power 'twill prove In service for thy God. Be swift to use, be strong and glad The needed toil to bear; For victory is with the Lord And all His people share.

Some humble instrument of toil Some wealth at thy command, Some gift to teach, some song to sing, What is it in thy hand? Bring to his storehouse all the tithes, In humble faith and love, And consecrated service there God's blessing soon shall prove.

In the RECORDER for January 3d, in this Department, a letter under the head of "Encouraging," began, "I have grievously previously delayed."

Elder Andrew Carlson in the RECORDER for a faith to be acted upon next Sabbath. January 3d, concerning the Sabbath-keep- | I will close, leaving the consequences with and the letter of Dr. Potter in regard to the you soon I remain yours truly, Sabbath-keepers in Russia, are among the evidences of this. It seems to us that the fires of missionary zeal ought to be made to burn afresh on the altars of our Christian devotion. Our people have greatly increased in wealth, and we are able to largely increase our work, if we will to do it. There is work for many laborers; but "how can they preach except they be sent?" Should not some one be sent to Idaho and Maine? And can we honestly say, as before God whose we are, that we are not able to send a missionary to Russia, should it prove to be so good a field for Seventh-day Baptist missionary work as it is now thought to be? Dr. Potter suggests that one or more be sent to look the field over, and report to the Board and our people, its conditions, needs, and prospects; and that we ask for a special | we had a meeting at 6 o'clock, and a comfund to meet the expenses of such a commission, he himself offering to help. Are there not a few who by special contributions ≞step?

once more. The greatest cause of rejoicing, apart from the unspeakable gift, Christ himself, is the pleasure exhibited by others, especially the children. The joy we see saddens us by the consciousness that so many | and Vinland is Isanti. Can a few numbers of are deprived of it. It must be so with Miss | the SABBATH RECORDER be sent to those who Swinney in her new surroundings in China, have subscribed for the Reporter for next with memories of many Christmas days spent pleasantly with friends at home. But she may | Scandinavian Mission in? They may subhave a still greater sense of the blessedness of the day, in the approval and sympathy of Him whom the day commemorates, because selfsacrificing, aggressive, and obedient. As you desired, she has had my sincere prayers for ability to draw many to Christ, and to be kept from everything displeasing to our land. He is a Christian and is yery much Lord; and I wish as far as I may at present to | interested in our doctrine. I promised him give that which is also necessary. Enclosed I | I would try to have Brother Velthuysen's hand you one dollar to be disposed of for her as she desires. Two Chinamen called upon Elder Velthyusen. Do they not have any sister and me to-day, bringing a present to | copies of Velthuysen's paper in the RECORDER - as a token of their appreciation of her office, so they could send him a few copies? kindness in teaching them to read, with a | Or do you know some one that can write to view to their reading the Bible; and teach- Velthuysen about it. He may be a Seventhing them to sing our own familiar hymns, day Baptist if he can get more acquainted which they do nicely. They are interested | with us. His address is Kornelis Oost, and companionable. From this sample of Isanti Post-office, Isanti Co., Minn. I in-China we form some idea of Miss Swinney's | tend to go to Forest City in a few days. surroundings.

Mr. Babcock's trip West, in the RECORDER.

FROM IDAHO.

As I am appointed a committee to write to the Missionary Board I will now embrace the opportunity. We are greatly in need of a minister here; and the little handful of Seventh-day Baptists that are located here wished me to write the Board and see if anything can be done for us. There are eleven families located here. Out of these eleven families there are twenty four that are striv ing to live a Christian life. There are several others that should be brought into the fold. I think if we could have a minister there might be a great deal of good done outside of our own denomination.

A short time ago a First-day Baptist minister came in here and held meetings for about a week. I think he did some good. Quite a number went forward for prayers, and six came out and made an open profession, five of whom were Sabbath-keepers. Four of them are desirous of baptism, and had partly decided to be baptized by the First-day elder that preached here. But after further consideration some of them do not feel as though it would be right to be baptized by a First-day man. Now you can see pretty well how we are situated here. We need some one to lead and help us along in the service of the Master. We are all poor in this world's goods, and we would ask the Missionary Society to help us, if they possibly can, to get a minister to come and aid us on in the good work that we are trying to do in this far western land. O, if I could only make it necessity more plainly; and the need we for some one to stand in the front! We are willing to do all we can in the Master's vineyard; but it seems to be mere nothing, we are so weak.

We have a Sabbath-school and prayer-meeting every Sabbath with a good delayed," etc.; it should have been, "I have attendance. Last evening we held a meeting to see what we could do in the way of organizing ourselves into some kind of a How the work continues to grow, and the Band or Church. There was a committee opportunities to multiply! The letter of appointed to draw up a covenant and articles

ing Swedes in Maine; the news from Idaho; the Most High God. Hoping to hear from

J. R. HILLS. JULIETTA, Nez Perce County, Idaho.

SCANDINAVIAN MISSIONS.

Dodge Centre, Minn., Dec. 28, 1883. I came home Thursday from Isanti county. We had a good and a very interesting time. In deed, more than the usual interest was manifested in the success of the work there.] have been in that county since the 9th of November. I preached in five school-houses, and in the Court-house in Cambridge, and in four private houses. Some revival was manifested both among the Christians and the world. Three embraced the Sabbath, two men and a woman; she was received into the Church on Christmas day. That morning munion service at 2 P. M. In the evening meetings, after my sermons, there were generally from three to six persons that prayed, will enable the Board to take this important | and among the praying ones are a company of young girls. They not only pray in my meetings, but meet together by themselves A LETTER TO DR. A. H. LEWIS, PLAINFIELD, N. J. for prayer-meetings in evenings. Sometimes when they go home from meetings they Dear. Pastor,-Christmas joys are ours | kneel down on the way to pray for others. They are generally from twelve to fourteen in number in their prayer meetings, and are very lively workers for the Lord.

> The post-office address of Messrs. Larsen year, especially those numbers with the scribe for the RECORDER when they see they can not get the Reporter.

I do not know how many copies of the Reporter I can distribute each quarter; send me as many copies as you please.

In Isanti county there is a man from Holpaper sent to him; but I can not write to

C. J. SINDALL.

Missionary Society, Dear Sir,—For many years it has been known that there are large numbers of Sabbath-keeping Christians in Russia. From year to year their number, location and character are becoming more Lord. and more known until now we are quite certain that there are many thousands of people scattered throughout the Empire who have for a long time, perhaps for centuries, Joppa warmly clad, but inspired by this lovobserved the seventh day of the week as the ing life. "Dorcas societies" even now con-Sabbath. Many towns are composed entirely of these nominal Christian Sabbath-keepers, while in other towns only certain quarters are occupied by them. In character, intelligence and social life, they are represented as being superior to most of those belonging to the Russian and other churches. In religion they are Puritans in so far as they accept the Word of God as their rule of life, believing in the obligation of both the Old her class to meet for the purpose of and New Testaments. While all this may be said of this people, there can hardly be a doubt that most of them, in both intellectual and religious culture are far below the people of our own country. A summary of the information obtained concerning these people, will soon appear in the columns of the Outlook, giving evidence of the facts above

The object of this letter is to ask if Seventh-day Baptists have any duties toward these people? It is well known that a century ago, many of the Armenians and Nestorians of Asia observed the seventh day as the Sabbath. Through the influence of missionaries who taught them that the Sabbath into the plan with youthful enthusiasm, more impressive; if I could only show the has been changed, probably but few can now be found who observe this day. Will not such results follow if the field of these Russian Sabbath-keepers is not soon occupied by Sabbath-keeping missionaries? There never has, apparently, been a missionary field opened to us in any foreign country, which bids so fair for success as that of the Sabbath-keeping Russians. Were our Missionary Society to choose another foreign field for missionary labor, they could probably find no country which would offer so many advantages:

> 1st. Because, as there are whole towns now observing the Sabbath, there are not members as missionaries to foreign lands: the temptations and influences to induce them to leave the Sabbath and turn from the faith, as with the Chinese or even with the people of our own country.

> 2d. The teachings of our own missionaries would not be so directly contrary to their previous religious teaching as those of China or other Pagan countries, and the labor liable, working members; but with this small necessary to bring them into high spiritual life must be far less than would be required with a people educated under Pagan influ-

> 3d. In some places they already possess ing into account the limited membership sufficient means and strength, and organization, so that a mission among them would to prosperity, which are in general as fol-

soon be self-sustaining. But it may be asked, if they are already Christians why send missionaries to them? We would do it for the same reason that we would have an educated pastor to teach in our own churches, and for the same reason that we would send a missionary into the western fields to preach to those who have a charitable nature. not for a long time heard a preacher. We would do it that they might be fed with the bread of life, and not famish. There is litthat they can not be taught many things to their great advantage. In view of all the information we have concerning this people, would it not be advisable for our Missionary Board to send a person to their country to obtain such information concerning them as will enable the Board the better to judge as this country as a missionary field?

Respectfuly yours in favor of the work, C. D. POTTER.

WHAT IS IN THINE HAND?

"What is that in thine hands, Abel? "Nothing but a wee lamb, O God, taken from the flock; I purpose offering it to thee, a willing sacrifice." And so he did, and the converse and prayer. sweet smell of that burning has been filling the air ever since, and constantly going up

to God as a perpetual sacrifice of praise. "What is it that thou hast in thine hand, Moses?" "Nothing but a staff, O God,

"Mary, what is that thou hast in thine Jesus." And so she did, and not only did | pledged. the perfume fill all the house in which they

I am glad we are favored with notes of SHALL WE HAVE A MISSIONARY STATION IN blessed act of love, which has ever since

been spoken of "as a memorial of her." "Poor widow, what is that thou hast in A. E. Main, Corresponding Secretary of thine hand?" said God. "Only two mites, Lord. It is very little, but then it is all i have, and I would put it into thy treasury." And so she did, and the story of her generous giving has ever since wrought like a charm in prompting others to give to the

"What is that thou hast in thine hand, Dorcas?" "Only a needle, Lord." "Take it and use it for me," said God. And so she did, and not only were the suffering poor of tinue to ply their benign mission to the poor throughout the earth.—Sunday School

"PRAIRIE GLEANERS."

A Leaflet of the Woman's Union Missionary

Twelve years ago a Sabbath-school teacher in Galesburgh, Ill., invited the members of forming a Mission-Band, auxiliary to the 'Woman's Union Missionary Society." which had then but lately begun a special work for heathen women and girls.

The motives which ied to this step on the part of the teacher were deepened by the fact that a dear friend had recently gone out as a missionary, having become the wife of Rev. Mr. Doolittle, of China; that the thought of accompanying this party had been seriously entertained, and given up, with a resolve to perform at home personal service for the

This Mission-Band, which was formed under the distinctive title of "Prairie Gleaners," assumed the responsibility of pledging a sum of not less than \$20 a year for five years, the ten members all entering strengthened in the case of most of them by personal love and consecration to Christ.

The history of this one Band has so many features in common with all our Bands that, from its President's own view, we have prepared this Leaflet: To stimulate individual effort on the part of Sabbath school teachers-to encourage youthful members limited in time and means—and, above all, to scatter sunbeams on the possibilities which lie unfolded in every personal work.

The President writes: "Twelve years have passed since our Band was started. Two of the original members are still with us, while from our little number have gone out, from time to time, fonr one to the Indians of our own frontier; two so the Freedmen of the South; one to the poor of New York city as the wife of a city missionary, while others are faithfully working in missions to the poor of their own city. The original membership of ten, varying with the changes of time, sometimes largely increased, and then as greatly diminished. has given an average membership of six reforce, the Band has always met its annual payment, at times increasing it many fold. "These payments, which may appear

small in comparison with larger and wealthier Bands, are in reality not small, takand various other circumstances unfavorable lows: The members mostly and for the greater part of the Band's existence have been school girls, taxed to the utmost limit of time and strength with school du ties, also having no independent individual resources except native ingenuity and skill and being surrounded by larger and more powerful benevolent societies in a community peculiarly overburdened by demands of

"But notwithstanding these facts, very simple to state, but very difficult to meet and overcome, we have been able to undertake from year to year, the support of some tle probability that they possess that intel- | School or Bible-Reader in China or Japan, ligence and knowledge of the Word of God, at times supporting Schools and Bible-Readers in both countries, and always under the oversight of dear, personal friends, Mrs. Doolittle, of China, Miss Ward in India.

"The methods of work employed by our Band were various, changing in every season. Sometimes the necessary money was raised by fancy-fairs, that time-honored, very arduous, often unsatisfactory resort of societies in an extremity; sometimes a fruit and to the advisability of permanently occupying | flower festival, or an elaborate supper; sometimes a literary entertainment illustrated by tableaux, pantomime and music, have furnished the much needed sum for an exhausted treasury.

"The regular monthly meetings of the Band have been sustained with interest, and occupied by reports of different mission fields, letters from personal friends abroad, and absent members, by plans and suggestions for future work, closing with social

"Having passed our twelfth anniversary, we find ourselves in the novel and honorable position of a mother society, having just received into our cherishing love a little mis sion band gathered from the little girls of a did, and with it wrought more wondrous us to adopt them, and let them work for and things than Egypt and her proud king had through us, the sum of \$15 being their first offering!

"And now at the close of twelve years of hand?" "Nothing but a pot of sweet- effort, we can report the payment of \$1,200 smelling ointment, O God, wherewith I into the general treasury, making an averwould anoint this holy one who is called age of \$100 a year instead of the \$20 we first

has been fragrant with the memory of the speak. We know some immortal souls have lege for lack of means."

been reached and saved, and if we should try to say how many, perhaps faith would come short of the reality. For the visible results of the undertaking on the characters and lives of those who compose our Band, we can but say-thank God for inspiring the plan and so long preserving the organization of 'The Prairie Gleaners.'

OUR DEBT AND OUR DUTY TOWARD FOREIGN

A paper by Miss Thalheimer read at the eighteenth anniversary of the Woman's Union Missionary Society.

Do missions involve a waste of resources which are needed for the suffering at home? Our second question leads us to a lower level of thought, but here, too, we have solid

ground beneath our feet. Is the money

spent in Christian missions wasted? Would

it be better spent in the relief of poverty at

It may be answered in the first place, that the question is superfluous, for the resources of the American churches are sufficient for all demands, both at home and abroad. Experts in the distribution of public charity assure us that there is no case of destitution in this great city which is not offset by some definite provision for its relief, if only the demand and supply can be brought together. God has greatly blessed us as a people; and though no amount of almsgiving can ever cure the evils that arise from drunkenness and voluntary pauperism, there is no real need unmet by the spontaneous overflow of almost boundless wealth.

Nor are the mental and moral resources of our Christian people any more nearly exhausted than their purses. Look for the best friends of foreign missions, and you will find them to be the very ones whose hearts and hands are most constantly open to the orphan and the friendless at their own doors. The first instance is yet to be discovered of a Christian woman less charitable at home because of her absorbing interest in evangelical work abroad.

But supposing our resources far more limited, the question in in point: Are the churches of America one cent poorer to-day for all the sums which they have expended in preaching the gospel to the heathen? A wonderful answer is found in the dealings of Providence with the two greatest commercial

nations on the globe.

For every pound sterling which England expends in Christian missions, it is estimated that she receives back ten pounds from the consequent enlargement of her commerce. Is not this divine demonstration of the "Parable of the Pounds," which we find in the 19th chapter of St. Luke? The statistics of American missions have been less accurately worked out, but a few facts are beyond doubt. The increase of commerce. resulting from the Christianization of the Sandwich Islands, has more than repaid the entire expense of the missions to those Island. The profits on agricultural tools alone, which have been purchased by natives of Southern Africa, in consequence of their instruction by our missionaries, equal all the expense of the maintenance of those missionaries. A few ascertained facts like these suggest a strong probability that the United States are richer to-day rather than poorer for every dollar expended in the elevation of savage and heathen races by means of Christian

Whence came the capital which has been so happily invested? Not from the heavy balance at the bank; not from the cautious decisions of commercial prudence; not from the calculations of selfish interest. It came from poverty-stricken farms on the bleak hills of New England; from the scanty savings of painful self-denial; from the lonely closet of prayer and consecration. This is the wealth which God has so richly blessed, even with material increase. But what of those who are gathering in the meterial harvest? If they consider who have sown the fields which they are reaping, will they not acknowledge themselves in debt to the Lord's treasury? Will they not consider it a point even of mercantile honor to consecrate a portion of their gains to the support of these civilizing agencies? Nay more, will they not adore and bless the bountiful hand which giveth the increase, and having first consecrated their own selves unto the Lord, consider all their substance as held in trust for him?

With the members of this Society there can be no question of a conflict between home and foreign work. We have the bright example of one but lately vanished from our sight, and ever to be held in loving reverence, whose whole life was a triumphant solution of the problem. Did the orphan, the sick, the destitute at her door, ever suffer for the time and zeal which she expended for the Lord's embassadors? Was any home duty less perfectly fulfilled? If any sneering Judas of our day inquires: "To what purpose is this waste?" he might well hear the Lord's own reproof, "She hath wrought a good work." And with almost with which I tend my flocks." "Take it remote country neighborhood, who, hearing, as literal truth as in its first utterance, it and use it for me," said God. And so he of our work through a friend, sent, asking might be added. "Wheresoever this gospel shall be preached in the whole world, there shall also this that this woman hath done be told for a memorial of her."-From a Leaflet of the Woman's Union Missionary

Olivet College (Mich.) has a total attendance of 324 students. The beneficiary aid "Of the spiritual results of these twelve to this institution is such that "no worthy were, but the whole Bible-reading world years, imagination can hardly venture to young man will ordinarily need to leave colEduca

"Wisdom is the principal wisdom; and with all thy

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PRESIDENT ALLEN ha of chapel lectures to th and poetry. He first to Forcythe Wilson who Alfred, and whose get recognized by men of le crease since his deatl his life and habits wer lections from his writi braced talks upon th Emerson, Taylor and effect of the lectures ca and inspiring to the st

THE friends of Al especially the many co yon Memorial Hall, wi that this fine structur and furnished at once department of Natura commencing March 2 important addition to University. The build additional both for cla rooms suited to the pr exhibition of thousan now boxed and unuse tecture and finish, it w the best in the State.

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Prof. E. P. Larkin departmenteminent and naturalist; and this admirable buildi cabinets will add mu ularity and education versity.

ALBION

Our School is pro efficient managemen exceeding our most both as to patronag work in the various Prof. W. has pro competent for the occupies, as head his executive ability ment, pleasant addr principle, is securin dence of all, and in the future prosperi bion Academy. has been newly seat ic desks, and furth made from time to be obtained to r The number of stu term was 79, and have been registere prospect of "more

JUBILEE 81

The Semi-Annu Societies have ju Wednesday and 8th, 9th, and 10t Thesday eveni

the following pro Music, Prayer, Music, "The Life of The Ranco

Paper, Music, Violin Solo, Oration. Recitation, Lock Music, Oration,

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Education.

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AT a recent meeting of the Regents of the United States University of New York, a charter was refused the College of Medicine and Surgery of New York city. The same body resolved to establish teachers' classes, from time to time, in the Academies of the State. The Legislature will probably be asked to make the necessary appropriation.

PRESIDENT ALLEN has been giving a series | Music of chapel lectures to the students on Poets and poetry. He first took up the poems of Forcythe Wilson who lived and died in Alfred, and whose genius is being better recognized by men of letters as the years increase since his death. Characteristics of his life and habits were given, and some se lections from his writings. The series embraced talks upon the poets, Longfellow, Emerson, Taylor and many others. The effect of the lectures can not but be helpful and inspiring to the students.

THE friends of Alfred University, and especially the many contributors to the Kenvon Memorial Hall, will be gratified to learn that this fine structure is to be completed and furnished at once, and opened to the department of Natural History next term, commencing March 25th. This is a very important addition to the facilities of the University. The building was greatly needed rooms suited to the preservation and well as | Miss Jennie Bond, awarded the prize to Miss exhibition of thousands of choice specimens now boxed and unused; and in point of architecture and finish, it will bear comparison with the best in the State.

The course of instruction will comprehend lectures and hints of practical use to farmers, respecting the protection of crops against destructive insects, the analysis of soils and fertilizers, and other lines of useful infor-

mation. Prof. E. P. Larkin, Ph. D., brings to this department eminent qualifications as a scholar | doctrinate the children and secure them to and naturalist; and with the advantages of the Church. In the persecution of the this admirable building and its well arranged cabinets will add much to the growing pop- their parents, that they might go to heaven ularity and educational power of the Uni- with them. The officers gave them their

ALBION ACADEMY.

Our School is progressing finely under the efficient management of Prof. Williams, far exceeding our most sanguine expectations, both as to patronage and thoroughness of work in the various branches of studies. Prof. W. has proven himself abundantly competent for the responsible position he occupies, as head of the faculty, and by his executive ability, gentlemanly deportment, pleasant address and firm adherence to principle, is securing the respect and confidence of all, and inspires us with hope for the future prosperity and permanency of Albion Academy. The mathematical room has been newly seated with patent automatic desks, and further improvments will be made from time to time as the means can be obtained to meet the necessary outlay. The number of students enrolled for the Fall term was 79, and up to the present date 105 have been registered for this term with good prospect of "more to follow."

JUBILEE SESSIONS AT MILTON.

The Semi-Annual Sessions of the Literary Societies have just taken place, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings, Jan. 8th, 9th, and 10th.

Thesday evening, the Idunas presented

the following programme: Mary J. Haven. Prof. A. Whitford. Ziusic, Prayer, Anna Winne. "The Life of one Woman," Ellen W. Socwell. "The Rancor of the Tongue,"
Bessie M. Tompkins.

Prof. N. W. Williams. Music. Lulu G. Spicer "New Era," Music, Violin Solo, "Sixth Air" (varied) of De Ber-Prof. C. D. Evans. "The Uses of Sorrow," Alice Millar.
Locksley Hall." Elizabeth A. Steer. Locksley Hall," Recitation, Anna S. Goodrich. "Lady Macbeth,"
Piano Solo: Belle R. Walker. Oration, Cora Hatch.

The exercises were all excellent in composition and nearly all in delivery. The music by Prof. Evans and Miss Hatch of Milwaukee was especially enjoyed, and was unusually fine.

Wednesday evening, the Orophilians presented the programme following:

Pres. W. C. Whitford. Prof. C. D. Evans. Prayer, Music, Violin Solo, Prof. C. D. Evans. Oration, "Longfellow," C. A. Burdick, (delegate from the Badger Society of Albion Aca-Music, demy.)
Music, Duet, Misses Winnie and Jennie Dunn.

Oration, "Retrospective," Piano Solo, Miss Cora Hatch.
"Orophilian Standard," E. R. Inman.
Violin Solo, Prof. C. D. Evans. Music, Paper Prof. J. N. Humphrey, (of the Whitewater Normal School) Music, Quartette, Messrs, Babcock, Campbell, Peter

son, and Boss.

Prof. Humphrey discussed the Classical Question, in opposition to Chas. Francis Adams, Jr., and gave a good presentation of the matter. The whole programme was well

sented this programme:

Music, harmonica and guitar, Messrs. Wills and Hoebel. Pres. W. C. Whitford. Messrs. Wills and Hoebel. Address, "Was Hamlet Mad," Maj. S. S. Rock wood, (editor of the Janesville Recorder.) Music, duet, Misses Anna, Winnie and Jennie Dunn

Oration, "The Government of Russia,

"Oliver Cromwell," W. B. Millar Messrs. Wills and Hoebel "Philomathean Independent," Paper, H L. Emerson

Messrs. Wills and Hoebel. Oration, "The Illimitable Scope of Social Develop-

All members of the three programmes showed earnest and honest work, and though there were various degrees of excellence, we shall not discriminate between members by naming any. Prof. Evans and Miss Hatch, of Milwaukee, are entitled to special mention in the musical department, and that of Messrs. Wills and Hoebel, of Janesville, with harmonica and guitar.

Mr. W. C. King (publisher) of Springfield, Mass., an old student of Milton, offered a finely bound copy of Webster's Dictionary or a copy of the People's Cyclopedia to the best orator of the sessions. The committee, W. additional both for class and lecture rooms as | H. Cory, Esq., Mrs. C. C. Whitford and Belle R. Walker, of the Iduna Society.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN SCHOOLS.

The policy and practice of the Roman Catholic Church to associate instruction ucation is made by the Municipal Government, the Catholics have many parochial schools. By this means they thoroughly in-Catholics in Corea, sixty years ago, the chilliberty, but Kai won-kun, the Emperor, said, "No, these little ones are worse than their parents, for when they become full grown they will spread the evil seed of the gospel everywhere." A strong testimony, this, to the thoroughness of their instruction. This policy of the Catholics is certainly a wise one. It subserves and conserves the interests of the Church. And this should be the aim of his offer: every denomination of Christians.

The Collegiate Reformed Church in New York, has maintained a school of this character for 250 years. Its quarter millennial anniversary was held November 22d. The school-house is in West 29th Street, near 7th Avenue. At a re-union of the alumni of the school, December 13th, the oldest graduate, Mrs. McFaddon, aged ninety-three years, was present. She graduated in 1802. The principal, Mr. Henry W. Dunshee, has had charge of the school for forty-one years. He states that the graduates of the school since he has been in charge, fifty-eight per cent. are known to be members of the Church. Twelve of these are in the gospel ministry, and one is preparing for that work. It may be reasonably supposed that others of the graduates than those known to be may also be Church members. It would be safe, then, to say that two-thirds of them have felt the influence of religious teaching in connection with their training in secular knowledge. This statement of remarkable results fully justifies our designation of the system of associating religious with secular instruction as a wise one.

With these facts in mind, it was with heart-felt gratitude that the alumni sung a hymn written for the occasion, by Mr. Dun shee, the first stanza of which was the fol-

"God of our fathers, Thee we praise, That Thou to them didst give the grace To open for their rising youth This fountain of eternal truth, From whence the streams of knowledge flow Two centuries and a half ago.

It may not be practicable at present to inaugurate this system in connection with our Christian denominations; still it is well to collate the facts, and to keep these facts in mind. At any rate, there should be but one heart, and one mind, and one voice among Christians in favor of the reading of God's Word in the public schools. — Watch Tower.

LOOKING IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

The President of Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass., says that intercollegiate contests in athletic sports demand further regulation, by agreement between the colleges are degrading, both to the players and spectators, if conducted with brutality or in a tricky and jockeying spirit, and they become absurd if some of the competitors employ trainers and play with professional players, while others do not. The authorities of

Harvard are in favor of forbidding college clubs or crews to employ trainers, to play or row with "professionals," or to compete with clubs or crews who adopt either of these practices. They are opposed to all money making at intercollegiate contests, and to the acceptance of money, or gratuitous service from railroads or hotels, and, therefore, to all exhibitions or contests which are deliberately planned so as to attract a multitude, and thereby increase the gate money. In short they believe that college sports should be conducted as the amusements of Thursday evening the Philomatheans pre- amateurs, and not as the business of professional players.

'I'he Students' Guild of Cornell University was organized about seven years ago, to assist students who might be taken sick while pursuing their stndies. The membership consisted of three members of the faculty and one student from each of the four classes. The Guild, as first organized, was allowed to lapse in consequence of Mrs. Fiske's bequest for the erection and maintenance of a hospital; but since this bequest is rendered inopbest to reorganize the project.

The Treasurer's report of Harvard University shows general investments of \$4,625,000, giving an income of \$248,-000. Subscriptions to found new funds or to increase the old ones have been made during the year to the amount of nearly \$100,000, while gifts for immediate paper. use have been received amounting to \$63,000. The report on the whole is a favorable one. and indicates a flourishing state of affairs.

A young Japanese student has been select ed for the important position of assistant to the Professor of Anatomy in Berlin University. This in a country so renowned as Germany for its scientific schools and large number of native students, is certainly something astonishing and equally gratifying, as demonstrating liberal tendencies. It also greatly redounds to the credit of the young man chosen.

The new library building at Michigan University was formally opened and dedicated on Dec. 12th. A history of the Library was given by R. C. Davis, a dedicatory ode in their peculiar religious doctrines with was read by Regent George Duffield, D. D. secular education, is well known. Even in and Justin Winsor, of Harvard, delivered an New York, where so large provision for ed- address. The cost of the structure was

Sabbath Reform.

Six days shalt thou labor, and do all thy work; but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God.'

THE following was written by Bro. C. J. Sindall for a Danish Baptist paper some years ago, and now translated at his request for the RECORDER, by M. H. Ernst. It is suggestive that he has received no proposal from any of his Baptist brethren to accept like an adder.'

An Offer.

In Den Danske Evangelist for June, 1871, we read that a Baptist minister, B. .T Taylor, offered \$3,500 for a text in the Bible, which even mentions infant baptism. It is quite probable that this offer still holds good. Here is a good inducement to earn money. Who is able to do it? Why has somebody not earned this money long ago? Doctor Kirkegaard says, "Earn the money first, and then you may have your child baptized." O, that in all cases the money were earned first! What wonder is it then if people are surprised that Pedobaptists have not earned the \$3,500 long ago? The Baptists undoubtedly think that no such text can be found in the Bible, but that it should be found before the baptism of infants is practiced. Since the Baptists make such a proposition to others they can not be surprised that we desire them to show us a text in the Bible, which says that Christ changed the Sabbath from the seventh to the first day of the week, before they themselves practice the observance of Sunday, and thus transgress God's law, which he sanctified and blessed in Paradise. I, myself, have been a Baptist many years; but since according to the law of God, and the BaptistConfession of Faith, Art. 12, all the commandments of the Decalogue are of equal worth and holiness, I have be gun to observe the seventh day (Saturday) as the Sabbath, and therefore offer any Baptist in America or Denmark \$1,000, either for a single text in the Bible which teaches that Christ has changed the Sabbath from the seventh to the first day of the week, or for two passages of Scripture reading as follows:

1st. The seventh day is not the Sabbath of the Lord thy God; in it thou mayest perform thy work. 2d. The first day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God; in it thou whose students take part in them. They shalt not do any work; or, the first day is the Sabbath for Christians; in it thou shalt not do any work.

> Addres the undersigned for the \$1,000. C. J. SINDALL.

Dodge Center, Minn.

TRACT BOARD MEETING.

At a regular meeting of the Board, held January 13th, the committee on the publication of the Quarterly, stated that ninetyseven pages were already printed, and that the proof of the remaining thirty-one pages was then in the hands of the Editor for revision, and that it was hoped to have the issue ready for distribution about January

The committee appointed to advertise the December number of the Outlook stated that a well displayed advertisement had been inserted in the Advance, the National Baptist, the Congregationalist, and the Inde-

The resolution passed at the last regular meeting of the Board, "That it is the opinion of the Board that all fields which have been, or may be hereafter, opened through the agency of our publications, and which demand the labors of the living missionary should be occupied by the Missionary Socieerative by litigation, it has been thought ty," having been laid before the Executive Board of that Society, it was stated that the resolution had been both adopted and commended by them.

Communications were read from O. U. Whitford, A. E. Main and C. J. Sindall regarding the publication of a Scandinavian liberty to be active in presenting their claims

A letter from S. R. Wheeler, regarding matters pertaining to the work of this Board and that of the Missionary Board, as well as other things of general denominational interest-especially the necessity of pastors preaching more upon the Sabbath questionwas read and its contents referred to the Corresponding Secretaries of the two Boards.

Correspondence from A. E. Main, relating to the necessity of systematic giving for the support of our denominational interests, and containing certain propositions and suggestions as to the manner of raising funds, was read, the propositions accepted and the details of the plan of work referred to the Treasurer and Corresponding Secretary with power to act for the Board.

The author of "Sabbath and Sunday" was requested to revise that book preparatory to a new edition.

The Treasurer reported, \$50 83 received during December, 1883, \$63 51 from Jan. his name in order to get out from under the "Remember the Sabbath-day, to keep it holy. 1st, to Jan. 13, 1884, and \$361 26 on hand. E. P. SAUNDERS, Rec. Sec.

Temperance.

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

THE WORK OF TEMPERANCE.

It's a work of prevention and cure; A work for the rich and the poor; A work that is slow and yet sure; A work whose effects will endure.

Then pray for it hearer and preacher; Shout for it master and man; Shout for it scholar and teacher. Praise it wherever you can.

Temperance lessens the stealers, Robbing by day and by night; Temperance adds to the kneelers. Who in religion find delight. Temperance aids the repealers

Of the infamous liquor laws; Temperance helps the revealers of light, On our nation's grandest cause,

It's a work for the old and the young; It's a work for the pen and tongue; It's a work for the pulpit and pew; It's a work, brother and sister, for you. -Temperance Union.

CONGRESSMAN DENSTER'S PROPOSITION.

REV. W. F. M'DOWELL.

January 9th I ran my eye down the press report of Congressional doings. There were six or more amendments to the constitution proposed. One of them is so bold, so farreaching, and so outrageous that it ought to have extra notice. It is as follows: "By Mr. Denster-Proposing a constitutional amendment prohibiting Congress or State Legislatures enacting any law prohibiting or abridging the manufacture or sale of any article of merchandise composed in part or whole of any product of the soil." On its face that resolution has a harmless

look, and appears to be a protection to the products of the soil. In truth, as will be easily seen, it is a sly, and at the same time, bold attempt to shut off not only the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, but even restrictive temperance legislation. This Congressman Den ster, I think, represents the Milwaukee district, for in October, 1882, when the National Liquor Dealers' Protective Association met in that city, he delivered the address of welcome to that body on the occasion. Among other things, he said: "But recently a wild, desperate crusade has been inaugurated in some States against the very existence of your flourishing and prosperous business, in which, as we all well know. there are hundreds of millions of capital in- its population, and yet we are told probibivested, and upon which thousands and tion is a failure.

thousands of working men and their families are dependent. It is a new outbreak of fanaticism, such as we have had occasion to witness at different times and periods before; it is the offspring of blind passion, and blind as it has been born, it will run its race." That same convention, it will be remembered, in a resolution, "congratulated. and at the same time thanked the State of Ohio for its last victory, by which, for the first time of late, it has arrested the wild and fanatical prohibition movement, and commended its example to the rest of the States." The meaning and intention of Congressman Denster's proposed amendment are very clear when read in the light of his record. It is worth while to have these infamous proposals of our enemies clearly understood. There is no more suggestive text for temperance sermons than the recent movements of the liquor dealers and their friends. Joseph Cook is in the habit of saying: "Show me what the whisky sellers want, and I will show you what I do

Of a piece with Mr. Denster's plan is this remark of Hon. J. J. Hall, of Akron, Ohio, (Ohio State Journal, Dec. 28, 1883), before the Ohio liquor dealers:

"'Drinking makes men better morally, socially, and otherwise.' He advised the convention to speak out boldly, and let their wants be known. He said that already petitions were being prepared for another prohibitory amendment, and that the time was imperative for the friends of personal and wants."

One of Ohio's most honored lawyers, the morning after that brilliant speech was delivered, met Mr. Hall on the train, and congratulated him with fine sarcasm, "that he had not tried to improve his condition morally, socially, and otherwise by getting drunk." My only reason for presenting these things is to give them a wider circulation, so that the real friends of temperance may be fully aware of what is going on in the ranks of the enemy. Men who have been lukewarm in their support of prohibition ought to be brought to their senses by such impudent and perilous proposals as these of the liquor dealers. It will not happen; but no greater calamity could happen than the adoption of Congressman Denster's proposed amendment. — Western Advo-

FIRMNESS OF SENATOR WILSON

Senator Henry Wilson was a self-controlled as well as self-made man. He left his New Hampshire home early in life, and changed baleful shadow of intemperance. He began on the lowest round of the social ladder, and climbed up rung by rung, until he became a political power in the nation.

The first step he took in the ascent placed him on the pledge never to drink intoxicating liquors. The second step he took made him an industrious laborer, the third a

diligent reader.

He was sent to Washington to carry a petition against the admission of Texas into the Union. John Quincy Adams asked him to a dinner party, where he met with some of the great men of the nation. He was asked to drink wine. The temptation to lay aside his temperance principle for a moment, in order not to seem singular, was a strong one. But he resisted it and declined the glass of wine. Mr. Adams commended him for his adherence to conviction.

After Mr. Wilson was elected to the United States Senate, he gave his friends a dinner at a noted Boston hotel. The table was set with not a wine-glass upon it.

"Where are the wine-glasses?" asked several loud enough to remind their host that some of his guests did not like sitting down to a wineless dinner.

"Gentlemen," said Mr Wilson, rising and speaking with a great deal of feeling, "you know my friendship for you and my obligations to you. Great as they are, they are not great enough to make me forget 'the rock whence I was hewn and the pit from whence I was dug.' Some of you know how the curse of intemperance over-shadowed my youth. That I might escape I fled from my early surroundings and changed my name. For what I am, I am indebted under God, to my temperance vow and my adherence to

"Call for what you want to eat, and if this hotel can provide it, it shall be forthcoming. But wines and liquors can not come to this table with my consent because I will not spread in the path of another the

snare from which I escaped." Three rousing cheers showed the brave Senator, that men admired the man who has the courage of his convictions. —Baptist Weekly.

H. M. LEWIS, M. D., in New York Medical Times, says, The principal predisposing cause of accidents, such as are treated in hospitals, is alcoholic intoxication, and if this predisposing cause could be banished. the wants of the sick poor could be as well supplied as now, with one-half the present hospital accommodations. The chances of recovery in a wounded drunkard are much less than those of a temperate man.

Maine, under the Maine liquor law, has one convict in its penitentiary to each 3,200 of its population. California, under the license law, has one convict to each 600 of

The Sabbath Becorden.

REV. L. A. PLATTS, Editor and Business Agent. TERMS: \$2 per year in advance; 50c. additional may be charged where payment is delayed beyond the middle of the year.

All communications, whether on business or for publication, except those intended for the Missionary Department, should be addressed to the SABBATH RECORDER, Alfred Centre, Allegany Co.;

Communications for the Missionary Department should be addressed to Rev. A. E. MAIN, Ash-

This is the week for the fourth lecture in the University Course, at Chapel Hall. It will be given by Benj. F. Taylor, on Wednesday evening; subject: "Words, their uses, abuses, and beauties."

OUR SABBATH VISITOR will begin its third volume with the first number in March. Several schools are still in arrears, in whole or in part, for the second volume. It is very desirable that all such arrearages be paid up before the volume closes.

REV. GEORGE DANA BOARDMAN has well said the law of the harvest is to reap more than you sow. Sow an act, and you reap a habit; sow a habit, and you reap a character; sow a character, and you reap a destiny. Or, in other words, every single act in one's life is a stepping stone to final destiny. A truth worth remembering.

DURING the festal season just past, much has been said in the papers about the rare wines which have appeared upon the sumptu ous board at the White House in Washington; to which some one has replied that the wines at those tables were much more rare when Presidents Hayes and Garfield were their masters. The more to their honor.

THE first number of the Quarterly is being issued under the immediate supervision of the Board of the Tract Society. We are informed that it is nearly ready for distribution. As soon as it is received vigorous canshould be made for it. scriptions may be sent to this office, which will be acknowledged in the SABBATH RE-CORDER until further notice.

THE Rural New Yorker has the following which is worthy of being repeated, until every young man in the country has heard, and heard it as a personal call to him; heard it with a resolute and invincible purpose to furnish the world one more man. God give us men! We have grown rich, powerful, learned, cultured, but we have lost manhood. We want, not creatures, but men in the pulpit, in the sanctum, on lecture platforms, before courts, on judicial benches, in legislative bodies, in executive chairs. Yes, we want men on the farm, in the work-shop, in our counting rooms. We need men everywhere. Men who have backbone, and grit, and snap, and fire. Men who are honest and honorable, fearless and determined, able and just. God give us men!

TAKE THE CHILDREN TO CHURCH.

Church going is largely a matter of habit. We do many things, or some things in a given way, because we have been accustomed to doing such things, or to doing them in such and such a way. Experience teaches us that this regular way of doing things is far preferable to occasional or irregular performances which is best described as a want of system. The duties of the Christian life are no exceptions to these general statements. They should be per-We are just what we are habitually. The the Christian motives are the highest possible motives by which men can be influenced, the nobility of its ends.

not likely to be formed at all. The inevitable counterpart to this is that unless this habit is being formed, the habit of neglecting, if not the habit of deprosperity of the Church, repeat the exhorlect of Sabbath services is a growing evil, generation of habitual church-goers. This maturing characters by and by-for habits | ing their worthy example in the Lord. settle into character as surely as days lengthen into years; and the man who acquires the habit of regular church-going is putting himself under a system of influences, which, in their action upon him will save him from many an evil to which he might otherwise fall an easy victim, and help him in the formation of other habits which will be of infinite value to him, for one good habit goes not alone. Our final plea on this sub ject, then, is, Take the children to church

Communications.

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

THE CALL OF GOD

About fifty years ago, I was traveling on the National road in the State of Maryland, when I called at a public house in the country to feed my horse, and get some refreshments for myself. The landlord was very inquisitive to know who I was, where I was from, and what was my business. I told him that I was a missionary. "A missionary, a missionary?" he said, "I take the paper, but I do not know what a missionary is." I am of the opinion that there are here among us, some who take the papers, but do not know what a missionary is. It is one who is sent to propagate religion. All of Christ's messengers are sent to teach religion, hence they are missionaries, called and sent of God to teach the way of life and salvation to a lost and sinful race. Every occupation in life is directed by those appointed to that purpose. But the missionary has his credentials from the court of heaven, and there is no other source from which they can be obtained. Churches, councils, boards and bishops all combined, never can make successful missionaries, unless they are first called of God.

Opinions are freely given as to the motive of those who engage in any enterprise. In thus judging we often err. How often is it said of our best men who engaged in the ministry, They are seeking popularity. If so they will certainly make a failure, withformed habitually, because that is the best out the divine approbation they can not way to accomplish desired ends. It may be succeed. Look at such a man as the venethought that this is taking a low view of the | rable Wm. B. Maxson. What motives exsubject; on the contrary, it is a most vital | cept the call of God could have induced matter. If religion is a good thing at all, him to leave an honorable and lucrative why is it not a good thing habitually? If | business to become a Seventh-day Baptist it is desirable that religious duties be per- minister, without any prospect of remuneraformed now and then, is it not much better | tion for his servicies? "Freely he had rethat they be performed as a regular habit? | ceived freely he must give," was the motto with him. We have seen him in the city of man who is religious only on the Sabbath, Schenectady, working in a mechanic's shop, or for a few weeks in midwinter, and then to support his family, and preaching to a is worldly and selfish all through the week, little few on the Sabbath in their own hired or all the rest of the year, is not a re- houses. And his after life was one of selfligious, but a worldly, selfish man. We are denial and of lasting usefulness, and the not now speaking of motives, but of honors that he has received the angels might methods and results. If it be granted that covet, but popularity he never sought, and the honors which have justly come to him were not the motives which prompted him; and that the ends of Christian endeavor are he was called of God, and felt he must preach the noblest to which men can attain, it is the gospel. What brought our late lamented manifest that he importance of what we may | Brother N. V. Hull into the ministry? He here call the Christian habit is magnified in | was capable of filling positions of honor and | proportion to the purity of its motives, and usefulness in almost any calling in life. He had grown up to manhood when converted;

the many duties of the Christian life which been taught in cultivating the earth, but baptism. There are many considering the by too many is lightly esteemed—the duty of soon he was assured that it was the will of question of the Sabbath, and will, doubtless, regular chnrch-going. Here, more than in God that he should engage in the ministry. unite with the Church in the near future. some other things, the influence of habit is "Immediately he conferred not with flesh and blood," and with but little encourage-We remember a man who was a regular | ment from his brethren, he went out among attendant upon Sabbath worship and an at-strangers preaching from place to place, tentive and appreciative listener, who used | trusting in God who had bid him go, for to say that to go to church was to him a the needful blessings for the comfort of his kind of second nature, he had done it from family. He, like Paul, traveled day and early childhood; but he did not know how | night to preach the gospel to the scattered to go to prayer-meeting, he was not required | few living remote from each other, not in to do that in his boyhood. This, then, is painted palaces, but in log school-houses, our first plea, the habit of church-going | private dwellings, barns, and in the wild and we may add to the general conception | forest. His labor was not in vain. Scores of church-going, the habit of attending were converted to God. His compensation upon all the regular appointments of the was very limited; he lived by exercising, by Church—must be formed in youth or it is the help of his devoted wife, the strictest econmy. His long and successful pastorate at Alfred is well known. I am thankful that God has given us

such men in the past whose praise is in all spising the cause of God, is being formed. | the churches; "though dead yet they speak Every Sabbath on which our children are left | to us in language that can not be misunderat home, the habit of forsaking the Church | stood." "Follow them as they followed is being riveted upon them. We must then, | Christ." Elder Hull, some years of his as we love the house of God and desire the heaven-appointed mission, preached two hundred sermons, and traveled mostly on tation, "Take the children to church." Neg- | horseback hundreds of miles. We were workers together, assisting each other as we which must be remedied by training up a | had need. He has gone to his reward, I am on the way. His name to my memory is as will be attended with some labor and some lasting as time; he was a true yoke-fellow in inconvenience on the part of parents, but it | the Lord. Let us honor those who have is labor that will pay large dividends, in | been placed over us in the Lord, by follow-

W. B. GILLETTE.

FROM BROTHERS WARDNER AND MC LEARN.

Cass, Texas Co., Mo., January 16, 1884. o the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder: When we last reported ourselves we were

n Rolla. We left thereFourth-day morning the 9th, and arrived here on the Fifth-day afternoon. We were very kindly received by the brethren here, and everything in their power was done to make us comfortable, and aid us in our work. We held a meeting on Sixth-day evening which was well attended considering the circumstances. We have held meetings every evening since, and also on First-day forenoon. During the day we visited the families of the immediate vicinity, also some families two miles distant. As a natural consequence, there is an unusual interest awakened. Everybody, it would seem, is reading the Bible, and the publications which have been circulated. We have seldom seen so much interest manifested in any subject pro and con as is seen here at this time. The Sabbath question is stirring the whole community, and the indications are that God's Word is having its desired effect upon the hearts of many. Of course, there is bitter opposition, but notwithstanding this, the truth is advancing. Last night we met for the purpose of considering the propriety of organizing a Seventh-day Baptist Church in this place. Brother Wardner gave an outline of our denominational views, after which the meeting was called to order, and N. Wardner was chosen Chairman, and A. McLearn Secretary. After remarks by the Chairman respecting the object of the meeting, it was voted to proceed to the organization of a Seventh-day Baptist Church, to be known as the Providence Seventh-day Baptist Church of Cass, Texas Co., Mo. The motion was carried. The Articles of Faith and Covenant were read and adopted, and the following named persons singed the Covenant: S. W. Rutledge, H. M. Owen, C. M. Owen, and J. P. Rutledge. A. McLearn then gave the address to the Church, and the hand of fellowship merely personal ends." was given by N. Wardner. S. W. Rutledge was chosen pastor of the Church, J. P. Rutledge Clerk, and C. M. Owen, Treasurer. Brother H. M. Owen was then ordained as deacon of the Church, N. Wardner offering the ordaining prayer. After the benediction by Brother Rutledge, the meeting was

The members of this little Church, which consists of three brethren and one sister, are persons of the right material for efficient work. The little Church starts out with. encouraging prospects. Others will soon join their ranks; and what is still better the Spirit of God is working on the hearts of the unconverted; strong men are under deep eonviction, and one lady is ready for baptism. The Church is going to work right an excellent missionary field, and the Lord has given us faithful men right here to enter into the work. When our hands are clear here we intend going to Summerville. Brethren, pray for us and for the interest A. McLearn.

Home Mews.

New York.

ALFRED CENTRE. regularly with a good attendance and inter-

esting lectures. Mrs. Prof. I. F. Kenyon has re-commenced

the social evenings for her classes, the German conversations alternating with the French.

Socials by the Dime Society have been held. As they are a success they will be continued every two weeks.

The fine chances for coasting and sleighing are being taken advantage of by the students and others.

ADAMS CENTRE.

Up to the first of January we had very little snow; since then a great deal has

The Young People's Society of Literary and Christian Endeavor of our Church holds weekly meetings. The usual programme is reading the history of England by three appointed for that purpose the week before. and an outline of the previous week's reading, presented by two of the members. Occasionally a debate is held upon some question growing out of the history, or some other miscellaneous exercises give variety to the sessions. The meetings are increasing in interest. One object of the society is to raise funds for church and denominational

DE RUYTER.

We are having severe Winter weather, with a greater depth of snow than we are accustomed to have at this time in the year.

Extra meetings have been running for two weeks in the Methodist Episcopal church, conducted by the Syracuse Praying Band. All the churches in the village are more or less interested in the work. Already some profess conversion and others are seeking. The faithful earnestly desire that the work may grow, sweeping the village and surrounding country for Jesus. To this end we ask all the brotherhood to pray for certainly be a green spot in the life of all us and the progress of the good work.

JAN. 14, 1884.

New Jersey. PLAINFIELD.

The following, clipped from the Central New Jersey Times of January 10th, explains itself, and will be of interest to many of the readers of the RECORDER:

> Union Circuit Court. ELIAS R. POPE.

Lib. 1. J. C. RUNYON and W. J. LEONARD. The undersigned, editors and publishers of the Central New Jersey Times, and defendant in the above entitled cause, hereby retract the statement published in an editorial in their paper on November 23,1882, to the effect that Elias R. Pope, the above named plaintiff, was guilty of embezzling the funds of the Citizens' Building Loan Association of Plainfield, and of manipulating the grand juries of Union county to prevent an indictment therefor.

The statement was made in the heat of a political campaign and was without support in fact. We regret its publication and apologize to Mr. Pope for the wrong we did him.

John C. Runyon, Wm. J. Leonard.

Dated Jan. 8th, 1884.

The above probably explains the following sentence in one of the editorials in the same number: "A better day seems to be coming when the old spirit of the party shall have more sway, and the general good shall be more thought of than the gratification of

Rev. A. E. Main preached last Sabbath, setting forth in a lucid way the need and duty of missionary efforts.

The Church has, by a unanimous vote, asked Dr. Lewis to continue to serve as its pastor. Prayer-meetings are well attended and bear evidence to a spiritual growth, particularly the twenty minutes' meeting succeeding the session of the Sabbath-school.

December 30th the explosion of an oil lamp in the apartments of Miss EstherCrandall, sister of the late Elder Lucius Crandall. caused considerabl damage. She lost nearly all of her treasured keepsakes of her brother and others, and much of her clothing.

Mrs. Heritage, of Milton, Wisconsin, who has been visiting her sister here, has, in away to build a house of worship. This is | consequence of continued ill health, and on the advice of her physician, returned to

NEW MARKET.

According to a custom of long standing, churches of this place have, during the past Since the forgoing was written, another week (beginning Jan. 6th,) observed the

At the meeting First-day evening (Jan. 13th) which, according to the previously arranged programme, would have been the last of the series, so deep an interest and so much of the Spirit's power were manifested that it was thought wise to continue the meetings. Second-day evening the spirit and tone of the service seemed that of deep honest heart-searching. Several unconverted ones arose for the prayers of Christians. The Temperance School is again meeting | We are praying and hoping for a revival. Pray for us.

Rhode Island. ROCKVILLE.

Good health prevails, and, with improved traveling, the attendance upon church service, which has suffered some interruption. is good. We had no Christmas tree. The Sabbath-school held a concert in the church Dec. 29th, which was well attended.

Prof. J. M. Stillman conducts an interesting class of about seventy members Seventhday evenings.

The lumbermen are improving the good wheeling, and large quantities of wood, logs and ties are being drawn to the mills and railroad.

The cotton mills are again mostly running and all who love work are busy.

Wisconsin. MILTON.

It was a Parlor-cook-brought to our house a few days since and set up in place of the old one. A surprise, a gift donated by a few friends who rightly thought the pastor needed a new stove. Forty dollars given in any other way could not have been so acceptable. It is "a thing of beauty" and so "a joy" continually-West Point, No. 42. Many thanks to the donors. E. M. Dunn.

JANUARY 16, 1884.

Iowa. WELTON.

The close of eighteen hundred and eightythree was celebrated by the Welton Sabbathschool in an appropriate way. After a literary entertainment, consisting of declamations and recitations interspersed with music. our attention was called to a bower which was laden with fruits of various kinds. The evening was spent very pleasantly, and will who were permitted to enjoy it.

An announcement was made that upon the next evening the Welton Church would begin a series of meetings, but the weather being unfavorable nothing was done in that direction until Jan. 6th. Since that time we have been holding meetings every night, with marked success. One family that for years have absented themselves from the house of God have become interested. The father (a gray headed man) and two of his daughters have arisen for prayers. Others of the family appear to be interested. We are gathering also from our Sabbath-school ranks. Three have already come forward for baptism, and others inquiring the way. The work still goes on. Our neighbors are coming in and appear interested. Pray for us that we may be enabled to do much good.

As a society we feel very much the loss of Bro. I. N. Loofboro and family who have removed to Milton, Wis., to enjoy better school facilities, but we are encouraged that others have come in among us, and still there is room for more.

We wish to say in this connection that if any of our Seventh-day Baptist brethren desire to purchase a home in a good farming country with good market and Sabbath so-

ciety, they would do well to call at Welton. There is a rare chance now, to purchase the farm that joins the church property which is for sale very reasonable. There are also other farms farther out that are in the market. Come and see. J. T. DAVIS.

Minnesota.

We have been having it very cold. The thermometer has been 40° below zero with but little snow, about six inches and that badly drifted. Last week we had two days

We are as sheep without a shepherd. A few, when the weather will permit get together and have Sabbath-school, but there is not more than half that are claimed as Sabbath-keepers that keep the Sabbath. That is the great cause why our society has run J. B. W.

Arkansas.

DE WITT.

We have recently had a few severe visitations from the North. Among them a fall the First-day and Seventh-day Baptist of snow eight inches deep followed by temperature 3° above zero. But it is pleasant weather again and snow melting very fast. lady has united with the Church; and an- week of prayer. This year the services have | The members of our little church are enjoy-But we started to speak of a single one of he expected to obtain a livelihood as he had other has been received as a candidate for been held in the Seventh-day Baptist church. ing good health and well pleased with the

country. We are very grateful of that earnest and faithful mis S. R. Wheeler.

Condensed A

Secretary Chandler, in respon lution of the Senate for a rep date of construction, original c expense for all repairs since th tion of vessels borne on the November, 1883, reported, show on the register; 20 were built b bellion; 31 during that war, an close of hostilities. The origin vessels was \$40,796,000; repairs repairs exceeding original cost, In Februaay, 1880, Mrs.

purchasing goods in Ridley's d New York, arrested on charg shoplifter and searched, broug Ridley for \$5,000 damages. decided January 8th, for the claimed.

Dr. Dabney, state chem Carolina, announces that deposits of phosphates have covered in eastern North C discovery is worth millions creates excitement among cap At General Hallinguist,

West Point, and the first officer to enter the Confedera cided with chloral. He was barrassed. He was chief of Bragg. The will of Robert Gord

New York, gives \$25,000 for ment of a home for the age aged women, and \$2,000 orphan asylum. Gordon was At Milwaukee, news has that the severe weather of la

havoc with the cattle on the western state and territor sections entire herds were fr Exports of breadstuff's fro States for Dec were valued Dec. of last year, \$17,087,000

ending December, \$172,692 riod last year, \$182,678,000. The annual report of the fie states that the shad fisheries cut river are in an alarmin cline. The decline is attribi

structive modes of fishing. At Des Moines, Iowa, Gov in his message recommend hibitory legislation and of the woman's suffrage ame

people. Daniel F. Beatty, of Water shipped in 1883, 17,292 pian and had January 1st, 1884 ders on hand—the work

days. At Wilmington, N. C., quake was felt January 17th tables was shaken. At Bea

sufficient to remove stovepi At Newark, N. J., the made a presentment recom tablishment of the whippin

The colored cadet, Alex a better record than any c admitted to the West Poin

At Charleston, W. Va., rise in the Elk river cause 000. Thirteen valuable be

At Bodie, Cal., there is over the rich strikes in the ard mines.

During the month of immigrants arrived in the Poreign.

The Ramapo New York has submitted proposals squeduct from the cou and Orange, to the north of New York, and deliv supply of not less than 50 pure and wholesome water 300 feet above mean tide to be built without cost completed within two contract, the only condit the city shall pay for at the same rate paid in

ton system. The Montreal city of resolution permitting c citizens to enjoy the san as white children. Hitl had not been allowed to inferior ones being prov ceived instructions.

Prince Victor Napole ing to inquiry from Cas the Bonapartists migh says at present he has n and intends to hold him duty calls him to serve

De Leon, an Americ the Porte, at Constant ship railway from El of Wady El Arish, n Egypt and Palestine t which empties into the

The Spanish king h nation of the cabinet, possibility of affecting liberals, the King has Castello, conservativ of a new cabinet.

The Barl of Shat accepted the presider Arbitration Peace So

meeting First-day evening (Jan. ch, according to the previously arrogramme, would have been the e series, so deep an interest and so he Spirit's power were manifested as thought wise to continue the Second-day evening the spirit of the service seemed that of deep art-searching. Several unconverted e for the prayers of Christians. raying and hoping for a revival.

> Rhode Island. ROCKVILLE,

ealth prevails, and, with improved the attendance upon church hich has suffered some interruption. We had no Christmas tree. The

school held a concert in the church n, which was well attended.

. M. Stillman conducts an interestof about seventy members Seventh-

imbermen are improving the good and large quantities of wood, logs re being drawn to the mills and

otton mills are again mostly runall who love work are busy.

> Wisconsin. MILTON.

a Parlor-cook-brought to our few days since and set up in place lone. A surprise, a gift donated friends who rightly thought the eded a new stove. Forty dollars any other way could not have been able. It is "a thing of beauty" a joy" continually-West Point, Many thanks to the donors.

E. M. DUNN.

Iowa. WELTON.

¥ 16, 1884.

ose of eighteen hundred and eightys celebrated by the Welton Sabbathn an appropriate way. After a ntertainment, consisting of declamarecitations interspersed with music, tion was called to a bower which with fruits of various kinds. The vas spent very pleasantly, and will be a green spot in the life of all permitted to enjoy it.

nouncement was made that upon the ing the Welton Church would bees of meetings, but the weather beworable nothing was done in that until Jan. 6th. Since that time been holding meetings every night, ked success. One family that for ve absented themselves from the God have become interested. The gray headed man) and two of his s have arisen for prayers. Others nily appear to be interested. We ring also from our Sabbath-school Three have already come forward m, and others inquiring the way. still goes on. Our neighbors are and appear interested. Pray for e may be enabled to do much good. ciety we feel very much the loss of Loofboro and family who have re-Milton, Wis., to enjoy better ilities, but we are encouraged that e come in among us, and still there

to say in this connection that if Seventh-day Baptist brethren dechase a home in a good farming th good market and Sabbath sowould do well to call at Welton. rare chance now, to purchase the joins the church property which very reasonable. There are also farther out that are in the mare and see. J. T. DAVIS.

Minneseta,

TRENTON. been having it very cold. The er has been 40° below zero with now, about six inches and that d. Last week we had two days

sheep without a shepherd. A he weather will permit get tohave Sabbath-school, but there is an half that are claimed as Sabthat keep the Sabbath. That cause why our society has run J. B. W.

> Arkansas. DE WITT.

recently had a few severe visitahe North. Among them a fall t inches deep followed by temabove zero. But it is pleasant m and snow melting very fast. of our little church are enjoywith and well pleased with the

country. We are very grateful for the visit of that earnest and faithful missionary, Eld. s. R. Wheeler.

Condensed Mews.

Domestic.

Secretary Chandler, in response to a reso intion of the Senate for a report showing date of construction, original cost and total rpense for all repairs since their construction of vessels borne on the navy register, November, 1883, reported, showing 92 vessels on the register; 20 were built before the rebellion; 31 during that war, and 41 since the close of hostilities. The original cost of the vessels was \$40,796,000; repairs, \$41,200,000; repairs exceeding original cost, \$404,000.

In Februaay, 1880, Mrs. Ann Mallack, ourchasing goods in Ridley's dry good store, New York, arrested on charge of being a shoplifter and searched, brought suit against Ridley for \$5,000 damages. The case was decided January 8th, for the full amount

Dr. Dabney, state chemist, of North Carolina, announces that vast and rich deposits of phosphates have been covered in eastern North Carolina. The discovery is worth millions of dollars and creates excitement among capitalists.

At General Hallinguist, a graduate of West Point, and the first United States officer to enter the Confederate service, sui cided with chloral. He was financially embarrassed. He was chief of artillery under

The will of Robert Gordon, colored, of New York, gives \$25,000 for the establishment of a home for the aged and middleaged women, and \$2,000 to a colored orphan asylum. Gordon was born a slave.

At Milwaukee, news has been received that the severe weather of last week played havoc with the cattle on the plains in the western state and territories. In some sections entire herds were frozen to death,

Exports of breadstuff's from the United States for Dec were valued at \$12,941,000; Dec. of last year, \$17,087,000; twelve months ending December, \$172,692,000; same period last year, \$182,678,000.

The annual report of the fish commissioners states that the shad fisheries in the Connecticut river are in an alarming state of de-The decline is attributed to the destructive modes of fishing.

At Des Moines, Iowa, Governor Sherman in his message recommends radical pro-

Daniel F. Beatty, of Washington, N. J. shipped in 1883, 17,292 pianos and organs, and had January 1st, 1884, 843 unfilled orders on hand—the work of about twelve a year. 751 Broadway, New York

At Wilmington, N. C., a shock of earthquake was felt January 17th. Crockery on tables was shaken. At Beaufort the jar was sufficient to remove stovepipes.

At Newark, N. J., the grand jury has made a presentment recommending the establishment of the whipping-post for wife-

The colored cadet, Alexander, is making a better record than any colored cadet vet admitted to the West Point military acad-

At Charleston, W. Va., the unprecedented rise in the Elk river caused a loss of \$100, 000. Thirteen valuable barges were lost.

At Bodie, Cal., there is great excitement over the rich strikes in the Bodie and Stand-

During the month of December 23,700 immigrants arrived in the United States. Foreign.

The Ramapo New York Improvement Co. has submitted proposals to construct an of New York, and deliver there daily a supply of not less than 50,000,000 gallons of completed within two years from date of and Chicago. Board covers. contract, the only condition required is that the city shall pay for every million gallons at the same rate paid in 1882 for the Croton system.

The Montreal city council has passed a resolution permitting children of colored citizens to enjoy the same school privileges as white children. Hitherto, negro children had not been allowed to enter public schools, inferior ones being provided where they received instructions.

Prince Victor Napoleon of France, replying to inquiry from Cassagnac as to how far the Bonapartists might count upon him, says at present he has no political role to fill, and intends to hold himself in reserve until duty calls him to serve his country.

De Leon, an American, has presented to the Porte, at Constantinople, a scheme for a ship railway from El Arish, at the mouth of Wady El Arish, near the boundary of Egypt and Palestine to the river Akabah, which empties into the Red Sea.

nation of the cabinet, and in view of the imliberals, the King has charged Canovas del Castello, conservative, with the formation of a new cabinet.

The Earl of Shaftesbury, England, has accepted the presidency of the International Arbitration Peace Society.

It is stated that the French government has proposed to sell its railroads, which embrace about 2,000 miles for \$84,000,000 to obtain money to carry on its Tonquin war.

The French government is accrued that England has urged China to accept accomplished facts, and arrange terms of peace with France.

In consequence of a protest from the British government, the work of obstructing the Canton River at Hong Kong has been

Insurgents have cut off retreat of the garrisons in the province of Sennaar and have rendered the river Nile impassable below

Paris dispatches state that no commercial crisis really exists there. Trade is more active than at any time during the past

The diocesan synod of Panama, is at Lapaz, Bolivia. 130 years has lapsed since a similar assemblage met there,

The government of Egypt has ordered Khartoum to be evacuated, the guns to be spiked and powder destroyed.

The upper house of the Hungarian diet has rejected a bill legalizing marrriages between Jews and Christians.

Books and Magazines.

With this, the last week of January, comes the king of the monthlies," Harper's Magazine, strong in artistic and literary points. On opening the periodical our attention is drawn to Abbey's drawing for Black's novel. The opening paper, "The Upper Thames," is by Joseph Hatton. The conclusion of Miss Wilson's article, "At Mentone," is reached. C. H. Farnham contributes a graphic description of Canadian country life in "A Winter in Canada." Col. Higginson's American History series has passed beyond the period of the Revolution, and he traces the first steps of our national life. "Glimpses of Emerson," by Mrs. James T. Fields, is full of new matter, which will be of interest to all the lovers of the great writer.

THE table of contents of the February Century is replete with fine and entertaining papers. Prominent among them is T. M. Coan's sketch of "Gustave Courbet, Artist and Communist;" Salvini's 'Impressions of Shakespeare's 'Lear:'" "How Ed win Drood was Illustrated," by Mrs. Alice Meynell. A full page portrait of "Lieut. Gen. Sheridan," is accompanied by Gen. Badeau's sketch of his milita, ry career. "The Cruise of the Alice May" is a contribution from S. G. W. Benjamin, of a cruise made in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

MESSRS. A. D. F. RANDOLPH & Co., of New York, have recently issued a neat little volume called "Old and Familiar Hymns." It is not a complete collechibitory legislation and the submission | tion, but contains many of those hymns now in use of the woman's suffrage amendment, to the and those which have been sung by our ancestors.

> MORETON FARM ILLUSTRATED SEED CATALOGUE for 1884, Joseph Harris, Rochester, N. Y. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for February. \$1 50

QUARTERLY REPORT of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for the quarter ending December 31-1883, Wm. Sims, Secretary, Topeka, Kansas. SEVERAL years ago there appeared to the public a

neat little story from the pen of an author, generally unknown, entitled "One Summer," and after a time there appeared another, longer, by the same writer, "Aunt Serena," which was eagerly read by those who had perused the former, the writer's name being given as the author of the first. And now comes and especially in the home of Orville A. Williams, the third volume by Miss Blanche Willis Howard, "Guenn, a Wave on the Breton Coast," one of the most striking and interesting books of the season. It is full of landscape descriptions, and in perusing the pages one continually hears the ceaseless breaking of the serf upon the rocky shore of Lannions, and beholds the quaint customs of the honest fisher-folk, The style is vigorous, and several of the final chapters continually haunt us after the book is read, so real and absorbing are they. James R. Osgood & entertained of continued health; but a renewal of Co., Boston. Price, cloth, \$1 75.

GARDEN AND FARM TOPICS, by Peter Henderson. This is a new work of 250 pages, well bound in cloth, and containing a steel portrait of the author, and aqueduct from the counties of Rockland | embracing within its pages many subjects of interest and Orange, to the northern line of the city | to those interested in gardening. Peter Henderson & Co., 35 & 37 Cortland St., New York.

FIRST SPANISH BOOK after the natural or Pestapure and wholesome water at an elevation of lozzian method, for School and Home Instruction, 300 feet above mean tide level; the aqueduct by James H. Worman, A. M., Ph. D., and H. M

> FRAUDS and Quacks have imposed upon the peo-ple so much that the company that manufacture the Electric Medicated Pads (which are really a good thing) have been obliged to adopt a novel plan in order to get them introduced. They send them on trial, and if they fail to cure they make no charge whatever for the Pads. They have many testimonials of wonderful cures; and we would advise all that are not enjoying good health to write and get their book, which gives full particulars, and which they send free. A letter or postal addressed Electric Pad Manufacturing Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., will always reach them.—Adv.

Now that the Holiday excitement is over we wish to draw your attention to a few solid facts. We are getting ready for inventory and prefer to record as much cash and as little merchandise on hand as possible. Hence we have just marked down a complete line of Colored Silk Velvets to \$1 121 per yard, formerly sold for much more money and a positive bargain at this price; all grades Black Velvets are reduced. We have them from 90 cents upwards. Colored Silk Plushes, Seal' Cloaking Plushes, etc., The Spanish king has accepted the resig- all marked down. Our good wearing Dress Silks can Mrs. C. Woolworth, still be bought at low prices heretofore quoted. We possibility of affecting an agreement with have made the prices to move the goods. Don't miss the opportunity. J. HARRIS, 125 Main St., Hornellsville.

> Cloaks. Our entire line of Cloaks at cost. J. HARRIS. Hornellsville.

It is of the greatest importance to our agricultural | D. C. Gardiner, Nile, friends when seeking for seeds to plant in 1884, to J. B. Gear, secure the best that can possibly be procured. Any seeds bought of Jas. J. H. Gregory, Seed Grower, Marblehead, Mass., are warranted first-class. Mr. Gregory has been in the seed business for thirty years J. Clark, and has always given satisfaction. If you desire C. D. Potter, Adams Centre. his large complete catalogue of all kinds of seeds, he will send it to you free of charge.

IRVING SAUNDERS expects to be at his Friendship Studio from Jan. 24th to 31st.

GOOD PAY for Agents. \$100 to \$200 per month, made selling our fine Books and Bibles. Write to J. C. McCurdy & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS of the Seventh day Baptist Missionary Society, hold Regular Meeting Wednesday, Feb. 6, 1884, in the vestry of the Seventh day Baptist church in Westerly, R. I., at 9.30 WM. L. CLARKE, Rec. Sec. o'clock A. M.

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

PLEASE NOTICE.—The Editor of the Outlook s anxious to find a copy of Buchannan's "Christian Researches in Asia," of one or both of the following editions: London, 1849, by Ward & Co.; and London, 1858, by Rutledge. Any reader of the RE-CORDER having a copy of either or both of these editions, will confer a great favor by communicating A. H. Lewis. with the undersigned. PLAINFIELD, N. J.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's parents, Adams Centre, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1884, by Rev. A. B. Prentice, Mr. M. L. MERRIMAN, of Copenhagen, N. Y., and Miss Mary A. Babcock, daughter of Albert Bab-

DIED.

In Willing, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1884, Effie, wife of Emmett Spicer, aged 23 years and 10 months. It was only two years last June that this young couple stood up in my parlor and were united in the holy bonds of marriage. Little did we think then that death would come so soon to sever the bond of union then formed, but this is not all; the *two witnesses who signed the marriage certificate sleep their last sleep, and only this young husband and myself remain of that company, our homes so dreary so lonely, all alone. Effie had been sick about one year and a half, finally quick consumption set in and now she is gone. Her funeral was held at Whitesville, a very large congregation being present with hearts full of sympathy for the bereaved ones.

At Petrolia, N. Y., Jan. 8. 1884, in the 82 year of her age, NANCY WEED, wife of Dea. Weed, deceased, who was her third husband, her first husband's name being Stillman. She was the mother of seven children, all of whom have gone before her, but Mrs. Ira Witter, with whom she lived at the time of her death. In early life she consecrated herself to Christ and united with the Scio Church, with which she remained until death. She expressed an anxious desire to depart and be with Christ.

In the town of Verona, N. Y., on the morning of Jan. 14, 1884, of heart disease, Miss Mary Perry, aged 72 years and 9 months. In early life Sister Perry experienced religion during a series of meet ings held at the Methodist church, in New London. N. Y. Elder Alexander Campbell, who was then a young man and doing missionary work here, baptized her, and she united with the First Verona Seventh Baptist Church; she has been ever since a conscientious and consistent member of that Church. Naturally she was of a retiring and modest disposition, but always hearty in her greetings. When her young pastor came to Verona, some over a year ago, she was among the first to heartily welcome him and bid him God speed, and he had no truer supporter in his ministry than Sister Perry. She will be greatly missed by the Church and a large circle of friends, and family, with whom she lived. The funeral services were held at the church, her pastor preaching from Psalm 91: 2. "I will say of the Lord. He is my refuge and my fortress: in him will I trust,"

In Edgerton, Wis., Jan. 13, 1884, CHARLES FREMONT, son of Burrows Burdick, M. D., and C. F. Burdick, in the 28th year of his age. Monte, as the deceased was familiarly called, was the victim of pulmonary disease. His first attack of three years ago he had largely recovered from, and hopes were hemorrhage of the lungs about two months since, has, in spite of the best care and medical skill, brought him to an early grave. His funeral was attended from the residence of his parents on the 17th inst., and his remains interred in the Fawcett cemetery adjoining our city. Monte will be greatly missed not only by the immediate family and relatives, but by the young people of the place. He became early interested in the faith and practice of the Christian religion, and died in the comfort of its heavenly hopes. The deceased was eminently reverential and conscientious, ardent in his attachments. kind in disposition, and courteous in his manners. His last words were, "I am going, too." He died to be built without cost to the city, and be Monzanto, B. A. S. Barnes & Co., New York as he had lived, in the possession of a meek and quiet spirit, and at peace with all mankind. The funeral services were conducted by Elder L. C. Rogers, assisted by Rev. Mr. Walker of the Metho dist Episcopal Church. Words of comfort were spoken from 2 Samuel 23:1, "These be the last words," etc.

LETTERS.

A. E. Main, E. M. Brant, J. R. Weed, Mrs. Elizabeth Maxson, E. B. Saunders, R. W. Crumb, R. P. Jones, Geo. H. Utter, J. C. Bowen, P. F. Randolph, I. L. Cottrell, Andrew Carlson, A. B. Prentice, A. M. West, Stephen Babcock, N. J. Read, E. R. Clarke, Geo. H. Babcock 2, Sirrilla Saunders, J. Harris, A. H. Lewis 2, Mrs. E. M. West, Mrs. E. W. Ennis, D. E. Maxson, O. D. Sherman, L. T. Titsworth, B. L. Frazier, S. Carpenter, L. J. Walsworth, Mrs. Charles Saunders, Jos. West, John M. Richey, E. A. Harris, E. P. Saunders, A. A. Langworthy, C. J. Sindall, T. A. Petty, Allen L. King, Mrs. Marcus G. Godfrey, L. B. Davis, J. H. Irish, J. F. Hubbard 2, D. B. Oviatt, O. D. Williams, P. M. Green, Isaac Clawson, Jane Houghtaling Mrs. G. T. Brown, J. S. Main, Samuel Cowell. W R. Gillings, R. J. Greenman.

RECEIPTS.

Pays to Vol. No.

Mrs. Eunice Cottrell, Alfred Centre, \$2 00 41 13 2 00 40 2 00 40 P. F. Potter, 1 00 40 Charles Stevens, A C. Burdick, 2 00 Wm. R. Burdick, Alfred. James Summerbell, Mrs. Ransom Fuller, D. L. Langworthy, Andover, .2 00 40 52 J. S Main, Portville, 2 00 40 52 Joseph West, State Bridge, Mrs. E. A. Harris, Brooklyn,

1 00 2 00 40 Wm. G. Quibell, 2 00 40 Mrs. S. A. Bates, Mrs. Jane Main, 2 00 40 52 A. A. Brundage, A. G. Green. G. W. Wood, Mrs. Isaac Kellogg. 2 00 40 19 2 00 41 13 Christopher Maxson, A. J. Green, Margaret Hull. 2 00 40 N. G. Whitford, Mrs.G. E. Tomlinson, " 2 00 40 Mrs. Polly Coon, Levi Walsworth, 2 00 40 W. R. Gillings, Akron, 2 00 40 Mrs. Seth Curtis, Buffalo, R. V. Burdick, North Brookfield, 1 00 40 Miss L. Maxson, Leonardsville, 1 00 40 R. P. Dowse, 2 00 40 2 00 40 Mrs. E. F. Brown, 2 00 40 Mrs. L. J. Worden. 2 00 40 Phebe Brown, 1 00 40 2 00 40 Mrs. S. H. Maxson, Mrs. Geo. B. Clarke. 2 00 40 A. Crandall, F. D. Champlin 2 00 40 . D. Ayers, Unadilla Forks. 2 00 40 2 00 40 G. T. Brown Bridgewater, Jesse Burdick, 2 00 40 Mrs. W. H. Burdick, West Edmeston, 1 35 40 Joseph Wood, Brookfield, 2 00 40 James Vidler, 2 00 39 Mrs. C. B. Burdick." 2 00 40 Mrs. S. A Williams, ' 2 00 40 J. M. Todd, 2 00 40 Mrs. Emily C. Main, " 2 00 40 Patten Fitch. 2 00 Thomas Holmes. Mrs. Joseph Miller, 2 00 40 Mrs. Mina Camenga, 2 00 39 Mrs. C. L. Babcock 2 00 40 C. M., Bebee, 2 00 40 C. Whitford, 2 00 40 Charles Satterlee, Richburg, 2 00 40 52 Mrs. B. L. Frasier, Westerly, R. 1., 2 00 40 Mrs. G. D. Chester, Niantic 1 00 40 A. A. Langworthy, Hopkinton, 2 00 40 Amos Langworthy, "
O. Langworthy, Ashaway, 2 00 40 2 00 40 Mrs. Sands Palmer, ' 2 00 Samuel F. Babcock. " 2 00 40 J. H. Chester, 4 00 39 2 00 40 W. B. Babcock, 2 00 41 Mrs. S. C. Carr, 2 00 40 2 00 40 G. N Langworthy, Mrs. M. R. Allen, Pawtucket 2 00 40 E. P. Saunders, New Market, N. J., 200J. F. Hubbard, Plainfield, 2 00 40 Artis C. Davis, Bridgeton, 2.00 41 C. Bowen, Shiloh, 2 00 2 00 40 L. H. Davis, New Salem, W. Va., R. L. Davis, Westfield, Pa., 2 00 40 T. A. Petty, Edinboro 2 00 40 Mrs. E. Maxson, Grand Rapids, Mic .,200A. B. Lawton, Albion, Wis., 2 00 39 2 00 41 H. M. Stout, Barton Edwards. 1 00 39 Lorenzo Coon, 2 00 40 52 41 2 2 00 N. T. Langworthy, " Samuel Burdick, 2 00 40 52 2 00 40 52 1 00 40 26 2 00 40 41 D. J. Green, B. W. Millard. Milton. G. D. Burdick, 4 00 40 52 2 00 40 52 2 00 40 52 R. J. Greenman, Milton Junction, Clarinda Dorsett, Mrs. David Coon, Walworth, 2 00 40 52 2 00 40 52 Mrs. Z. M. Heritage, T. A. Saunders. E. R. Maxson. 2 00 40 52 O. P. Clarke, 5 00 41 26 C. E. Potter, Whitewater. 2 00 Mrs. S. A. Irish, Farina, Ill., 2 00 40 52 W. H. Ernst, 2 00 40 52 Amos Colgrove, W. S. Clarke. 2 00 40 52 2 00 40 52 H. W. Glaspey, A. M. Whitford, 2 00 2 00 A. S. Coon. I H. York, 2002 00 E. G. Burdick. 2 00 40 52 D. B. Irish. Belle Satterlee 2 00 E. W. Whitford. LaClede 40 52 Clarkson Heritage, Big Foot Prairie. 40 52 2 00 Mrs. Mattie Balloue. Dunlap. 2 00 41 18 Mrs. W. R. Crumb, Belvidere, H. C. Stewart, West Hallock, 2 00 39 52 E. W. Burdick, 2 00 40 2 00 2 00 Riley Potter, 6 00 Harvey Brown, Z. Campbell, New Auburn, Minn., . 00 Matilda K. Brundage, Stewart, 1 00 40 J. R. Weed, New Richland, Jane Houghtaling, Dodge Centre, Andrew Carlson, Rush Point, 2 00 40 1 00 40

Mrs. Lucina Tallett, Minneapolis, Kan. 2 00 41 Mrs. J. G. Nichols, Traer, Iowa, 2 00 40 Christen Swendsen, Daneville, Dak., 2 00 39 26 2 00 40 Wm. M. Severence, Flandreau, 2 50 40 52 Solomon Carpenter, London, Eng., FOR LESSON LEAVES.

Cortes Clawson, New Market, N. J., R. P. Jones, Shiloh L. J. Walsworth, Adams Centre, N. Y., Mrs. O. G. Stillman, Hornellsville, Geo. H. Utter, Westerly, R. I.,

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Review of the New York market for butter, cheese etc., for the week ending Jan. 19th, 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 were 23,419 packages; exports, 1,299. Receipts of fresh creamery butter from Iowa and from near-by sections have begun to increase, and prices for such ruled easier. On Tuesday and Wednesday, several hundred firkins of State dairy butter were sold for export at 21 @ 22 cents. Buyers were out in the dairy sections and bought a few of the choicest dairies at full prices there, but the market flushed up and flashed out and left off with less vim than it had in the fore part of the week. However, really fine dairies of butter are in light stock and firmly held, and several choice entire Delaware dairies were sold through the week at 27 @ 28 cents. Butterine buyers paid in one instance for Elgin creamery 41 cents, so that altogether the market closes in a mixed condition. Common ordinary butter difficult sale, finest entire dairies firm and higher, fancy Elgin creameries bid for at full prices, and almost all other Winter creamery makes, Western or Eastern, going a little tender at the prices asked. We quote:

Fancy. Fine. Faulty. 2 00 40 52 Creamery, fresh...... 38@40 30@35 6 00 42 2 "Summer make.—@25 28@24

early..... 26@27 Imitation creamery.... 25@27 Factory butter..... 18@20 CHEESE.—Receipts for the week were 24,418 boxes; exports, 25.197 boxes. Under liberal export purchases the market has advanced a fraction for fine white September and October cheese, and at the close the choicest lines are scarcely offered at 52 current rates. We quote: Fancy. . Fine. Faulty. Factory, full cream.. 131/0131 121/0131 8012 Eggs.—Receipts for the week were 2,642 bbls. and 2,235 cases. There has been a strong market. Receipts have been light, and prices fully main-52 tained. We quote: 52 Near-by fresh laid eggs......32 @34 BEANS.—Imports for the week, 1,076 bags. We Marrows, per bushel, 62 lbs......\$2 75@3 00 DRIED FRUITS.—We quote: Apples, evaporated, choice to fancy.....12 @14 poor to good...... 9 @11 52Southern sliced, choice to fancy... 7 @ 81 " poor to good...... 5 @ 6 " poor to good... 9 @111 unpeeled, halves...... 51 @ 6 APPLES.—We quote: Baldwin and Greening, choice, per bbl\$3 50@\$4 00 fair to good ... \$2 75@\$3 00 State, Winter, mixed lots..... 3 12@\$3 50 CRANBERRIES.—We quote: Cape Cod, fancy, per bbl......\$12 00@\$13 00
good to choice........ 10 00@ 11 00 POULTRY.—We quote: 52 poor to good, per lb..10 @12 BUTTER, CHRESE, EGGS, BEANS, ETC. Exclusively and Entirely on Commission. Cash advances will be made on receipt of property where needed, and account of sales and remittances for the same sent promptly as soon as goods are sold. We have no Agents, make no purchases whatever for our own account, and solicit consignments of prime quality property. DAVID W. LEWIS & CO., NEW YORK. This address is sufficient both for goods and letters.



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Are hereby offered to at least one person in each town to act as our local agent and correspondent. First come, first served, other things being equal. References required. Full particulars given on receipt of return postage. Address at once, mentioning this paper, NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER PUBLISHING CO., 116 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

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500,000 acres on the line of the WISCONSIN CENTRAL R. R CHARLES L. COLBY, Land Commiss'ner MILWAUKEE, WIS. IN WISCONSIN.

HYMN TO CHRIST.

Attributed to Clement of Alexandria.

Oh, thou, the wild will's tamer, The wandering wing's reclaimer, Our seward pathway's framer, Hear praise!

Shepherd, that goest before us, Guardian that watchest o'er us, Receive our hymned chorus-Our simple lays!

Thee, o'er thy saints who reigned. Thy foes, too, who restrainest. Who wisdom downward rainest, We laud!

Thou lightenest toil's condition, Sin finds in thee remission, Thou only soul's Physician Our Saviour God!

The heart's wide waste thou tillest, Our bark to guide thou skillest, . Thou checkest as thou willest Our ways!

Wing, for our sustenation. Net, for our reclamation, From every bait's temptation, Ancient of days!

Lead, Lord of lambs, the lowly, Lead, King of saints, the holy, Lead, far from sin and folly,

Love's fountain, ever brimming, Thy Word of Light undimming, Life breath of infants hymning Their choristry!

Heaven's breast for nurture pressing, The Spirit's dews possessing, Be, Christ, for every blessing,

Ye babes upon the bosom, Ye youth in manhood's blossom Sing Christ, and early choose him;

Sing guilelessly the Giver Of mercy like a river; And him, oh, let us live for Till life shall cease!

-Baptist Weekly.

FIGHTING FIRE.

A True Story of Western Life.

BY SOUTHWOOD.

"Come here, Johnny, and let me brush your hair. Why, your father wouldn't know his little boy if he was to see him now. Oh, I do hope James will come back soon. My heart aches as I think of him and all my kindred so far away. It is so lonesome here. Only these two little boys," and she gazed alone, and conquering. down fondly, though sadly, at her four-yearold Frank taking his afternoon nap in her lap, and master Johnny standing at her knee, "and no grown person to speak to. How I wish Mr. Matthews lived nearer!"

Saying which, she sighed, and laying down her baby boy, went about her household labors. It was a strange place for Mary Sherwood to be in, gentle, sensitive, and educated as she wa:. It was on the border of civilization, where everything was rough and new. Here, in a half-finished farmhouse, on the bank of a pretty Iowa stream, with a background of heavy timber and a foreground of unending prairie, she sat alone with her babes.

'Why was she here? A woman's devotion to a husband's health. One year before his physicians had said to Mr. S. that he must seek some absolutely quiet place or—die. It did not take the wife long to decide. In a few months they were here, living in a log cabin which had just given way to this unpretentious house. Here, free from all thoughts of literary labors in the pleasures of rod and gun, the husband and father was slowly gaining health. It was now Fall, and business engagements had imperatively called him East.

No wonder, then, that she sighed. The days dragged heavily. Her husband, and her father's home was 1,200 miles away. This was thirty years ago, when to travel from New York State to Iowa was more than a journey to Rome is now. It was hard, slow, weary work.

It was a pretty picture Mary Sherwood made standing in her door that bright October afternoon, and straining her eyes across the prairie to catch sight of a human form at Henry Matthews' place a mile away. A delicate form, a sweet refined face, yet full of strength and purpose, and a weary, far-away look in her eyes. All about her, tall black oaks stood like silent sentinels on guard. Only a moment, and she had gone

to her work. Woman on the frontier has little time for indulging in grief or reverie. Hers is a-life of action. Only for a moment may you see this sad, wistful look. In hard work many a fair daughter of Eastern parents has outgrown the bitter heartache and the fear of a

Who could tell what an hour might bring forth! Surely Mrs. Sherwood had little idea of what was in store for her on that calm Indian Summer day.
"Mother! I'm 'fraid," was the hurried ex-

planation of six-year-old Johnny, as he came rushing into the kitchen a few minutes later.

Did you see a snake?"

What is it, mother? Don't you know?" Yes! she knew—knew with a sickening | homeward way.

sense of her weakness, danger, and loss. It less she could do something, it would soon home and crops are safe. lay in ashes all for which she and Mr. Sher- This tale is true. I knew her long and wood had toiled all Summer. But what | well who fought that fire. I know and love could she do? No neighbor was in sight; her still. I was one of those boys. - Golden no mortal ear could hear. Her babes were | Rule. but a hindrance. Only God above and her right arm.

Mrs. Sherwood was a resolute woman. She had proved that when she decided to come West; she had proved it in deadly sickness. She was now to prove it again.

"Johnny, wake up Frankie and bring him

along and keep close to me."

And the little six-year-old boy with a sense of his responsibility, obeyed implicitly. At the same time she seized a water-pail in one hand and a mop in the other, and keeping a watchful eye on her children, started out to fight the fire.

It is hard work to fight fire. Men seldom perform such exhaustive labor as while the excitement of a fire is upon them. Such work is harder for women than for men; and Mary Sherwood was a delicate woman, and bearing burdens only mothers know of. Nor was she used to severe labor. Her arm was not strong; she had been tenderly reared; nor did she weigh one hundred pounds. But if she had not the strength of some, she had what was better-nerve and pluck and quick wit.

The fire was making such headway, feed ing on dry Autumn leaves, that many a woman or man would not have dared to go near it. But she felt that it must be done, and so did it. Filling her pail at the creek, she rapidly dipped her mop in it, and then began to put out the fire. The fire ran rapidly along the ground, liking up the leaves, fallow trees, and other debris. But the brave woman attacked it unflinchingly, and as fast as her mop touched it, a little of the flame went out; and on the scorched and

Mrs. Partington could not wipe out the Atlantic Ocean with her mop. But there are times when a mop will quench a prairie fire. The fire of which we speak came from the prairie, swept into and up through the woods, and was now passing out on to the

prairie beyond. Here was a scene fit for a painter. That long line of forked flame, laughing, crackling, devouring, surmounting every obstacle, and hurrying forward faster and faster as the breath of the distant mountains began to be felt. And in their lurid glare a solitary woman, battling that long, hot line of fire,

sun sank down and lingered at the horizon. don't it, grandma?" Over and over again had she traveled the ever-lengthening distance to the creek to odd question, "it just slips along on the replenish her pail of water. The fire in the water." woods was all out. The house was safe unless the flames should be turned by the rising western wind, and sweep down from the

But now a new danger arose. For as i swept out on to the prairie, Mr. Sherwood's corn-field and hay-stacks stood in its path, and toward these the bright flames were steadily moving. Must they be destroyed? The little family could ill afford to lose corn and hay this Fall. And so this brave woman toiled on; fighting the fire across the prairie; fighting it oftentimes at the very border line; mopping it off of the burning rails which fenced in the corn and hay. But never giving up, never ceasing, ever winning inch by inch in the terrible struggle.

Hour after hour the little feet dragged after her. Often she heard their complaints: "Mamma, I'se so tired. Mamma, Frankie's cold."

But she had only time to give the little fellow a hasty caress and the word:
"Hold on a little longer, baby boy. Mamma's most through."

Pretty soon, "Mother, I'm awful hungry. Can't I have something to eat?" "Not yet, Johnny. We must put out the

big fire, and save the hay and the corn and But words could not long pacify them.

"Mamma, I'se tired. I want go home; I want go home." "Yes, yes, baby boy, mamma knows

you're tired. Mamma's tired, too; oh, so tired. But be a good little boy, and we'll soon be going home." "I am a good little boy, and I want go

home. Come, mamma, I want go home." "Mother! I've hurt my foot. Oh, oh-o-o-o. And I'm hungry'n an owl. Can't we go

"No! Johnny, not just yet. There, there, Johnny be a brave boy, and I guess it won' hurt long. Remember papa wants his little man to be brave."

"I can't be brave. I'm so hungry." And then, cold, tired, hungry and hurt, the poor little fellows lay down together, weeping as if their hearts would break.

But the mop never stops, though the mother's heart bleeds for her suffering babes. Stroke follows stroke, and the baffled flames die sullenly away, leaving acres and acres in its track covered with smouldering debris. The sun has gone down. The chills of night "What is the matter, my dear little boy? | have settled around her. Two little boys, all grim and dust, are heavily sleeping. But "No, no-o-o-o, I hears a great noise like the mother keeps on. Her task must be ten thunders, rumble, rumble; and done-all done. The stars come out, and a rabbit run by me just as fast as he could | the earth grows black. At last the fire is go, and a flock of pheasants came and lit | all out. It is a dark, cold night. The woods right over there, and they're all in a flutter. | look gloomy and forbidding, as that lone. There! I can hear it now. Don't you hear | woman, tired as few women are ever tired, it, mother? Rumble, rumble, rumble. wakes up her sleeping boys, gathers the

Yes! her home is still there. The fire was the steady march of fire. It was rolling has come and gone, and left only blackness right on, up through the dark woods to the and ashes in its wake. Another can not not suit us in our passage to the kingdom. south. It was nearing her home; and unfollow. She has conquered. Her little Therefore he draws the cloud above us, not

SWEET IS THE PLEASURE.

Sweet is the pleasure Itself ean not spoil! Is not true leisure One with true toil?

Thou that would'st taste it. Still do thy best; Use it, not waste it-Else 'tis no rest.

Rest is not quitting The busy career, Rest is the fitting Of self to its sphere.

'Tis loving and serving

The highest and best; Tis onwards! unswerving— And that is true rest. -John Sullivan Dwight.

A TRUE STORY OF A LITTLE GIRL.

Rosa Timms had passed the two years of her baby life in a home near the river, the waters of which were hidden from view by intervening houses. The whistle of the steamers was a familiar sound to her little ears, and her papa had often showed her glimpses of the boats as they glided past, and could be seen between the houses. But in her third year Rosa was taken to visit grandpa, whose home was on the hill commanding a view of the village and the river, and from there she could see the boats going up and down the stream, and her little mind began to wonder how things came to be as they are. She stood in the door watching burnt ground the little boys stood, following the boat in perfect delight, and called to her as she so heroically met that line of fire, auntie to "come and see at boat way down on the water there. See it, Aunt Mag?"

"Yes, pet, what boat is it?" asked auntie. "Don't know; 'spect its the Mink boat," answered Rosa, calling it a name she had often heard.

"No; it 's the Cassel boat," answered

"Come, Rosa, and let me rock you to sleep," called grandma, from the sittingroom. It took considerable coaxing to induce the child to let grandma "take her to sleep," as she called it, but she finally cuddled down in grandma's arms. The lids closed ever the bright blue eyes, and grandma thought her pet was almost asleep, when they suddenly opened wide, and Rosa asked. The minutes sped away into hours. The "The boat dust s'ips along on the water,

"Yes," answered grandma, smiling at the

Again the blue eyes closed, and the baby seemed sleeping; but once more they opened and in a sleepy way Rosa asked, as if she had been thinking, "The boat don't walk, does it, grandma? It can't walk, can it?" "No; it can't walk, Rosa, it just slips

along on the water. Now grandma's baby must go to sleep." The dear little head dropped back upon

grandma's strong arm, and our darling dropped asleep to dream, may be, of the wonderful power which we older people call navigation. -- Western Advocate.

A CHILD'S PRAYER QUICKLY ANSWERED.

Something stayed his feet; there was a fire -and it lit up the little parlor and brought out in startling effects the pictures on the wall. But these were as nothing to the picture on the hearth. There, by the soft glow of the firelight, knelt his little child at her mother's feet, its fair head bowed, and as its rosy lips uttered each word with childish distinctness, the father listened, spellbound to the spot.

"Now I lay me down to sleep, I pray the Lord my soul to keep; If I should die before I wake, I pray the Lord my soul to take."

Sweet innocence. The man himself who stood there with bearded lips shut tightly together had said that prayer once at his mother's knee. Where was that mother now? The sunset gates had long ago unbarred to let her pass through. But the child had not finished; he heard her say: "God bless mamma, papa, and my own self "-then there was a pause, and she lift ed her troubled blue eyes to her mother's

"God bless papa," prompted the mother,

"God bless papa," lisped the little one.
"And—please send him home sober." He could not hear the mother as she said this, but the child followed in a clear inspired

"God-bless papa-and please-send him -home—sober. Amen.

Mother and child sprang to their feet in alarm when the door opened so suddenly, but they were not afraid when they saw who it was, returned so soon; but that night, when little Mamie was being tucked up in bed after such a romp with papa, she said in the sleepiest and most contented of voices: "Mamma, God answers most as quick as the telephone, doesn't he?"

IT was out of the clouds that the deluge came, yet it was upon it that the bow set! The cloud is a thing of darkness, yet God younger to her bosom, and slowly drags her chooses it for the place where he bends the

He knows that we need the cloud, and that a bright sky without speck or shadow, would once in a lifetime, but many times. But lest the gloom should appall us, he braids the clouds with sunshine; nay, makes it the object which gleams to our eye with the very fairest hues of heaven.—H. Bonar.

THE EGO.

BY MRS. E. J. RICHMOND.

What a mystery it is, this human trinity of "soul, body, and spirit!"

How harmoniously, yet diversely, they dwell together—the body visible, moving here and there as the spirit directs, yet unable to follow or control the movements of the spirit! What wonderful flights the spirit takes, unseen by mortal eye—compassing the earth, soaring into the heavens, with the velocity of light, while the body remains stationary, and seemingly impassive!

Patiently, unceasingly, the avenues are kept open—the eye, the car, the nerves of sensation and perception—that the Ego may know its surroundings, but when the query comes, "Whence am I, and whither am I going?" there is no voice or sound.

The inspired Word tells us that "the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a living

This union of divine and immortal with matter, with dust, who can understand it. and as we came from the hands of God, through all life we hunger after him. Nothing else can satisfy our deathless souls. We can only be content that we shall go to him when the trial time is over, and the earthwork done. We read with rapture the assurance, "Lo, I am with thee." Walking with God, even upon life's battle-field.

What the Ego will be when "the mortal puts on immortality," we can not tell. If we can not understand the mystery here, why should we covet to know what has not been revealed?

It is enough to know that "we shall be like him," that we shall dwell with him forever. — Western Advocate.

INTELLIGENCE IN AN ANT.

I witnessed, the other afternoon, a very emarkable case of intelligence in an ant. I was sitting on some grass by the side of a small path, just in front of me being a short stone step, when my attention was drawn to two separate streams of ants, one going from me up the path, the other returning, carrying back with them their food. Among these little scavengers returning was one with a load much too heavy for him, so when the step was reached, over which all the ants had to pass, this busy worker dropped its burden, and then went over himself and got possession of it again. I expected he would proceed with the others, but instead of this he had a very laborious climb back again with the food, and then again dropped it over the step. The same thing was repeated three times, but at the third attempt I cut the piece of matter in two, hiding one-half, and watched if the former actions were repeated; but the ant, having now an easy load, followed the others and was lost in the

I came to the conclusion that the ant showed a great amount of reasoning power in dropping his load over the step so many times, as it was evidently his aim in doing so to break up his burden, so that he might in the grate within-for the night was chill | find locomotion easier with a smaller piece. -Mastery.

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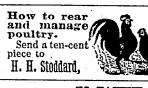
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By virtue of an Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of this State against the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of Frank Ward, I have seized all the right and title which the said Frank Ward had on the twenty second day of September, 1883, in and to the following described land and premises, which I shall expose for sale, as the law directs, at the front steps of Green's Hotel, in the town and villoge of Almond, in the aforesaid county, on the eighth day of February next, A. D. 1884, at two o'clock P. M., of that day, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the town of Birdsall, in the county of Allegany, and State of New York, it being in township number five in the first range of townships in said county, and being a part of great lot number seven (7), and bounded and described as follows: Commencing at the center of the valley road on the west line of said lot number seven and running thence north forty-six chains and eighty links to the north line of said lot number seven, thence east along the said north line fortythree chains and eighty-two links, thence south thirty one chains and fifty links, thence south forty eight degrees west one chain and eighty-two links, thence south ten chains and thirty-eight links to the center of the valley road, thence westerly along the center of said valley road to the place of beginning, and containing one hundred and eighty-nine acres and twenty hundredths of an acre of land, be the same more or less, and being the same premises and lands now occupied by the said Frank Ward in the town of Birdsall aforesaid.

I. J. ELLIOTT, Sheriff, By J. W. MOLAND, Deputy Sheriff. Dated December 24, 1883.

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BOILER SCALE.—The evil eff scale are due to the fact that a non-conductor of heat. It power compared with that of in to Despretz, is about 1 to 37. more fuel is required to heat w the shell and flues of an ind than would be if the boiler scale. It is readily demonst scale 1-16 of an inch thick will extra expenditure of about 15 fuel. The ratio increases as t thicker. Thus when it is 4 in more fuel is needed. The cri becomes so thick as to preven

Hopular Şci

A PARISIAN chemist has in kind of explosive called Pancl advantage claimed for it is th explode by concussion. It is transported in two liquids, seidlitz powders, becoming e mixed. It is said to equal dyna and destructive effectiveness.

heating of the water by any ar

that can be placed in the furn

ELECTRIC CONDUCTIVITY OF professor of one of the Frenc covered that though sulphur material at its ordinary tem comes a conductor as soon, as conducting power increases wi ture, and at the fusing point siderable. At 320° Farh., a sulphur changes its physical becomes pasty, the conducting ishes, but increases again whe has attained perfect fluidity. have been noticed with regard -Scientific American.

Some recent experiments aeronauts, the brothers Tissar Paris, seem to have been me than any others that have ev the way of aerial navigation consisted of a cigar shaped which a bamboo car was carried an electric motor propeller, and could run without being replenished. gineering journal says that ascended to the height of five ters, where they found the the rate of three meters "proved that they could out the wind, as well as steer th

THEORY OF LIFE.—The Faraday adopted the theory age of man is 100 years. life he believed to be measu of growth. In the camel t place at eight, in the horse lion at four, in the do rabbit at one. The natura

five removes from these sev Man being twenty years five times twenty years camel is eight years in gr forty; and so with other an who does not die of sickness from 80 to 100 years. The life into equal halves—gro and these into infancy, youth Infancy extends to the twe to the fittieth, because it the tissues become firm, v to seventy-five, during whi remains complete, and a age commences to last a time as the diminution of hastened or retarded.—Sc

An english journal give

plan recently proposed by gineer for founding "deep As explained to the Lond gineers, this plan proposes of a hollow cylinder of two hundred and ninety sist of two sections, the u hundred and forty feet rear its head above the w an ordinary light-house, ing portion of the tube is to sink below the water-l the force of wind and wa part. The whole apparate in deep water by heavy inventor claims that it such a structure to the and then, by admitting section, it would assume and ride the waves like (ical use which this is in to give notice of appr means of telegraphic (shore. It is believed to a floating telegraph ata sand miles from the co mid-ocean, from which, ing storms could be give arrival.—Watch Tosser.

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th I shall expose for sale, as the law directs, at ront steps of Green's Hotel, in the town and ge of Almond, in the aforesaid county, on the th day of February next, A. D. 1884, at two-ck P. M., of that day, to wit: All that certain or parcel of land situate in the town of Birdin the county of Allegany, and State of New , it being in township number five in the first e of townships in said county, and being a part eat lot number seven (7), and bounded and de-ed as follows: Commencing at the center of alley road on the west line of said lot number and running thence north forty-six chains and y links to the north line of said lot number thence east along the said north line forty-chains and eighty-two links, thence south-one chains and fifty links, thence south fortydegrees west one chain and eighty-two links, e south ten chains and thirty-eight links to the of the valley road, thence westerly along the of said valley road to the place of beginning, ontaining one hundred and eighty-nine acres wenty hundredths of an acre of land, be the more or less, and being the same premises and now occupied by the said Frank Ward in the of Birdsall aforesaid.

I. J. ELLIOTT, Sheriff, By J. W. MOLAND, Deputy Sheriff. ed December 24, 1883. Awake Agents Wanted Everywhere for

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Popular Science.

BOILER SCALE.—The evil effects of boiler scale are due to the fact that it is relatively a non-conductor of heat. Its conducting power compared with that of iron, according to Despretz, is about 1 to 37. Accordingly more fuel is required to heat water through the shell and flues of an incrusted boiler than would be if the boiler was free from scale. It is readily demonstrated that a scale 1-16 of an inch thick will demand the extra expenditure of about 15 per cent. more fuel. The ratio increases as the scale grows thicker. Thus when it is \(\frac{1}{4}\) inch 60 per cent. more fuel is needed. The crust sometimes becomes so thick as to prevent a sufficient heating of the water by any amount of fuel that can be placed in the furnace.

A PARISIAN chemist has invented a new kind of explosive called Panclasite. A great advantage claimed for it is that it will not explode by concussion. It is put up and transported in two liquids, which act like seidlitz powders, becoming explosive when mixed. It is said to equal dynamite in deadly and destructive effectiveness.

ELECTRIC CONDUCTIVITY OF SULPHUR.—A professor of one of the French lycees has discovered that though sulphur is an insulating material at its ordinary temperature, it be comes a conductor as soon as it is heated. Its conducting power increases with the temperature, and at the fusing point it is very considerable. At 320° Farh., at which point sulphur changes its physical condition and becomes pasty, the conducting power diminishes, but increases again when the substance has attained perfect fluidity. Similar facts have been noticed with regard to phosphorus. —Scientific American.

Some recent experiments of the veteran aeronauts, the brothers Tissandier, made near Paris, seem to have been more satisfactory than any others that have ever been made in the way of aerial navigation. The baloon consisted of a cigar shaped envelope, from which a bamboo car was suspended. It carried an electric motor which moved a propeller, and could run for three hours without being replenished. A London engineering journal says that the aeronauts ascended to the height of five hundred meters, where they found the wind blowing at the rate of three meters a second, and "proved that they could outspeed and breast the wind, as well as steer the balloon in it."

THEORY OF LIFE.—The late professor Faraday adopted the theory that the natural age of man is 100 years. The duration of place at eight, in the horse at five, in the lion at four, in the dog at two, in the lion at four, in the dog at two, in the lion at four, in the dog at two, in the library of money. An article as staple as flour; used by everybody. This liberal offer is made simply to advertise our goods. W. H. SIZER, 7 and 9 Warrabbit at one. The natural termination is ren Street, New York City. five removes from these several points.

Man being twenty years in growing, lives five times twenty years—that is, 100; the camel is eight years in growing, and lives forty; and so with other animals. The man | Or have you a FRIEND afflicted with any discass? who does not die of sickness lives everywhere from 80 to 100 years. The professor divides life into equal halves—growth and decline and these into infancy, youth, virility, and age. Infancy extends to the twentieth year, youth to the fittieth, because it is in this period the tissues become firm, virility from fifty to seventy-five, during which the organism remains complete, and at seventy-five old age commences to last a longer or shorter time as the diminution of reserved forces is hastened or retarded.—Scientific American.

An english journal gives an account of a plan recently proposed by an English engineer for founding "deep-sea light-houses." As explained to the London Society of Enof a hollow cylinder of riveted ironwork, charges moderate. Address, two hundred and ninety feet long, to consist of two sections, the upper part to be one hundred and forty feet long, destined to rear its head above the waves, and fitted as L. BINGHAM, Attorney, Washington, D. C. an ordinary light-house, while the remaining portion of the tube is to be ballasted so as to sink below the water-line, and counteract the force of wind and waves on the exposed part. The whole apparatus is to be anchored in deep water by heavy steel cables. The inventor claims that it would be easy to tow such a structure to the spot selected for it, will be pleased to know that an account of his and then, by admitting water to the lower | "FUNERAL SERVICES," and the memorial sersection, it would assume an upright position, and ride the waves like a bottle. The practical use which this is intended to serve is Tract Society, and is furnished by mail at 10 cents a to give notice of approaching storms by copy. Address, SABBATH RECORDER, Alfred means of telegraphic connection with the Centre, N. Y. shore. It is believed to be practical to found a floating telegraph station, say one thousand miles from the coast of England, in mid-ocean, from which comings of approaching storms could be given long before their arrival. - Watch Tower.



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fred, on or before the 7th day of April next.

J. W. SMITH, Executor. Dated September 28, 1883.

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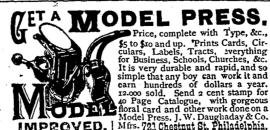
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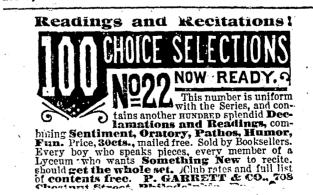
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EASTWARD. STATIONS. | No. 3* | No. 12* | No. 4* | No. 6

	1 1		i	
Leave Dunkirk Little Valley		1.05 рм 2.52 "		9.06 ÁM 10.26 **
Salamanca 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 PM 11.20 " 12.23AM	11.43 " 12.14pm
Leave Hornellsville Arrive at Elmira Binghamton Port Jervis	1.35 PM 3 15 "	†7.00 PM 8.57 " 10.58 " 3.28 AM	2.47 " 4.27 "	
New York	10.20 рм	7.10 AM	11.25 AM	

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS EASTWARD 5.00 A. M., except Sundays, from Salamanca, stopping at Great Valley 5.07, Carrollton 5.35, Vandalia 6.00, Allegany 6.50, Olean 7.50, Hinsdale 8.26, Cuba 9.27, Friendship 10.40, Belvidere 11.32, Belmont 12.01 P.M., Scio 12.27, Volume 14.5, Andover 2.20, Alfred 2.20, Allegand 4.40, and over 15.50, and Ver 2.32, Alfred 3.32, Almond 4.10, and arriving at Hornellsville at 4.35 P. M.

9.06 A. M., daily, from Dunkirk, stopping at Sheridan 9.15, Forestville 9.22, Smith's Mills 9.30, Perrysburg 9.44, Dayton 9.52, Cattaraugus 10.11, Little Valley, 10.26, Salamanca 10.42, Great Valley 10.48, Carrollton 11.09, Vandalia 11.20, Allegany 11.30, Olean 11.43, Hinsdale 11.58 A. M., Cuba 12.14, Friendship 12.33, Relvidore 12.41, Relmont 19.48 Friendship 12.33, Belvidere 12.41, Belmont 12.48, Scio 12.58 Wellsville 1.07, Andover 1.27, Alfred 1.45, Almond 1.54, arriving at Hornellsville at 2.05

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

WESTWARD.

	STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 5*	No. 8*	No.
	Leave New York Port Jervis	9.00 AM 12.13 PM	6.00 рм 9.05"	8.00 PM 11.40 "	8. 15 m 12.55 "
	Hornellsville	†8.55 ₽ M	4.25 AM	8/.10 AM	12.25†F
	Andover Wellsville Cuba Olean Carrollton Great Valley Arrive at Salamanca	9.35 PM 9.57 " 10.49 " 11 18 " 11.40 "	5.17 AM 6.02 " 6.25 "	9.13AM 10.01 " 10.29 " 11.09 "	2.22 4
•	Leave Little Valley Arrive at Dunkirk			11.52 ам	
)	ADDITION	TAL LOCAL	TRAINS	WESTWAR	ED.

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, Belviders 8.85, Friendship 9.05, Cuba 10.87, 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 2.05 Little Valley 3:25, Cattaraugus 4.05, Dayton 5.26, Perrysburg 5.58, Smith's Mills 6.31, Forestville 6.54, Sheriden 7.10, and arriving at Dunkirk at 7.25

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.*	8.*	21.*	27.
Leave	A. M. 9.26	A. M.	Р. М.	A. M.	P. M.	A. EL
Carrollton	9.26	6.50	4.10	11.50	8.22	
Arrive at						
Bradford	9.55	7.25	4.51	12.85	9.00	
Leave		<u>}</u>		l	. ,	1
Bradford	10.00	7.30	4.55			7.00
Custer City	10.10	7.42	5.07			7.15
Arrive at			1	1	1	1
Buttsville		8.20	5.45	1		1

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

STATIONS.	6.*	20.*	32.*	12.*	16.	88.
Leave	Р. М.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M
Buttsville	6.15		8.45			
Custer City Arrive at					8.15	6.1
Bradford Leave	}			,	8.25	1
Bradford Arrive at		6.18	!	1		
Carrollton	8.20	6.35	10.46	3.20	4.55	i

7.25 A. M., daily, from Bradford, stops at Kendall 7.30, Babcock 7.40, Limestone 8.05, arriving at Carrollton at 8.20 A. M. 3.30 P. M., daily, except Sundays, from Bradford, stops at Kendall 3.34, Limestone 3.44, and arrives at

Carrollton 4.01 P. M. Passengers can leave Titusville at 8.00 A. M., and arrive at Bradford 11.35 A. M. Leave Bradford 8.30 P. M., and arrive at Titusville 7:30 P. M.

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Feb. 9. The Conversion of Lydia. Acts 16: 11-24. Feb. 16. The Conversion of the Jailer. Acts 16: 25-40. Feb. 23. Thessalonians and Bereans. Acts 17: 1-14. March 1. Paul at Athens. Acts 17: 22-34.

March 8. Paul at Corinth. Acts 18: 1-17. March 15. The Coming of the Lord. 1 Thess. 4: 13-18; 5

March 22. Christian Diligence. 2 Thess. 3: 1-18.

March 29. Review.

LESSON V:-PAUL'S SECOND MISSIONARY JOURNEY.

> BY REV. THOS. R. WILLIAMS, D. D. For Sabbath-day, Fsbruary 2.

SCRIPTURE LESSON.—Acrs 15: 35-41; 16: 1-10.

35. Paul also and Barnabas continued in Antioch, teaching and preaching the word of the Lord, with many others also.

36. And some days after, Paul said unto Barnabas, Let us go again and visit our brethren, in every city where we have preached the word of the Lord, and see how they do.

37. And Barnabas determined to take with them John,

whose surname was Mark. 38. But Paul thought not good to take him with them, who departed from them from Pamphylia, and went not

with them to the work.

39. And the contention was so sharp between them, that they departed asunder one from the other: and so Barnabas took Mark, and sailed unto Cyprus.

40. And Paul chose Silas, and departed, being recommended by the brethren unto the grace of God.

41. And he went through Syria and Cilicia, confirming the

churches.

1. Then came he to Derbe and Lystra: and behold, a certain disciple was there, named Timotheus, the son of a certain woman which was a Jewess, and believed, but his father was a Greek.

2. Which was well reported of by the brethren that were at Lystra and Iconium.

3. Him would Paul have to go forth with him; and took and circumcised him, because of the Jews which were in those quarters: for they knew all that his father was a Greek.

4. And as they went through the cities, they delivered them the decrees for to keep, that were ordained of the apostles and elders which were at Jerusalem.

5. And so were the churches established in thefaith, and

increased in number daily.

6. Now, when they had gone throughout Phrygia, and the region of Galatia, and were forbidden of the Holy Ghost to preach the world in Asia;

to preach the word in Asia;
7. After they were come to Mysia, they assayed to go into Bithynia: but the Spirit suffered them not.
8. And they passing by Mysia, came down to Troas.
9. And a vision appeared to Paul in the night: There stood a man of Macedonia, and prayed him, saying, Come over into Macedonia, and help us.
10. And after he had seen the vision, immediately we endeavored to go into Macedonia, assuredly gathering, that the Lord had called us for to preach the gospel unto them.

GOLDEN TEXT.- "Come over into Macedonia and help us."—Acts 16: 9.

TIME.—In the Autumn of A. D. 50. Paul, aged about 48 PARALLEL PASSAGES, -- Gal. 4: 13-15, compared with Acts

CONTEMPORARY EVENTS.—Claudius Cæsar, Emperor of

OUTLINE.

II. The visit to the churches before estab-

I. The separation of Paul and Barnabas.

lished. 16:1-8. III. The call to Macedonia. v. 9. 10. QUESTIONS.

Introduction. What course did the Mother Church I. How were Paul and Barnabas employed after the decis-

ion? What led to their separation on starting out for the II. What course did each take, and by whom was each accompanied? Give some account of the young disciple at Lystra. How do you reconcile his circumcision with the decision of the Council? What was the effect of this visit

III. How does this new call differ from Paul's first call? What was the nature of this vision? How was Paul affect-

INTRODUCTION.

After the sharp discussion, both at Antioch and then at Jerusalem, Paul and Barnabus continued for a time preaching in Antioch. This shows that they were fully sustained in their views on the question at issue, and that the church was at rest on this question. Paul had never apprehended the full magnitude of the gospel mission before. They went out at first to preach to the Jews and whoever might chance to assemble with them, in the syna gogues on the Sabbath-days. But bitter persecu tion drove them from the synagogues, and thus the gospel was brought to a few Gentiles, who found in it the power of salvation. Their acceptance with God was too clearly manifest to be disputed. Thus Paul attained broader views of the command to "teach all nations." Matt. 29: 19. He was led into the work itself. This experience prepared him for the call to go into Macedonia, and carry the gospel to the nations beyond. He was a spiritualminded man, and hence was constantly being led by the Spirit into clearer light and wider fields. His life and work is a good illustration of faith in a life consecrated to God.

COMMENTS.

V. 35. Paul and Barnabus continued in Antioch. It seems that they returned to the church where the controversy broke out, and being fully vindicated by the Council at Jerusalem, they word of the Lord; that is, the gospel to those who knew it not. Antioch was so situated as to be in communication with all the trade of the Mediteranean. There they would have opportunities to preach the word to men of all the commercial nations. With many others. It would seem from these words that there were numerous preachers in this church, who were proclaiming the gos

from Paul.

new and feeble churches? With the true instinct of | while union and mutual confidence and Christian a spiritual father, Paul's heart suggests care for all the churches which they had planted. How they | might be well sometimes for churches to discuss, in do. It was a real desire to know both the general condition of the churches and the spiritual strength and growth of each member. It was not enough for Paul to be able to number his converts, but he was intensely interested in their spiritual development. Better never bring forth children than having brought them into being to let them perish by neglect. There is no more serious delinquency possible on the part of a church than the abandonment of the children which the Lord has given to her. And yet how many are left to struggle alone and unknown, even while the church is praying for more

John. He was in some measure prepared to take this step by the partial alienation wrought in his hension of the path of duty, of his strength of faith, mind by Peter's influence. He did not take the full and positive stand taken by Paul, hence desired a companion more congenial to him. John had now expressed a readiness for such work, and being a kinsman of Barnabas, he found ready acceptance

V. 38. But Paul thought not good to take him. Setting out on the first journey, nearly three years before this time (A. D. 48), Paul had taken John more especially to assist him, being in feeble health, and John turned back at just the time when most needed. Besides this, Paul now understood the hardships of missionary life better than when he started before, and had some reason to suppose that John could not endure them. Paul was severely earnest and just, whole hearted and

V. 39. And the contention was so sharp, they departed asunder. Barnabas, controlled by personal regard for his nephew, was fixed in his purpose. Paul, actuated by the highest sense of the importance and severe trials of the work, could not change his judgment in regard to the matter, and hence they must part. There is no reason to suppose that they parted as enemies; but having canvassed the subject sharply, they agreed that it was wise to settle it in that way. Barnabas took Mark and sailed into Cyprus. He goes to the place of his nativity, and we hear of him no more except as mentioned by Paul, 1 Cor 9: 6. Very pessibly the very quietude of approaching age had some some influence in separating him from the too active Paul. Mark became stable and walked in the right way. See Col. 4: 10.

V. 40. Paul chose Silas. Silas was one of the deputies sent from Jerusalem, highly esteemed by the apostles, and he could, from personal knowl edge, testify to the agreement in doctrine between Paul and the original apostles, being himself present at the Council of Jerusalem. Being recommended by the brethren. This implies a full gathering of the church and a special service of prayer. Went through Syria and Celicia confirming the churches. He thus visited first the first churches which he founded, those in Syria about Damascus, and those in Celicia in and

about Tarsus, his native city. V. 1. He came also to Derbe and to Lystra. These were the extreme points reached in his first journey. Here he had been stoned until apparently dead. 14: 19. Now he finds fruits of his past sufferings, and among them his own Timotheus. He had probably been converted at Paul's previous visit to Lystra. His mother's name was Eunice, and his grandmother's name Lois. 2 Tim. 1:5. They were both Christians, probably converted at Panl's previous visit. From childhood. Timothy had been carefully instructed in the Jewish Scriptures. 2 Tim. 3: 15.

V. 2. Well reported by the brethren at Lystra and Iconium. His fitness had become manifest; to all who knew him, and it is likely that intimations of the Spirit were given respecting his fitness for the work. See 1 Tim. 1: 18. He was set apart for the work by laying on of hands (1 Tim. 4: 14; 2 Tim. 1: 6), after he had made a good confession before many witnesses. The word brethren shows that his previous labors had not been in vain. There were organized churches, having brotherly relations with each other. Iconium was between ten

and twenty miles from Lystra. V. 3. Him would Paul have to go forth with him. The fact that he was both Jew and Gentile by birth would in some measure commend him to the consideration of the mixed assemblies. Timothy was the first Gentile who became a regular missionary. And circumcised him. Two sufficient reasons for this: 1st. As an uncircum cised Jew, he could not gain the hearing of uncon verted Jews. 2d. Since the question of the religious necessity of this rite had been settled, he could pay this regard to the laws of the Jewish Church without compromising any principle, and thus show his magnanimity toward the Jews. Besides, it would have been a matter of great offense to the Jewish Christians to have a man of Jewish birth preaching to them who despised circumcision. From these considerations, we may regard Paul's conduct in this matter as in perfect harmony with his principles, conciliatory and Christian, an example worthy to be followed.

V. 4. Went through the cities, ... delivered the decrees. The word decree is used in different senses. But here it is clearly used continued teaching and preaching the in the sense of judgment or opinion as expressed by the apostles and church at Jerusalem. It was necessary that this should be delivered to the churches at once, because of opposing influences among them. To such a decision, confirmed by those who had been life companions of the Lord, the Gentiles and Jew-'ish Christians would readily conform and thus harmonize with each other.

V. 5. So were the churches established. pel. It is not unlikely that Ignatius and Euodius, | Before this report, doubts and questions served to afterwards bishops of Antioch, were among these unsettle many of the members; they were divided active men. It was during this time, probably, in their opinions. But this question having been that the visit of Peter took place (see Gal. 2: 11); on | thoroughly canvassed, and a unanimous judgment which occasion he merited and received a rebuke reached by such men as those apostles and elders and all the brethren in the mother church, served V. 36. Let us go and visit our brethren. to settle all their doubts. Increased in num-The temporary faction which had been worked up, ber daily. Gentiles were no longer held back by Peter might have hastened this new purpose to visit | the anticipated requirement of Jewish rites. United the brethren. If some of the prominent men in labor and mutual confidence soon brought large in-Antioch were vacillating in their attitude toward the | crease. This is a beautiful lesson for churches at Gentile Christians, what might not occur in those | the present day. Disunion is weakness and death,

faith invariably bring increase and strength. It a Christian spirit, their differences with a view to more perfect union of thought and action. The membership of a church may hold individual opinions so diverse from each other as to neutralize their

V. 6, 7, 8. Had gone throughout. This sets forth consecutive progress and completion of one part of the journey. But the Spirit suffered them not. This little statement throws a peculiar and very significant light upon the whole missionary life of Paul. He sought to know the mind of the Spirit in his daily labor. The ear of his heart was so attentive to its voice that he very rarely found V. 37. Barnabas determined to take himself without its distinct guidance. In this fact we may find the chief source of Paul's clear appreand of his ability to endure hardships for the cause of Christ. It was the presence and divine power of the Spirit that not only prevented from some of his plans, but gave him great success in larger plans of life. Here is a lesson for modern Christians to study.

> V. 9. A vision appeared to Paul by night. Paul had been led quite contrary to his own plans to Troas. As he stretched his eye across the sea from Troas to Macedonian Hills, visible on the northwest, he could hardly fail to ask himself if this might not be the scene of his future labors. If he was not to go into Bithynia, where was he to go? Was it not across the sea? With these prayerful questions in his mind, he sinks down to rest in sleep. How clearly the Lord answers his prayer. The vision seems to have appeared in the same way as that sent to Peter in chapter 10, and was designed to convey a practical meaning. Come over and help us. It was a cry of deep need of help, but not of desire of the gospel as such, for there was no apprehension there as yet. The same cry comes today from all the dark quarters of the earth; poor, wretched, despairing humanity crying for help. Paul's spirit was prepared to hear that call, and he responded to it. It comes to every church and to every Christian.

V. 10. After he had seen. . . . We endeavored. Here is an intimation that Luke joined Paul at this point, and was not only "the beloved physician," but his "fellow-laborer." Concluding that God had ealled us for to preach the gospel unto them. Here Luke seems to date his call and commence his active ministry.

PRACTICAL THOUGHTS. 1. Churches founded and sinners become objects

of deep solicitude to all true laborers. 2. Serious differences are readily settled, and the work steadily prosecuted by all true Christian la-

3. The Spirit directs and gives wisdom and strength to all those who in faith consult the mind

4. Christ not only sends his true laborers forth to the work, but he prepares the work for the laborers.

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"And ye will not come unto have life."—John 5: 40. "Let him alone." God speaks f Bewilderment seizes the sky

" He is joined to his idols. Let Let him alone to die. He hath listened full long to the The tidings that whisper

But from heaven's own land

He hath turned his heart av

And the knell of the lost hath a And the sound of their hear But he dreameth on still, and h

And the solemn warnings i The loved ones above in a shade Tell in voices soft and low. Of the rest that remains in the Where the rivers immortal

And gentle as dew are the tears And sweeter than Eden the He heedeth not! heareth not! O And why is he left to die? The word hath gone forth,

Throne, The Throne with its rainbo "He is joined to his idols. Let He hath hardened himself And yet the Lord's grace is as And as deep as the ocean's

And it cometh like billows as a

When it cometh the soul to But "Thus far shalt thou go," As it surgeth on every sho And thus to His grace hath he When quenched, it returns

Oh wake then my soul and cor When the "day of salvatic Lest of me, God shall say," Le Let him alone th die.

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