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

# TERMS-\$8 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

# **VOL. XL.-NO. 40.**

# ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., FIFTH-DAY, OCTOBER 2, 1884.

WHOLE NO. 2069. The worst place for unconverted men

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

The Sabbath Becorder.

THE GOLDEN GATE.

#### BY SARAH S. D. SOCWELL

My life is often weary, weighed down by grief and

care, But thro' the clouds and darkness the light of heav en shines fair; And so, in hope and patience, my soul doth calmly

For at my journey's ending I see the Golden Gate.

O! often hath it opened to let my loved ones in, And left me lone and fainting in this world of woe

and sin But peace and love dwell with me as patiently wait

And soon I'll walk beside them within the Golden Gate.

Thro' all the busy turmoil I hear a low sweet air, The echo of the chorus the angels sing up there; So, full of hope and courage, I toil, and watch, and

For at my journey's ending there stands the Golden

It can not last forever, this life of toil and sin. And Ol the joy, the glory, when I, too, enter in! Ol soul, be strong, be cheerful, not long hast thou to wait,

I hear the angels' foetsteps who ope the Golden Gate.

# TEACHING A BIBLE CLASS.

It would fill a good-sized book to give any very comprehensive idea of what we mean by an outline-we are not certain but such a book might be useful. In a brief newspaper article only a few brief hints can be given.

The Bible is a series of books believed to have been written by the inspiration of God. and preserved by his special care. It contains the oldest books known. It furnishes history 1,000 years earlier than any other book.

The oldest profane historians (Thucydides and Herodotus) wrote about the time of Ezra and Nehemiah, who were the last of the Old Testament historians. The poets Ho mer and Hessiod are claimed to have written earlier than Herodotus, but they were 600 years later than Moses. The two grand divisions of the Bible are the Old and New Testaments. The thirty nine books of the Old Testament contain five departments, viz.: The Pentatuch-the first five books-the leading features of the last four of these books is the law given by by God to Moses. The historic books are twelve-Joshua, Judges, Ruth, two books of Samuel, two of Kings, two of Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah and Esther. These books give a history of the Jewish Church and people from the death of Moses until about 400 years before Christ. They do not give a history of the Jews so much as portions of their history sufficient to hold the Gospel plan of God in them. Events which illustrate the moral state of the times passed over are not wanting. The reign of Jeroboram and also Ahab are given at length, and for a divine reason. The one set up the religion of the two calves, and the other of Baal. Elijah was the loftiest mountain peak in the reign of Ahab. No human history can equal this. Men's hearts a low base. See Jeroboram's reason given to the Isarelites and the true reason for the worship of calves at Dan and Bethel &c., &c. The poetic books are five-Job, Paslams, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Songs of Solomon. On these books we have no space to comment. The prophetic books are sometimes classified as greater or lesser prophets, referring to the size of their books. The greater in cludes Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekel, and Daniel. The minor prophets are Hoseah, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah., Haggai, Zechariah and Malachi. These should be subdivided according to the time each wrote. 1. Before the capture of the ten tribes by the Assyrian King. 2. Between that and the seventy years captivity of Judah in Babylon. 3. During These books cover a time of 600 years from the giving of the law until 400 B. C. These writers were often unacquainted with each other, yet their writings are but parts of an entire work, of one author-God.

in Ruth; another writes psalms, as David; for putting it in our hearts to send, and prosome prophecy. The men were of widely viding thereto just the right persons, can we different vocations, and lived at long periods | excuse ourselves from the charge of carelessfrom each other. David and Solomon were | ness, in regard to our own children, when kings, Daniel a minister of State, Ezra a we put them in the hands of one whom Dr. scribe and priest, Amos a shepherd. David | Robinson terms as "ignorant as they?" Ten wrote four hundred years after Moses, Ieaiah | to one, if she possesses not "the one thing two hundred and fifty years after David. | needful," she is more ignorant-in that she From Moses to John on Patmos is fifteen has allowed to be crowded out those early

hundred years. lessons taught by the mother, that are yet The redemptive idea may be traced in all fresh in the minds of the little ones-the the books of the Old Testament. It is the right kind of mothers taken for granted. wilderness in which the voice of one crying May such mothers be multiplied among us; is heard, Prepare ye the way. The New for so short is the time in which the child is Testament represents the fullness of that under the teacher's care, that for really pertime as actually come. manent work, their sympathy and help are

From Samuel to Malachi, a period of six needed.

hundred years, is filled up with line of prophets, who reveal more fully than Moses, the office of Christ. Their prophecies, and the Jews who possessed them, were scattered throughout the world, and in this way the idea of the Christ to come was impressed on the minds of men, and carried to other peoples than the Hebrew race. Tacitus has told us that the coming of some great teacher was looked for, not only by the Jews, but

throughout the East.

The Gospels tell the story, and prove by miracles, that Christ was the Messiah. The Acts are accounts given to show the success of Christ's preaching. The Epistles give the doctrines taught by our Lord and his apostles. And Revelation, if we understand it at all, is a prophecy of what the Christian church is to be until the final consummation. All through the Old Testament the voice is heard, "Lift up your heads, oh ye gates,

that the King of Glory may come in." In the New Testament, the gates are opened, | Steady and skillful must be the hand; thorand the King rides in on his triumphant | ough the practical knowledge of that physichariot wheels.

The wonderful manifestation of divine | living body! What hand can guide the knife guidance in preserving the books of the Old | that shall cleave the plague spot from a liv-Testament should be clearly seen. The ing soul, without endangering its life and Jews, who had charge of them, were a very growth, save His alone! He has been most despised and oppressed people. Look up merciful, that in our blind ignorance and their treatment by the Midianites, Judges 6; self-sufficiency, we have hindered nor hurt by the Philistines, 1 Sam. 13; by the Syrians, no more than we have; that in our repeated 2 Kings 13; by the Egyptians, 2 Chron. 12; failures we have been allowed to learn how by the Assyrians and Chaldeans, 2 Kings necessary it is to let Him do the work through 17; also, 24 and 25. In their captivity in Babylon, their tem-If we rightly estimate the importance of ple was burned. The ark, which kept the teaching, we will find time, by making it an original law, was destroyed. Jewish worimperative duty, to be thoroughly prepared, ship perished. Whoever could be found by prayerful study, to teach the lesson. It with a copy of the law in his possession was is refreshing to have something, outside our put to death. Josiah, king of Judah and household cares, on which to ponder while Hilkiah the high priest, were unable to get our hands are busy; and it becomes also a copy of the Scriptures until found in the positive delight, when we take "The Word ' house of the Lord. 2 Kings 22: 8. for the object of loving thought; and many Where shall we stop? Such is the scat incidents of our daily duties furnish just the tering idea of what is needed by way of an illustrations, for the lesson, most readily the church? outline, before the separate books are taken understood by the little ones. ap. The success of a Bible-class lies almost I know of more than one mother and wholly in the teacher. A competent teacher, teacher, whose Bible goes with them from who has the spirit to inform himself and sittingroom to kitchen, keeping close comspread his work before his class, and require pany with the work-basket or kneadingdefinite, positive, and efficient work, and board, whichever happens to be on duty. does not talk them to death, and let his talk Praise the Father for such women! He will pass for their knowledge, is indeed a rare "thoroughly furnish" them unto acceptable boon for such a class. service for Him. Whatsoever he calls them When such a general work is done, then to do, will be done "heartily, as unto Him." each book may in turn be studied. These We too often excuse ourselves from teach books, their place, and special features, ing, upon plea of our unfitness, forgetting should be as well known as the different fingthat "He will supply all our need according to his riches in glory by Christ Jesus," and

empty and clean of self, or else we sow not for the Master, but for ourselves, and the yielded grain can not be truth. Please allow me to give a bit of personal experience. I had spent more time in preparation than usual, and went to my duty

with strong confidence, but in the wrong place-and after it was done I was so oppressed with discomfiture and sense of insufficiency, as to be almost tempted to resign my class. The next evening before the Sabbath, my experience recurred to me, and I earnestly besought the Master to show me wherein I had failed, and to deliver me from

filled with other than the seed? Can he ex-

a repetition of it. The morning hours brought me answer, for I dreamed I was helping some one carry water; we went a long way for it. How beautifully clean and pure it looked, filling the large new vessel to ers. the brim. In returning over the steep and rugged path, I, ever and anon, found myself bearing it alone; and. at last, when we had reached the place where it was to be used, I found in my hands a small, is sublime. I hope its fullness will more and old vessel, holding only a scanty measure of muddy water, fit only to be thrown awayworse than useless. The lesson was plain -each effort made in my strength alone narrowed the capacity, and sullied the purity of the cleansing message He let me help Him bring. May He always keep us cleansed and chosen vessels by which He sends water from the living fount, to refresh and stimulate the thirsting after His righteousness.

"Sow in the morn thy seed," All clean waits the soil. Not yet hath harvest borne Of idle weed nor fruit of toil.

#### Frequent and thickly sow, Leave there no barren spot, In which the thorn can root And growing, make the harvest naught.

From taint of selfish thought,

ple. is in the church; and the worst thing in the pect much harvest? Our hands must be church is unconverted men. -Old-Path

# PULPIT AND PEW PAPERS.

HOW THEY HEAR.

The minister sat in his study at the close of the Sabbath. As was natural, he was somewhat wearied, but he was still enjoying the mental and spiritual exaltation that had come to him as he had spoken to his people on one of the great themes of the gospel. He had, moreover, the sense of relief that comes after a duty done. In humble dependence upon the Lord, he had sowed and watered the good seed of the kingdom. It was with God to give the increase.

with him, "it is both interesting and somewhat amusing to note how different people hear the gospel. It is strange how diversely the same message will affect different hear-

at the pulpit steps, and her first words were, What a sublime sermon, doctor, you have given us!' 'Thank you,' I said, 'the theme more enter into our hearts.' The good woman's love for the truth itself made her use strong language about the sermon. But am sure she heard to good purpose.

"Then Mr. Stearn came up. He is a thoroughly good man, I am sure. He is a man one can have confidence in, but he takes a very severe view of things, and intercourse with him is not always comfortable. A good sermon, doctor,' he said abruptly, as is his habit, 'but you will pardon the suggestion that we ought to have the law as well as the gospel; indeed the law ought to be the foundation of the gospel. Please don't understand me as finding fault with what you said to-night '--- 'Oh, no, certainly not,' I interjected—'I only venture the suggestion. What you said was all right, but I was wishing something might be said of what in my young days used to be called the need of a law work."

""Thank you,' I said, 'your suggestion will be taken to heart. Only, Brother Stearn, we have to remember that the methods of presenting truth must change as the times change.' "Well, I spoke to one or two others who had lingered-it is pleasant, my dear, to have a friendly word with one and another at the close of the service-and then I saw young Alfred Thinker waiting as if he wanted to talk to me. "'O doctor,' he said, coming hastily forward when the rest had gone, 'you preached that sermon for me. It showed me how I have been breaking God's great law of love as I have never been shown it before. But you did not stop there; you showed me how there is pardon for the penitent and believing law breaker. I take Christ henceforth as my Saviour.' "Ah, my dear, if Mrs. Goodlove's rather indiscriminating praise had unduly uplifted me, and if Mr. Stearn's well-meant criticism had somewhat chilled me, Alfred's confession was as meat and drink. I have not preached the blessed gospel wholly in vain." "Thank God, no, my dear husband," re-

We know, by experience, that whatever really interests mamma, is of importance with our children. If during the week we are constantly recalling and applying the truths taught in the lesson, we shall be conscious of obeying the command to "teach diligently." What a sense of confident assurance is given to us, as teachers, in regard to children thus taught at home! But for those little ones whose home life is destitute

of any religious instruction, we can but fear that the few seeds of truth will soon be swept away, ere they can root at all. With what anxious yearning and earnest prayer we strive to firmly plant some thought in their hearts, that shall follow and constrain them to render loving obedience unto Him. Usually the "Infant Class" is assigned to mothers; and are they not the ones best

adapted to the care of it; those who have learned by experience, how powerless they themselves are to train a human soul? cian who can safely cut a cancer from the

that wisdom is given liberally unto those

earnest faith of a little child can but make

our faith more complete. Who of us en-

countering the earnest, eager look of those

innocent eyes, can help pleading that no

deed, or word of ours shall hinder or dim

the clearness of vision always beholding the

easily and quickly little minds grasp and

comprehend practical truths. We shall find

mined to know nothing among you save

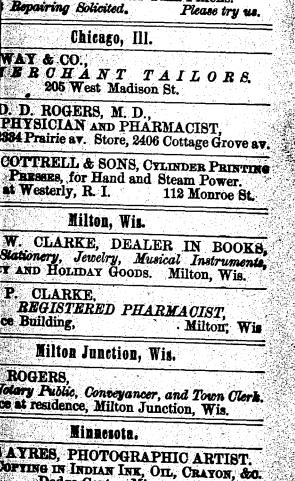
Jesus Christ and Him crucified." What

With empty hand and clean Take largely of the grain That's to thy hand unstinting brought. Nor on thine own reward E'er let thy thought be kept, Else thou sowest untrue seed, Whose reaping He may not accept,

Guide.

"My dear," he said to his wife, who sat

"For instance?" queried the wife. "Well, Mrs. Goodlove was waiting for me



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mications, whether on business or fire mould be addressed to "THE SAB-ORDER Alfred Centre, Allegany sounas familiar with such facts, as with the lines, "John Brown's body lies mouldering in the grave."

the Jews; another writes about a family, as | While we render thanksgiving unto Him | to sow with his hands already partly or quite | cerned about converting than baptizing peo- | bility."-Illustrated Christian Weekly.

A hint as to how we would treat each book, and we will stop this work.

who faithfully ask for it. The greater our May we not add, brother Editor, that sense of unfitness and need, the fuller may such a study of the Bible in high schools, be the supply from Him. Whosoever prayeracademies, and colleges, would go further fully teaches, is also taught. The simple, towards making wholesome citizens than fine school-houses, and constant new methods of teaching? A. R. C.

# A TALK ABOUT OUR LITTLE ONES.

Father's face! Dear Fellow-Workers,-You will find my It is to be feared that we more often err paper only a random talk, as much to mothers in trying to teach too much to little ones, as to teachers. I am heartily thankful for than in the opposite direction. We ought to this captivity. 4. After this captivity. | the institution of our "Sabbath School Norteach only what we can make plain to them. mals," believing they will prove a means of and that which can be readily applied in provoking us to more effective work for the their every day life, and it is surprising how Master.

One can but remark how thorough must be the preparation, how entire the consecra-Every Bible-class scholar should be made tion. required in those we send to teach His truths to children in other lands! With what rejoicings we bid them "God-speed!" One of these writers (Moses) makes laws, How earnestly and faithfully we pray the another (Joshua) gives dry facts concerning | Father to watch over and guide them.

The field is all His own, And His the precious wheat, His should the sower be, To yield to him the fruitage meet.

MARY J. C. MOORE.



ASHAWAY, R. I., Nov., 1883.

Can we enjoy the kingdom of God, when we can not enjoy the company of those who are trying to serve him? It is impossible. Can we expect to enjoy the holy associations of heaven, when we do not enjoy those of

The kingdom of God is a spiritual kingdom. Its associations, its enjoyments, its aspirations, its hopes, its promises-all are spiritual. Hence one must himself become spiritual before he can enjoy its blessings and privileges. The reason so many enjoy not the things of the kingdom is, they have to make the same confession Alfred made? not the spirituality of the kingdom. If we | There were a good number of the young peodo not enjoy religion, it is simply because we have none to enjoy. One enjoys the worship, the work, and the sacrifices of the church. Another finds no pleasure in these things. Why? Simply because the one is converted and the other is not. It is impossible that unregenerate men can enjoy the things of God, in this world or in the world to minister, suddenly changing his tone, for he come. The unregenerate in the churches will live and die strangers to the experimental enjoyment of the reign of God in the some people fish for a compliment by comhearts of converted men.

have "joined the church," God should make cal allusions and to give some dates. Mrs. them happy. Hence they are disposed to Gushington caught me as I came out of blame religion, rather than themselves, for church with, 'Oh, I enjoyed your sermon, the want of it God has made no such prom- doctor, so much! I like those historical ise. Happiness is not a gift to be arbitrarily sermons. I was on the lookout, though, to bestowed. It is a consequence. God has see that you got your dates all right. I begraciously provided the means which pro- lieve you did. duce it. If we use them we shall be happy; if we neglect them, we shall not. Every joyed the sermon, and glad I had my dates child of God has his spiritual growth and right if I have such a careful listener."" enjoyment in his own hands. Faithfulness

to Christ brings its own reward. deep conviction of sin. A light estimate of were talking about." sin is the curse of the age. A shallow con- "Well," said the minister, "it takes all viction of sin is paralyzing the churches of. kinds of hearers to make a church, but I ar-God. Preachers should be very careful at dently wish all my congregation would rethis point. It is easy to present the plan of member the Savionr's words-'take heed a text from a faithful teacher, a good one to of their sins, and their consequent depend- the way the truth is received more than the ence on Christ, is quite a different matter. way it is proclaimed that determines whether remember in the class-room, "I am deterself-denial of the Christian life, before they ing and impressive way, to be sure. But the confess Christ. We should be more conhearers ought to think of their responsimust we think of the sower who undertakes

sponded the wife. "But then," continued the minister meditatively, "why were there not many more ple out to night, and they seemed attentive. solemn almost in some cases. Why did not the truth lay equal hold of them? Perhaps it did lay hold, let us hope that it did, but they have not been moved to give expression to their feelings.

"It is amusing, dear," continued the wanted some relief from mental and spiritual tension before retiring to rest, "to see how plimenting you. I had occasion, you re-Many seem to think that because they member, this morning to make some histori-

"Well,' I said, 'I am glad that you en-

"She affects literature." said the wife. "She must have thought, however, that you Much of the indifference and failure in the were very shallow if you were going to give kingdom of God is due to the want of a a set of dates without knowing what you

salvation, and to defend it against all oppo- how ye hear.' The longer I preach the sition: but to make men realize the enormity | more am I impressed with the fact that it is We should labor for deep conviction of sin. | or no it will do good. That does not alter People should be deeply impressed with the my duty to set it forth in the most engag-



# Missions.

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

#### **REPORTS OF MISSIONABIES.**

#### From S. D. Davis. JANE LEW, W. Va., Sept. 2, 1884.

Dear Brother Main, Corresponding Secretary,-Again it becomes my duty to write to | Lick Run, where I preached two days; and you touching the work assigned me by the returned home Sept. 1st. At or near all the Board you have the honor to represent. The places mentioned in this report there are task would indeed be pleasant were it not for more or less Sabbath-keepers except Churchthe fact that I am just now affiicted with a me for any business.

eye Run (where you visited and preached for little daughter of Bro. George Ford, who deolder and understand it better, was baptized.

went on the 9th inst. down on Robinsons Fork of McElroy, and visited Charles Bonnell who is, by reason of age and the distance he lives from church, quite isolated, yet he is strong in faith, giving glory to God. That day and night I visited three families, and the next day returned to Buckeye and spent the day visiting. On the 11th I came and preached two days at Pleasant Grove; returned home. On the 21st and 22d I atto promote the interest of the cause I have Flint Run and preached and visited two days. My third sermon at this place was preached from Romans 13:10, and I endeavored to show that every violation of the but was against his neighbor, and that the closed report. violation of the Sabbath was no exception to this rule; that its fruitage was the vast amount of infidelity now prevailing throughout the land, and the only possible cure for it was the falling back upon God's original Sabbath and enforcing it by a "thus saith the Lord." July 4th went to Roanoak, preached two days and returned home on the 7th. The 10th visited a family near Eldorado. The 11th started for Sutters Fork of Middle Island, where I held a meeting of two days. being somewhat central for quite a number and 15th traveled and visited. On the 17th started to Indian Fork, visiting by the way. arrived on the evening of the 18th, preached four sermons, gave one address, made fourteen visits and came home on the 22d. On the 24th started for Bear Fork. Stopped for the night at Churchville and was taken | ing Sabbath tracts to the brethren of the dif violently sick at three o'clock in the mornto my room almost exclusively two days. On the 27th preached two sermons to large one of you come while I am here. It need cost and attentive audiences. It did seem that I and a number of my hearers believed, and expressed the same, that my detention here was a special providence, that I might do a work for God on this to me new field. Not being able to resume my journey on horseback, I returned home conveyed by a wagon to Werton and then took the train home. The next day being better, and feeling that I must go to Berea I took the train for Toolgate, where I obtained a horse and reached their pastor must in the great day of ac-Berea. The next day visited Eld. M. E. | counts meet that record. Martin and the day following returned home. Aug. 1st started for Webster county (see aca companying letter of Zebulon Bee). Stopped | view our obligations to God and our fellows; by the way and held a quarterly meeting at and although much for which our soul has Roanoak (time not reckoned in report), and | longed to see accomplished on this field has on the 4th resumed the journey arriving at | not yet been realized, still we feel like Webster Court House the 5th. The 6th and. | thanking God for some evidences that our 7th visited our brethren on Gauly River. | lobors have not been in vain. There are two families containing eleven persons six of them are professors of religion.

our Bear Fork brethren, who are struggling word shall not return unto him void, but success in your annual gathering, I reis now under roof. Could they have a little | sent. financial help, they would soon have a comfortable place of worship. As it is, they

have none. I preached two days in a private them, house in Gilmore county. 'The next day I visited in Ritchie and Gilmore counties. The 26th preached at Davis, 27th came home. 28th preached at Long Run; 29th, went to

severe headache which almost unqualifies people live have not been reached. It would the church, and so find it inconvenient to atbe difficult to tell how many Sabbath-keep-On the 6th of June, 1884, I went to Buck- | ing families there are in the bounds of my | their presence and aid in our meetings, we work. To illustrate, on visiting from house me in the Fall of 1882) and Laura Ford, the to house, I called at one place, and after the usual introduction, I said to the lady of the sided to wait for baptism until she would be house, "Were you at meeting yesterday?" "Yes sir," "Did you speak in the social meet-Having preached at this point two days, I | ing?" "Yes sir, I have been a professor for | some years. I am a Seventh-day Methodist." "Are you conscientious in keeping the Sabbath or do you keep it for convenience?" I can see no other Sabbath in the Bible. My husband keeps the Sabbath, but belongs to the Brethren. I supposed that when I turned to keep the Sabbath, the Methodists would turn me out of church, but they did not. home. The 13th I went to Hacker's Creek My people say I ought to keep Sunday because it is the legal Sabbath. I acknowlvisited in Upsher and Lewis counties and edge it to be the nation's Sabbath, but I would rather keep God's Sabbath." I extended services near home, hoping thereby pressed the wish that all the Methodist and Brethren kept the Sabbath, and suggested the honor to represent. The 27th I went to | that she and her husband compromise their difference by becoming Seventh-day Baptists. How many such families there are in West Virginia the Lord only knows. Other families are divided on this question. With law of God was not only against the offen ler, | many thanks to the Board, I submit the en-

#### From Zebulon Bee to S. D. Davis. WEBSTER COURT HOUSE, W. Va., ) July 20. 1884

Dear Brother,---My health having failed through hard work and exposure, I have rented a house in Addison, our county seat, and my wife and I are boarding ourselves here. This is the tenth day since we came here. There is said to be eight preachers here, and yet no meetings except on Frst-days. There are said to be between 100 and 150 This is to us a new point and one of interest, boarders here, and I have been earnestly solicited to publicly give our doctrine as of isolated Sabbath-keepers. On the 14th | Seventh-day Baptists; but the state of my mind from ill health will not admit my undertaking to do so. Having had earnest solicitations for our ministers to come and preach in other localities in this county, I write this to solicit you to come and preach to those who wish to hear. I am distributferent denominations who come here to use ing. I was confined to my bed one day, and the water. If you are not able to come, please get Eld. Swinney to come. Could you nothing to hold meetings here. Accept was especially strengthened for this occasion, kindest regards for yourself and family, and remember me and mine at a throne of grace.

hard to complete a house of worship which shall accomplish that whereunto it was

Our meetings have not been without evidence that God's blessings have rested upon

During the early part of Spring, quite a deep interest sprang up in our weekly matter, I will also write and give you my report evening meetings at Niantic; God's Spirit moved upon the hearts of those who attended, and some yielded to its influence. Backsliders were quickened and some, as we trust, were converted to God. As a result, two willing souls put on Christ in baptism. ville. All the points at or near which our | Many of our people live at a distance from tend our evening meetings. Had we had believe that the visible results would have been much greater. can see or know. In the beginning of the

Such co-operation in all our churches on the part of the members with the pastor as evangelists receive when they come among us would, we believe, give us great ingatherings of souls, and produce healthy growth in the churches.

We are thankful for what has been accomplished by evangelists. God has a great work for them to do, but if we would remember that God has a work for us to do in bringing souls to Christ, and to this end unite our prayers and efforts with our pastors, there would be many more conversions than there are at present, and much more good would be accomplished.

During the preent year the church at Niantic have repainted their house of worship and the Woodville church have raised money to put their house of worship in order, and the work of painting inside and out is being done.

Both of these churches have extended to us calls to continue to labor with them the coming year as in the past.

Brethren, pray for the interests of the cause on this field.

#### From L. C. Rogers.

DERUYTER, N. Y., Sept. 3d, 1884. A. E. Main, Cor. Sec., Dear Brother,-In my last communication I reported labors in Preston, Norwich, Lincklaen and Otselic, down to Aug. 11th. I then went to CuylerHill, Cortland Co., N. Y., intending after a Sab- | language on the Sabbath and in Danish on | received by the First-day friends, and made bath in this place to return to Preston, N. Y. This place (Cuyler Hill) is four miles from DeRuyter, its postoffice address and nearest railroad communication. There are twelve Sabbath-keeping families connected with this church and society, one family living in, and one near De Ruyter. Of these, eighteen persons are members of the church; the minutes report . thirty-five; meetings are maintained on the Sabbath by a little band of faithful ones. Elder Thomas Fisher, of DeRuyter, visits them and preaches for ple. The last evening I preached there, the them, and his labors are generally well received. A Sabbath-school is kept up with considerable interest, C. J. York, Superintendent. I found a strong desire on the part of some here to have extra meetings; and not hearing from Preston as I expected, I assuredly gathered that it was the will of the Lord that I should remain here and lat to work among them, the cause can be built bor. Evening meeetings have been held the past week with good interest, and will continue (D. V.) the week to come. Several persons have risen for prayers. The summary of labors for the current quarter are: Days of labor, 82; sermons preached, 41; pastoral visits, 129; amount collected \$69.

"There ought to be at least one more Scanmain your brother in Christ. dinavian missionary." Yes, there ought to be three more: one in Iowa, one in Minneso-From C. J. Sindall.

ALTAMAKEE County, Iowa, Sept. 1, 1884.

of this last quarter, for I see that Elder

It is with pleasure that I present to you

my quarterly report of the work done in my

field. Although my report does not show

so much good work done as I wish. This

quarter has been in a time in the year for

people to do their work for the harvest, and it

is not a very good time to get people out to

meetings in the evenings. But I believe more

good has been done in this quarter than I

quarter, the first part of June, I was in

Isanti county, Minnesota, where I had been

laboring in the last part of the quarter be-

fore. But I went home the 3d and 4th of

June to preach on the Sabbath, June, 7th,

for the Church at Dodge Centre, and on

Sunday I made my report for the quarter

June 10th I started for Forest City, Iowa,

and preached on the Sabbath in the school-

house. On the first day of the week a meet-

ing was appointed in the court house at For-

est City, but the officers closed the house to

us, so we could not hold meeting there.

We had several meetings, however, in the

vicinity of the city. There are now eighteen

Sabbath-keepers among the Scandinavians,

but five of them are members of the Ameri-

before, and I had letters to answer.

the letter with the check.

Main is in Florida.

ta, one in Wisconsin, and one in Dakota. P.S.-Since I began my report, I see that A. L. Chester, Dear Brother,-Thanks for Bro. Main has come home, but you will please send him this letter, and my report. Now when I am writing to you about this

From D. K. Davis.

HUMBOLDT, Neb., Sept. 11, 1884. REV. A. E. MAIN, Corresponding Secuetary:

Dear Brother,-In submitting this quarterly report, I have nothing of special importance to communicate to the Board, as matters on this field remain about the same as at the time of my last report. Services have,in several instances, been prevented by storms, so that I can not report as many sermons as otherwise I should have done; and on one occasion I was unable to preach on account of sickness.

At home, all the appointments previously reported are still maintained. The attendance at the Bible-school and Sabbath-day service is good, and there is a good interest manifested in both these services. The attendance at the prayer-meetings has not been so good during the warm weather; but it is hoped that, with the return of longer evenings, and cooler weather, we shall have an increased interest and attendance.

My appointments at Pleasant Hill and Round Grove are still maintained with their usual interest. At the latter place, however, the Bible-school has been given up, which will probably reduce the size of my congregations, though the desire to have me continue to preach for them was most heartily expressed the last time I was there.

ean Adventists Church. I am laboring at Late in June I visited the Harvard Church that place because I think the time will and remained till July 7th. I found the come to organize a Seventh-day Baptist brethren and sisters steadfast, but quite dis-Church there. I don't see the time for that couraged in regard to a permanent society yet, because we have no leader among the at that place. A Bro. Crandall moved from men; but as soon as we can have a leading | there this Spring, so that there are only four brother there, we will have a church organ- families left; and others will leave soon if they can sell their farms. A meeting on July 1st, I went to Albert Lea, Minn. I Sabbath afternoon for Bible-school exercises waited there two days for Bro. Main, bewas the only appointment sustained. My cause it was thought that he would go to appointments were somewhat interfered with Dakota, and 1 would meet him at Albert by rain, but I preached seven time. The Lea. Then I went to Alden, Freeborn Co., congregations, which were small at first, in-Minn., and preached there in the English creased all the time. I was most cordially



Remember the Sabb Six days shalt thou labor the seventh day is the Sat

OUTLOOK COR

"The Sunday Ob (From the Exami

The Examiner of the d the Puritan theory of Su mits itself to the fundam "Germans," of whom it is correct in its general pr is that it should thus assu those occupy, whom it ca day. Speaking of the S Park, it says: (Italics ar "The opinion of Chris vided on the question of have protested against th have defended the Commi pits the voice of approv least one religious paper qualified approval. In the pers abound in the usual those who would deny triffing relaxation on Sun toil, with sarcastic sugges birds ought to be stopped ical comparisons between and the concerts given in churches under the disg This last is a palpable hit given every Sunday in Ne

"The principle on which civil ordinance is founded perience having amply de rest of one day of seven man's well being, mental apart one day in seven as itary measure. It choose day of the week as the being observed as a day of community on other the ther than compelling all n nary labors on Sunday th not compel men to go to c in some other form. Each to spend the day as he cho parks, he may give enteri may amuse himself in an vided his amusement does any other citizen to rest an is the principle that gove power to the question of State has the right, and force laws forbidding an ment that interferes with citizens to the day of res impartially to all.

defensible than those give the element of worship is

But there is a class who demand that they themselves in any way, pense; they must have Sunday excursions and though their having the whose rights are as sad harder on Sunday than week. Their selfishnes denounce all who oppose The question is civil rights; the State kn religious institution, but rest-a boon of boons t should defend him in hu not suffer a lot of selfish wrest it from him. Again, then, we say zen to spend Snnday as abridge, provided he equal rights of every of He may not make a di others to work for his a in these limits do as he when anybody wishes church or to prison; no racy to replace our de this is a democracy t rights for all, and this is permitted to seek its expense of the rights o

#### From Horace Stillman.

NIANTIC, R. I., SEPT. 2, 1884. To the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Board, A. E. Main, Corresponding Secretary.

Another year has passed, and its opportunities and responsibilities have been recorded in the book of accounts kept by the Creator; and the churches of my charge and I as

Whatever have been the results o this year's labor, we have tried to keep in

We have tried this year, as in the past, to hold up before the people the high standard They are in a fine country, and should be of God's law and the exalted pattern of the time at Calamas has been less than at some organized into a church. This matter was life of Jesus; and we can not but feel that talked up, and I think the time is not far in progress has been made. Yet we come so been produced by causes arising among the the future when it will be done. As Bro. | far short of attaining to what we know is Bee and wife desired to return to Addison, I our duty and privilege to do, that we wonder unwillingness to hear your missionary. It went with them. At this point I preached sometimes that God has not said of us as four sermons and held two prayer and con- churches as our Saviour said in the parable increase now, for Dea. Boaz has moved back ference meetings, all of which were quite in- of the barren fig tree, "Cut it down, why there, and he will work to get the people teresting, especially the one on Sabbath-day. | cumbereth it the ground." But when we I remained here, visiting and preaching as remember the answer: "Let it alone this opportunity offered until the 12th, when I' year, till I shall dig about it and dung it, started for home by the way of Hacker's and if it bear fruit well, and if not then Valley to which point I had sent an appoint- after that thou shalt cut it down," I have ment. Reached home on the 14th, and on still reason to hope that through the long plan. I saw one man from there to-day, and the 15th started for Salem, where I held a suffering and tender mercy of God, we may quarterly meeting and returned home on the more and more, in the future, see God's re-18th. Aug. 21st started for Cove Creek, quirements concerning us and improve our the 23d visited on Fink's Creek. Left an opportunities to do his will. And so I am special student to preach at Davis on my re- encouraged with increased efforts to labor on, turn, and on the 22d and 24th preached for trusting in the promise of God that his

P. S. I should have said that Elder Fisher, for the last few weeks, has been ill, and unable to attend our meetings. He is now convalescent.

## From Geo. J. Crandall.

NORTH LOUP Neb., Sept. 3, 1884. Dear Brother Main,-The last quarter, like those which have preceded it, has been one of hard work. The interest in the entire field seems to be growing, though the attendance at Davis Creek and a part of the other times. This lack of attendance has the people on these fields, and not from an is probable that the interest at Calamas will out.

I have not been able to go into Custer county as I expected. I planned to do so, but a report of severe sickness among the people kept me from carrying out my he says the people are Seventh-day Baptists that keep the Sabbath there except one family, so far as he knows. I hope to be able to get there sometime during the present quarter.

Sunday. July 7th, I went back to Albert Lea, vis-

ized. I hope.

New Richland, northwest of Albert Lea, on about six miles from our church at Trenton, Freeborn county. I held meetings in Trenton on the Sabbath, and sometimes in the evenings, in the English language. I was with that church three Sabbaths, and there was a good attendance of the American peoschool-house was full of people. They came out to meeting better than I expected. There are thirty-one Sabbath-keepers in

fourteen families. It seems painful that they can not have a minister there to work in that field. I think if the church would do what they ought, and have a good man up again. In New Richland, I had meetings among the Scandinavians. There is one Danish Sabbath-keeper there. I was in Trenton and New Richland till July 29th; had six meetings in English and four in Danish.

July 29th I started for St. Peter, Minn., came to Bro. A. North's the 30th, and held a meeting on the Sabbath in Bro. North's house for a small congregation, two Americans and four Swedes, and preached for them in the English language. On Sunday, Bro. North took me over to a school-house about nine miles off, where we had a meeting. After that a Baptist brother took me the same day. Sister Mrs. Johanne Oslund gave to me \$5 for the mission in China. thought that the opportunity for meetings was not good, for it was in the harvest. Then I went heme on the 6th of August, where I remained one week to study and prepare myself for more and better work in the next quarter. Aug. 13th I left my home again for Forest

City, Iowa; had meeting on Sabbath day. Heavy rains began on Sabbath afternoon, and it rained every day while I was there, so we only had two meetings. I would not have gone to Forest City that time, but I minister in Allamakee county, Iowa. After traveling by railroad two days (or a part of two days,) I arrived at Bro. Rev. Sjoysen's. 23d, with two meetings that day. A very heavy rain prevented one meeting on Sunday. I have had eight meetings here, but with small congregations.

some family visits among them by special invitation. The brethren and sisters seemed ited some friends, and went on the 9th to encouraged by the presence of your missionary, and cheerfully contributed the money the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad, and | for my traveling expenses, and a little more. In looking over the field assigned me I am impressed with the thought that it has been much too long neglected. I am still hoping and praying for the divine blessing upon the work now being done. I hope that we at Long Branch may have the earnest prayer of the brotherhood, that the work of the Lord may be greatly prospered in our hands.

> In writing concerning the cause in Texas county, Missouri, Bro. Wheeler says that Bro. Rutledge "has worked long and hard to erect that house of worship, and he intends to do a good deal more yet. The house is already a credit to the whole country."

### MOTIVES TO MISSIONABY WOBK.

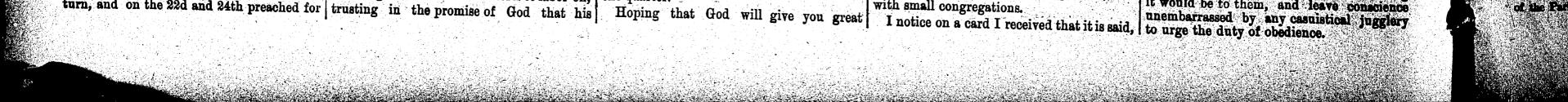
A great deal of poor casuistry is resorted to by those who wish to evade their obligations to the heathen. A specimen of this reasoning starts with the old question: "Will all the heathen be lost if they do not have the Gospel?" If we answer, No, the next question is: "Will more be saved if they have the Gospel than would be without it?" If we answer, Yes, we are met by this kind of logic: " If more be saved with than without the Gospel, then, as the heathen have been and are still to a large extent destitute of the Gospel, it follows that some to St. Peter, where we had another meeting will be lost for want of Gospel light who would have been saved but for that deprivation; which involves injustice in God's method of dealing with the heathen. But God is just, and damns no man for a deprivation for which he is no way responsible; therefore, no more heathen will be saved by means of the Gospel than would be without it; and we have, so far as their final destiny is concerned, no incentive to send the Gospel to them."

We affirm that this is not fair reasoning, but casuistry; that it assumes an impossible knowledge of God's method of judging the heathen, and that only those whose hearts are destitute of love for God and for souls, ever think of framing such an excuse for neglecting duty. It is a common mistake to was on my way to visit a Sabbath-keeping engage in argument with such men. Here, as in other cases of conscience, argument does more harm than good. It diverts attention from the voice of conscience, and so weakens instead of increasing the sense I began my work here on Sabbath-day, Aug. of obligation. The most that can profitably be done is to urge the Saviour's imperative, "Go, preach;" show the dying need of the heathen for the Gospel, the infinite blessing it would be to them, and leave conscience unembarrassed by any casuistical jugglery

"On this ground, things as the Sunday C sistently and successful car-drivers and condu cians, is required the carried to the park. Thus the day of rest is others may enjoy the may play others are m lation of the theory of ican society rests, and ceed.

When it is said, "Fi to lay aside their or State can not go," it i compel thus far. On iner answers, "Not-o This can be only when interests of the com threatened, as in the fever. Men are contin sanitary matters, in is the like, but no isw is personal life and pre eat, or when he shall choose between the d fried oysters. The h itary matters which d health and safety, mu his medical advisers. itary grounds, has gra of a day of rest, its w him to accept that pr dictory. But the Roominor lemme by indisting the

his legal right to spectrum thereby interferen wi others, who run the instrumentile - - - sevs, distinctly, 112 mend the day as he cerrect ruling, two car to-day, to cars a date the people who first trip, this car pl being about 10.00 



ductive nature of the trade to the com-

munity at large. During four years, up to

1879, the amount spent in the United King-

employ nearly 2,000,000 instead of 250,000

NATURAL ENEMIES.

There is just so much money in any com-

munity to spend for all purposes. There is

what they have money to pay for. Each

Consequently every dollar spent for beer

of the dealers in the necessaries of life. In

place of the retailers of this or any other

city having interests in common with the

beer-sellers, as the latter impudently claim,

in their attempts to bulldoze others into act-

ing with them, the reverse is true. The in-

terests of the two classes are hostile-implac-

The more money spent in the saloons the

less there will be spent in the dry goods

stores, the groceries, the shoe stores, and the

real estate offices. If a million dollars are

paid out for beer and whishy, the business

after buying these is expended in other stores.

of life is decreased by that amount.

the comfort he and they desire.

ably so.

of our population.—Science Monthly.

# Sabbath Beform.

"Remember the Sabbath-day, to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labor, and do all thy work; but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God."

#### OUTLOOK CORRESPONDENCE.

### "The Sunday Observance Question." (From the Examiner, July 31, 1884.)

The Examiner of the date above openly abandons the Puritan theory of Sunday legislation, and commits itself to the fundamental theory held by the "Germans," of whom it complains. The Examiner is correct in its general propositions; but the wonder is that it should thus assume the same ground that those occupy, whom it calls the enemies of the Sunday. Speaking of the Sunday Concerts at Central Park, it says: (Italics are ours.)

"The opinion of Christian people seems to be divided on the question of these concerts; while some have protested against them with emphasis, others have defended the Commissioners. From several pulpits the voice of approval has gone forth, and at least one religious paper gives the new departure a qualified approval. In the meantime the secular papers abound in the usual thrusts at the 'bigotry' of those who would deny the poor workingman this trifling relaxation on Sunday after his long week's toil, with sarcastic suggestions that the song of the birds ought to be stopped on Sunday, and with ironical comparisons between the concerts in the Park and the concerts given in many of the fashionable churches under the disguise of religious worship. This last is a palpable hit; there are church-concerts given every Sunday in New York that are no more defensible than those given in the Park. Certainly the element of worship is not in them.

"The principle on which Sunday observance as a civil ordinance is founded, is a very simple one. Experience having amply demonstrated the fact that a rest of one day of seven is absolutely necessary to man's well being, mental and physical, the State sets apart one day in seven as a rest-day, purely as a sanitary measure. It chooses for this purpose the first day of the week as the most convenient, that day being observed as a day of rest by the majority of the community on other than sanitary grounds. Further than compelling all men to lay aside their ordinary labors on Sunday the State can not go. It can not compel men to go to church, nor to worship God in some other form. Each citizen has the legal right to spend the day as he chooses. He may stroll in the parks, he may give entertainments to his friends, he may amuse himself in any way he deems proper, pro-vided his amusement does not interfere with the right of any other citizen to rest and quiet. In that limitation is the principle that governs the attitude of the civil power to the question of Sunday amusements. The State has the right, and it is its duty, to pass and enforce laws forbidding any form of Sunday amusement that interferes with the rights of any class of citizens to the day of rest. The day must be secured impartially to all.

"But there is a class among us, mostly Germans, who demand that they shall be allowed to amuse themselves in any way, even at their neighbor's expense; they must have their Sunday beer and their Sunday excursions and their Sunday music, even though their having them compels other citizens, whose rights are as sacred as their own, to labor harder on Sunday than on any other day of the such grounds. Is the *Examiner*? The intelligence denounce all who oppose them as bigots and Pharisees. The question is not one of religion, but of civil rights; the State knows nothing of Sunday as a religious institution, but it does know it as a day of rest-a boon of boons to the workingman-and it should defend him in his rights to this heritage, and not suffer a lot of selfish and impudent foreigners to wrest it from him 'Again, then, we say that the right of every citizen to spend Snnday as he pleases no one wishes to abridge, provided he does not interfere with the equal rights of every other citizen to rest and quiet. He may not make a disturbance, he may not cause others to work for his amusement, but he may with in these limits do as he likes. The day is long pas when anybody wishes men to be driven either to church or to prison; no Christian sighs for a theocracy to replace our democracy. Precisely because this is a democracy the State must secure equal rights for all, and this can not be done if one class is permitted to seek its pleasures on Sunday at the expense of the rights of another class to the day of "On this ground, and on this alone, can such things as the Sunday Concerts in the Park be consistently and successfully opposed. The labor of car-drivers and conductors, of policemen, of musicians, is required that additional crowds may be carried to the park, kept in order and amused. Thus the day of rest is taken from some citizens that others may enjoy theirs to their mind; that some may play others are made to work, and this is a vio lation of the theory of equal rights on which American society rests, and from which our laws pro ceed. When it is said, "Further than compelling all men to lay aside their ordinary labors on Sunday the State can not go," it is implied that the State can compel thus far. On what grounds? The Exam iner answers, "Not on religious, but on sanitary." This can be only when it is proven that the sanitary interests of the community or of the State are threatened, as in the case of small-pox or yellow fever. Men are continually wronging themselves in sanitary matters, in laboring, eating, drinking, and the like, but no law assumes to enter the domain of personal life and prescribe how often a man shall eat; or when he shall sleep; or whether he shall choose between the dyspepsia and a late supper of fried oysters. The habits of the individual, in sanitary matters which do not directly affect the general health and safety, must be left to the individual and his medical advisers. When the law, acting on sanitary grounds, has granted to each man the privilege of a day of rest, its work is done. It can not force him to accept that privilege; the thought is contradictory. But the Examiner attempts to escape from the dilemma by insisting that he who chooses to exercise his legal right to spend Sunday by going to the Park, thereby interferes with the legal rights of certain others, who run the street cars, and play upon the instruments. This is sophistry. The Examiner says, distinctly, " Each citizen has the legal right to spend the day as he chooses." Under this just and cerrect ruling, two men say, "We will run a street car to-day, to earn a day's wages, and to accommodate the people who may desire to ride." On the first trip, this car picks up twenty passengers. It being about 10.30 A. M., fifteen of these people being about 10.30 A. M., integer of these people since a metrical man who had large experi-leave the car, having paid their fare, at the door of a given church, to listen to a concert which is not re-ligious and worshipful, or to a sermon that is, or to ligious and worshipful that the server worshipful that the server worshipful that the server worshipful that the ser both. The other five persons ride a little farther, tion, assured me that he had never known drunkard will be apt to remain a drunka pay no more fare, leave the car at one of the gates a teetotaler to apply for parish relief. In from sheer spite. And a careful study of Princeton College gave up its oversight of is nominally a religious system claiming to

cert hour, and then listen to a music that is artistic, 20,000 were traceable to drunkenness, and but worshipful. Will the Examiner tell us who in- in London it is estimated that two-thirds of terfered most with the legal rights of the men on our paupers owe their condition to the same that car, the fifteen who rode to church, or the five | terrible evil. This is no matter for wonder who rode to the Park ? Which shall the law forbid in order to protect the carmen, the church service, or the park service ? These are fair questions, in | coupled with the unprofitable and unpro-

view of the platform of the *Examiner*. They show that when the Suaday law is divorced from the religious features of the case, it is meaningless, except as it offers to each man the chance to rest from his ordinary business, if he choose; and to protect him from being forced to labor against his will. Historically, the first Sunday laws grew from a Pagan sentiment; the Puritan laws grew from a deeply religious life. If the sanitary theory be adopted, every idea of compulsion must be dropped, and personal choice must be left untouched, save by way of necessary quarantine. This discussion does not include the rum traffic, which is a crime against the State on all

days, and should be suppressed on that ground. Anxious to save the Sunday from the effects of the positions noted above, the *Examiner* puts the following on the same page

"In another column the grounds and limitations of Sunday observances, as regulated by our civil laws, are plainly stated. But we would have no reader of the Examiner imagine that there is no higher authority for the rightful observance of Sunday than our civil statutes. God himself is the author of what is known as the Sabbath, and it is as old as the seventh day of creation. The highest, the most explicit and the most authoritative exposition ever given, or that ever can be given, of what was intended by the institution is the command of Exodus 20: 9-11, 'written with the finger of God' on the tables of stone. When our Saviour rose from the dead his resurrection day became the day of rest and worship, because it signalized a greater event than even the creation of the world. From the time of inspired apostles to that of the present the day has been observed as a holy institution, in which all unnecessary work is to be omitted, and in which God is to be publicly worshiped. Our civil statutes make it a day of rest, and this is as far as they could rightfully go, but Christian men and wo-men observe it from higher motives and obligations than that it is a day for physical and intellectual rest.

Consistency and logic are jewels which the Examiner disregards in these last utterances. Every one knows that what is said in Exodus 20: 9-11, and in kindred passages in the Bible, is said of the Sabbath, and not of the Sunday. It is equally well known that these are two distinct days, observed, according to the Examiner, for different reasons. It is therefore as unjust as it is inconsistent to assume that Sundaykeeping does, or can rest on Exodus 20, and kindred passages. It is also a perversion of the historic facts to intimate that Sunday began to be observed as a day of rest and worship by Christians, immediately after the resurrection of Christ. New Testament language is simple enough to be trusted to the understanding of the ordinary reader, and we

should all be glad to have the "thus saith the Lord," in which "Bible Baptists," like the Examiner, so much delight, for Sunday observance. The Outlook

will show that the first strong impulse to lead a better life was excited by the personal when we come to consider the amount of money which is squandered in drink, other. - Northern Christian Advocate.

> BREVITIES. "Rule and ruin," is the motto of alcohol.

dom upon intoxicating liquors amounted to The bill authorizing scientific instruction £575,000,000, a sum within £18,000,000 of on the effects of alcohol and tobacco on the the total of our export trade with the whole human body has passed in Vermont, Michiworld during three years! And judging gan, Rhode Island, New York, and Massafrom the number of workmen in proportion chusetts, and now Kansas is wheeling into to the money value of the various liquors line. Mrs. W. H. Hunt, of Massachusetts, sent out at the large Caledonian Distillery, is the National Superintendent of that De-Edinburg, the drink money spent in the partment. country would, if more productively applied,

"As we alighted at the Flume House," says a correspondent of the New York Mail, "I asked the driver to take a little something. He slapped his broad chest and said, 'I never drink, sir.' I proffered him a cigar. 'Thanks, I never smoke.' A glance at his rosy, healthy face was the most powerful

temperance lesson I ever had." just so much and no more to buy with, and You have heard a great deal of the yellow. pay for. The workingmen, in whose pockfever plague that raged in the South two. ets are found the bulk of the money in circusummers ago. That was an imported dislation, get but so much a day, or week, or ease. The plague germs were brought in month, and they can only spend what they vessels from foreign countries. It is consid- the present, is well-nigh lost. " It is pleasget—no more. As a rule they can only buy ered the blackest of crimes to import those ant to note the efforts making by educators plague germs knowingly. Now drink is a to place the study of history on its proper and every one of these workingmen will bear plague germ. And the plague of drunkenstrong testimony that he is not getting wages ness is destroying our citizens at the rate of the next few years it will hold the high place enough to maintain himself and family in 60,000 annually. The liquor traffic is the agent whose special and only work is to scatter this plague germ among our people. and whisky is a dollar taken out of the tills



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

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM IN MISSISSIPPI.

The first consideration with a person who intends to emigrate to another State or section is to ascertain the advantages he can seof the sellers of the comforts and necessaries cure at his proposed place of residence for the education of his children. This is a The other branches of retailing are not question of the first importance to all hostile to each other. A man and his fami- classes of immigrants, but it is especially so Clinton, N. Y., include fourteen different ly can only eat up so many barrels of flour to those in reduced circumstances. In nearly subjects for senior year, ten for junior year, all the States the public school system has | four for sophomore year, and three for freshper annum, and can only wear so many pairs of shoes. What money is left over and above received considerable attention, and to this fact with the advantages of efficient free schools and cheap lands in the West, which But a man's capacity for consuming beer is infinite, and constantly increasing. He may have been widely advertised throughout begin by expending only one-hundredth of Europe, is to be attributed the tremendous his wages in beer; it is not unlikely that he tide of emigration that has been flowing in-

will end by pouring all of them down his to that section for so many years.

need not expect students from the West. "As closely connected with this subject. interposition of some disinterested evangel. our college will require to watch over the There is might in the kind, firm clasping competitive games in gymnastic exercises. of hands, however soiled the one or pure the and to see that they do not intefere with the studies of the young men, and do not gender a spirit of gambling and rowdyism."

8

THE STUDY OF HISTORY.

Superintendent H. F. Harrington; of the New Bedford, Mass. schools. writes, in the Journal of Education. on "The Teaching of History." He says that while in many instances methods of instruction in the schools have greatly improved since educators began to prosecute reforms, reckless of tradition and precedent, the study of history has thus far been overlooked. "It is still taught," he says, "almost everywhere by the traditional method; that is, by loading the memory with numberless names, dates and facts, in which the mind takes little or no interest. The result, consequently, is as unsatisfactory as ever; the memory soon loses its grasp of the repugnant details, a taste is not generated for the continued prosecution of the noble study after school-days shall be over, and thus its special value, which is the power to apply the lessons of the past to the life of basis, and it is quite probable that within it deserves in the list of studies. Superintendent Harrington declares he would throw away the text books altogether, as such, and take the subject wholly out of the list of text-book studies, and believes the teachers should be free to make the instruction as delightful and winning as it may be within their ability to accomplish. In other words, he would make the study a matter of recreation rather than a dull task. Possibly his idea is a good one for children's schools.---The Current.

### CLIPPINGS.

Virginia last year had 5,382 public schools. with 289,046 pupils and 5,392 teachers. Her school-expenditures were \$1,100,238 96. The lectureships in Hamilton College, man year.

The total number of young men assisted by the American Education Society since its formation in 1815, is 7,076, of whom 336 received finanical help during the past ear. the disbursements amounting to \$110,687 65. The use of tobacco is to be absolutely pro-

mily visits among them by special n. The brethren and sisters seemed ged by the presence of your missioncheerfully contributed the money raveling expenses, and a little more. king over the field assigned me I am ed with the thought that it has been o long neglected. I am still hoping ing for the divine blessing upon the w being done. I hope that we at anch may have the earnest prayer brotherhood, that the work of the y be greatly prospered in our hands.

ought to be at least one more Scan-

missionary." Yes, there ought to

more: one in Iowa, one in Minneso-

Since I began my report, I see that

in has come home, but you will

HUMBOLDT, Neb., Sept. 11, 1884.

rother,-In submitting this quarter-

, I have nothing of special impor-

communicate to the Board, as mat-

ais field remain about the same as at

of my last report. Services have,

al instances, been prevented by

so that I can not report as many

as otherwise I should have done;

ne occasion I was unable to preach

me, all the appointments previously

are still maintained. The attend-

the Bible-school and Sabbath-day

good, and there is a good interest

ed in both these services. The at-

at the prayer-meetings has not

good during the warm weather; but

ed that, with the return of longer

, and cooler weather, we shall have

ppointments at Pleasant Hill and

Frove are still maintained with their

terest. At the latter place, howev-

Bible-school has been given up, which

bably reduce the size of my con-

ns, though the desire to have me

to preach for them was most hear-

n June I visited the Harvard Church

ained till July 7th. I found the

and sisters steadfast, but quite dis-

in regard to a permanent society

place. A Bro. Crandall moved from

is Spring, so that there are only four

left; and others will leave soon if

sell their farms. A meeting on

afternoon for Bible-school exercises

only appointment sustained. My

ments were somewhat interfered with

but I preached seven time. The

ations, which were small at first, in-

all the time. I was most cordially

by the First-day friends, and made

essed the last time I was there.

used interest and attendance.

nt of sickness.

nd him this letter, and my report.

From D. K. Davis.

MAIN; Corresponding Secuetary:

Wisconsin, and one in Dakota.

ting concerning the cause in Texas Missouri, Bro. Wheeler says that utledge "has worked long and rect that house of worship, and he o do a good deal more yet. The already a credit to the whole coun-

# OTIVES TO MISSIONARY WORK.

at deal of poor casuistry is resorted se who wish to evade their obligathe heathen. A specimen of this starts with the old question: the heathen be lost if they do not Gospel?" If we answer, No, the tion is: " Will more be saved if the Gospel than would be without we answer, Yes, we are met by l of logic: " If more be saved with out the Gospel, then, as the heathen n and are still to a large extent of the Gospel, it follows that some lost for want of Gospel light who ve been saved but for that depriwhich involves injustice in God's of dealing with the heathen. But st, and damns no man for a depriwhich he is no way responsible; no more heathen will be saved by the Gospel than would be without have, so far as their final destiny. ed, no incentive to send the Gos-

rm that this is not fair reasoning, the ci God's method of judging the and that only those whose hearts te of love for God and for souls, of framing such an excuse for duty. It is a common mistake to rgument with such men. Here, er cases of conscience, argument harm than good. It diverts from the voice of conscience, and instead of increasing the sense The most that can profitably the args the Sevieur's Imperative, show the dying need of the Gorps, the infinite blessing inom, and leave conscience by casuistical jugglery

of this inquiring century will find out the facts at last, and we heartily wish our contemporary would join us in the work of bringing them to light. If Sunday is to be saved at all, it must be done soon, and by means of solid facts, based on the plain Word of the Lord. Indeed, Sunday is dead as a Sabbath because the masses do know the facts, and hence have lost regard for the day as sacred, or sabbatic.

Cemperance.

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

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL.

The power of alcohol to cause either temporary or permanent insanity is well known to all of us. I have been told that one single visit to the padded room of the London Hospital, where those suffering from delirium tremens are confined, is amply sufficient to shake the faith of the most confined alcohol worshiper in his mistaken creed. As regards its relation to permanent insanity, we have the statement of a former Bishop of London, who has informed us that out of 1,271 maniacs whose previous histories were investigated, 648 wrecked their reason by excessive drinking. But the most terrible results of this list of evils have yet to be considered. Even supposing we grant that from the moral point of view it is allowable that, for the gratification of a mere animal desire, we may risk both our own health and reason, there can be no doubt that, to risk the entailment of the above terrible afflictions upon those who are to come after us, is among the most wicked and unjustifiable of deeds. Yet this is the guilt of all who indulge in the fatal vice of drink. Many diseases are well known as being capable of transmission by inheritance so that the wickedness of one individual may literally cause the "iniquity of the fathers" to be "visited upon the children, and upon the children's children," even "unto the third and fourth generations," entailing such results in future upon the innocent unborn. that even the most hardened sinner may turn with horror from the prospect of such perance work if rightly managed. A basket the feeling existing smong some of the stua crime. To give one instance, Dr. Howe, of provisions for the sick wife of an intem- dents, but which was speedily and happily in his report on idiocy to the legislature of perate husband can not surely add fuel to suppressed by the good sense of the students. Massachusetts, says: "The habits of the his evil flame. A tender solicitude for his On that occasion I addressed to the parents parents of 300 of the idiots were ascertained, child, even a little politeness to himself of our students a letter, of which I now The legislature, at its last session, made an and 145, or nearly one-half, are reported as when he is in a condition to appreciate it, present a copy to be kept in retentis by the effort to check the progress of this evil, by known to be habitual drunkards." In the will now and then leave its impression, and board. I did not require or except an imposing a fine upon those who employed social world alcohol is equally a source from possibly win his tolerance of you and the answer to that letter, but a considerable children under fourteen, who were thus ilwhich many evils flow. But a short time cause you represent. A careful study of the number of the parents have written me, and literate, but the supply from the two sources since a medical man who had large experi- thought and bent of degraded men will re- in every case there was the strongest expres- of ignorance will continue and probably

their enegies to help pulverize the rum power.—Toledo Blade.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The liquor traffic earns nothing; it creates no value; it adds not a dollar to the national wealth, nor in any way to the welfare and tained by the trade is not earned as honest return for it. It obtains money from those who earn it by their labor, giving in return for it what is not only of no value, but far worse than that—something which leads to poverty, pauperism, wretchedness and crime; which disinclines men to honest industry, and finally unfits them for it. This traffic, he and his family and dependents are penleaving only the blackened ruins of all which down the brightest, bravest, and best. It It makes wretched, beyond all power of expression, more than five hundred thousand homes, which, but for it, would be peaceful, prosperous and happy. It threatens the existence of our institutions, which can not live except among an educated and virtuous people, because, more than all other influence for evil, it reduces men to ignorance,

brutality, and savagery. Have I overstated or misstated? Is such trade to be established and protected by law, or shall it be forbidden, and by sufficient pains and penalties suppressed as being inconsistent with the general good?-Neal

CHARITY AND TEMPERANCE.

In the South, the full importance of the Therefore, instead of the retailers of all public schools has not been fully appreciated kinds uniting in support of the saloons, they | by our people until within the past ten years. should do just the contrary, and bend all but within that time very great progress has been made, and it is now as efficient as that in the North. In this State there has been remarkable and earnest activity among those who have been placed in charge of the public schools, and the progress has probably been greater and more satisfactory here than in any other Southern State. There has been a

steady improvement in the efficiency of teachers, and in the general management of prosperity of the country. The money ob- the schools, and this improvement will continue until every department in every school industrics earn money-by giving a valuable will be presided over by capable teachers and the standard of every school from the lowest to the highest vastly improved and elevated. There is no more encouraging indication of the future prosperity of our State than the growing practical interest that is now being taken by the people generally in our public schools. The towns everywhere are vying like war, wastes the products of industry and | with each other in procuring the highest kills the worker, or so mutilates and maims order of talent and experience in their selechim that he is unfitted for work; and then | tion of teachers, and graduates of the universities and colleges are in demand. Men sioned upon the honest industries of the and women are being selected for teachers of children who are receiving instruction country. It is like conflagration; it destroys, | who are fitted by talent, capacity and experience, and not merely to afford them the it attacks. It is like pestilence; ravaging means of gaining a livelihood, a policy that any community where it is tolerated, cutting | will result in great practical good. Those in the North and in Great Britain who desire destroys more than sixty thousand of our | to emigrate to the South can find here in people every year, cutting short their lives Mississippi every inducement and every ad- last annual report tells us: "Early in the upon an average more than ten years each. | vantage. Our soil is fertile and cheap in money and without price."-New South.



Dr. McCosh said of the Princeton commencement:

"It is clear to me that a very vital question is rising up in our American colleges. Is there to be any longer a special oversight over the religion and morals of students? In our State colleges and in our larger colleges such oversight is beginning to disappear. The little disturbance we had in our college A little charity goes a long way in tem- a few months ago was a manifestation of

of the Park, rest in the shade of the trees until con. Edinburg, out of 27,000 cases ef pauperism, the experience of reformed men and women the young men committed to its care, we be Christian.

nibited in all the Government schools in France, on the ground that it affects injuriously the faculties of the mind and the general ability to study. The regulation is based on the recommendation of a commission of men of science.

Special returns as to the emancipated class in the South show that out of a school population of 1,944,572 colored children. there were only 802,982 enrolled as in attendance. while eighteen colleges and thirty-one intermediate schools have been established for the colored people of both North and South.

The annual report of the Bureau of Education for 1883, contains facts of great interest to the public, as exhibiting the extent to which we are employing "the cheap defense of nations," as Edmund Burke called education. It shows that in 1882 there were 16,243,822 persons of school age in the United States; that of these only 10,013. 826 were enrolled in the public schools, and that the average daily attendance was 6,118. 331. This exhibit is not gratifying, even when allowance is made for the large number in private schools. It is better however than in England and Wales, where, out of a population of 26,000,000 there are 4,189,612. enrolled in the public day-schools, but with. an average attendance of 3,015,151.

The President of Harvard College in his vear 1880-1881, a circular was sent to the price, our climate is healthful and adapted | parents and guardians of the eight hundred to white labor at all seasons of the year, and and twenty-eight undergraduates, asking if our public schools afford every facility for they held daily family prayers in their housethe education of their children "without holds. The number of replies received was seven hundred and forty-one, of which two hundred and eleven, or two-sevenths, answered yes, and five hundred and thirty, or five-sevenths, answered no. The object of the inquiry was to ascertain how much support morning prayers at college had in the habits of the families from which the students came."

> The influx of Catholic Irish from the 'auld sod," and of Catholic French from Lower Canada, is giving Massachusetts an unenviable reputation for illiteracy as well general demoralization. The last census showed that there were in the State 75,635 over the age of ten years who could neither read nor write, being about fifty-three per cent. of the whole number of persons above that age. This is rather discouraging for a State which is "the mother of free schools."



Dow.

# The Sabbath Becorder.

Alfred Centre, N. Y., Flfth-day, October 2, 1884.

REV. L. A. PLATTS, Editor and Business Agent REV. A. E. MAIN, Associate Editor.

TRRMS: \$2 per year in advance; 50c. additional may be charged where payment is delayed beyond the middle of the year. All communications, whether on business or for publication, should be addressed to the SABBATH RECORDER, Alfred Centre, Allegany Co., N. Y.

WHATEVER plans our General Conference, or the Societies which represent our various denominational departments of work, may make for the year to come, we, the people, should most cheerfully adopt and strive earnestly to carry out by our means, our prayers, and our personal efforts.

THE close of another Conference year is a reminder to us that our opportunities for labor are fast slipping away from us. The past year has opened to us as a people new fields of work and enlarged old ones, until there is need of the most conscientious devotion, on our part, to meet the demands of the hour. We need not be anxious as to our abilities or our means, if only we are ready to use what we have, and consecrate ourselves as we are, to God's service. He will then give us more, and fit us for better work, if he wants us to be or do more.

VICE hates virtue not because it is virtue, but because it exposes its own hideousness. The criminal at the court would, if he could, take vengeance upon the witness who testifies against him, not because the witness is innocent of the crime in question, but because the testimony given exposes his own sinful deformity. The enmity of vice toward virtue is, therefore, its own testimony against itself, and indirectly a tribute to virtue. "Blessed are ye when men shall revile you, and shall say all manner of evil against you, falsely, for my sake," "Woe unto you when all men speak well of you."

THE degree of success with which our ef forts to live out our ideals of life are crowned, is not always measured by the outward results accomplished. There are various conditions of environment, natural temperament, inherited tastes, and acquired habit which in some cases help on to the attainment of the ideal life, and in other cases are constant obstacles, to be overcome by the most persistent and determined effort. A single illustration will make the thought plain: a young man leads a temperate, virtuous life, for which he is praised and loved by everyone. Another young man tries to live the same kind of a life with what the world calls, to put it mildly, indifferent success. An evils, all his childhood training, and all his respect to this evil, without purpose or effort on his part. Indeed, it would require an man, however, has inherited a taste for drink-he likes it. His life is passed in society where it is thought genteel to sip methods, and labors. wine, and not out of character to take stronger draughts. In a word, all the "indifferent success" which he has attained in his endeavor to lead a better life has been won by the most determined effort and resolute purpose. What little of virtue he has gained in this regard is the fruit of a most purpose and such effort of no value in themselves apart from any consideration of outward results? We think they are, and that they will be taken into the account by Him who is our Judge. Such considerations should make us charitable of other men's faults.

on Wednesday night, making this day, Thursday, as bright and fresh and glorious inational work. 6. A recommendation that large village or city, compactly built, with as it was ever our privilege to know.

hospitality is being fully justified by the ciety. A resolution was also adopted recom- the sidewalks, and with verdure growing way in which the delegates to these sessions | mending increased appropriations for Hol- | profusely in the door-yards and gardens. have been received, and are being enter- | land.

tained. the Conference, Prof. Albert Whitford, of | lowing: Milton College, was a clear and forcible statement of the system of religion revealed in the Bible-a system based in the wants of mankind and the provisions of God to meet those wants.

above referred to, the remainder of the day, of conference business. The report of the Sabportant suggestions which were referred to a special committee, from whom something | that comes from goodness on our part as a further is expected, which will put the important Sabbath-school work materially in advance.

the Corresponding Secretary, give encourag- practically identify themselves with our ing signs of progress, by additions by bapcompared with the numbers dismissed by the publication of the Reporter, but some the same method, and by the manifest increase of interest in our denominational work.

Thursday, for many years, has been held as Missionary Society's day. This year is no exception to this order. At ten o'clock this morning the annual session was called, and the annual report of the Treasurer, and of the Board of Managers, were presented. These reports show an encouraging prospect. The year shows a larger amount of money collected and expended than during any previous year in the history of the Society. The Secretary made especial mention of the fact that never in any year bebuilding new churches, and repairing old

an increased interest on the part of the experience, and 25 by baptism; 8 churches churches on behalf of those fields, and should and 5 Bible-schools have been organized; be a source of encouragement to us all. and 2 churches have been dedicated, while The afternoon of this day is now drawing towards its close during the discussion of some very important matters touching mis-

sionary work, introduced by means of reso-

the details of this meeting, a gentle rain fell A recommendation that the women of our rushes, from a treeless, unoccupied, and churches organize in the interests of denom- sterile plain or broad valley, instantly into a the publication of the Missionary Reporter | palatial homes and business blocks along The traditional reputation of our brethren be discontinued. 7. Certain amendments side of mud hovels and board shanties, with at Lost Creek for large hearted and efficient | to the Charter and Constitution of the So- | licensed gambling rooms opening directly on

Among the facts and thoughts brought The opening address of the President of out in the general discussion were the fol-

Our China missionaries have gained the The evidences of the former Spanish occufavor and friendship of soldiers and persons in high rank, because of successful medical services rendered them by our medical missionary, Dr. Ella F. Swinney. Our Holland After the address of Pres. Whitford, missionary is believed to be not only a good but a faithful and wise man, by Bro. Geo. Wednesday, was devoted to the usual routine | H. Babcock, who has twice visited that | Angeles. country. And Hollanders make good Sevbath School Board contained some very im- enth-day Baptists. The greatness of our home mission work requires a fitness for it people. Some believed in "tithing," and others in giving according to our prosperity.

There is a growing desire and purpose Reports from the Churches as shown by among the sisters of our churches to more denominational work. The majority of were strongly in favor of continuing its publication. The Board was requested to have the Charter so changed that the Treas-

> R. I. The Constitution was amended so that only Seventh-day Baptists are now eligible to membership in the Society; and also so that the Corresponding Secretary and the Treasurer are now under the direction of the Board, and not merely officers of the Society.

> The Society adjourned after benediction by O. U. Whitford.

Thus closed one of the brightest and best years in all our history. Twelve and onefore, has so much been done in the way of third years of missionary work have been inviting rains farther west, and in aiding to performed, by 27 missionaries and missionahouses on home mission fields. This is a ry pastors; 1,762 sermons preached; 2,167 hopeful sign of life in the fields, as well as visits made; 79 have been added by letter or

Indian tribes are met, located usually in

sections wide apart, some increasing and others decreasing in numbers, and slowly assuming a few conditions of civilized life.

pancy remain in the names of rivers, mountain ranges, and towns, in the style of the buildings, in the dark-eyed, swarthy, and suspicious Mexican, and in the liquid words spoken in nearly all places from the western border of Kansas to San Francisco and Los

The lands this side of Pawnee Rock, on Arkansas River, show that they receive the warm breezes and the moisture of the Missouri Valley. Up to this vicinity, the vegetation usually grows quite rank. This year the fields of wheat, maize, brcom-corn, and sorghum, are yielding an abundant harvest, even some miles to the west, on account of the moving of the rain-line up the valley. Beyond this point, the cool and dry winds tism, by the numbers received by letter as those voting were in favor of discontinuing of the mountains generally have full sway. We become deeply interested in finding the extreme limit of their effects to the eastward, as exhibited in the color of the ground, the growth of the grasses, and the properurer need not necessarily reside at Westerly, | ties of the air breathed by us. As we journey through the central and western portions of this State, we are surprised that no | of us. We realize that we have passed into more attention has been paid to the planting of trees in the streets of the villages | forces, which are working from a great disand cities, along the roadside in the country, and in the fields where small forests can easily be grown. The value of these trees in the future can not be estimated, in adding a picturesque appearance to the land, in horizon. affording shade to the herds of cattle and the flock of sheep in the summer season, in

> break up the fierce blasts of winter. The ride up the Arkansas Valley is by no means monotonous, though a Boston woman on the train endeavors to interest herself in reading some silly story to pass away time.

men with bundles tied to their backs, were observed by us, "wending their weary way" toward the setting sun. A few places on this Trail are designated as the scenes of many bloody encounters with the Red-men: and glowing descriptions of midnight surprises, daring raids, captured trains, and outwitted savages, have been published in our magazines, and told around the fires of hundreds of men camping in their overland journey to California, or scouting for hostile bands in this section.

The grasses everywhere in the valley grow smaller and thinner, appearing at last in small bunches. After a while they lose the peculiar green color which characterizes the tame varieties, and become stunted and somewhat seared, being the grama and buffalo species. On curing in the Fall, these retain their nourishment; and cattle, sheep, and horses graze upon them through the Winter and early Spring. There begin to appear also the low wild sage, a small soap-plant, innumerable number of diminutive sunflowers, several species of large morningglories, and a beautiful herb called snow-onthe-mountains, from its peculiar white leaves and blossoms at the top, though densely green below. The cooler air becomes somewhat exhilerating, and the breath is quicker and more labored as any extra exertion of the body is performed. There are no clouds in sight, but a yellow haze surrounds us in the atmosphere. On a former trip the latter was also absent, and the sunlight was dazzling in the extreme. A broad, undulating, and treeless country still lies ahead the grasp of strange and unseen physical tance. Our curiosity is thoroughly aroused to discover for ourselves the sources of these forces in the lofty table-lands and mountain peaks beyond the low western rim of the W. C. W.

TBIP TO CONFEBENCE.

Our party for Conference left Olean at 9.20 A. M., on the 22d inst. There were six from Alfred Centre, five from Little Genesee, and two from Hebron.

We had a fine ride down the Alleghany River to Pittsburg. We were soon out of

# ing joined with Eld. their behalf. By an Welton Church, Eld. and added much to the ing by his presence, as It was by vote m rangement to procure to assist at each session meetings at the discr with which the session

Through a commit

pointments were made

To preach the introdu

Babcock of Albion, W

T. Davis of Welton,

G. O. Babcock, Lucy and Alice S. Loofboro The programme wa the Moderator and Se close of each session, Agreeable to the above was made Moderator,

Secretary. A vote of thanks wa & Northwestern railr in fare.

Adjourned to m Church on sixth-day bath in Sept. 1885,



NO. ALFRED

On last Sabbath-d Perie Randolph fille sence of Eld. Titswo ance upon the Gen theme, "Solicitude, based upon the anxie her people, and was, tiful sermon, leaving a good and lasting in

On Sunday night and wind storm. A an orchard, and a blown to the ground Our University i very good attendance

and care of an able professors, good wor This town is no.

# NOTES FROM THE CONFERENCE

So far as heard from, delegates who have come to the Seventieth Annual Session of the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference, have reached their destination without much inconvenience or delay, thanks to the various railroad corporations who have given reductions in fares, and which have contributed in various ways to the safety and comfort of those coming.

The hills of West Virginia have never amid some discomfort from heat and dust. and the important

lutions. Were it possible, we should be glad to forecast the work of the Education Society to-morrow, and of the Tract Society on next First-day, and tell our readers in this letter what the outlook is, as viewed from the respective heights occupied by those two Societies. But as we can not do this, and as investigation, however, shows that the for- this letter will hardly reach the RECORDER mer has a natural repugnance to the use of before it goes to press unless it goes out this intoxicating drinks, and all its attendant afternoon, we must wait until the official minutes of these societies shall tell their own social environment, unconsciously to himself, stories of labor performed, and of plans for have tended to deepen his, natural repug- the future. Having had some glimpses benance; and he lives a blameless life, with hind the scenes, we feel justified in saying Dow Creek, a few miles north. He was that our work during the year past has been an advance along the whole line-not all effort to do otherwise. The other young | that ought to have been, but an advance. We may devoutly hope that another year will find us far advanced in all our plans,

# SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MISSIONABY SOCIETY.

The Forty-second Anniversary of our Missionary Society was held with the Lost Creek Church, Harrison county, W. Va., Sept. 25, 1884. N. H. Langworthy presided, and, valiant fight with a desperate foe. Is such after singing, prayer was offered by A. H. Lewis. I. L. Cottrell was appointed Recording Secretary pro tem.; and A. L. Chester, Treasurer, presented his annual report, which showed as total receipts, \$10,239 51, and expenditures, \$8,383 25. The reading of the report of the Board of Managers was followed by many remarks which very largely had reference to the importance of increasing benevolence. The committees on nomination of officers and on resolutions were appointed, and the morning session adjourned after prayer by Nathan Wardner. The afternoon session was opened with singing, and with prayer by I. D. Titsworth. Upon the report of the nominating commitensuing year, in which there are but few of us the surface of the country begins to changes from last year's appointments. The

committee on resolutions related to the follooked so brown and lifeless in all our ac- lowing particulars: 1. The growth and pros- ture of plains, table-lands, and transmission, quaintance in this country as now, owing to perity of our China mission. 2. The suc- and occupations of the people belong to a a long continued drought. For this cauge cess of the work in Holland. 3. The in- strange type in most respects. Settlements the first day of the conference was attended creasing opportunities on the home field, can never be made, except in favored locali-

others have been built or repaired. м.



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

# PLACES AND PEOPLE IN THE SOUTHWEST.

NUMBER IV.

Our trip is taken in the latter half of our Summer vacation, and so for want of time we must hurry through several places which we greatly desire to visit. One of these is Emporia. On a former occasion, the male member of our party of two stopped at this city, and called on old friends here and at there shown genuine hospitality of the Western sort, particularly by Hon. Perry B. Maxson and his family, whose acquaintance he formed during his student days at DeRuyter Institute. Former scenes were revived in memory. The heart was warmed by fresh emotions of love as the names of esteemed associates a third of a century ago were recalled in conversation. Valuable information was obtained in relation to this region of country and its inhabitants. A detailed history of important political contests and railroad enterprises was presented by Mr. Maxson, as in these he had been a prominent actor. The painful story of the formation and the disbanding of a church of our people in this neighborhood was heard, and sincere regret was felt that they had lost a superior position in this beautiful and most fertile section, and near an enterprising city. The train carries us rapidly to the southwest over a divide into the valley of the Arkansas River. We have passed just south of the geographical center of the United States, not including Alaska. Before us lies a vast region extending to the Pacific coast-the western half of the Unionwhich is mainly under the control of a climate greatly different from that prevailing tee, a Board of Managers was chosen for the in the eastern half. A hundred miles ahead

take on the features of a partial desert, and very full and comprehensive report of the retains them through to the account. Native grasses, evergreen tross wild entirely mix-

...... tus. Juprises will consionally happen as

She thinks the scenery is "horrid," nothing like the brilliantly-lighted streets of her native city, and the passing throngs of exquisitely dressed ladies and gentlemen. She reacher the climax of her disgust, and exclaims, " would rather be hung than go any farther. And yet her husband was down in New Mexico, operating in a silver mine, and she was on her way to visit him, having been separated from him for many months. Bu to the observing traveler there is continual presented a wide stretch of level land, with gentle swells back on both sides of the river. He is occupied from early morning until late in the evening in studying this scenery, uniform in its main outlines, but wonderful ly varying in its minor features. He catch es only occasional views of the stream, which is said to descend nearly 5,000 feet without a cataract or rapids, from where it breaks through mountains at Canyon City to it mouth where it empties into the Mississippi It rarely ever overflows its banks, even amid the heavy showers late in the Summer; but its current is steady and quite full the whole year. Usually patches of sand appear in its bed, covered with white alkali deposits Very few trees, single or in clumps, mark the course of the river; and rarely also any

spots of land away from it, except in some settlements and at the ranches of the cattle men. At first, new and thriving villages and cities are passed, and farther on small hamlets of straggling houses. It is interesting to notice the homes and the well hedged fields of the farmers gradually becoming less in number and situated at greater intervals apart until they wholly disappear. In their places are here and there seen the substantial buildings and the cattle corrals at the ranches. A peculiar sense of freedom is experienced, as one travels through this region, and realizes that he is beyond all fences or other enclosures of cultivated fields; and can journey in any direction over the next half of the continent, unrestrained except by the natural barriers of the country, and by the houses and yards of a few

the rugged and barren region beyond. Occasionally comes into view the famous Santa Fe Trail, running usually on the south side of Arkansas River. Over two generations it has been used; and in the days before the railroads began to compete with it, long lines of huge freight wagons were often letter from Carlton contained an carnest reseen moving slowly along its hard-beaten track. A few teams belonging to families cause of the trials through which they were

towns which he may chance to approach in

the line of the late frost. Everywhere the signs of drought appeared. The high bank indicated the force of the stream in high water, but at present the river is very low. The poverty of this broken country through the oil regions and especially around Oil City is well understood. Darkness prevented our seeing much of Pittsburg. The train by which we reached Cumberland, Md., one hundred and forty-five miles from Pittsbarg was one hour late. Cumberland is a nice brick town of twelve thousand inhabitants. This town lies around the mouth of the Wills River as it empties into the Potomac. To many the Potomac is full of historic interest. We went down to the bridge across the river and breathed the morning air from the soil of Virginia.

The people in this city have a southern style of society. Their manners indicate their training. Their papers are pervaded by a southern sentiment. One in four perhaps are colored persons. Their quick glances and sharp answers give evidence of progress. The town has a Republican mayor. They have several political clubs. It was said that the Prohibition club had for its president one of the finest young lawyers in the city.

Our party have enjoyed this ride and visit very much, sometimes visiting as a committee of the whole, again divided into groups. Some new acquaintances formed that will be remembered. One minister, eight years from Sweden, seemed like an intelligent, candid Christian gentleman. He had seen the Outlook. Wished to have sent to him a copy of the proposed Scandinavian paper.

Our party was treated with courtesy by the gentlemanly conductors and ticket sgents. We are anticipating a good meeting. c.

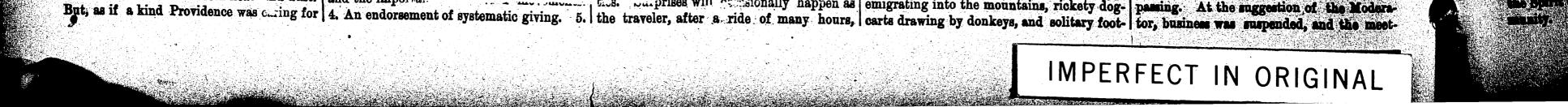
### IOWA ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist Churches of Iowa was held with the Welton Church, Sept. 5th to 7th. The opening sermon was preached by Eld. M. Babcock from texts as follows: "For every man shall bear his own burden." Gal. 6: 5. "Bear ye one anothers burdens and so fulfil the law of Christ." Gal. 6: 2. "Cast thy burden upon the Lord." Ps. 55; 22.

Letters from the churches were read. The quest for the prayers of this meeting, beemigrating into the mountains, rickety dog- passing. At the suggestion of the Moderaof politics. On Th C. G. Lowell, of Ca audience, on Prohi evening, Oct. 1st, E Potsdam, N. Y., in people, at the Chap perance as related Vance is known M speakers in the Sta ment. polished in earnest in the caus Ladies are especial tendance.

NE We have had the utive Sabbaths, of our former pas inst., Elder Liver tor, was present a Eld. J. G. Burdi day. On the follo A. Platts, and K. pastor with us fo ter one year, wer meeting on Sixt interesting one, Elder Platts pres The religious i society is very g people are anxion It is expected the long.

We had the pl to visit the bepti peaceful wife an in the significent resurrection. a sistor well ad 7 a young lady, b came manner. One young uer to grow have have lotely out The yound the efficient in the ing til ing up in the l Oppletate .... Stoll and all and 



bundles tied to their backs, were by ns, "wending their weary way" the setting sun. A few places on il are designated as the scenes of body encounters with the Red-men; ring descriptions of midnight surlaring raids, captured trains, and d savages, have been published in asines, and told around the fires of s of men camping in their overland to California, or scouting for hostile this section.

Tasses everywhere in the valley grow and thinner, appearing at last in inches. After a while they lose the green color which characterizes the rieties, and become stunted and somered, being the grama and buffalo On curing in the Fall, these retain urishment; and cattle, sheep, and raze upon them through the Winter ly Spring. There begin to appear low wild sage, a small soap-plant, able number of diminutive sunseveral species of large morningand a beautiful herb called snow-onntains, from its peculiar white leaves ssoms at the top, though densely low. The cooler air becomes somenilerating, and the breath is quicker re labored as any extra exertion of is performed. There are no clouds , but a yellow haze surrounds us in omphere. On a former trip the latalso absent, and the sunlight was in the extreme. A broad, unduand treeless country still lies ahead We realize that we have passed into sp of strange and unseen physical which are working from a great dis-Our curiosity is thoroughly aroused ver for ourselves the sources of these the lofty table-lands and mountain eyond the low western rim of the

W. C. W.

# TRIP TO CONFERENCE.

party for Conference left Olean at M., on the 22d inst. There were six fred Centre, five from Little Genetwo from Hebron.

ad a fine ride down the Alleghany o Pittsburg. We were soon out of of the late frost. Everywhere the drought appeared. The high bank d the force of the stream in high but at present the river is very low. verty of this broken country through regions and especially around Oil well understood. Darkness prevented ng much of Pittsburg. The train by reached Cumberland, Md., one and forty-five miles from Pittsburg hour late. Cumberland is a nice wn of twelve thousand inhabitants. wn lies around the mouth of the ver as it empties into the Potomac. any the Potomac is full of historic We went down to the bridge across and breathed the morning air from of Virginia. people in this city have a southern society. Their manners indicate ining. Their papers are pervaded thern sentiment. One in four percolored persons. Their quick and sharp answers give evidence of The town has a Republican They have several political clubs. id that the Prohibition club had president one of the finest young n the city. rty have enjoyed this ride and visit ch; sometimes visiting as a comthe whole, again divided into Some new acquaintances formed be remembered. One minister, rs from Sweden, seemed like an incandid Christian gentleman. He the Outlook. Wished to have sent copy of the proposed Scandinavian

ing joined with Eld. V. Hull in prayer on their behalf. By an arrangement of the Welton Church, Eld. V. Hull was present,

to assist at each session and to continue the months. meetings at the discretion of the Church, with which the session is held.

G. O. Babcock, Lucy Babcock M. J. Mullett, | to his cause. and Alice S. Loofboro.

The programme was changed so as to have the Moderator and Secretary elected at the close of each session, for the ensuing year. Agreeable to the above action, J. T. Davis was made Moderator, and Jacob Babcock, Secretary.

& Northwestern railroad for the reduction in fare.

Church on sixth-day before the first Sab- much profit. bath in Sept. 1885, at 2.30 P. M.

J. O. BABCOCK.



# New York.

ALFRED CENTRE On last Sabbath-day, Sept. 27th, Miss Perie Randolph filled our pulpit in the ab sence of Eld. Titsworth, who is in attendance upon the General Canference. Her theme, "Solicitude," (Esther 8: 6,) was based upon the anxiety of Queen Esther for her people, and was, on the whole, a beautiful sermon, leaving upon the congregation a good and lasting impression.

On Sunday night we had a very hard rain and wind storm. As the result, two barns, an orchard, and a long line of fence was blown to the ground.

Our University is doing finely, with a very good attendance, and under the charge and care of an able and efficient corps of professors, good work is being accomplished. This town is no exception in the matter

One week ago yesterday, young Bro. Hnll, from Milton, preached for us with general acceptance. And yesterday, Bro. Wm. Roband added much to the interest of the meet- inson, of Michigan, a First-day Baptist mining by his presence, and earnest preaching. | ister preached for us. His discourse was It was by vote made a permanent ar- able and well received. He has been visitrangement to procure some one from abroad ing here among his friends for several

The harvest here has been abundant, and has been gathered in good condition. Our | cil, when the Chinese and Egyptian ques-Through a committee the following ap- brethren have great reason to be thankful pointments were made for the next session: to their Heavenly Father, for the bestow-To preach the introductory sermon, S. H. | ment of such blessings. Now may a grate-Babcock of Albion, Wisconsin; alternate, J. | ful remembrance of these things, prompt to T. Davis of Welton, Iowa; and as essayists, the devising of "liberal things; in relation A. MC. L.

SEPT. 2, 1884.

#### MILTON JUNCTION

Our hearts were made to rejoice yesterday as two young brothers were led into the baptismal waters, thus confessing Christ in this appointed way. Two others were admitted into the Church A vote of thanks was tendered the Chicago by letter; one of them, Mr. Burnett, from England, a convert to the Sabbath.

Our young people's meetings are still Adjourned to meet with the Carlton kept up with a deep interest and with

> Thursday, September 9th, the Church celebrated its seventh anniversary with a good literary programme, and a sumptuous dinner, which were alike enjoyed by old and young. In the evening the ladies Guild presented an interesting programme, and served ice cream.

We have had one of the most beautiful Autumns ever enjoyed in these parts, and the frost still holds off. Small grain was good; corn is excellent, and tobacco is rank.

Rev. Dr. Wardner starts to-day for Con ference. May he soon return, bringing with him "glad tidings of great joy." CHARLEY.

SEPT. 22, 1884.



Domestic.

The rice crop of the country will be fifty per cent. over last year. Porfirio Diaz has been elected President of Mexico for four years, his term of office Foreign.

Advices from China state that large numbers of Chinese troops are massing at Langson, Corbang and Loi-kai.

Six anarchists. who are now serving out sentences in the prison at Basle, have been ordered to quit the country as soon as their sentences expire.

in order to preside at the next Cabinet countions will come up for discussion. The Official Gazette says that China has

paid £11,400 indemnity for the losses sufreason of the outbreak of the natives in 1883.

The gathering of groups of students in the streets of Kieff, Russia, has been forbidden by the authorities. In these disturbances a number of persons were wounded, and 340 participants were arrested.

A special from Shanghai says that the German government has instructed its consuls and naval commanders to maintain an independent attitude toward the Franco-Chinese difficulties. It is feared, however, that complications may arise which may prevent German neutrality.

In Italy during the twenty-four hours ending Sept. 28th, 408 new cases, and 222 deaths are reported, included 116 cases and 74 deaths at Naples, and 39 cases and 25 deaths at Genoa. Since the outbreak of Sk cholera in Italy 13,220 persons have been at-

tacked, and 9,480 have died. There are renewed rumors among native circles at Cairo that a cabinet crisis is impending. The rumor reconstructs the Cabinet by stating that the Khedive will assume the presidency of the council, with Riaz Pacha as minister of the Interior, and Cherif Pascha as minister of Foreign Affairs.

A brig, supposed to be the Ornen, Cap-tain Borsh, from Savannah, on August 8th for Hamburg, has capsized off the Island of Norderney in the North Sea. A life buoy marked Ornen and a number of corks marked Savannah have been picked up near the spot | quality property. where the vessel capsized.

Mr. Gladstone, on leaving Midlothian thanked his constituents with much warmth of expression for the encour aging reception which had been accorded him throughout his tour. The many honors which they had shown him were due, he believed, to the great cause which he represented. Gladstone spoke in Carlisle, Sept. 26th. Among other things of like tenor he said: "In the present crisis the lords ought to study the best means to provide that the House of Lords shall not fall. This end can best be secured by their acting with mode-

sections has cut the sowed corn so that quite a proportion of the arrivals of last week's fresh make are of poor quality. This makes an active market for the choicest selections at higher prices, while trading in the bulk of the stock is without any improve ment. In fact early firkins and long-held butter was more freely offered. There were sales of Delaware creamery June firkins here at 25c., and 50 firkins, from Delaware dairies at 28c., and good to fine late President Grevy will curtail his vacation made Western creameries at 25@28c. There are heavy lines of June, July, and August make of butter here in ice storage, mostly held at prices too high for export purchase, while considerable of the current receipts of hot weather Western creamery are sour and off flavored and offered here at 22@23c. fered by German residents at Canton by The market closes firm for fancy fresh make, and dull and unchanged for all early and late hot weather offflavored offerings. We quote:

> Fancy. Fine. Faulty Sour Cream Creamery, -@30 20@29 18@20 25@28 Sweet " 22@24 .. —@25 Home dairy, fresh..... 26@28 14@20 16@18 22@25 Summer firkins...... 24@25 20@23 Frontier, picked-up

> butter..... 18@20 13@17 8@12 exports, 24,724 boxes. The market started out all right this week but exports fell off sharply, and at the close there was more stock carried over unsold

than it was convenient to carry, and there was an undertone of weakness to the market, although the week marks up an advance in price. We quote:

	Fancy.	Fine.	Faulty
Factory, full cream		10;]@11	6@9
	(a little.)	(more.)	(most.
Skimmed	7 @9	4 @6	1@3

EGGS.-Receipts for the week, 10,520 bbls. and 5.436 cases. For strictly fresh State eggs the market has been 1@2c. higher, with an active demand. Held stock also appreciates somewhat in price. We quote:

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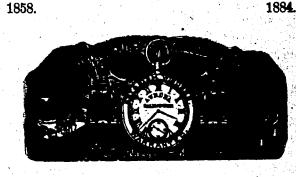
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rty was treated with courtesy by the nly conductors and ticket agents. enticipating a good meeting. c.

### IGWA ANNUAL MEETING.

mnual meeting of the Seventh-day hurches of Iowa was held with the hurch, Sept. 5th to 7th. The ermon was preached by Eld. M. from texts as follows: "For every bear his own burden." Gal. 6: 5. one anothers burdens and so fulfil of Ohrist." Gal. 6: 2. "Cast thy on the Lord." Pa. 55:22.

from the churches were read. The Carlton contained an carnest rethe prayers of this meeting, bein trials through which they were at the suggestion of the Moderawas suspended, and the meet

of politics. On Thursday evening last Rev. C. G. Lowell, of Canisteo, spoke to a good audience, on Prohibition. On Wednesday evening, Oct. 1st, Hon. John A. Vance, of Potsdam, N. Y., is advertised to address this people, at the Chapel, on the subject of temperance as related te a third party. Mr. Vance is known as one of the most eloquent speakers in the State, convincing in argument, polished in manners, and terribly in earnest in the cause in which he is engaged. Ladies are especially requested to be in attendance.

# New Jersey.

# NEW MARKET.

We have had the pleasure, on two consecutive Sabbaths, of meeting with several of our former pastors. On Sabbath, 13th inst., Elder Livermore, for six years our pastor, was present and assisted our new pastor, Eld. J. G. Burdick, in the services of the day. On the following Sabbath, Elders L. A. Platts, and E. P. Saunders, the former ter one year, were with us. The prayermeeting on Sixth-day evening was a very interesting one, and on Sabbath morning Elder Platts preached.

The religious interest in the church and society is very good; several of the young people are anxiously seeking their Saviour. It is expected there will be baptism before long.

# Wisconsin.

WALWORTH. We had the pleasure a week ago yesterday to visit the baptismal waters. A happy and peaceful wife and mother followed her Lord in the signifiaent emblem of his death and resurrection. A few months ago two, one, a sister well advanced in life, and the other, a young lady, followed their Lord in the same manner.

Our young people's meeting still continues to grow in interest. Two young men have lately found peace in believing in Jesus. | fight with the Merrimac. The young Christians are becoming quite. efficient in the prayer and conference meet- | N. M., over the recent discovery of a tunnel ing. It is truly cheering to see them growing up in the Lords cause strong and useful ing of one of the would-be robbers. James Christians. Our Sabbath congregations are and respected. He leaves considerable propgood and attentive.

the supervision of our efficient superintend- nel shows long and patient work on the part ent. Prof. M. G. Stillman. But we feel an anxious desire for a glorious outpouring of

beginning December 1, 1884.

The whole Chinese population of British Columbia is to be transferred to Oregon and Washington Territory before Spring.

A heavy rain and wind storm Sept. 28th, at Canton, Miss., blew down trees and fences and damaged the cotton by beating it out and blowing down stalks.

The payments from the Treasury on account of pensions during the present month | men. by contentious learning, by arguing were \$650,000. Over \$10,000,000 was paid and dispute, we see nothing but the shadow out for pensions last month.

Prominent oil men have organized a company with \$1,000,000 capital, to buy out much conjecture; but when we know him in property belonging to men outside of the the spirit, and see him with the eyes of ho producers association, for the purpose of liness and the instruction of gracious expeshutting down the production.

It is said that the Washington monument will be completed and ready to be inaugur-ated on or before the 22d of February next, and it is proposed to make it an occasion to be remembered in the history of Washington and the country.

The Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers arrived at St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 26th, after a trip through Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas. in search of a site for a new branch home. pastor with us for eight years, and the lat- The board decided upon Leavenworth as the location. The city donates 640 acres of land as a site and gives \$50,000 to aid in the erection of a building.

A terrific cyclone passed over Alton, a few miles south of Bradford, Pa., Sept. 28th. The cyclone came from the south-west. At Alton six houses were wrecked. No lives were lost. The path of the storm was five rods wide, and it swept everything before it. Several families had thrilling adventures

and narrow escapes from death.

A new feature in the bond now exacted from the steamship companies landing steerage passengers at New York, is that they A. J. Fenner, pledge themselves to return unsatisfactory T. W. Saunders, Adams, emigrants any time within one year after Geo. H. Butler, Clarence, their arrival. The Commissioners of Emigration have now a smaller number of paupers on their hands than they have had for a good many years.

Isaac Newton, chief engineer of the department of public works, New York City, committed suicide Sent.25th. He had financial troubles which he imagined would leave his mother and sister in poor circumstances. He Mrs. E. D. Holmes, SharonCentre, Pa., 1 40 40 managed the Monitor engine during the J. R. Jeffrey. Elmdale, Kan., fight with the Merrimac. Mrs. Lois Colgrove, Edgerton, Wis.,

The excitement is intense at Las Vegas, under the First National bank, and the kill-Pearson, the dead robber, was well known erty. He died before divuiging the names Our Sabbath school is doing finely under of his confederate. A trip through the tunof the robbers, the tunnel being sixty feet long, constructed on scientific principles, and containing provisions and water and a full the Spirit of God upon the church and com- outfit of mining tools. It must have been three months in construction.

ration and prudence."

ILLUMINATION.

When our reason is raised up by the Spirit of Christ, it is turned quickly into experience; when our faith relies upon the principles of Christ, it is changed into vision; and so long as we know God only in the ways of of him, and in that shadow we meet with many dark appearances, little certainty, and riences, with a quiet spirit and the peace of enjoyment, then we shall hear what we never heard and see what our eyes never saw; then the mysteries of godliness shall be open unto us, and clear as the windows of the morning.—Jeremy Taylor.

#### LETTERS.

J. R. Davis, H. W. Stillman, E. Alden & Bro., 7 W. Saunders, Sylvanus Carpenter, L. E. Cunning-ham, Mrs. Ruth Maxson, D. Hardin, S. R. Wheeler, L. M. Squires, Mrs. Ella J. Maxson, Thos. M. Rich ardson, A. S. Titsworth, N. J. Read, C. C. Socwell, Hezekiah Coon, J. O. Babcock, W. K. Johnson, Mrs. A. W. Sullivan, C. B. Hull, G. H. Butler, T S. Alberti, Alice Clawson, A. A. Titsworth, Mrs. C. T. Hallock, Mrs. E. D. Holmes, L. M. Ehret, James R. Jeffrey.

#### RECEIPTS.

All payments for the SABBATH RECORDER are acknowledged from week to week in the paper. Persons sending money, the receipt of which is not du-ly acknowledged, should give us early notice of the mission. Pays to Vol. No. Erastus B. Stillman, Aifred Centre, \$2 00 40 52 2 00 40 52 Samantha Potter, 50 40 39 2 00 41 30 Mrs. F. E. Main, Alfred, Mrs. C. L. Reed, Almond, 1 00 40 2 00 40 52 4 00 40 Mrs. H. C. Coleman, Independence, 2 00 41 3 00 42 Mrs. Ruth Maxson, Preston, Hezekiah Coon, Petersburg, 5 50 40 Sylvanus Carpenter, Lebanon Springs, 4 00 41 Mrs. C. T. Hallock, Wellsville, 2 00 41 1 00 40 Mrs. A. W. Sullivan, 2 00 40 J. R. Titsworth, New Market, N. J., Alice Clawson. 40 L. M. Squires, Geneva, Ohio, 41 41 2 00 Mrs. Daniel Hardin, Saginaw, Mich., **5 0**0 C. C. Socwell, Chillicothe, Ill., 40 41 2 00 41 Mrs. Lorenda Clarke, Walworth, 2 00 2 00 40 Mrs. R. E. Crumb, 2 00 41

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Mrs. Lyman B. Ayars,

Mas. Lois Green.

Review of the New York market for butter, cheese, etc., for the week ending Sept. 27th, 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.

Illustrated catalogue free. BUTTER.-Receipts for the week 32,404 packages; exports, 4,681 packages. Dry weather through most of the New York dairy districts is making Boston, 154 Tremont St.; New York, 46 E. 14th St. . poor Fall feed, and heavy frosts in the Northern

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# Selected Miscellany.

#### WITNESSES.

"I am working alone, and no one heeds!" Who says so, does not know There are clear eyes watching on every side, And wherever our feet may go, We are "compassed about with so great a cloud," That if we could only see. We could never think that our life is small Or that we may unnoticed be!

We seem to suffer and bear alone Life's burdens and all its care; And the sighs and prayers of the heavy heart Vanish into the air; But we do not suffer or work alone, And after a victory won, Who knows how happy the hosts may be Who whisper a soft "Well done!"

Oh, do not deem that it matters not How you live your life below; It matters much to the heedless crowd That you see go to and fro; For all that is noble and high and good Has an influence on the rest, And the world is better for every one Who is living at his best.

But even if human eyes see not, No one is unobserved; There are censures deep and plaudits high As each may be deserved; We can not live in a secret place, There are watchers always by, For heaven and earth are full of life, And God is ever nigh.

Oh, for a life without reproach, For a heart of earnestness! For self forgotten, for meanness slain, For hands well-used to bless! God, raise us far from the little things. And make us meet to be Skilled workers here in the place we fill, And servants unto thee. -London Christian World.

HOW MABEL LEARNED A LESSON.

BY MARY L. DICKINSON.

"I can't help feeling vexed at myself mother. I almost knew auntie wouldn't like it. She's rich and has everything pretty, and it was very silly of me to stitch and stitch, just to send her a present. I've learned a lesson, anyway," and Mabel dashed away some angry tears. "Hush, my child; that lesson of ill-tem-

per is not the one for you to learn. Just because auntie wrote to me and did not mention your gift, you have no right to think her unkind. She has always been good to you."

"Yes, I know it; always sending me clothes and things, just, as I suppose, she sends them to beggars, or to children in a missionschool."

"Well, Mabel, I am not surprised that you are disappointed, for you did deny yoursel in order to send that gift-"

Aunt Kate could write to mother and to Fred, | the trimmings. but not a word for her. She felt like a martyr, and for some time, I am ashamed to say, measure off the dress, but somehow she when their arguements failed to convince she frowned and sulked; but by and by bet- felt anything but comfortable. Do her very their father, and when he further said that ter thoughts began to creep in, and she began best, she could not put out of her mind a they must try to reach the village, and eat to feel the silent rebuke in her dear mother's sad, pale face that she had seen in church at a hotel, then the misery of these of unhaptroubled face. Dear, patient mother, who took all their poverty so sweetly; and father, who went on preaching a gospel of kindness and love to people who only half paid on their way home. "She looked possitively miserable little country hotel! They were him, and were far enough from being lovable | hungry this morning, or else it was my im- not going to do it." Then I regret to tell you and kind.

By and by, under the influence of these | spring suit to make." thoughts, she grew ashamed of herself, and when once her mother, passing through the a thoughtful little woman she is," he added, head, she broke out.

have got just what I deserved! I expected to be | heartily sick of it now. praised and made much of, and I've got instead just what I deserved," and she gave her | your dress yet? asked Mr. Mason a day or mother a hug.

"Well, then, we ought to be satisfied, dar-ling; for usually we all get so much better than we deserve. So it's all right, and we are happy again." "Oh, here you are," broke in Fred, just

back from the pond and bringing in with him a rush of fresh sir. "Run away, won't you, sister? I want to consult mother, and it's and I am sure from her looks that she is in were not too wet, they would stop awhile. something about Aunt Kate." "Too wet!" said Emma. "Why, it

Here it was again. Everybody else's Aunt Kate, and she left out; but suddenly she recollected herself, and, rising briskly, put her hands playfully to her ears and ran out of the room. But before she reached the door Fred caught her.

"Stop, stop, Belle; it's a shame to tease | night she went. you. That letter in my pocket inclosed this things so that I could take you before I have | store by her sister's side. to go back to college, and stay and have a

little visit myself. And she has sent a check after you came to New York. So what do you think of that, little Belle?" and he gave her a whirl round the floor. "I think it's the jolliest kind of a plan," he added, when he stopped to take breath. "But read your letter. Perhaps she has changed her mind and don't want you after all," and he ended

by pinching her cheek.

Poor Mabel! Here was another blow! take it, of course; now let us decide about

last Sabbath.

much work," she had said to her husband then eat their dinner out of a basket in a agination. I've half a mind to give her my they sulked and refused to do more than to

room, just laid her hand gently on Mabel's looking down lovingly to her. How could head, she broke out. "Mother, I'm just the meanest girl! and I her money all into her dress? She was

> "Have you seen that Miss West about girls. two after.

"N-o, not yet," replied Mrs. Mason confusedly. Somehow she had not brought we wanted to stop," they said, "there herself yet to tell her husband how she had been over-persuaded out of her good intentions.

in your place, for I met her this morning,

"Oh. I wish, I wish that I had never has nt rained twenty drops." bought that dress," sobbed Mrs. Mason as her husbhnd left her. "If poor Mrs. West is in trouble or want, what shall I do?" For a long time it seemed to Mrs. Mason direction the shower had been heavy. that she could not go to her, but just at

"Do people really call this living?" she one for you; only Aunt Kate said wait to give | thought to herself as she climbed the narrow, it till I had had time to talk with father and | rickety stairs, and caught glimpses through mother. She wants you to come and spend open doors of desolate, poverty-stricken tree. the Winter with her, and go to school, and rooms. Somehow dainty spring suits seemshe thought perhaps mother could manage ed of far less importance here than in the

but just as she was about to try the door, for the journey, and said not to wait to get | it opened, and one glance only was sufficient you ready, for she would get all you needed | to assure Mrs. Mason that her husband was right in his surmise. Miss West was in trouble. It needed only a few kind, sympathizing words to win her confidence.

expected and hoped," she said. "It costs something to live, do one's very best; and one lady owes me for three day's work. 'It was not quite convenient for her to pay "My Little Apple Blossom:"—so the letter just then, 'she said. 'I could come again read—"Your lovely gift—that made me in a week.' Sunday I cooked my last potato, think of the days when I was a little country | and Monday I spent my last cent for bread girl, and playing with your dear mother on I have tasted nothing since yesterday morn-the grass in the orchard, gathering pink and ing. If I can not pay the rent I must leave white apple blooms-makes me feel it is time here to-morrow, and of course I shall have I had you, while you are young and like the to go, for I have not been able to get any flowers, in my own rather lonely home. I work, though I have tried my best. I am have written my plan to the family. See if alone in the world. What is there left for you would like to come and brighten the me but-to drown myself, perhaps? Places? house for your auntie, who values the loving Yes, of course, there are places enough, work of her sister's child more than she and work too, but if I can not find them, Mrs. Mason never forgot the misery of that moment "I have been a selfish, thoughtless woman," she said, "but you shall come home with me now, and I think that I can find work for you." may be mentioned, as showing how little "O Robert, how can I ever forgive inclined was Bach at this time to anything myself?" she said to her husband after she had told him all. "It seems to me that I can never wear that dress in the world. directions about the repair of the "tremu-Suppose that you had not noticed her this lant" so that it may be regular in its pulsamorning?" tions, but that he added to the pedal a "There, there, little wife, don't morn over imiginary woes. I did notice her; our Almighty Father had her in charge, and he has lovingly given my little wife another chance to help her." gan, and when the first organ player of the "And then, Robert," pursued Mrs. Mason, "I've been wondering. You know I Handel Festival in a particularly bell-like have tried to save, by doing myown ironing, enough to get a new easy chair for the parlor, and since I've found out this about Miss West, I have been worried lest Mrs. McClintock has missed that. Why, Robstriking cymbals in the organ, probably by ert," and Mrs. Mason's face suddenly lighta special pedal. Whether these additions ed up, "I haven't bought the chair yet, you to the lesson she had been studying when her sigh Mrs. Mason put aside the soft fabric know, and I can go without and hire the mother came in with the letter from her and turned to another, which, though plea- dress made, after all, can't I? But I hope, are really in keeping with the genius of the oh, I do hope, that I shall remember this lesson, and never lose an opportunity to do good by selfish economy."-Zion's Herald.

Then you should have heard Emma and Laura, they grew so wise! They were sure And Mrs. Mason allowed the clerk to it was'nt going to rain a drop to-day; and

py girls was great. "The idea" they said "I do not believe that Miss West gets "of waiting all summer to have a picnic, and glance stiffly at certain pretty sights which

"I would dear," was his reply. "What mother pointed out on the way. Arrived at the hotel, they wanted no dinner, not they; and they tossed their heads and looked njured.

They would go for a walk; and it was by their father's command that they took an

umbrella. However, it was just a dash of rain lasting just long enough to wet the " If we had been under the big tree where

could'nt a drop have touched us." Much more of this kind they said; and when the horse was rested, they started "I would go there to day then if I were homeward; father, sorry for his daughters dissappointment, remarked that, if the woods

"No, indeed," said Laura. But as they rode along, the way grew muddier and muddier, and it was evident that in this

At last they came again to the great old tree; but what do you think had happened? Why, the lightning had been there, and torn the branches, and uprooted part of the heavy trunk, and ruined the beautiful

"Oh, my!" said the mother.

"That would have been certain death to any one under its branches, " said the father; At first there was no answer to her knock, while the girls looked at each other, and said not a word.

That evening, while they were making ready for the night, Emma said: "Father knew best, it seems.'

"Yes, indeed!" said Laura.

What a pity that they spoiled much of "I have not been able to find work as I their day by not remembering that before! -Pansy.



Not only the artist and lover, however, but the craftsman, comes before us in the records of Bach's early church organist life. He knew all about the technical build of the " hugh house of the sounds," and his thoroughly practical specification for the repairs and improvement of the organ at his next post, the Blasius Kirche, at Muhlhausen,

like the asceticism of the modern pursits on

by the pedal keys. What would be said to

this in a modern church organ? There is a

Glockenspiel stop on the Crystal Palace or-

passage in Handel's First Concerto, we

remember how the critics came down upon

a "Cymbelstern" also a contrivance for

instrument, and whether Bach himself in

his older period of more serious organ com-

position would have cared as much about

them, of course may be questions to be

asked; but the fact is interesting as showing

that organ concerts in the good old days were

that they are often supposed to have been.

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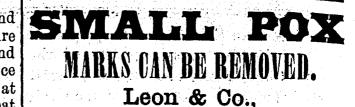
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-Edinburg Review.

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ABE CANNED FOOD

paper lately read at an

the British Pharmac

Attfield, F. R. S., call that duting the last 12 from time to time app and other periodicals against the indiscrim foods, on account of and harmfulness of tir During the last 15 frequently examined c with respect to the foo the process of canning the relation of the fo (if any) on, the metal examination within months of sixteen var for metals, revealed th number of samples of tin (or other foreign 0.002 to 0.007 of a g pound, while no trace the other eight examp Such proportions of ion of the author, und is questionable wheth than the amount of t tin saucepans in prep worn off forks, &c., & of tin detected in act canned soup, containi juice. It amounted to of a grain in half a pi says, that quantities very soluble chloride kill a dog in from on says that several pe dressed their dinner mistaking it for salt thus take not less chloride of tin; yet bowel disturbance fol recovered in a few da of canned food, not if in a condition in has ever contained as of tin as would amou ful medicinal dose. are without effect a times the quantity

"Yes, I scrimped and saved and wore my old gloves," interrupted Mabel.

"And you did work very hard to embroid er the table-cover."

"Yes; and now she don't think it's worth a civil thank you."

"But you did not do it for thanks. thought you did it to show that you loved her and appreciated all her kindness to us all. Remember, brother could never have gone to college but for his aunt."

"Yes, mother, I did it for love," said Mabel, slightly softened; "and often when I worked at it I was very happy; and it was so pretty, those lovely apple blossoms on the green. But I don't care-I don't care at all. She has taught me a lesson."

"I am sure you are all wrong, my daughter, and very unjust to your aunt. I can't understand why she has taken no notice of your gift; but I think we shall have to leave all that. We haven't anything to do with the way she received it, only with the spirit in I do not see why you hesitate a moment, which you gave it. That was a spirit of love. | for it is a regular bargain." Don't spoil it all now by bringing in a spirit of anger and pride."

Mabel dropped her eyes, already a little called her.

"Hallo, sister; we are off to the skating afford, or else makes me dissatisfied." pond, Bob and Tom and myself. Don't you want to go?"

"No, Fred, I don't care to go."

skating of the season."

all things, to skate with brother Fred; but along nicely; now do!" her old skates were too small, and she rememwould not have Fred see her cry, and only very, very much. shook her head at him.

writing, and addressed to Fred. She took it out to most of the time."

read it. It's only for me."

Quick as a flash she threw out the gloves, and the letter too, and shut the window with a bang.

"Whew!" said Alfred. "What's the matter with the girl?" And after a whistle or two, to which she did not respond, away he went to the pond.

could the costliest gift. Try to persuade | what good do they do me?" your dear mother to come with you, and stay till you are all settled and feel at home with your loving aunt, KATE CRAWFORD."

"And was your letter all about this, mamma?" asked Mabel, with happy eyes.

"No, dear; it was an invitation to be ready to come and visit her, if she found she could send for me."

"And will you go?"

"Yes, dear. Do you want to go, too?" "Want to go! I?" Well, I should think I did! But O, mother, mother! haven't I learned a lesson?"—American Reformer.

MRS. MASON'S ECONOMY.

"It is lovely; do take it, Maria. I am sure

"Yes, I know that it is very nice for the price, but then you see, Lizzie, that is just exactly twice as much as I intended to pay. ashamed of her outbreak, and turned back I really can not afford it," and with a little auntie. The day was fine, and her brother | sing at first, seemed now, in comparison with Alfred was at home for a short vacation, and the other, very coarse and unsatisfactory. hardly had she fixed her attention again upon "I wish that I had waited and come alone," her book when his whistle under the window she thought to herself. "Lizzie always induces me to get something that I can not

"But, Maria, if you must economize, as

you tell about, why don't you do it in some

Mrs. Mason hesitated, then she compared bered with bitterness that the money that again the two pieces of goods. She imagined

"You would save a clear ten dollars, if Joe, and their two selves. "Better come. No? Well, if you won't, not more, whispered her sister." And, as It was quite an event to the Lawrence just get my gloves out of the pocket of my I say, if you must economize, I think that family; for father rarely had a day to spare. overcoat and toss them out of the window." you might have some regard for the feelings Mable ran across the hall to Alfred's room, of your friends in your choice of ways. It felt in the pocket for the gloves, and drew is not very pleasant for me to have my only faces. " Our party is so small, we can find forth with them a letter in her annt's hand- sister look as poverty-stricken as you make a pleasant place elsewhere."

"No, I didn't, and I don't want you to feel that it was really her duty to consult trickling down from somewhere. the feelings of her friends, her sister in particular.

"I suppose that I do seem shabby to Liz. | a lovely place!" zie," she thought, glancing at her sister's please her."

longer over this little matter. You will wetting."

# "FATHEB KNEW BEST, IT SEEMS."

"Oh, dear!" said Emma, and she looked other way? I'm sure I should like for once | disgusted. "I think as much," said Laura, "Oh, yes, do come. It will be fun; the first to see you dressed in some sort of style. and she pouted. It was all because in a HOW BAKING POWDERS ARE MADE. — While rival companies are disputing as to what ingredients are to be found in the "best baking powder,"the public will be interested in the following definition of these now indispensable articles, as given by Appleton's Cyclopedia, the acknowledged American authority. Did'nt you say that you were going to hire lovely wood they had come miles to find, Now, if there was any sport in the world it made? Now, why not make it yourself? there was a great picnic party, filling the that Mabel loved it was skating, and, above I will lend you patterns, and you can get boats on the little river, filling the swings, using the croquet grounds, using all the nice cosy sitting places under spreading trees, using the tables and benches, swarmwould have bought new ones had been put herself in a dainty, stylish suit. She fingered ing everywhere. Now, the fact was that into the present for her rich and ungrateful the goods caressingly-it was so soft and Emma and Laura wanted that grove for aunt. But she drove back the angry tears; she | nice-looking. Mrs. Mason liked nice things | their picnic, and the people who were to attend it were mother and father, and baby T ESSON LEAVES,

> "Never mind," said the mother, trying to smile away the frown on her daughter's

But the girls did'nt believe it, and they along. "Fred, Fred; here's a letter from auntie. Mrs. Mason was only nail convinced of sponta and a lovely old tree and smaller the soundness of her sister's reasoning, but They found a lovely old tree and smaller the inclination she tried hard to ones near it, and a stream of clear water obeying her inclination, she tried hard to ones near it, and a stream of clear water

do please stop here! Mama, only see what

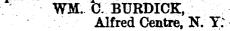
"It would'nt be safe, girls. There is a silk. "I am not sure but that I ought to heavy storm coming this way, I think. We must drive on and reach a place of shelter. "Come, come, Maria, don't think any It wouldn't be well for little Joe to get a

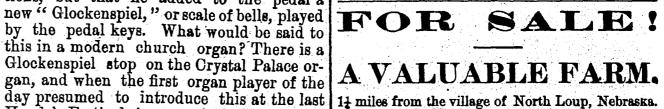
#### which is given in full is very interesting as well in its provisions as in its downright IN ALFRED FOR SALE. and dictatorial tone, as of a man who knew

thoroughly what he was about and would In the settlement of the estate of Amos Burdick, have no scamping. Unfortunately, even deceased, it becomes necessary to dispose of a dairy musical readers in England know generally | farm situated at the head of Elm Valley, about four so little of the mysteries of the organ that miles southwest of Alfred Centre, N. Y. This farm contains we must fear that quotation from this document would not be appeciated here; but it

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1. That he has no himself that a tin of contains even a usef a true soluble compo have any effect on m 2. As for the me

ings-one ounce is a mifuge; harmless, e man, and not alway desired to the para lishment it is adu might be contained weight of canned fo 3. That if a pos a soluble compound tion of canned food tallic in flavor as to 4. Respecting th are occasionally me

most people detect remove them, as th but if swallowed th 5. Unsoundness to promote the con No traces of tin w lowed to remain so 6. Unsound for

may, of course, in canned food has d all probability, be to the can.

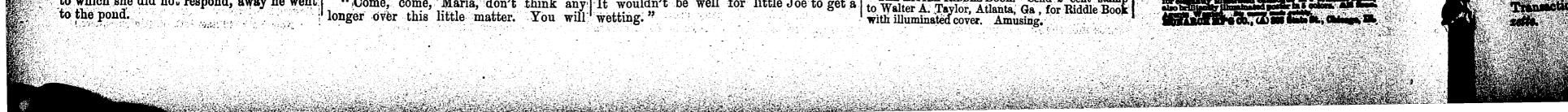
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to the significant addes his some is of his journey.

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"Oh, oh!" they both said. "Father,





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ARE CANNED FOODS DANGEROUS?-In a paper lately read at an evening meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Society, Prof. Attfield, F. R. S., calls attention to the fact that during the last 12 years paragraphs have from time to time appeared in newswapers against the indiscriminate use of tinned foods, on account of the alleged presence and harmfulness of tin in the food.

During the last 15 years the author has frequently examined canned foods, not only with respect to the food itself as food, and to the process of canning, but with regard to the relation of the food to, or the influence (if any) on, the metal of the can itself. An examination within the last two or three months of sixteen varieties of canned food for metals, revealed the presence in half the number of samples of a minute quantity of tin (or other foreign metal), ranging from and its widely celebrated 0.002 to 0.007 of a grain in a quarter of a pound, while no trace of tin was observed in the other eight examples.

Such proportions of metal are, in the opinion of the author, undeserving of notice. It is questionable whether they represent more than the amount of tin periodically worn off tin saucepans in preparing food, or the silver worn off forks, &c., &c. The largest amount of tin detected in actual solution was in some canned soup, containing a good deal of lemon juice. It amounted to only three-hundredths of a grain in half a pint of soup. Christicon says, that quantities of 18 to 44 grains of the very soluble chloride of tin were required to kill a dog in from one to four days. Orfila says that several persons on one occasion dressed their dinner with chloride of tin, mistaking it for salt. One person would thus take not less than 20 or 30 grains of chloride of tin; yet only a little gastric and bowel disturbance followed, and from this all recovered in a few days. Probably no article of canned food, not even the most acid fruit, if in a condition in which it can be eaten. has ever contained as much of a soluble salt of tin as would amount to a harmless or useful medicinal dose. Metallic particles of tin are without effect on man. A thousand times the quantity ever found in a can of tinned food would do no harm. The author stated in conclusion: 1. That he has never been able to satisfy himself that a tin of ordinary canned food contains even a useful medicinal dose of such a true soluble compound of tin as is likely to have any effect on man. 2. As for the metal itself-that is the filings-one ounce is a common dose as a vermifuge; harmless, even in that quantity, to man, and not always so harmful as could be desired to the parasites for whose disestablishment it is administered. One ounce might be contained in about four hundred weight of canned food. 3. That if a possible harmful quantity of a soluble compound of tin be placed in a por tion of canned food, the latter will be so metallic in flavor as to be recognizable. 4. Respecting the globules of solder that are occasionally met with in canned food, most people detect them in their mouth and remove them, as they would shots in game; but if swallowed they do no harm. 5. Unsoundness of meat does not appear to promote the corrosion or solution of tin. No traces of tin were detected in salmon allowed to remain sour until putrid. 6. Unsound food, canned or uncanned, may, of course, injure the health, and where canned food has done harm, the harm has, in all probability, been due to the food and not to the can. The author's opinion is that the public has not the faintest cause for alarm respecting the occurrence of tin, lead, or any other metal in canned food. s. PROFESSOR HULL, who has returned with his party, brings with him materials for the construction of a geological map of the Holy Land, very much in advance of anything which could hitherto be attempted. The Professor is of opinion that at the time of the exodus there was a continuous connection of the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. As regards the Dead Sea, he has discovered that it formerly stood at an elevation of 1,400 feet above its present level—that is to say, 150 feet above the level of the Mediterranean. The history of this gradual lowering of the waters will form a special feature in Prof. Hull's forthcoming report. He has also found evidences of a chain of ancient lakes in the Sinaitic district, and of another chain in the center of the Wady Arabah, not far from the watershed. The terraces of the Jordan have been examined, the most important one being 600 feet above the present surface of the Dead Sea. Sections have been carried east and west across the Arabah and Jordan Valley. Two traverses of Palestine have also been made from the Mediterranean



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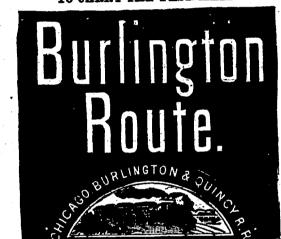
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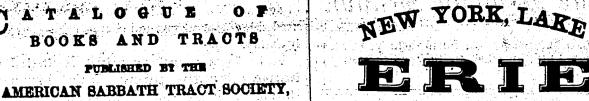
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#### | No. 8\* | No. 12\* | No. 4\* | No. 6 STATIONS. Leave 1.05 рм. 8.50 AM Dunkirk ...... 2.52 " ...... 10.26 " Little Vallev 8.25 AM 8.50 PM 10 50 PM 10.45 AM Salamanca 4.06 " ..... 11.09 " 4.33 " 11.20 " 11.43 " Carrollton 8.359.00 " Olean 4.58 " .... 12.14PM 5.50 " 12.28AM 1.07 " 9.25 \*\* Wellsville 10.24 " 1.27 " 10.47 . Andover . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ..... 1.45 " Alfred 11.04 " Leave 12.00 м (7.00 рм) 1.15 лм 1.50 рм Hornellsville Arrive at 1.35 PM 8.57 " 2.47 " 4.30 " 3.15 " 10.58 " 4.27 " 7.30 " Elmira Binghamton 7.23 " 8.28 AM 8.25 " Port Jervis ...... New York 10.20 PM 7.10 AM 11.25 AM .....

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nellsville at 4.35 P. M. 4.45 P. M., from Dunkirk, stops at Forest-ville 5.17, Smith's Mills 5.33, Perrysburg 5.58, Day-ton 6.12, Cattaraugus 6.47, Little Valley, 7.16, Salamanca 8.15, Great Valley 8.22 Carrollton 8.37, Vandalia 8.50, Allegany 9.07, Olean 9.18, Hinsdale 9.37, Cuba 9.58, Friendship 10 28, Belvidere 10.42, Belmont 10 54, Scio 11.07, Wellsville 11.19, An-dover 11.43 P. M., Alfred 12.14, Almond 12.28, arriving at Hornellsville at 12.42 A. M. No. 8 will not run on Monday.

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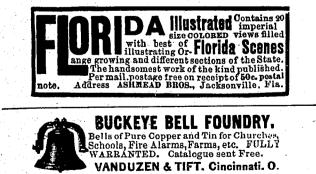
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12.32 AM ..... 11.52 AM 4.85 PM Little Valley Arrive at 3.00 " ..... 1.30 РМ 6 00 " Dunkirk

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Leave Carrollton Arrive at Bradford	A. M.	6.50	4.10	8.00 9.80	9.02 9.40		
Leave Bradford Fuster City Arrive at Buttsville	10.00 10.10	7.42	4.55 5.07 5.45	P.M. 2.30 2.43		7.00 7.15	

11.04 A. M., Titusville Express, daily, except Sun-daysfrom Carrollton, stops at Limestone 11.20, Kendall 11.31, and arrives at Bradford 11.85 A. M. 11.45 P. M., from Carrollton. stops at all stations, except Irving, arriving at Bradford 12.25 A. M.

EASTWARD

STATIONS.	6.*	20.*	32.*	12.*	16.	<b>38</b> .
Leave	P. M.	A. M.	А. М.	P. M.	P. M.	P. H.
uttsville	6.15	••••	8.45			
uster City	6.56		9.85		2.01	6.10
Arrive at	지정하는				0.255.24	
radford	7.10		9.50		2.10	6.90
Leave			an a			- 45 M
sradford	7.20	7.18	9.55	2.40	4.15	
Arrive at						
arrollton	8.20	7.46	10.85	8.20	4.50	

5.50. Babcock 6.00, Limestone 6.10, arriving at Carrollton at 6.45 A. M.

8.30 P. M., daily, except Sundays, from Bradford, stops at Kendall 8.34, Limestone 8.44, and arrives at Carrollton 4.01 P. M. Passengers can leave Titusville at 8.00 A. M., and arrive at Bradford 11.85 A. M. - Leave Bradford 8.39

P. M., and arrive at Titusville 7.30 P. M.

\* Daily. † Dining Station. Trains 1 and 4 will stop at all stations on Sunday

# The Sabbath School.

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

### INTERNATIONAL LESSONS, 1884.

#### FOURTH QUARTER.

Oct. 4. Solomon succeeding David. 1 Kings 1: 22-35. Oct. 11. David's charge to Solomon. 1 Chron. 22 6-19.

Oct. 18. Solomon's choice. 1 Kings 8: 5-15. Oct. 25. The Temple built. 1 Kings 6: 1-14. Nov. 1. The Temple dedicated. 1 Kings 8: 22-36.

Nov. 8. The wisdom of Solomon. 1 Kings 10: 1-13. Nov. 15. Solomon's sin. 1 Kings 11 : 4-13.

Nov. 22. Proverbs of Solomon. Prov. 1 : 1-16.

Nov. 29. True wisdom. Prov. 8: 1-17.

Dec. 6. Drunkenness. Prov. 23: 29-85.

Dec. 13. Vanity of worldly pleasures. Eccl. 2: 1-13. Dec. 20. The Creator remembered. Eccl. 12: 1-14.

Dec. 27. Review.

II.-DAVID'S CHARGE TO SOLOMON.

#### For Sabbath-day, October 11.

#### SCRIPTURE LESSON.-1 CHRONICLES 22: 6-19.

6. Then he called for Solomon his son, and charged him to build an house for the Lord God of Israel. 7. And David said to Solomon, My son, as for me, it was in my mind to build an house unto the name of the Lord

7. And David said to Solohoh, hy son, as for me, is werd in y mind to build an house unto the name of the Lord my God.
8. But the word of the Lord came to me, saying, Thou hast shed blood abundantly, and hast made great wars: thou shalt not build an house unto my name, because thou hast shed much blood upon the earth in my sight.
9. Behold, a son shall be born to thee, who shall be a man of rest: and I will give him rest from all his enemies round about: for his name shall be Solomon, and I will give peace and quietness unto Israel in his days.
10. He shall build an house for my name: and he shall be my son, and I will be his father; and I will establish the throne of his kingdom over Israel for ever.
11. Now, my son, the Lord be with thee: and prosper thou, and build the house of the Lord thy God, as he hath said of thee.
12. Only the Lord give thee wisdom and understanding, and give the charge concerning Israel, that thou mayest keep the law of the Lord thy God.
13. Then shalt thou prosper, if thou takest heed to fulfill the statutes and judgments which the Lord charged Moses with concerning Israel: be strong, and of good courage: dread not, nor be dismayed.
14. Now behold, in my trouble I have prepared for the house of the Lord an hundred thousand talents of gold, and a thousand thousand talents of silver; and of brass and iron without weight; for it is in abundance: timber also and stone have I prepared; and thou mayest add thereto. ilso and stone have I prepared; and thou mayest add

15. Moreover, there are workmen with thee in abundance, hewers and workers of stone and timber, and all manner of

cunning men for every manner of work. 16. Of the gold, the silver, and the brass, and the iron, there is no number. Arise, therefore, and be doing, and the Lord be with thee. 17. David also commanded all the princes of Israel to

17. David also commanded all the princes of Israel to help Solomon his son, saying, 18. Is not the Lord your God with you? and hath he not given you rest on every side? for he hath given the inhabit-ants of the land into mine hand; and the land is subdued before the Lord, and before his people. 19. Now set your heart and your soul to seek the Lord your God; arise therefore, and build ye the sanctuary of the Lord God, to bring the ark of the covenant of the Lord, and the holy vessels of God, into the house that is to be built to the name of the Lord.

#### TIME.-About 1017 B. C.

LEADING THOUGHT.—Some men are spe-cially fitted for certain kinds of work.

GOLDEN TEXT.-" Arise, therefore, and be doing, and the Lord be with thee."-1 Chron. 22:16.

charge to him. He was now about twenty years of age, and was to assume vast responsibility, and ly father. V. 7. It was in my mind to build an ed.

house unto the name. It was in my heart. David had felt great interest in this measure for the welfare of his people.

V. 8. But the word of the Lord came unto me. Reference is probably made to the message of the prophet Nathan. (See 1 Chron. 17: 4-11.) Some scholars think that he refers to other communications from the Lord. This was the first intimation given why David was not to build the house of God. Because thou hast shed much blood. David's characteristic work had been that of warfare and conflict to conquer rebel lion and establish peace. Such a work made the complete mission of his life, and hence it was not designed for him to enter upon another distinct stage or life work.

V. 9. A son shall be born to thee. This was a part of the divine announcement and its fulfillment vindicated its divine authority. Who shall be a man of rest. His character shall grow out of and harmonize with the reign of peace in the nation. The name divinely given means 'Peaceful." Solomon was thus the type and forerunner of the "Prince of Peace." I will give peace and quietness unto Israel in his days. This was a very distinct era in the national life of Israel. It would be very instructive to study the fulfillment of this promise. (See 1 Kings 4:20-23;5:4.)

V. 10. He shall be my son, and I will be his father. Here is a promise of special favor to be shown to him, both on his own account, and for David's sake. Not that, he was to be blessed irrespective of his real character, but God saw what he would be, as well as that he would be born o David. It was in view of his real character that the promise was made. I will establish the throne of his kingdom over Israel forever. Solomon was to be a typical character, and his kingdom a typical kingdom Hence throne, here, signifies more than simply a temporal throne. It was a promise of an everlasting throne over the Israel of God.

V. 11: The Lord be with thee. Having pointed out the character of his kingdom and the promises of God, he now seeks to encourage him and to exhort him to procede with his great work of building the temple. As he hath said to thee. This reminds Solomon that he must ever keep the Lord before him, and implicitly follow his direction. This is the only ground of prosperity and true success, even though he was a king established on a throne of peace.

V. 12. Only the Lord give thee wisdom and This is the Lord's work and no human wisdom is equal to it. He must look to God alone for wisdom and understanding.

V. 13. Then shalt thou prosper, if thou takest heed. The word rendered "pros-

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

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THE next session of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Allegany County will be held at Little Genesee, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 8th and 9th. Miss Narcissa E. White, of Grove City, Pa., will lecture Wednesday evening. Friends

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

By order of the Church,

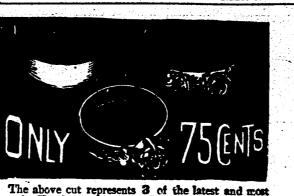
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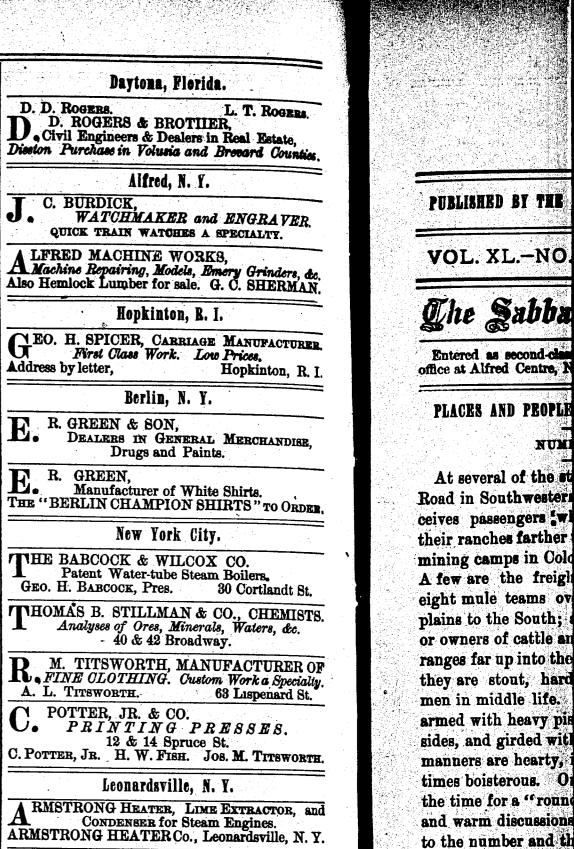


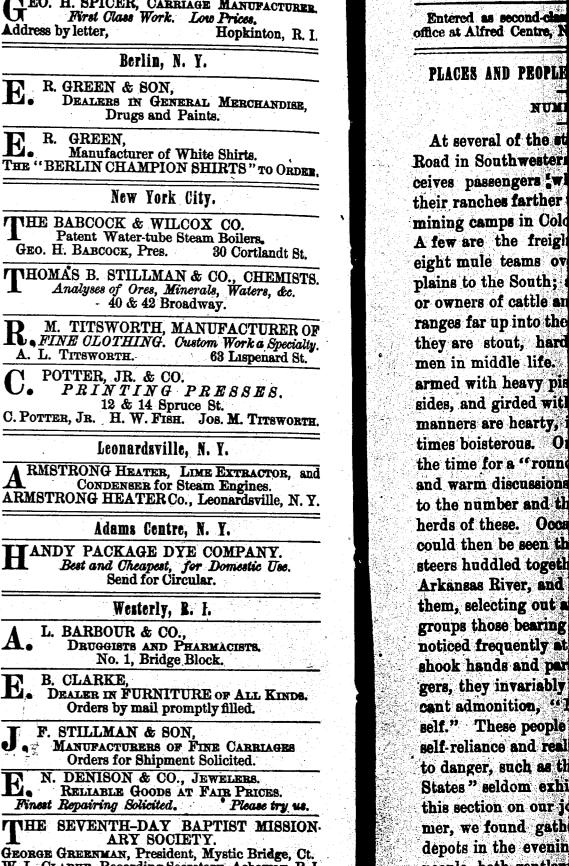
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ALFRED CENTRE, N.Y.

OUTLINE I. Why David did not build the Lord's house.

**v.** 7–10. II. Encouragement to Solomon. v. 11-13.

III. Preparations made by David. v. 14-I6. IV. David's charge to the princes of Israel. v. 17-19.

#### QUESTIONS.

Where did the people offer sacrifices in the beginging of Solomon's reign? 1 Kings 3: 2-4. Where should they have been offered ? (Before the ark.) Where was the ark at that time? 1 Kings 3: 15. Was it in itself wrong to sacrifice in the "high places?"

I. For whom did David call, and what charge did he give him? v. 6. Was Solomon at this time recognized as David's successor? (He was, at least by David.) What does David say was "in his mind?" v. 7. What house does hemean? Why would God not permit him to build the temple? v. 8. Did David sin against God, in making war and shedding blood? Was he naturally a cruel man? Does God love war and bloodshed? Who was promised to David as a son and successor in the kingdom? v. 9. What does the name, Solomon, mean? (Peaceful.) What kind of a reign was Solomon to have? Was this promise fulfilled? (It was.) What should Solomon do? v. 10. What precious promises were made respecting him? Compare 2 Sam. 7: 14, Heb. 1: 5, and Psa. 89: 26, 27. Whom did Solomon typify in these promises? (The Christ.)

II. What encouragement Does David give? v. 11. What does he specially ask for Solomon? v. 12. What were the conditions of prosperity? v. 18. What earnest exhortations close this verse?

III. Under what circumstances had David made preparations? v. 14. (In his trouble, or rather his poverty.) How much gold and silver had he prepared ? How much would it be worth in our money? (Over four billions of dollars.) Was David a very poor man? What else did he prepare? Did he keep any account of the brass and iron, timber and stone? What mechanics had he trained up? v. 15. What encouraging exhortation does he give? v. 16.

IV. What command did he give to the princes? v. 17. How does he enforce this command? v. 18. What were they to bring into the temple? v. 19. What is the temple of the Lord to-day? 1 Cor. 6: 19, 20, and 3: 16, 17. Are you trying to keep this temple pure ?

#### INTRODUCTION.

The Book of Chronicles furnishes us with some of | them. the closing incidents of David's life; more especially the transferring of his kingdom to his son Solomon. He had been very desirous to build a temple for the honor and worship of God, but had not been permitted to gratify his desire. The Lord had other work for him to accomplish more essential to the full establishment of his kingdom. He must confirm his successor on the throne; he must make all the preliminary preparations and provisions for the building of the temple; he must give instructions and the solemn charge to his son. The magnitude of his kingdom and the far reaching influence it was divinely ordained to exert, gave to these ministries of David a sufficient magnitude of importance for his most mature experience and wisdom. These preparations in David's closing years all have reference to perpetuity and firm establishment of the public worship of the Lord, in which Israel as the people and congregation of Jehovah might show its faithfulness to the covenant, so as to become partakers of the divine protection and the blessing which was promised. Having made all the provisions for the speedy prosecution of this work of building the temple, David gives his final solemn charge to his

per" may equally well be rendered "act wisely." In this connection this thought would seem more natural. If a man takes heed to the wisdom of God he shall act wisely. Be strong and of good courage. In the Lord's work as king by his appointment and over his people with his prom ises, and with free access to his wisdom and under-

standing, bestrong to retain the kingdom and firm to endure the weight of its vast responsibilities. V. 14. In my trouble I have prepared

for the house. That is, by great labor and in the midst of sore trials and hardships. Timber was brought a long distance and the gold and silver was taken as trophy in war.

V. 15. There are workmen with thee in abundance. Captives taken in his conquest. were compelled to labor, and artizans from the sur rounding nations were selected to plan and execute the work.

V. 16. Arise and be doing. All materials and great abundance of laborers at hand, the urgen with energy and build the holy temple.

V. 17. Commanded all the princes of Israel to help. The heads of the several tribes were made responsible each to do their share.

V. 18. Hath he not given you rest. He appears to them as if for a thank-offering to the Lord. They have been crowned with peace and prosperity.

V. 19. Now set your heart and your soul to seek the Lord. They are called upon to yield themselves to God and to render all honor to his name and build a sanctuary for his perpetual worship in their midst. To bring the ark of the covenant of the Lord. His covenant must be kept sacred as between them and the Lord, in remembrance of all the mercies of God towards

#### SPECIAL NOTICES.

The next session of the Southwestern yearly meeting will be held with the church at Long Branch, Nebraska, commencing on Sixth-day, Oct. 11, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Introductory sermon at the opening session, J. J. White.

Sixth-day evening prayer and conference.

Sabbath morning sermon, by S. R. Wheeler, fol lowed by collection for Missionary Society. Sabbath afternoon, Sabbath-school exercise, Evening of the Sabbath praise service, conducted by J. J. White. First-day morning sermon by G. J. Crandall, fol lowed by collection for TractSociety.First-day afternoon at 2 o'clock sermon at by J. J. White. First. day evening sermon by. G. J. Crandall, followed by farewell conference. It is hoped that the business of the meeting may be conducted with such

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#### MARRIED

In Walworth, Wis., at the residence of the bride's parents, Sept. 23, 1884, by Rev. A. MeLearn, Mr. EDWARD W. RIPLEY and Miss Rose BUNNELL, both of Walworth. In Westerly, R. I., Sept. 13, 1884, by Eld. C. C. Stillman, at his residence on High St., Mr. HERBERT D. BARBER, of Westerly, and Miss MYRA L. COLLINS, Nor h Stonington, Ut.

DIED.

In Shongo, N. Y., Sept. 18, 1884, of cholera mor-bus, SAMUEL HURD, aged 70 years. He was sick only four days. A wife, several children, and a large circle of other relatives are left to mourn his loss. J. K.

In Amity, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1884, Dea. SILAS G BLIVEN, in the 78th year of his age. Bro. Bliven was born in Rhode Island, and came with his parents to the place where he has lived and died, when he was seven years old. In youth he gave himself to Christ, and was one of the constituent members of the Amity (now Scio) Seventh-day Baptist Church. He was chosen Deacon of the Scio Church, but from a sense of his unfitness never would consent to be ordained. He served the church in that capacity just the same, always being in his place when able. For two and a half years his mind has been very much affected, incapacitating him for business or social enjoyment. He was married to Caroline Woolworth, of Alfred, Jan. 19, 1833, who with two children survives him. At the time of his death he was liv ing with his son-in-law, Squire Smith, who married his only daughter. His death was sudden, but we have every reason to hope he now sees without an imperfect medium. Rest, dear brother, in thy Saviour's glory.



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