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PLACES AND PEOPLE IN THE SOUTHWEST.

NUMBER V.

At several of the stations on the Santa Fe Road in Southwestern Kansas, the train receives passengers who are returning to their ranches farther up the river, or to their mining camps in Colorado and New Mexico. A few are the freighters, driving six and eight mule teams over long trails on the plains to the South; and others are cow-boys or owners of cattle and horses feeding on the ranges far up into the mountains. As a rule, they are stout, hardy, and rough looking men in middle life. Some of them are armed with heavy pistols hanging from their sides, and girded with cartridge-belts. Their manners are hearty, independent, and sometimes boisterous. On a previous trip, it was the time for a "round-up" among the cattle, and warm discussions took place in reference to the number and the quality of different herds of these. Occasionally, from the care could then be seen thousands of heifers and steers huddled together on slopes near the Arkansas River, and horsemen riding among them, selecting out and placing in different groups those bearing various brands. We noticed frequently at the depots, as friends shook hands and parted with these passengers, they invariably closed with the significant admonition, "Now, take care of your self." These people develop the spirit of self-reliance and realize the sense of exposure to danger, such as the inhabitants in "the States" seldom exhibit. Passing through

this section on our journey home last Sum-

mer, we found gathered at some of these

people, both gentlemen and ladies, watching

the long train as it stopped, and visiting in

an animated way among themselves. This

was their recreation at the close of the day. As we ride up this valley beyond the wellsettled portions of it, the evidence accumulates that we have entered upon a vast grazing region. An official of the railroad re marked to us, as he pointed at the widesweeping and grass-covered slopes along the north bank of the river, "A dozen years ago. I saw this valley and all these low bluffs covered with buffaloes; now there are none within hundreds of miles of this place." For centuries they have fed here in great numbers. What few herds of them have escaped wholesale slaughter, are now found principally in the unfrequented and barren lands in Western Texas and adjoining portions of New Mexico. For several years, their bones have been gathered in the old river beds along the road, and shipped by car-loads to the East. At a station on this road in Colorado, we see a large pile of these bones, blackened by exposure to the atmosphere, the heads with the stubbed horns upon them, and ready to be shipped on the freight-cars. For miles in several localities, our train crosses numerous parallel trails which still remain where they were formed quite deep in the compact soil by the buffaloes, as they traveled formerly down to the river for water, and back to their feeding grounds on the

plains. In their stead have come the cattle of the herders. No one without a visit into this region, can form an adequate conception of the extent of this branch of industry, as pursued along the lines of the rivers thousands of miles to the north and the south, and all along the eastern side of the Rocky Mounof them along the Arkansas River. The profits in this business must be very great. An old schoolmate informed us that he cleared, a short time since, \$45,000 on an in the operations of nine months in buying and selling three small herds on what are termed "The Public Lands," or the "Panhandle District of Texas," a portion of the The cost of rearing these cattle in this region where they graze the year round, is said to

be about \$3 a head. In conversing with these cattle men, places.

whether herders or cow-boys, you will hear for the first time probably the word "rustler," so often used in this region and in the mountains. It is applied here in describing the qualities of an animal which moves about briskly and picks up an unusual amount of food. It is called a "good rustler." A seatcompanion, on looking out of the train and discovering some antelopes on a rise of ground a few rods one side, said incidentally, "They are rustling creatures." In the mines and railroad stations in the mountains, the term designates an active and energetic business man, a roving and discontented band of Indians, or a thief who prowls about in the night time.

Without doubt, a very large share of this region must be devoted for many years, if not always, to raising stock. Only a narrow strip of it can ever be irrigated, and the rain-fall is not generally sufficient to insure regular crops. The mildness of the Winters, the nutritious grasses, and the ready access to Eastern markets seem to constitute it a perpetual pastorage.

In certain conditions of the atmosphere. especially during the afternoon of a clear, sultry day, a traveler bound West on this road, will observe for a hundred and fifty miles in Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado, the appearance and the vanishing of many mirages on the right and left and ahead of him. None are to be seen on the present journey, but on a previous one, hours were occupied in watching them. A large lake with its shores in clear outline near the horizon will rise before the vision, then a section of a broad river with small groves of trees on its farther banks, and again a vast marsh with spots of green herbage scattered through it, and also irregular pools of water in various parts. The illusions will be perfect. No one can resist the thought, how tantalizing they must be to a heated and thirsty depots in the evening, hundreds of young traveler, and even how dangerous in misguiding him over these arid wastes.

The soil in the Arkansas Valley seems to be composed in very many places with those ingredients which would render it exceedingly fertile, if only sufficient amount of water could be applied to it. Notwithstanding its elevation from two to four thousand feet above the ocean, the air near the ground is made very warm in the day-time by the sun, during the Spring and Summer. As we ride from point to point up this valley, the question forces itself upon us, "Why can not this long strip of land on both sides of the river and for some distance back be irrigated, and thus converted into most productive gardens and corn-fields?" The stream falls uniformly on an average of about eight per mile, and its water could be carried by ditches to the top of the ridges from one to five miles from the river; and then distributed over cultivated lands lying between these. We are gratified to find that two extensive efforts have been undertaken to test the advantages of such a scheme. Starting from the north bank of the Arkansas, just above Cimarron, an irrigation ditch, a hundred and fifty miles in length, is in process of construction, and about sixty miles of it are already completed. It will supply, even in the dry seasons, enough water to raise splendid crops on thousands of acres, now yielding only thinly scattered gramma grass. At Garden City, a small village farther towards the mountains, a similar ditch, twenty miles long, has been used the past three years with most encouraging results. Here the best market for vegetables is in the cities and the mining camps to the West. The product of an acre here is usually sold for over \$200 annually. A recent settler who has planted several for this was asked, "How tains, and in the valleys between their ranges. | much does it cost to secure sufficient water In Kansas alone the cattle have increased a acre a year." He replied, "A dollar an acre a year." The rejoinder is instantly half million in two years. We saw in a sin- made, "Why, that is cheaper than rain; as gle day on our ride hundreds of thousands you can have the sunshine nearly all the time during the day, and you need not suspend your work for the rain-storms." The question was presented to our minds, whether the great benefits derived from irrigation will not, in time, induce many of our farminvestment of less than three times that sum, ers and horticulturists, living along the banks of rivers in the other Western States, where the rainfall for the whole year seems to be adequate in amount, but is not always distributed evenly through the Spring and Summer months, to seek to water and encountry belonging to no Territory or State. | rich their lands in the drier portions of these seasons by the abundant supply from these rivers. In this way, at least the garden vegetables and the small fruits might be

made to triple their present yield in many

MINUTES OF THE SEVENTIETH ANNUAL SESSION OF THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The Seventh-day Baptist General Conference convened for its Seventieth Annual Session with the Church at Lost Creek, W. Va., on Fourth-day, Sept. 24, 1884, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The President gave the opening address, subject, "Progressive Revelation of God."

The Conference was then called to order, and O. U. Whitford and Emma T. Platts were appointed Assistant Recording Secretaries.

On motion of J. E. N. Backus, it was voted to omit the reading of the letters from the churches except in cases of special interest which may be read.

Under the order of Communications from Corresponding Bodies, a letter was presented and read from a Seventh-day Baptist Church in Texarkana, Ark., asking admission to the Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Petitions.

A communication was received from M. M. Jones, of Boscobel, Wis., on the subject of Temperance, which was also referred to the Committee on Petitions.

The President was instructed to appoint the standing committees, and announce the same at the afternoon session.

The report of the Corresponding Secretary was received and approved as follows:

1. The only duty that has pertained to the office of Corresponding Secretary the past year has been gathering the letters from the churches for their reports to this body. 2. A communication has been received from Miss M. M. Jones, of Bos-

cobel, Wis., with respect to temperance. 3. The following summary gathered from the letters: 1st. Number of churches reporting, 67; by Associations as follows: Foreign, 2; South-Eastern, 6; Eastern, 13; Central, 15; Western, 12; North-

Churches not reporting, 28; by Associations as follows: Eastern, 2; Central, 2; Western, 6; North-Western, 16.

2d. Ministers reported: total, 96; pastors, 51; elders, 34; licentiates, 11. 3d. Money raised: total \$38,421 48; pastors' salaries, \$18,841 82; Current expenses, (churches, parsonage, etc.,) \$10,079 24; Bible-school, \$1,393,-58; denominational work, \$7,029 23; benevolent objects (outside denominational work) 4th. Increase by bantism; by Associations: Foreign, 2; South-Eastern, 59;

Eastern, 14; Central, 21; Western, 18; North-Western, 92; total, 206; converts to Sabbath, (reported) 25; total increase, 231. 5th. Decrease by death and by excommunication; South-Eastern, 4; Eastern, 53; Central, 42; Western, 42; North-Western, 43; total, 184; net in-

6th. Received by letter, 189; dismissed, 129; difference 60 in our favor. W. C. Titsworth, Corresponding Secretary. The report of the Treasurer, A. C. Burdick, was read by W.

C. Titsworth, and, with vouchers referred to the Committee on The Secretary stated that the Executive Board had no special

recommendations to make to the Conference; the Board knowing that there would be but little or no opportunity for special services, have made no appointments for such services, but will arrange for them if there be demand for them.

It was voted that the time for opening the sessions be 9 o'clock. A. M., and 1.30, P. M., and for closing, 12, M., and 4.30, P. M. L. R. Swinney gave some notices and extended the greetings of the Lost Creek Church to the delegates.

The meeting adjourned after prayer by D. E. Maxson.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting was opened with prayer by U. M. Babcock. The President announced the standing committees as follows: On Petitions-C. D. Potter, W. H. Ernst, A. R. Allen, I. L. Cottrell, Lloyd F. Randolph.
On Finance—P. F. Randolph, Geo. B. Carpenter, Samuel Wells, Dudley

On the State of Religion—N. Wardner, S. D. Davis, I. D. Titsworth, A. B. Prentice, Geo. W. Burdick. On Obituaries-A. E. Main, J. E. N. Backus, Stephen Burdick. E. M.

Dunn, Jacob Davls. On Denominational History—A. H. Lewis, W. C. Titsworth, A. R. Crandall, T. L. Gardiner. On Nominations—D. E. Maxson, U. M. Babcock, M. H. Davis, N. Wardner, S. Burdick.

The report of the Sabbath School Board was read by the Secretary, and the part relating to expenses was referred to the Finance Committee.

Having sent to the Sabbath schools blanks to be filled out and returned, we have received reports from most of the schools, and are enabled to report as follows. There appears to be an abiding interest in Bible study and a growing proficiency in the methods of instruction.

Reports are presented from 70 schools, with an aggregate of 5,523

scholars. The numbers supposed to be connected with the schools not reported, would increase this number very nearly to 6 000 and 535 teachers. The number baptized during the year is 174. The schools have raised for school purposes, \$1,353 01, and \$895 91 for benevolent purposes.

From these summary statistics, it must be evident to every thoughtful mind that this field of labor is one of great interest to us. Six thousand members of our own families, coming voluntarily every week before their teachers to be taught from the Scriptures, the way of salvation and life and peace with God and man. If careful and thorough instruction is more imperative in one department than in another, it would seem that the Sabbath school should have it. It is there that the early and lasting impressions of Christian truth are made. For this work then, teachers should be most thoroughly prepared by sound Biblical learning. Many children receive no systematic religious instruction except what they receive in Sabbath-school, and if that be fallacious and incorrect, their religious life begins in confusion and darkness. Hence it is of the very highest consideration that strict attention should be given to fitness and qualification for such a work, on the part of our Sabbath-school teachers. It was with this thought in view that your Sabbath School Board suggested to the Conference last year, the plan of holding Sabbath-School Normal Institutes for the direct object of bringing our teachers together to consider and study some of the fundamental doctrines of the Scriptures preparatory to their work. As this suggestion received the sanction of the Conference, and for its execution was referred to the Sabbath School Board, they have endeavored to carry out the plan. Six Normal Institutes have been held during the year at the following places respectively: Milton, Wis.; Leonardsville, N. Y., Shiloh, N. J.; Nile, N. Y.; Ashaway, R. I.; Adams Center, N. Y. These Institutes were much better attended than was at first antici-

pated. Since they were designed for those interested in teaching, and the themes and papers were prepared, not so much for popular audiences as for teachers, it was not expected that large numbers would be found in any one locality to give them continued attention. At the close of each of the Normals a short religious conference was held in which there was expressed a deep interest on the part of many for a new consecration to the work of Bible teaching. The Sabbath-School Board desires to acknowledge the very important services rendered in ably prepared papers and otherwise, by W. C. Ti'sworth, A. E. Main, C. A. Burdick, L. R. Sweeney, H. C. Coon, B. M. Cottrell, O. D. Sherman, W. R. Potter, W. F. Place, A. Titsworth, J. B. Wells, W. A. Rogers, A. H. Lewis. Rev. Mr. Thomas, of Greenwich, N. J., Rev. Mr. Coon, of White water, Wis., Mrs. Rich, Mrs M. B. Clarke, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. C. M. Lewis, Misses S. M. Stillman. Est Babcock, Mary Bailey, Anna Davis, Sara Davis,

Jessie Briggs, A. L. Simpson.

The Board have continued to provide copy for Lesson Leaf and Explanatory Notes with the able assistance of Bro. J. W. Morton, all of which

work has been done without remuneration. The Sabbath Visitor, as all of our churches ought to know, continues under the efficient hand of Miss Randolph, to furnish pure and instructive reading for our many hundreds of little children and youth, for whom it is specially designed. While we have reason to think that the paper has met a hearty welcome in our families and schools, yet we do feel that it ought to have more encouragement in the way of reports from the schools and articles that would be of interest to all our readers. The editor has been endeavoring for several months to instill a missionary spirit into the minds of the young readers, hoping that many would be encouraged to organize themselves into mission bands and engage in some efficient way to help save the lost. Reports of all such mission bands could find a medium of communication in the Sabbath Visitor. Ther again there is need of large increase of subscription in order to meet the expense of publishing the paper. The present income is quite too small to meet the current expense, as may readily be inferred from the following statement: The cost of the first two volumes was \$5,734, and the receipts from subscriptions were \$1,919 22, leaving a balance of \$3,814 78, to be provided and paid from other sources.

STATEMENT

Showing the condition of the fund for the publication of Our Sabbath Visitor, at the close of Volumes 1 and 2, March 1st, 1884:

There is yet due on subscription for Volumes 1 and 2, \$101 43. E. S. Bliss, Treasurer Sabbath-School Board.

From this report it appears that we have the income of \$7,716 91 together with the subscriptions, to meet the entire expense of the paper. With the present subscription list the deficiency must necessarily be several hundred dollars at the close of Volume 3d, and no available means to meet it. The facts call for wise council and efficient action at once. It has been suggested that the expenses be reduced by making the paper a bi-monthly or monthly. That would forfeit the use of funds given by Mr. and Mrs. Bliss, nor would it meet the needs of our children and schools.

It has also been suggested that the illustrations be omitted. That

would also forfeit the use of the donated funds and render the paper quite unacceptable to the young readers. True and appropriate illustrations are very instructive to any readers, and especially to children. And if any are used, they should be artistic, for even that has a great educating effect.

It will be observed that the imprint of the American Sabbath Tract Society

was placed on the paper at the beginning of its publication, which might imply that that Society had accepted the responsibility of publishing the paper. An inquiry was received from that Board recently as to our plan of continuing the publication, &c. Though we understand that the general direction of the entire Sabbath school work, including the paper, belongs to the General Conference, yet we suggested in reply to the inquiry two propositions for the consideration of that Board. The propositions were substantially as follows: 1st. That the Sabbath Tract Society take the entire financial responsibility of publishing the paper, or, 2d, That the entire financial responsibility of publishing be given to Bro. E. S. Bliss under specified conditions, as follows: That he have the entire management of all funds now appropriated for that purpose, and provide all necessary additional funds, and when he ceases to provide the necessary funds this management reverts to the Conference. Since the paper strictly belongs to the Conference, the consideration of this subject should come up here.

Now in closing this Report we desire to express our deepening sense of the vital importance of our Sabbath school interests. Here is the source of life and growth and strength of our churches. Let us save all our children from the delusions and errors that are manifest around them, and thus honor our cause at home. To accomplish this it is evident that great care and prepapation must be brought to the Sabbath school work. Teachers should be thoroughly taught themselves if they would give sound instruction. To this end we think the plan of Normal Institutes inaugurated last year should be continued with such improvements as the past year's work may suggest. We think it would facilitate and conduce to make this work more efficient if a committee on Normal Institutes be appointed in each Association to act with the Sabbath school Vice President

We would suggest also that the Sabbath School Board be authorized to secure, if possible, quarterly reports from the schools, and publish a summary statement of the condition of the schools. We also deem it very desirable to establish as soon as practicable a

graded system of Lessons, either in the form of a monthly or quarterly. Now if by all these means and others, suggested from time to time, we can promote the courses of Bible study, and thus thoroughly furnish our children and young people with thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the essential doctrines of the Christian religion, we think, under the blessing of God, we may do much for the future up-building of our churches and May higher than human wisdom guide us in this great and all-impor-

tant work of leading our young people and children to the clear knowledge and full acceptance of Christ. Expense for stationary and postage is \$5.

T. R. WILLIAMS, Cor. Sec.

On motion to adopt the remainder of the report, remarks were made by Geo. H. Babcock, when, on motion of L. A. Platts, the suggestions and recommendations of the report were referred to a special committee consisting of Geo. H. Babcock, P. F. Randolph, D. E. Bliss, W. C. Titsworth and E. M. Dunn, who were instructed to report at a later meeting of the session.

J. C. Bowen was appointed Treasurer pro tem.

The report of the Trustees of the Memorial Fund was read by the Secretary as follows and adopted: We have no material change in the amount or condition of the fund to

announce. One bequest has been settled, and nearly two thousand dollars of the pledges to the Fund have been paid during the year. In the management of the Fund the Board aim to keep it safely invested. and so that it will bring the largest increase consistent with the greatest

Particulars concerning the Fund, and the distribution of the incomemade by the Board in accordance with the wish of the donors, will be found in the Annual Report of the Treasurer.

The Trustees whose term of office expires with the present session of the-Conference are, E. R. Pope, Geo. B. Utter and J. F. Hubbard. Respectfully submitted by order and in behalf of the Board.

The Treasurers report of the Fund was read by L. E. Livermore, and adopted. All communications containing petitions were referred to the

J. F. Hubbard, Secretary.

Committee on Petitions.

The following resolution was offered by A. E. Main:

Resolved, That ART. 3, of the Constitution of this Conference be amended by substituting for the words, "The President by ballot, the other officers and the Boards as the Conference may direct," the following words, "by the show of hands upon the report of a nominating committee consisting of one member from each Association.

On motion to adopt, remarks were made by N. Wardner, E. P. Larkin, S. Burdick, W. C. Titsworth, and Geo. H. Babcock, when I L. Cottoell moved to amend by substituting the resolution offered by N. Wardner, one year ago. After full discussion of the whole subject, the amendment was lost and the original motion was carried.

L. A. Platts presented a statement of expenses incurred in arranging for the present session of the Conference, amounting to \$5 08, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The following resolutions were offered by D. E. Maxson and referred to the Executive Board. Resolved, 1. That this Conference renew its oft-repeated expression of

disaprobation and abhorrence of the traffic in intoxicating liquors and of their use as a beverage. 2. That total abscinance from all that intoxicates is the only consistent

(Continued on fourth name)

Missions.

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

WE have received from Rev. D. H. Davis Shanghai, China, the "First Annual Report of the Soochow Hospital, at the American Methodist Episcopal Mission, for the year 1883," and, "Bible Work in China. From the Sixty-eighth Annual Report of the American Bible Society. Report of Rev. Luther H. Gulick, M. D., for the year ending Dec. 31, 1883."

the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society.

MEDICAL misssion work in the Methodist Episcopal China Mission was initiated in 1848, at Shanghai. After some interruptions and changes and enlargement of plans, a dispensary was opened at Soochow, January 9, 1883, and the hospital November 8th following. The following is a general classification of patients: 7,678, dispensary; 31 being cases of opium poisoning; 52 hospital, 46 coming for the cure of the opium habit; foreigners, a total of 7,803. The hospital cost, including land, buildings, furnishing, books, apparatus, etc., about \$10,000; but so self-supporting. Religious instruction is given talks in the wards, and by means of tracts and portions of Scripture distributed to those who can read. Chinese of high standing have manifested their interest in and shown their approval of the enterprise; and the surgeons in charge feel that they ought to be thankful for many things. As an illustration of Chinese surgery it is said that one doctor cut a ball from a soldier's thigh, and plastered up.

THE American Bible Society published, in 1883, at Shanghai and Foochow, China, 7,200 Testaments, 136,600 portions, 143,800 volumes, and 13, 031,200 pages. The following is a summary of the colporteur work: 52 men employed (6 foreigners and 46 natives), 370 months of service, 52,352 miles traveled, 7,607 places visited, 1,515 steamers visited, 22,382 junks visited, and 98 Bibles, 1,383 Testaments, 140,867 portions distributed; 135,499 sold, 6,849 donated. The total sales and donations at depositories, and by correspondents and colporteurs was, 717, Bibles, 5,083 Testaments, 194,317 portions, total, 200,117.

The circulation of the Scriptures has considerably increased, mainly on account of the faithful labors of the colporteur force. The report states that by the time it shall have been printed the translation of the Foochow Colloquial Bible will be completed.

"This completes the Bible in a second of the spoken languages of China, and marks an important stage of our work. Dr. C. C. Baldwin, who has performed more than half of the whole work upon the Old Testament, thus writes regarding it:

'It would be strange if I did not experience peculiar feelings as this work, which has cost others and myself so much hard, yet joyous, labor, is drawing to a close. The New 'Testament, in its complete form, was prepared and published in 1868 by a committee of the two American Missions-Messrs. R. S. Maclay and O. Gibson, of the Methodist Episcopal Mission, and C. Hartwell and C. C. Baldwin, of the American Board. Since that date, after a few tentative efforts, the Old Testament books have been prepared and published, with the exception of Jeremiah and Lamentations, which are to be completed the present year. The whole work spans a large part of my most active years of labor in this field, and finds me far advanced toward the time when I must probably relinquish my work for the Chinese people. It is cause for devout thanksgiving to God that the whole Bible is thus rendered into the common language of this people. It is indeed true that the national literary taste of the Chinese, almost having the rigid force of a prejudice. puts a heavy discount on colloquial publications. Still the blessings of such a work can not be easily over-estimated. The Colloquial Scriptures will win their way, and are at once available in the narrow spheres of our Christian churches and schools, with their growing numbers. They convey, in comparatively simple forms, as do our English Bibles, the revelation of God to his church, without distinction of classes or social conditions of life. My earnest prayer is that the

REPORTS OF MISSIONARIES.

From W. K. Johnson.

BILLINGS, Mo., Sept. 2, 1884. It is with pleasure that I present to you a report of the little work I have been able to do to this present time.

I commenced my labors as a missionary on the 9th of July, and owing to unfinished business of my own, I was checked some in my work. I began by going to Billings to preach a sermon on the subject of the Sabbath, which seemed to be listened to with good attention by a large congregation. When I closed my discourse, I asked PERSONS who can furnish any names or a brother minister of the Campbellites to say dates that should be added to the list of something. He called me a Jew and the Life Members of the Missionary Society as Sabbath a Jewish institution, and said we printed in our Annual Report for 1883, are | had no Sabbath under the gospel, but we | information at once to the Corresponding of the week in memory of the resurrection Secretary, A. E. Main, Ashaway, R. I. The of Jesus Christ; and then belittled, made payment of twenty-four dollars in one or two | fun of, and in reality abused the cause I payments, constitutes one a life member of | represented, and treated me with contempt. I bore it with patience, and treated his slang with silent contempt, and the result is that his conduct helped me and the cause I represented, and led to my having many invitations to come and preach again. I have concluded to make this a point for preaching believing it to be an open door for good to the cause of Sabbath truth. I have visited quite a number of my old brethren of the first day church, and one minister, a prominent member; and found him already studying the Sabbath question. He said, "Sureand 73 private patients, 23 of these being | ly, the seventh day of the week is the only Sabbath-day the Bible teaches." I have preached in three different places in Stone County, and held one protracted meeting of far as current expenses are concerned, it is four days with quite an interest among the Christians and the unconverted. Some six daily, by addresses in the chapel, by bedside or eight asked for the prayers of the church. Providence church, and on my way back stopped with a brother near Mansfield in Brother Dennis's neighborhood and learned that the Sabbath truth planted there had grown nearly to the production of a glorious crop of fruit. May God's spirit guide them into all truth.

ordered the mouths of all the wounds to be and is alive to the interest of the Master's preach on the subject. They never pray of each one should be: cause; and seems determined to have a house that the kingdoms of this world should beof worship in the near future. I expect come the kingdoms of God and of his Christ. Brother Wheeler will give full information not hold my peace, and for Jerusalem's of the outlook on this field; for labor in the sake I will not rest, until the rightmission work is inviting and there seems to eousness thereof go forth as brightness, and be a harvest ready. I expect to commence missionary work again on the 11th of this month. I will by that time have my business matters all in shape to give my time undivided to the work if it is in the wisdom of the Board to continue me in the field; and, if not, I pray God to send a missionary here to labor in his vineyard. May God to save every believer, but they do not show bless the missionaries in the field at home and abroad, and prompt his people to assist with their means.

From H. P. Burdick.

SHINGLE HOUSE, Pa., Sept. 5, 1884. Demands for work increase, and the interest and number in attendance increase also. Twelve arose for prayers at our last Sabbath meeting at Shingle House. Some of them had professed religion and some of them had not. Though it is twelve miles from one the motions of taking up a collection, but side of the society to the other, yet the at- it is in such a timid and half-hearted way tendance is regular in good going. When the roads in the Honeoye and Oswayo valleys are bad they are very bad. Infidelity and Spiritualism are very quiet, so much so the sudden demise of an only child to his that as a rule the parents will not attend meetings, nor allow their children to attend Bible school. The link that holds them and our people together is temperance. This would be much stronger if all our people the collection is small. It would be miracuwere as consistent in regard to temperance as they are. I see no drunkenness, hear no profanity nor vulgarity from but one man. A great change has come over the people, as a rule. A few attend church that we had the least reason to feel ever would. It seems to me that the burden of souls rests so heavily upon the members of the church, and their efforts and prayers so earnest, that good will come. Congregations outside are much larger than we could expect at this hurrying season of the year. Pray for us.

From M. E. Martin.

BEREA, RITCHIE Co., W. VA., } Sept. 11, 1884.

Dear Brother Main,-I filled all of my appointments during the past year with the exception of the August appointment. I have labored under considerable difficulty during the past two years and a half, for I have been obliged to hold meeting in private | fere with his own support. The churches | first missionaries of the Board, witnessed by houses. But I am glad to say that their next pastor will not have to pass through

I hope this field will be carefully looked me, I will honor." Christianity is, as some after. May God bless the dear people of Bear Fork.

PREACHERS AND MISSIONS.

Christlieb is of the opinion that the great difference of interest in missions, often in one and the same province, is chiefly owing to the difference of the position taken by the ministry in this matter. If the shepherd himself does not live in the present history of missions, if he robs himself of this faithstrengthening, spiritual refreshment, and upon his lonely watch does not pause and listen to the strokes of the distant hammer in the building up of God's kingdom; if he glances rapidly through the mission reports to see if he can get material for the mission-ary meeting; if he preaches on missions only in Epiphany without noticing them in his other sermons; if he expects to maintain the earnestly requested to communicate such | should hold religious services on the first day | right degree of missionary interest in his congregation by an official report which few read, or by the missionary anniversary which is celebrated now and then-it will become more and more difficult for him to hold the interest gained, not to speak of helping the development to keep pace with the needs of the society to which his congregation be-

> Some preachers are so deeply interested in the evangelization of the world that they can be confidently relied on to do their duty. They keep the people to whom they minister informed concerning the progress and pros-perity of the work in the field. They portray in vivid colors the condition of the nations that are sitting in the region and shadow of death, without hope and without God in the world. They tell their hearers what they ought to do in the premises. They are neither afraid nor ashamed to declare the whole counsel of God. They are careful to announce every collection several times in advance, and urge all to give as the Lord has prospered them. They regard the day set apart for a collection as a red-letter day in the history of the church. It is a day that brings down richest blessings upon the souls of all who observe it worthily. Their I made a trip to Texas County to visit the interest and enthusiasm pervade and dominate all hearts. Their zeal overcomes all opposition. If public sentiment is hostile or indifferent, they revelutionize it in a little while. Thus it comes to pass that people who once never had a thought beyond their own little and local interests give cheerfully and liberally to carry the gospel to the re-

gions beyond. They never say, "For Zion's sake will I the salvation thereof as a lamp that burneth." They do not trouble themselves with the questions; "How then shall they call on Him in whom they have not believed? and how shall they believe in Him of whom they have not heard? and how shall they hear without a preacher? and how shall they preach except they be sent?" They may believe that the gospel is the power of God their faith by their works. They allow the day for the collection to come and go unannounced, like a thief in the night. The people do not notice their delinquency. If they do, they remain silent. They easily become reconciled to the idea of giving nothing. They very soon lapse into indif-

ference. Thus in a little while the streams of beneficence cease to flow. There are preachers of the gospel of the grace of God who dry up the liberality of the churches by their failure to develop it more and more! There are others still whe go through that very little is realized. They approach the subject as if approaching a torpedo or a scorpion; they announce it with bated breath, as if breaking the intelligence of parents; they ask for a contribution with fear and trembling, as a pauper asks for alms; their whole bearing is an apology for the necessity of going through with a very lous if it weae not so. But let them pregood advice, like an attorney at law; but to speak. be an example to the flock. He must go before them and say to them, "This is the way, walk you in it." A preacher who is in downright earnest himself will not find it difficult to enlist his people and to secure

contagious as cholera. efforts to send the gospel abroad will in erpel abroad, are the churches that are doing is said, a lasting impression upon him. God has said, "Them that honor suggestions.

ye, therefore, and teach all nations, baptiz- | come interested. There are in our Sunday ing them into the name of the Father, and | congregations a multitude of children and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit; teaching voung people, belonging to quiet, stay-aterish a church; withholding does not enrich them at all, in the regular weekly assemblies. Laban said to Jacob, "I know by experience ers, however earnest and valuable, can never, that the Lord hath blessed me for thy sake." Those who remain silent and inactive con- due to the fact that Dr. Hayden has recogcerning missions, lest their own salaries should | nized this truth and acted upon it. that he be curtailed, show that they do not know eith- was able to report in 1883, from this field, er the Scriptures or the power of God. Their an increase in donations of eighty-four per selfish and short-sighted policy defeats its cent., and in Sunday-school contributions of own end. Max Muller says, "There may be eighteen per cent.? believe that they can get along with preach- | field or Krapf or Anderson would well repay ing half the time at home, and very soon they can dispense with it altogether. The preacher who is afraid to plead in behalf of missions, lest his own salary should suffer, is cutting off the limb that supports | number of the "Andover Review:" "We him, and cutting it off too, between himself | are extending our missionary enterprises on and the tree. It is choking the fountain every hand, elaborately organizing them for that slakes his own thirst. An enlightened | future generations; are we training our self-interest would lead to the adoption of | youth so that they will become intelligent, the very policy that the Scriptures recom- sympathetic, and generous supporters of mend. God has arranged the universe so these great Christian charities?" that selfishness avenges itself, and that

The greatest preacher of the ages said, "I am debtor, both to the Greeks and to the Barbarians; both to the wise and to the unwise." His preaening was not a matter of grace on his part but of eternal obligation. He felt that the gospel was given him in trust for those who had it not. He could not enjoy its blessings in silence without being disloyal to Christ. What was true of

> 'Lord, speak to me, that I may speak In living echoes of thy tone: As thou hast sought, so let me seek
> Thy erring children, lost and lone.

"O lead me, Lord, that I may lead The wandering and the wavering feet; O feed me, Lord, that I may feed Thy hungry ones with manna sweet.

"O strengthen me, that, while I stand Firm on the rock and strong in thee, 1 may reach out a loving hand To wrestlers with the troubled sea."

Preachers should see to it that they do all they can to instil this feeling in the minds and hearts of all who sit under their ministry The societies that are doing the most for the redemption of the world do not depend upon machinery for success, but upon consecrated men and women. Behind them is a vast army, always ready to do their part. They are as reliable as the Old Guard of Napoleon or the Tenth Legion of Cæsar.

"If these fail, the pillared firmament is not rot-And earth's base built on stubble."

pect. They make the necessary appropriation for the year before there is a dollar in the ion of dollars. Of the subscriptions made, treasury. They trust in their brethren, and all but about forty thousand dollars came are not disappointed. The sucess of our work depends very largely upon our preachers. We must look to them to create an intelligent interest in the cause of missions, and to collect and forward the gifts of the people. Without their sympathy and cooperation we can do nothing.—Christian

MISSIONS AND THE YOUNG. BY ANNA PARRISH.

At the meeting of the American Board sent the subject in a manly way; let them | last Fall in Detroit, the Rev. Mr. Stimson, show the sweet reasonableness of it; let of Worcester, made some emphatic remarks them show the merit of the cause for which on the conspicuous absence of young people they plead; let them dwell with earnestness from the various audiences. He counted it and emphasis upon the blessedness accruing | -and who could do otherwise?-a thing to to the giver, and the response will be gener- be deplored that those stirring addresses and al and generous. An old poet says, "If inspiring prayers did not fall upon youthful you want me to weep, you must first weep ears and warm youthful hearts. As an exyourself." If a preacher would enlist his ample of the powerful impressions sometimes brethren in any work, he must first show | made by such means, he mentioned the India them that he is enlisted himself. If he missionary Penfield, who consecrated himwishes them to make sacrifices, that they | self to the work of missions at the age of may have the more to give, he must do the twelve, after attending a missionary meeting same himself. His business is not to give in Cincinnati, and hearing Dr. Scudder

Other instances of the same kind are not wanting. It is said of Johannes Krapf, the German missionary and African explorer, that a paper or foreign missions, read when he was a boy of fourteen before the school their co-operation. Genuine interest is as of which he was a member, awakened in him an interest which first led to his own con-No faithful preacher need fear that his version, and then to his life-long devotion to missionary work. The ordination of the that give most generously to send the gos- Dr. Rufus Anderson in early life, made, it

one has said, missionary, progressive, world- hammed, must not Mohammed go to the embracing; it would cease to exist if it mountain? Valuable as special meetings ceased to be missionary; if it disregarded are, they reach in general only those who are the parting injunction of its founder, "Go | already interested, not those who need to bethem to observe all things whatsoever I have | home, yet intelligent families, who must commanded you." Giving does not impov- hear addresses on missions, if they hear it. "There is that giveth and yet increaseth; Should not those addresses, from those and there is that withholdeth more than is identified with the work and aflame with meet, and it tendeth to poverty." Every the subject, be oftener heard in our churches? preacher can say of his work for missions, as The efforts of pastors and other home work-

I believe, supply their place. May it not be

1. If the mountain will not come to Mo-

times which silver and silence gold; but there | 2. Might not the Board wisely give an are other times when silence is death and hour or two each year to a meeting for the speech is life, the very life of Pentecost." The children of the place in which the annual churches that live and prosper are churches | meeting is held? The speakers are therethat give. Those that think of nothing beyond | such speakers as are never gathered together their own horizon perish from the earth in a | at any other time—and the opportunity is few years. They are eaten up with covetous- golden. By an arrangement with the schools ness. The feeling that keeps people from doing | to set the children free, and a sufficiently what they can to send the gospel to those | early announcement, a large audience might who are ignorant of it, soon leads them to doubtless be secured. An occasional Pen-

the outlay of time and labor, while the army

of home supporters of missions could hardly

fail to be greatly reinforced.

Says the Rev. James W. Cooper, in a late

ALASKA.

Alaska is far away, difficult of access, thinly populated, altogether a discouraging missionary field. The Greek church has established some few missionary stations there which it is soon to withdraw. Certain American churches have sent a man or two thither occasionally; but for the most part it reevery Christian. Next in importance to the mains unchristianized, and the degradation duty of personally receiving the truth is in which many of the native Esquimaux and that of making it known. It was not Indians live is something appalling. Latest given to us to enjoy simply, but to send to the of the efforts toward Alaska's evangelization uttermost parts of the earth, for the obedi- is the despatching of two young missionaries Others again scarcely ever allude to the ence of faith, as well. Every redeemed soul thither by the Moravian church, the church The Delaware church is still living in peace cause of Christian missions. They never should take part in this work. The prayer which, in proportion to its size, far outranks all others in missionary zeal. These two young missionaries, sent to Alaska to explore the field, reached there May 16th, landing at Oonalaska, a village of some 400 inhabitants, and the centre of the Alaska Commercial Company's fur-trade. There they were well received and comfortably housed by the company's agent, with an opportunity to look over the needs of the field. To their satisfaction they found that the language of the natives is so similar to that of Eastern Esquimaux that the Bibles and Testaments prepared for the use of mission stations in Labrador and Greenland will answer every purpose in this new field. The greatest lifficulty they anticipate is from the weather; for Alaska is a land of almost incessant rain in the warmer months, and of course the cold is often frightful in the Winter.—S. S. Times.

> ABOUT seven years ago, the Wesleyans of England set themselves to raise a thanksgiving fund, in recognition of special divine blessings on their work. A report on the The officers know in advance what to ex- | fund has just been published. The amount actually raised is about one and a half millgood in money. In distributing the sum raised, about three hundred thousand dollars is given the Foreign Missionary Society, to free it from debt and to provide for the extension of its work. The fund for the extension of Methodism in Great Britain receives \$225,000. The Princess Alice Orphanage was founded by a grant of \$95,000. Some four hundred thousand dollars is devoted to schools of various grades. The Home Mission Fund receives a hundred thousand dollars, and, among other things, new works are set on foot for the benefit of soldiers and sailors. In 1839, the centenary of English Methodism was celebrated by raising a fund of about eleven hundred thousand dollars. In 1863, the jubilee of the Foreign Missionary Society was celebrated by raising nearly a million dollars. The sum raised in this last movement is a third larger than was anticipated at the start.—

> > THE Rev. J. Hudson Taylor, who founded the China Island Mission, in 1865, gave in London, July 8, a summary of the work which was begun on "absolutely nothing," and which has yet prospered well. Several other missionaries have testified to this fact, that hitherto they have been welcomed wherever they went, but a war with France might, of course, change all that. They have at present 126 missionaries and about one hundred native agents scattered over the Chinese Empire, and the position of some of these devoted men during the next six months will be somewhat precarious.-Evangelical Messenger.

THE Berne Government has announced most at home. Those that do little or noth- How can influences so potent be brought its intention not to recognize the Salvation-Spirit may attend the Word. with life-giving this difficulty as the brethren have succeeded ing abroad, as a rule, do little or nothing at to bear on our youth? I venture one or two lists as a religious body, and therefore all meetings will be absolutely forbidden.

Six days shalt thou labor, the seventh day is the Sabl A SHORT Text. "He lied unto l When Jeroboam was k

Sabbath

sent by God to Bethel to and was strictly charged nor drink water, nor turn came: and so he return strongly urged by the kit drink with him. Now t old prophet who, being the man of God did there, him sitting under an oak urged him to return and but the man of God refu the word of the Lord. I said to him; "I am a pro an angel spake unto me b saying, Bring him back w that he may eat bread and unto him. So he went be bread in his house and di to pass as they sat at the t Lord came unto the propi and he cried unto the ma Judah, saying: Thus sait! thou hast disobeyed the n not kept the commandme commanded thee but can bread and drunk water is the LORD did say to the no water; thy carcass sha chre of thy fathers." In words, soon after the dep from Bethel, a lion met him. An examination of this

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THE LEA

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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."

A SHORT SERMON.

Text. "He lied unto him." 1 Kings, 13: 18. When Jeroboam was king of Israel a man was sent by God to Bethel to prophesy against the king, and was strictly charged by God to eat no bread, nor drink water, nor turn again by the way that he came; and so he returned another way, though strongly urged by the king to tarry and eat and drink with him. Now there dwelt in Bethel an old prophet who, being told of all the things that the man of God did there, went after him and found him sitting under an oak. The prophet of Bethel urged him to return and eat and drink with him but the man of God refused, giving as his reason the word of the Lord. But the prophet of Bethel said to him; "I am a prophet, also as thou art, and an angel spake unto me by the Word of the Lora, saying, Bring him back with thee into thine home that he may eat bread and drink water. But he lied unto him. So he went back with him and did eat bread in his house and drink water. And it came to pass as they sat at the table that the word of the Lord came unto the prophet that brought him back; and he cried unto the man of God that came from Judah, saying: Thus saith the Lord, Forasmuch as the Decalogue. That is appropriate. We duced.—New York Tribune. thou hast disobeyed the mouth of the Lord and hast not kept the commandment which the Lord thy God commanded thee but camest back and hast eaten bread and drunk water in this place of the which the LORD did say to thee, eat no bread and drink no water; thy carcass shall not come unto the sepulchre of thy fathers." In accordance with these last words, soon after the departure of the man of God from Bethel, a lion met him in the way and slew

An examination of this history reveals the following facts: 1. A plain command to the man of God as to what he should, and should not do. 2. A lie told by the prophet of Bethel. 3. A belief of the man of God that the prophet of Bethel had spoken by command of the Lord. 4. The punishment consegent upon the disobediance.

Jeroboam first invited the man of God to go home with him but he could not be persuaded to do so because he felt the necessity of doing just as the Lord had commanded, and not till the prophet of Bethel told him that the Lord had told him thus and thus, did he consent to return with him. He believed he was doing the will of the Lord in thus returning. Wherein, then, was the sin of the man of God for which he received the punishment of death? There can be no doubt but he desired to obey God. His words and actions prove this. His motive was right. He knew what the Lord had spoken to him, but he believed the Lord had afterwards instructed him through the prophet to do the opposite. His sin could only have been in his acting upon the authority of man instead of God. After God had spoken he should have taken neither the word of man nor prophet, and he sinned and died because of this. After God had spoken, he had no right to listen to the voice of any but God himself. Though prophets may claim to voice the words of God and say, "Thou shalt make to thee graven images and bow thyself down and serve them," yet if we do this we still sin, notwithstanding we act upon the claim of divine authority. No such claim has any right to obedience, when opposed to God's words. Though the universal church should tell us to make images and worship them as gods instead of the Lord Jehovah, claiming that the Lord had so directed, we shall sin greatly if we obey the words of the church rather than the plain spoken words of the Lord. When God speaks we must obey or suffer the pen-

And yet how many there are to-day, who are committing the sin of the man of God who went down to Bethel! The Lord has spoken in clear and unmistakable words, "The seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God." They were spoken, not through man or prophet, but by his own voice in the hearing of all the children of Israel. Any other words which speak contrary to these, though they come from priest or prophet, from the pope of Rome or the Church of God, are like the words of the pro phet of Bethel "when he lied unto him," and any who obey such words will sin as did the man of God.

THE LEAVEN WORKING.

The following letter, not intended for publication shows how the leaven of truth works in the heart, leavening, eventually, the lump:

FACTORY POINT, Vt., Sept. 9, 1884. To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder,—I have been thinking some time of writing you a line. Over one year ago a little paper came into my hands called the Outlook, which I read carefully and compared its statements with the word of God, and am convinced that the seventh day of the week is the Sabbath, and have been trying to keep it as such over a year, and feel blessed in so doing. I want to send my mite to help to send the news to some other one, that may not know how the change came about, therefore you will find one dollar for the Outlook

MRS. EDWIN BURRITT.

OBEYING AND TRUSTING.—It is always safe to obey God. A Baptist minister, near Groningen, Holland, had his attention called recently through the Boodschapper to the light of it, but now he has embraced and adieu." We should can obtain a liberal education. For let not the Doctor's degree.

in the land, and thou shalt be fed. The Bev. G. Velthuysen's work is progressing. the Sabbath, was baptized in Harlaam on the | Secretary. evening of the 30th ult. For all this let us thank God and take courage — Memorial.

Sabbath.—The Sabbath is God's gracious gift to a working and a weary world. Night gives us rest from toil; but the Sabbath gives us rest from care as well. It is the grand restorative to the weary; it is a beautiful remain of Eden; it is a weekly reminiscence of the rest and peace of the paradise lost. Wasting toil is the curse and outcome of sin; the Sabbath and hope are nearly all that is left to us unmarred by the fall. Each Sabbath should recall the good God originally designed for us, the good we have lost by sin. Each new given Sabbath should inspire us with lively hopes of the blessedness of the endless rest of which the present is in some sort the sample, the pledge and the herald.

THE Signs of the Times says.—The pastor of Trinity Baptist Church, in Oakland, W. the Sabbath of the fourth commandment of should consider it sadly out of place in a minister who occupied ten consecutive "Christian Sabbaths" in preaching ten "sermons" on "Poe's Raven," to preach in favor of the Sabbath of the Lord. motto is, "Everything in its place."

Education.

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

THE "CHAUTAUQUA IDEA."

BY REV. L. F. BICKFORD.

and marvels of this phenomenal and marvelreligious teaching.

versal education for the up-lifting of true character. It embraces those who never have had any advantages of education and those who have enjoyed the most liberal education of college and university.

The latest development of the "Idea" is of years, with a system of schools, literary, studies the pupils are to pursue at their homes under the ablest teachers of the country. The method of teaching is to be by correspondence, the pupils reading the books and reporting to the professors. Chautauqua has already demonstrated the possibility

and utility of this method of instruction.

The now famous Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, known as the "C. L. S. C.," those magic and inspiring letters which thrill the heart of every true Chautauquan, now encircles the world, having attained in the six years since its organization a membership of 61,000. These members are found in almost every state of the Union, in Canada, Great Britain, Europe, India, China, Japan, and the isles of the sea. They are pursuing a four years course of systematic reading and study comprising the essential features of the college curriculum, and which able college men, ministers, teachers and lawyers declare has been more help and stimulus to them than their college studies, taken in earlier years, not only in the knowledge acquired but in the push it has given them out on new lines of thought and investigation. The "C. L. S. C." graduates 1,600 persons this year who have pursued this course, not all of whom attend the Commencement at Chautauqua, some 400 of them being present, the rest sending in their examination papers. It is doing a wonderful work in bringing knowledge to many homes where books are scarce and advantages meager. Not only that, it is building character and inspiring with new and higher motives many a soul that before knew not its own possibilities simply because opportunity had not come to its door; and this is its open door to an opportunity where it finds itself. The aged of fourscore read and are glad and young again. Their minds are | by making illuminated mottoes. filled with thoughts of vigor and utility which bring them into contact with the young. And thus they inspire by their ex-

like to say to this brother, Fear God, dwell the skeptic sneer. A good education of which no one need be ashamed and which young man from Groningen having embraced | the course of the "C. L. S. C."—Christian | year by 205 students.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

The Boston school committee have taken an important step toward the introduction more than \$25,000,000. of industrial education generally in the schools. A sub-committee have reported in favor of the introduction of two grades of such training, that which is at a bench, and that which requires steam power. Both | from seventeen States and Canada, and fourtrainings are in manual power and they may be described as elementary and advanced. The elementary can be introduced into several schools, the advanced can be provided only at a central point. They propose to open rooms for the elementary in schoolhouse basements or other accessible quarters, each provided say with 20 benches, 20 sets of tools and stock, where 20 boys can have two hours' training a week, a different set of boys each half-day in the week. By this revolving system 200 boys would be under instruc- best of all. This average is shown to come tion, say of a carpenter each term, but only 20 at any hour. The teacher would require tion of the individual student, and not from T. Fleenor, is engaged in preaching against all the rest of the time to inspect their work. a dropping out of the course of those who Other bench and vise work could be intro-

> In an article, entitled "The Old Academy as an Educator," by Nathan Allen, M. D. prepared for the Westminster Academy Celebration, August 7th, 1884, the author gives an interesting historical survey of our Puritan academies, their objects, etc. Dr. Allen shows in the following quotation, how the academies-in Massachusetts, at least-have been superseded by the high schools:

"From 1780 to 1800 there were fourteen

academies incorporated; and from that date to 1850 almost one hundred more were incorporated, being located in all parts of the state. The scheme was too popular; it was overdone. Almost every large town wanted Chautauqua is one of the great phenomena | such a school located in its own place. The original plan was not adhered to, and it was ous age. The "Chautauqua Idea" is one soon discovered that there were altogether for the up-lifting of all classes by a unique | too many academies. Several that were insystem of popular education. It originated | corporated never went into operation; others in a plan for the help and better equipment | had a short existence. Some were changed of Sunday school teachers for their great | in character and became female seminaries, work, seeking to lift up their work in its and others were converted into high schools. methods to the highest plane of the teacher's | Some of these academies, being favorably occupation, improving and modeling it after | located and adhering to the original plan, the best methods of the public school in deal- | flourished for many years, but finally, from ing with the minds of youth, while its spirit | untoward circumstances, were obliged to susshould be pitched to a vastly higher key and pend. Others, having endowments and be- itself aright." take its tone from the lofty spirit of the ing wisely managed, have had a very success-Book which forms the ground-work of all | ful career, and are still prospering. But what has operated to the injury of these But there were mighty elements in this academies more than anything else has been Chautauqua germ, containing all possibilities | the general introduction of high schools into and which has grown and expanded into a all large places. The establishment of high spreading tree which scatters its leaves of in- schools was encouraged by boards of educatelligence world-wide. It is the idea of uni- | tion, and sought for very generally by the brought virtually to the doors of the people, | after all the testimony of experience and sciand their advantages were furnished, free of | ence, there lingers in the average mind an expense, to all, it was natural that they the organization of the "Chautauqua Uni-should be well patronized, and in time disversity" not merely of the woods and for the | place private schools. Thus a majority of | Summer, but for the year round, and a series the academies were superseded by high schools in this state; but in other states, scientific, philosophical, theological, whose where the high school has not been so generally introduced, many of the academies have flourished."—Independent.

CLIPPINGS.

Mr. Labouchere recommends that children while studying geography be taught the

Twelve years ago there were only 2,000,000 and corrupts the homes of millions. pupils registered in the elementary schools of Great Britain; now there are registered over 5,000,000. The quality of work done in the schools has also improved.

A very large bequest will go ultimately from Massachusetts to Virginia. The property which the late Arthur W. Austin, of Milton, Mass., bequeathed to the University of Virginia, it is reported will amount to nearly or quite \$500,000, and will revert to the University after the death of Mr. Austin's children.

The late Senator Anthony bequeathes \$25,000 to Brown University and the Rhode Island Hospital; also an additional \$3,000 to Brown University, the income to be used in prizes for excellence in scholarship; also \$3,-000 to the Institute at Coventry, \$500 to the Anthony Institute for the purchase of books. He also leaves to Brown his collection of American poetry.

Reformatory, though held but ten weeks one by hammering placques, and the other

Sabbath. At first, he was disposed to make ample; and their thought and conversation have been opened to women, many have They should be taught that the crime and hands of earnest men, is shown by the fact are changed from gossip to instruction. Much | made use of the opportunity. Several hun- | pauperism of society flow as naturally from confessed the Sabbath before the Harlaam blessing may thus come to and flow from dred are already matriculated, and last year alcohol as any effect whatever naturally flows S. D. Baptist Church. He says, "By my the minds of the aged. With multiplied 120 women entered the examinations. Fifty from its competent cause. 6. They should baptism I lost my friends and my living, emphasis may all this and much more be and if the Lord ask now another sacrifice I said of its advantages to the multitudes of "Bachelors of Science;" and three "Bach- of most of the poverty and want of the world. hope to be faithful." It is feared that his young people who never in any other way clors of Medicine." Now one has secured So long as six hundred million dollars are docket of the last circuit court did not con-

The State University of Kentucky, conducted under the auspices of the General can carry him into intelligent society as an Association of Colored Baptists in Kentucky, which has ever entered into the sum of na-His eldest son is about to be baptized, and a intelligent man may be obtained through and situated in Louisville, was attended last | tional wealth, having nothing to show for

> Since 1861 there has gone into Southern education through the Freedmen's bureau, \$5,250,000; through the American Missionary Association, \$6,000,000; and through other agencies enough to make a total of duct.

The Summer School of Languages at Amherst, Mass., has this year surpassed that of any previous year in interest. It lasted five weeks, and the catalogue shows 209 names teen members of the faculty, besides special lecturers. The natural method of teaching us of it as he begs for a night's lodging. languages seems to be gaining in favor.

President Seelye says that, by close statistics, carefully kept for twenty years, it appears that the health of an Amherst College student is likely to grow better in each year of his college course; that the average health of the sophomore class is better than that of the freshman, and of the junior better than that of the sophomore, and of the senior might be too weak to complete it.

Before publishing his book, "Study and

Stimulants," Mr. A. Arthur Reade sent circulars to a large number of literary men, asking about their habits with respect to the use of alcohol, tobacco, etc., while en gaged in literary work. The writer received 132 replies. Mr. Gladstone found that his "glass or two of claret at luncheon, the same at dinner, with the addition of a glass of light port, especially necessary to him at the time of greatest intellectual exertion.' Canon Farrar believed from experience that "work may be done more vigorously, and with less fatigue, without wine than with The editor says that no one of those who replied to his questions resort to alcohol for inspiration. Thirty-four abstained wholly from alcohol; 27 used wine at dinner only; 26 used tobacco. Of the latter, only pagne. 13 smoked while at work; one chewed, and one took snuff. Mark Twain "required 300 cigars a month, which he found sufficient to keep his constitution on a firm basis," and Mr. Ruskin expressed his "entire abhorrence of the practice of smoking."—Christian Standard.

Lemperance.

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

TEACH THE CHILDREN.

There is, probably, no hallucination so obstinate as that which attributes to alcoholic impression that there is something good in alcohol, even for the healthy man. Boys and young men do not shun the wine cup, as a poisoner of blood and thought, and the most dangerous drug that they can possibly handle: but they have an idea that the temperance man is a fogy, or foe to a free, social life, whose practices are ascetic, and whose

the world untaught that alcohol in any form | 1885, who has not passed a satisfactory examis fire, and will certainly burn him if he puts | ination in physiology, and hygiene, with it into his stomach. It is a cruel thing to special reference to the effects of alcoholic educate a boy in such a way that he has no drinks, stimulants and narcotics upon the adequate idea of the dangers that beset his human system. path. It is a mean thing to send a boy out to take his place in society without understanding the relations of temperance to his own safety and prosperity, and to the safety and prosperity of society.

What we want in our schools is to do away with the force of a pernicious example and a long-cherished error, by making the children thoroughly intelligent on this subject of alcohol. They should be taught the effect of alcohol upon the processes of animal life. 1. They should be taught that it can add nothing whatever to the vital tissues. that it does not enter into the elements of structure, and, in the healthy organism, it is always a burden or disturbing force. 2. The Industrial Art School at the Elmira | They should be taught that it invariably disturbs the operations of the brain, and that during the Summer, has already borne con- the mind can get nothing that is to be residerable fruit in practical results. Two boys, lied upon. 3. They should be taught that tion! known to the writer, coming from that in- alcohol inflames the baser passions, blunts stitution on parole, have been able to earn a the sensibilities, and debases the feelings. temporary support while looking for work, 4. They should be taught that the appetite for drink is certainly developed by those who use it, which is dangerous to life, destruct-The University of London has recently, for live to health of body and peace of mind, and the first time, given the title of Doctor and | in millions of instances ruinous to fortune Master of Arts to a lady. Since its doors and to all the high interests of the soul. 5.

every ounce of which was made by the destruction of bread, and not one ounce of its cost but destroyed stomachs, degraded homes, destroyed industry, increased pauperism, and aggravated crime, these boys should understand the facts and be able to act upon them in their first responsible con-

The national wealth goes into the ground. If we could only manage to bury it without having it pass thitherward in the form of a poisonous fluid through the inflamed bodies of our neighbors and friends, happy should we be. But this great, abominable curse dominates the world. The tramp reminds The widow and the fatherless tell us of it as they ask for bread. It scowls upon us from hovels and haunts of the poor everywhere. Even the clean, hard-working man of prosperity can not enjoy his earnings because the world is full of misery from drink. The more thoroughly we can instruct the young concerning this dominating evil of our time, the better will it be for them and for the world.—Dr. Holland.

IT DON'T PAY.

It don't pay to hang one citizen because another citizen sells him liquor.

It don't pay to have one citizen in the country jail because another citizen sells him

It don't pay to have one citizen in the lunatic asylum, because another citizen sold him liquor.

It don't pay to have fifty workmen ragged, to have one saloon-keeper dressed in broadcloth, and flush with money.

It don't pay to have ten smart, active, intelligent boys transformed into thieves, to enable one man to lead an easy life by selling It don't pay to have fifty working men

and their families live on bone soup and half rations, in order that one saloon-keeper may flourish on roast turkey and cham-It don't pay to have one thousand homes

blasted, ruined, defiled and turned into a hell of discord and misery, in order that one wholesale liquor dealer may amass a large It don't pay to give one man, for \$15 a

quarter, a license to sell liquor, and then sqend \$5,000 on a trial on another man for buying that liquor and committing murder under its influences.—Christian Secretary.

TEMPERATE TEACHERS.

In an excursion train to Madison, recently there were three hundred and sixty-six persons, nearly every one teachers, of whom one hundred and twenty-five or one hundred and fifty were men. Of these it was learned that but six used tobacco in any form. It seemed to me a remarkable though welcome drink a certain virtue which it never pos- fact, which should be known in these days people. In completing the common school sessed. After all the influences of the pulpit of smoking and chewing. The use of tobac-system this grade of schools seemed necessary, and the press; after all the warning examples co has a very injurious effect with youth, especially in cities. As high schools were of drunkenness and consequent destruction, brought virtually to the doors of the people, after all the testimony of experience and scily baneful, causing untruthfulness and kindred vices, taking away will-power. I hope stringent laws against its use by youth will soon be enacted here, as in Germany and France.—Nath'l N. Allen, in Journal of Education.

THE New York Assembly has passed the bill in the interest of temperance, authorizwarnings are to be laughed at and disregard- | ing a provision to be made by the proper loed. Now, in alcohol in its various forms, cal school authorities for instructing all we have a fee to the human race so subtle pupils in all schools supported by public and so powerful that it destroys human be- money or under State control in physiology ings by the million, vitiates all the processes and hygiene, with special reference to the of those who indulge in it, degrades morals, effects of alcoholic drinks, stimulants and courses of railways with the same care that induces pauperism and crime in the superla-they are taught those of rivers. Induces pauperism and crime in the superla-tive degree when compared with other causes, it if it is a particular to any person to teach in the public schools of the State of It is a cruel thing to send a boy out into | New York after the first day of January,

BREVITIES.

There are 11,000 saloons in Berlin. The Gazette of Cologne says that 10,000 persons die of delirium tremens every year in Ger-

A principal of one of the New York public schools, complains to a prohibition assosociation that teachers dare not talk about temperance in school; because the trustees are elected by the rum interest and are controlled by it.

The Chepeyan Indians would not touch intoxicating liquor; and at one time the Crows would not allow it to be brought into their territory. They called it "fool's-water." If they could have held out against civiliza-

There were thirty temperance camp-meetings held in the State of New York this year. A few seasons like that ought to make an impression on even the Empire State, with its large foreign population to educate in the principles of total abstinance.

The ease with which temperance law may be enforced, when its enforcement is in the that six young men of Prince Edward's Island have banished every saloon from one county of 40,000 inhabitants. In a town in this county not a single arrest for drunkenness has been made in six months, and the annually spent for drink in this country, tain a single criminal case.

The Sabbath Becorden.

Alfred Centre, N Y., Fifth-day, October 9, 1884

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

REV. A. E. MAIN, Associate Editor. TERMS: \$2 per year in advance; 50c. additional may be charged where payment is delayed beyond

the middle of the year. All communications, whether on business or for publication, should be addressed to the SABBATH RECORDER, Alfred Centre, Allegany Co., N. Y.

WE give considerable space this week to the minutes and reports of the General Conference, both that our readers may get as nearly as possible, the full proceedings of that body, and that we may hasten the publication of the same in permanent form. We shall continue to do the same thing with the minutes and reports of the societies.

THE TEST QUESTION.

The moral character of every man must be estimated by the standard of the time in made by the degree of light given to that age, and the stage of development reached at the time by the race. Thus it will not do to judge the character of David or Solomon by the standard of morality set up in the life and teachings of Christ, and illuminated by the light of the New Testament scriptures. In the days of David, the prime question was the worship of the true God as opposed to the practices of idolatry. On this question David was always true-and, speaking from this standpoint, could truthfully claim unfaltering fidelity to God. This does not justify some of the practices of David's private life, but will, perhaps, help us to understand some things which, otherwise, are inexplicable in the lives of some of the Old Testament worthies.

In our day the test question is Christianity or infidelity. There is, practically, no other issue. Christ said, "He that is not for me, is against me, and he that gathereth not with me scattereth abroad." By Christianity, of course, we mean the acceptance of Christ as a personal Saviour, and loyalty to all that he requires his disciples to be and do. To be a Christian, in the fullest sense of the term, is to be, in personal character, all that the highest ideals and purest motives begotten and aided by the spirit of God can make of us. Out of such a character will flow all that is good in outward conduct; into it can come nothing that is debasing or impure, and, of course, out of it can flow nothing that is immoral or sinful. This is the ideal life—the standard set up in the New Testament scriptures. The light which is thrown upon such a life by the personal example and teaching of Christ, and, above all, the help offered in Christ, make it possible for the earnest faithful Christian to approximately reach this ideal.

The infidelity, on the other hand, which denies Christ or ignores his place in the hearts and lives of men, leaves the whole life open to every evil passion and immorality. Christ himself stated this case none too strongly when, speaking of the work of the Holy Spirit who should come into the world, he said, "He shall convince the world o sin, . . . because they believe not on me."

We repeat, then, the only practical issue to-day is Christianity or infidelity. Al questions of religion, all questions of public morality and all questions of private life and personal character are involved in this issue. To the individual the question on which the whole issue turns is, Am I a Christian? In the answer to this question there can be but one alternative, I am a Christian or I am

NOTES FROM THE CONFERENCE.

'Our last "notes" brought us down to the close of the Missionary Society's day, Thursday, during Conference week.

As was previously announced, and as will be seen by the minutes soon to be published, the Education Society filled up the following day with good things, among which was the Corresponding Secretary's report in which was treated the subject of physical culture. The address, after pointing out the place which physical prowess held in the ancient cultus, emphasized the truth contained in the old motto—"A sound mind in a sound body"—and deprecated the tendency sometimes manifested to carry physical culture to an extreme in which the culture of the mind and heart are neglected.

sake. The true student, whether in school plans for future labor.

or out of it, pursues his studies chiefly because in so doing he makes himself the more a man, and, of course, better fits himself for whatever work there may be in the world for him to do for God and the world.

Reports from our schools, Alfred University and Milton College, show encouraging signs of growth in numbers and patronage, and increasing facilities for larger and better

work. The one need of our schools now, more pressing than any and all others, is sufficient endowments to enable the trustees to employ the full number of teachers and pay them something like adequate compensation for their services. This we shall reach

The last day of the session, the first day of the week, was Tract Society day, full of inspiration and encouragement. It is believe that during no previous year has there been so great a call for tracts and other literature on the Sabbath question as during this past year. This is an encouraging sign, for while some who ask for such literature which he lives or lived, and this standard is | may not be in sympathy with our teaching; good will be sure to come from a careful, candid investigation.

We call special attention to the statement in the annual report of the Board, soon to be published, relative to the wants for the coming year. It is gratifying that the facilities of our publishing house are larger and better to-day than at any previous time in the history of the society, but these increased and better facilities are a practical call for more work. Larger editions of papers now issued ought to be sent out, which can only be done as they receive larger patronage, and more generous support, for we need to be often reminded that much of our publication work is in its nature missionary work and can be carried on only, as other missionary work is carried on, by the contributions of the people. An imperative demand of the hour is a paper in the Scandinavian Language. The Missionary Society feels this no less than does the Tract Society. This paper ought to be started early this year. It can not be done at all unless the people respond promptly and heartily to the call of the Board for funds with which to do it.

The work of the General Conference, as usual after the first full day, had to be completed at odd spells, wherever a half hour or an hour could be found not otherwise occupied. As the people on Lost Creek are so much scattered, and so many of them live quite remote from the Church, it was not practicable to hold evening sessions. Consequently the work of the Conference was more crowded than usual, yet time was found for the introduction of some new features in the working machinery of our organization. Chief among these is the formation of a Woman's Executive Board, with a view to some systematic and general enlistment of the women of the denomination in denominational work. Whether this was a good move or not depends upon two things, first the wisdom and energy with which the Board do the work committed to them, and second the sympathy and co-operation which they receive from their sisters throughout the denomination. We have no doubts on either of these points, and so have no hesitancy in pronouncing the move a good one.

Another new departure inaugurated by the Conference was the creation of a "Ministerial Bureau," to hold some relation as between Churches wanting pastors and pastors wanting Churches. This idea is so very new, and the movement is such a radical one that some of us old fogies will, after awhile, rub open our eyes and exclaim, "Why!"

It will be noticed that, to avoid quite so much crowding of work towards the close of the session, the Conference voted to use Monday in the future for finishing up Conference business. This is simply a necessity, if we intend to do our Conference business with the thoughtfulness and dignity which its growing importance demands.

We can not close these notes, already quite too long, without expressing our appreciation of the generous reduction of fare made by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to delegates from all directions, and by the Narrow gauge railroad in conveying delegates from Clarksburg to the Church and return at one fare. These favors were duly acknowledged in appropriate resolutions passed by the Conference.

We shall have some notes to make in nex week's issue which do not appear in the printed minutes. Meanwhile we close these paragraphs, as the General Conference closed In an address on A Motive to Culture, by its session, with the announcement that the W. C. Titsworth, some most excellent things | next session is to be held with the First Alwere said. The highest, truest motive is fred Church, at Alfred, N. Y. It may reanot, as many have thought, the acquisition sonably be expected that it will be the largof the things learned in a course of study, est session ever held. May we also hope nor yet "culture for culture's sake," as oth- that it will be the most important in reports ers have taught, but study for manhood's of work done, in fruit gathered, and in

and safe principle upon which to carry forward the temperance reforma-

3. Since the sale and use of intoxicants is the prolific source of a large share of the crime and pauperism that is taxing the resources of society and laying the foundation for the dissolution of the Republic, it is the imperative duty of the government, both National and State, in their respective spheres, to prohibit at once and forever, the traffic in intoxicating drinks of

W. C. Titsworth offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved. That the Corresponding Secretary have printed and send with the blanks for letters from churches, a circular letter calling attention of clerks to the necessity of attending to the matter of the church reports to Confer-

E. P. Larkin gave notice that he would propose an amendment to the constitution, article four, so as to read "Executive Committee," instead of "Executive Board."

The meeting adjourned after prayer by L. E. Livermore.

FIFTH-DAY-MORNING SESSION.

After singing, "When I can read my title clear," the Conference was called to order by the Moderator, and prayer was offered by N. Wardner.

The roll of members, so far as completed, was read.

The minutes of previous sessions were read and approved. On motion of J. E. N. Backus, Rev. J. L. Peters, pastor of the Baptist Church at Clarksburg, W. Va., I. N. Johnson, editor of the West Virginia Freeman, at Parkersburg, and all visiting brethren, were invited to participate in our deliberations.

Under the order of reports of committees, the report of the Committee on Petitions was presented and adopted as follows:

Your Committee on Petitions would respectfully report that they have had referred to them the petitions of the church at Texarkana, Ark., and of the church at Daytona. Fla., for membership in the Conference; the petition of the First Alfred Church, that the next session of the Conference be held with them; also a communication from Boscobel, Wis., and one from the Providence Church, in Missouri. The committee recommend, 1st. That the request of the Texarkana and

Daytona churches for membership be granted. 2d. That the next session of the Conference be held with the First Alfred

The communication from Boscobel hardly comes under the province of

We further recommend that the letter from Providence, Mo., expressing the opinion that the work there requires the aid and attention of the Conference, be presented to the Missionary Society for their consideration.

C. D. POTTER, W. H. Ernst. A. R. ALLEN, I. L. COTTRELL, LLOYD F. RANDOLPH,]

The Committee on Nominations presented their report which was unanimously adopted as follows:

President—Wm. L. Clarke, Ashaway, R. I.
Recording Secretary—L. A. Platts, Alfred Centre, N. Y.
Corresponding Secretary—D. E. Maxson, Alfred Centre, N. Y.
Treasurer—A. C. B. I. Cordinar, A. R. Proptice, T. P. Will

Vice Presidents-T. L. Gardiner, A. B. Prentice, T. R. Williams. N. Trustees Memorial Fund-J. F. Hubbard, E. R. Pope, J. M. Titsworth. SABBATH SCHOOL BOARD.

President—H. C. Coon, Alfred Centre, N. Y.
Vice Presidents—Geo. H. Babcock, A. B. Prentice, A. B. Kenyon, W. F.
Place, Preston F. Randolph.
Corresponding Secretary—T. R. Williams, Alfred Centre, N. Y.
Treasurer—E. S. Bliss, Alfred Centre, N. Y.

U. M. BABCOCK, STEPHEN BURDICK, NATHAN WARDNER, M. H. DAVIS,

The communication from M. M. Jones was referred to the

The report of the Committee on Finance was presented and adopted as follows:

Your Committee on Finance beg leave to present the following report: 1st. We have examined the Report of the Treasurer, and the accompanying vouchers, and find the same correct. The accounts presented from the American Sabbath Tract Society, \$5 08, and from the Sabbath School Board, \$5, are approved.

2d.\To pay the necessary expenses of the Conference, including the

wai (20 pa)		_		, "	
printing of the Minutes, we h	ave	fou	nd it necessary to raise the su	im	of
168 19, which we have appoint	rtio	ned	to the different churches as follo)WE	3:
			First Genesee	8	
Lost Creek		74	Richburg.	2	
Middle Island	2	$0\overline{4}$	Second Alfred.	4	
	ĩ	10	First Hebron	_	
Ritchie	-	66	Independence	2	
Green Brier	Ţ		Independence	_	10
Roanoke		38	Scio		50
New Market		20	West Genesee	1	· · · · ·
First Hopkinton		46	Hartsville	2	
Shiloh	6	98	Cussewago		34
Berlin	2	64	Portville	1	42
Waterford		90	Shingle House		76
Marlboro	1	52	Andover	1	10
Second Hopkinton	2	40	Hebron Centre	_ (68
Rockville	4	66	Hornellsville		52
First Westerly	- 1	38	Clarence and Pendleton		34
Plainfield	3	94	Milton	4	
Pawcatuck		98	Jackson		94
Woodville	٠	76	Albion	3	
New York	'	90	Walworth	-	
		78	Tition		12
Greenmanville		92	Utica	1	
Second Westerly	٠.		Berlin, Wis	_	42
West Edmeston	1	92	Southampton		64
Cuyler		70	Welton		00
Otselic		84	Rock River	1	
Lincklaen	1	34	Trenton		94
Preston		44	Dodge Centre	2	66
Second Verona		6 8	Nortonville	1 9	94
Watson	1	24	Carlton	1 8	B6
Hifford		62	New Auburn	1: 9	24
Norwich		18	Farina	3	_
First Brookfield	3	98	Long Branch	1	
DeRuyter		26	Brookfield, Mo		89
Scott		06	North Loup		82
		34	Milton Junction		-:-
First Verona		54	Chicago	•	76
Adams	-	08	Chicago	-	24
Second Brookfield	_		Delaware		14
First Alfred		52	Texarkana	,	22
Friendship	2	70			
			P. F. RANDOLPH,		

G. B. CARPENTER,

The hour for the Missionary Society's session having arrived. the Conference adjourned after prayer by L. M. Cottrell. to the call of the President.

SIXTH-DAY-MORNING SESSION.

At 9 o'clock the Conference was called to order, and opened with singing, "Nearer my God to thee," and prayer by A. A. Meredith.

The roll of delegates was called and corrected.

The minutes of the last session were read and approved. Brethren J. B. Kagarise and Geo. B. Kagarise, of the German Seventh day Baptists of New Enterprise, Pa., were introduced by L. R. Swinney, and welcomed to a seat in the Conference by the President.

The report of the Committee on Obituary Notices was read and adopted as follows:

Your Committee find that three brethren bearing official relations to our denomination, have passed from earth to their reward, during the past First. Our brother, REV. ZURIEL CAMPBELL, who died in June last at erage within the State; therefore,

the advanced age of 77 years, was a member of the Dodge Centre (Minn.) Church. His parents being Presbyterians, he was reared in the observance of the First-day as the Sabbath. His first church membership was with the Church at Truxton, N. Y., with which he united at the age of twenty. two years. He was ordained to the work of the gospel ministry at a session of the General Conference which was held with the DeRuyter Church. in 1834 or 1835. In 1839, he became pastor of the Friendship Church at Nile, N. Y. In 1846, he was called to the pastorate of the Church at Milton, Wis., where he served with acceptability for four years. He was afterwards pastor of the Christiana (Wis) Church for eight years. After that he was pastor of the Church at West Genesee, N. Y. In 1871, he accepted a call to Dodge Centre, Minn. This was his last regular pastorate, failing health compelling him to resign after five years faithful service. Brother Campbell was truly an acceptable preacher, clear in his doctrinal views and statements, fervent in his devotions and expression of religious feeling, and able in exhortation. In his long service in the ministry, he was frequently called to preach to congregations of First day people, before whom he manifested peculiar wisdom in the manner of presenting Sabbath truth. Truly a father in Israel has fallen. May we emulate his zeal and devotion to the truth.

Second. DEA. DANIEL B. ROGERS was born at Waterford, Conn., May 25, 1815. At an early age he professed faith in Christ, was baptized, and united with the Seventh-day Baptist Church at Waterford, Conn. Dec. 3, 1852, he removed his membership to the Plainfeld (N. J.) Church, and was ordained to the office of Deacon in that Church in 1860. He removed to Daytona, Florida, in 1875, where he was held in very high esteem. He was deeply interested in the prospective establishment of a Seventh-day Baptist Church in that place, but did not live to see the desire of his heart accomplished in that respect. He died at Daytona, Fla., March 8, 1884. in

Third. In the death of DEA. PHINEHAS C. BURDICK, aged 83 years, the DeRuyter Church has sustained the loss of its Senior Deacon, who was a man of sterling worth, and an exemplary Christian. He was an efficient worker, and filled an important place in the activities of Christian life and work. The committee have not data at hand for a more extended notice. and this is rendered unnecessary by the report of the Committee on Obituary Notices of the Central Association, as published in the printed Minutes of the last session of that body to which we refer.

All of which is respectfully submitted

J. E. N. BACKUS. A. E. MAIN, S. Burdick, E. M. DUNN. JACOB DAVIS,

The Committee on Denominational History presented the following report which was adopted, after remarks by Stephen Burdick and W. C. Titsworth:

In the original appointment of this committee, no specific instructions were given, and no definite course of action was ordered. Having no powers beyond the general commission to gather or receive historic matter. pertaining to our denomination, the committee has never undertaken any

In view of the importance of gathering materials for history while history is being made, your committee would recommend, That this Conference hereby extend a general invitation to individuals and churches, throughout the denomination, to preserve, by writing or printing, such facts relative to ourselves and our work, as they may deem

valuable for future reference and use. 2. That we request those who do not wish to make other use of the materials thus preserved, to forward the same to the Committee on Denominational History, to be placed in the library of the Theological Department of Alfred University, for reference to and use under the guidance and guardianship of the librarian of that department.

3. That the Committee on Denominational History be hereby empowered to make direct application to persons or churches for historic material, to be thus deposited, as in its judgment shall be deemed best.

Your committee knows of no matter, not heretofore reported, which demands notice at this time. Respectfully submitted.

A. H. Lewis, W. C. TITSWORTH, T. L. GARDINER, L. R. SWINNEY,

The special committee to which was referred the recommendations and suggestions of the Sabbath School Board, presented their report as follows:

Your special committee to whom was referred the recommendations and suggestions of the Sabbath School Board, would respectfully report that they have carefully considered the question of the present condition and prospects of Our Sabbath Visitor, and find that even at the present reduced cost of production at the American Sabbath Tract Society's Printing House, the income from subscriptions, together with the interest from the permanent fund, is insufficient to pay the expenses, leaving a deficit of some \$750 per annum. Your committee can see no prospect of a sufficient increase of subscriptions at the present price, to meet this deficiency, because, first, as the total average attendance of scholars in our Sabbath-schools is less than three thousand, and, as many of these are elderly people, we do not think the present paying circulation of about 1800, can be much increased; and second, because the price at which the paper is furnished, 50 cents per annum, is so near the actual cost of the paper, press work, postage and other incidental expenses of increasing the circulation, that no reasonable increase of circulation would materially reduce the deficit. Doubling the circulation, would, probably reduce the deficit less than one hundred dollars. Under these circumstances, we can see but three ways in which the paper can be continued as a weekly of the present three ways in which the paper can be continued as a weekly of the present size and character: 1st. By increasing the price to 90 cents, without reducing the present circulation. 2d. By increasing the permanent fund to \$20,ooo, at 6 per cent. interest; or 3d. By securing special contributions to cover the deficit. Neither of these is, in our opinion, practicable. We would therefore suggest, that if Bro. Bliss would consent to the use of the interest of the permanent fund for sustaining a fortnightly paper in place of a weekly, until such time as it may become sufficient to support a weekly paper, such a paper could be supplied, even superior to the present Visitor, with the same circulation, and be made self-supporting, at the subscription price of 35 cents per annum. We think at this price it would receive the hearty support of our Sabbath schools, and answer all purposes

until we can afford a weekly.

The suggestion of the Sabbath School Board, that they be authorized to secure quarterly reports from the Sabbath-schools, and publish a summary thereof, your committee believe to be wise and desirable, and would rec-

ommend that the Board be directed so to do.

Your committee also believe that there are important results to be attained by means of Sabbath School Institutes, properly arranged and managed, and that, to secure the best results, the Sabbath School Board of the Conference should act in this matter in concert with the local Board of the Your committee would also recommend to the Sabbath School Board,

securing the co-operation of as large a number of practical workers, and variety of treatment of the lessons in the lesson helps published in the RE-GEO. H. BABCOCK,

P. F. RANDOLPH, Com. E. M. Dunn,

On motion to adopt, remarks were made by Geo. H. Babcock, A. E. Main, L. A. Platts, J. E. N. Backus, D. E. Maxson, and I. L. Cottrell, when, the hour for the session of the Education Society having arrived, the Conference was adjourned to the call of the President, after prayer by C. W. Threlkeld. SEVENTH-DAY-EVENING SESSION.

The Conference was called to order by the President, and prayer was offered by A. E. Main.

The report of the special committee on recommendations and suggestions of the Sabbath School Board, the adoption of which was pending at adjournment, was taken up, read, and, after remarks by Preston Randolph, E. P. Larkin, T. L. Gardiner, I. L. Cottrell, A. E. Main, O. U. Whitford, and G. H. Babcock,

The resolutions on the question of intemperance, presented by D. E. Maxson, and referred to the Executive Board of the Conference, were reported with recommendation for their adoption. After remarks by A. H. Lewis, A. B. Prentice, G. W. Burdick, L. M. Cottrell, I. L. Cottrell, and S. Burdick, the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

A resolution by Rev. Mr. Peters, of Clarksburg, offered through A. E. Main, was presented, and, after remarks by E. P. Larkin, G. H. Babcock, J. F. Randolph, and I. L. Cottrell, unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, the temperance people of West Virginia are making an earnest effort to procure an amendment to the Constitution of the State, forever prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liqu

Reschool. That we, the United States in General Vs. do most heartly exp work for the welfare of t that the next Legislature zens, and submit such an

A postal card receive news in respect to the was read by A. E. Ma The Conference wa Swinney.

FIRST The Conference wa by J. E. N. Backus. The roll of delegat The minutes of pre-N. Wardner and E

Obituary Notices, to The report of the read and approved as Your Committee on the on examining the letters ported, they find, 1st. T

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will always give victory

C. D. Potter offere adoption:

Resolved, That a comi quorum for the transact be chosen from each An whose duty it shall be, 1st. To receive applic churches wanting minis may deem best in all suc 2d. This committee sl

Remarks were made M. Babcock, J. E. N E. M. Dunn, A. B. when the motion to On motion of E. appoint a committee tee called for in the

The President app tee named: C. D. P Mary F. Bailey, 8 meeting of the wom ganization of a We which was received,

To the Seventh-day Baptis At an informal meeticareful discussion of the work, it was voted to a Board by the adoption WHEREAS, the Missisform of organization to be enlisted in some prional enterprises; and WHEREAS, we believe Resolved, That this Canada and the control of th

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The Conference The special com Bureau presented was adopted as fo

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Y—EVENING SESSION.

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ple of West Virginia are making an earn-th to the Constitution of the State for-ture sale of intoxicating liquors as a bov-

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the Seventh-day Baptists in the United States in General Conference now assembled at Lost Creek, West Va., do most heartily express our sympathy with them in such a glorious work for the welfare of their commonwealth; and sincerely hope and pray that the next Legislature of the State will respect the petitions of the citizens, and submit such amendment to a vote of the people.

A postal card received from D. H. Davis, of China, giving news in respect to the present status between China and France, was read by A. E. Main.

The Conference was adjourned, after benediction by L. R. Swinney.

FIRST-DAY-MORNING SESSION.

The Conference was called to order, and prayer was offered by J. E. N. Backus.

The roll of delegates was called and corrected. The minutes of previous sessions were read and approved.

N. Wardner and E, M. Dunn were appointed a Committee on Obituary Notices, to report at the next annual session.

The report of the Committee on the State of Religion was read and approved as follows:

Your Committee on the State of Religion would respectfully report that on examining the letters from the several churches, so far as they have re ported, they find, 1st. That there has been an aggregate increase of 292 members, and a decrease of 149; leaving a net increase of 148. 2d. That of the decrease, 96 were by death. 3d. That by far the greater increase is found in connection with what are called our weaker churches. From these facts we draw the following conclusions:

1st. That while we have great reason to thank God for the prosperity granted, yet we have reason to believe that had the membership put themselves in a right attitude with God and their fellow-men, much greater increase would have been the result.

2d. The fact that the larger proportion of additions has been with those churches which have less of numbers, wealth, and such like outward advantages suggests,

3d. That some plans are very desirable for bringing all the membership into personal, active contact with the great work of saving men.

4th. That, notwithstanding the failures noticeable, yet taking a general survey of the field before us, and the attitude of our churches and membership in relation thereto, we have great reason to thank God and take courage, and to hope for larger results in the near future than we have witnessed in a generation past. It therefore becomes each and all to gird on the gospel armor for the contest, knowing that God is true, and that he will always give victory to those who are loyal to him.

N. WARDNER, I. D. TITSWORTH, Com. A B. PRENTICE, S. D. DAVIS, GEO. W. BURDICK.

C. D. Potter offered the following resolution and moved its adoption:

Resolved, That a committee of seven, three of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, be appointed, one of whom shall be chosen from each Association, to be known as the Ministerial Bureau,

1st. To receive applications of ministers desiring places for work, and of churches wanting ministers, and to make such recommendations as they may deem best in all such cases. 2d. This committee shall make annual reports to the Conference of all

Remarks were made by Geo. W. Burdick, D. E. Maxson, U. M. Babcock, J. E. N. Backus, C. D. Potter, L. E. Livermore,

E. M. Dunn, A. B. Prentice, N. Wardner, and W. H. Ernst, when the motion to adopt prevailed. On motion of E. M. Dunn, the President was instructed to appoint a committee of three laymen to nominate the commit-

tee called for in the resolution. The President appointed the following brethren the committee named: C. D. Potter, I. D. Titsworth, Geo. B. Carpenter.

Mary F. Bailey, Secretary, presented a report of an informal meeting of the women of this Conference, asking for the organization of a Woman's Board of the General Conference, which was received, and the plan proposed was adopted as fol-

To the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference:

At an informal meeting of the women attending this Conference, after careful discussion of the question of organizing the women for benevolent work, it was voted to ask the General Conference to organize a Woman's Board by the adoption of something like the following plan:

WHEREAS, the Missionary and Tract Societies have recommended some form of organization through which the women of the denomination may be enlisted in some practical and efficient way in our various denomina-

tional enterprises; and WHEREAS, we believe such a move is greatly needed; therefore, Resolved, That this Conference do hereby and now constitute a Woman's Executive Board under the following specifications:

1. This Board shall be known as the Woman's Executive Board of the

Seventh-day Baptist General Conference.

2. The Board shall be appointed by the General Conference, at the same time and in the same manner as the other Boards now appointed by the Conference, and shall consist of a President, a Vice President for each of the Associations embraced in the Conference, a Secretary (Recording and Corresponding), a Treasurer, and any other officer or officers that may. from time to time, be deemed necessary.

3. It shall be the duty of this Board to raise funds for our various de-

nominational enterprises, and to enlist the women of the denomination in these enterprises, in such ways and by such means as may seem to them practical and best, provided they do not involve this Conference in financial responsibility, and report annually their doings to this Conference.

4. The Board shall have power to make rules and by-laws for the regulation and transaction of its business, not inconsistent with the plans and

purposes of its existence. The nomination of the Board called for in the paper just adopted, was referred to the Committee on Nominations.

On motion of L. E. Livermore, the following brethren were appointed a committee to arrange for reduced fare for the next Conference: I. J. Ordway, C. D. Potter, N. H. Langworthy, and L. R. Swinney.

After prayer by S. D. Davis, the Conference adjourned to the call of the President.

FIRST-DAY-AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Conference was called to order by the President.

The special committee appointed to nominate the Ministerial Bureau presented their report which, after some amendments, was adopted as follows: D. E. Maxson, C. A. Burdick, L. A.

Platts, L. R. Swinney, A. H. Lewis, A. B. Prentice, and E. M.

The nominating committee presented the following report which was adopted:

The nominating committee to whom was referred the nomination of the Woman's Executive Board would respectfully submit the following:

For President-Mrs. L. A. Hull, Alfred Centre, N. Y. Secretary, Corresponding and Recording-Mrs. E. T. Platts, Alfred Cen-

Treasurer—Susie M. Burdick, Alfred Centre, N. Y. Vice Presidents-Mrs. A. K. Witter, Western Association, Alfred Centre, N. Y.; Mrs. Mary S. Maxson, South-Eastern Association, Lost Creek, W. Va.; Mrs. Mary B. Clarke, Eastern Association, Ashaway, R. I.; Mrs. Mary Green, Central Association, Adams Centre, N. Y.; Miss Mary F. Bailey, North-Western Association, Milton, Wis.

The following resolutions were adopted:

INASMUCH as the growth of our work requires a readjustment of our methods and means from time to time, therefore,

Resolved, That hereafter Fourth-day, and Second-day following, be devoted to the work of the General Conference, and that we will give the whole of Fifth day to the Missionary Society, Sixth day to the Education Society, and First-day to the Tract Society.

Resolved, That the work now performed by the Committee on the State

of Religion be assigned to the Executive Committee, who are hereby requested to present an annual report upon the state of religion through the Corresponding Secretary. Resolved, That we request the Sabbath School Board to consult with the Board of the Tract Society, and, if found practicable, to transfer to them our Sabbath-school publishing interests.

The Executive Board of this Conference was requested. if practicable, to procure the Address of the President at the opening of this session, and the sermon of W. C. Titsworth,

before the Tract Society, for publication. On motion of L. A. Platts, it was voted that the committee on Denominational History be continued during the year with instructions to carry out, so far as possible, the suggestions

made in their report. The President received into the Conference the churches of Taxarkana, Ark., and Daytona, Fla., by the right hand of fel-

lowship, extended to A. E. Main who represented them. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the delegates from abroad, extend to the friends of this vicinity, Lost Creek, W. Va., onr hearty and sincere thanks for the cordial reception they have given us, and the most generous provision they have made for our comfort and happiness.

Resolved. That the thanks of this Conference be tendered to the various railroad companies which have favored the delegates to its annual session at Lost Creek, W. Va., with reduced fare.

It was voted that when we adjourn, it be to meet with the First Alfred Church, Alfred Centre, N. Y., on the fourth day of the week before the fourth Sabbath in September, 1885, at 10 o'clock A. M.

After singing the doxology, and benediction by A. H. Lewis. the Conference adjourned.

ALBERT WHITFORD, President.

L. A. PLATTS, Clerk.
O. U. WHITFORD, MRS. E. T. PLATTS, Assistant Clerks.

> List of Delegates in Attendance. SOUTH-EASTERN ASSOCIATION.

Green Brier-Jacob Davis, F. F. Randolph, J. F. Randolph, F. R. Clark, G. W. Clark. Middle Island—G. H. Davis, Mrs. G. H. Davis, J. J. Lowther, Mrs J. J. Lowther, Alversa Davis, Ora J. Davis.

Roanoke—S. D. Davis, Mrs. S. D. Bond.

New Salem—S. D. Davis, L. F. Randolph, P. F. Randolph, J. F. Randolph, I. F. Randolph, Frances F. Randolph, Hattie F. Randolph, Eliza-

Ritchie-C. W. Threlkeld, A. F. Randolph, F. J. Ehret, Azariah Bee. Lost Creek—L. R. Swinney, C. N. Maxson, Levi Bond, H. W. Maxson, M. H. Davis, W. B. Van Horn, Booth Bond, T. B. Bond, Levi B. Davis, S. O. Davis.

EASTERN ASSOCIATION.

Berlin-E. R. Green, Mrs. E. R. Green. First Hopkinton-Ira L. Cottrell, Mrs. G. N. Burdick, A. E. Main, G. B. Carpenter, Mrs. G. B. Carpenter, Oscar Wells, Mrs. Oscar Wells, Jessie F. Briggs, Ella Merritt, Mrs. Martha A. Wells, Mrs. A. A. Palmiter. Second Hopkinton—A. E. Main, Addie Spicer, Lizzie Clark.

Marlboro—J. C. Bowen.
Rockville—U. M. Babcock, Chas. O. Crandall, Maryetta E. Kenyon, Laurietta J. Burdick.

Pawcatuck—O. U. Whitford, N. H. Langworthy, I. B. Crandall, Mrs. I. B. Crandall, A. L. Chester, Mrs. A. L. Chester, Mrs. Wm. Clarke. Shiloh—T. L. Gardiner, Geo. Tomlinson, Lawrence Harris, Wm. Dickin-

son, w.m. L. rummer.

New York City—E. P. Larkin.

Piscataway—I. D. Titsworth.

Plainfield—A. H. Lewis, Mrs. A. H. Lewis, C. Potter, Jr., G. H. Babcock, J. F. Hubbard, Mrs. J. F. Hubbard, Mrs. Wm. D. Randolph. First Westerly-O. U. Whitford.

CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

First Brookfield-Stephen Burdick. Adams—A. B. Prentice, Mrs. A. B. Prentice, Mrs. A. J. Green, C. D. Potter, Mrs. E. R. Maxson, Sarah Maxson, Edwin S. Maxson.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

First Alfred—W. C. Titsworth, D. E. Maxson, L. E. Livermore, L. M. Cottrell, L. A. Platts, Mrs. L. A. Platts, A. R. Allen, Mrs. A. R. Allen, Mrs. A. R. Witter, Susie M. Burdick. First Genesee-G. W. Burdick, E. R Crandall, Samuel Wells. D. E. Bliss, E. P. Lewis.

Richburg—J. E. N. Backus.

Second Alfred—Elwood Hamilton, E. L. Hamilton. Hebron—L. R. Burdick, Mrs. L. R. Burdick. West Genesee—J. E. N. Backus. Hornellsville-D. E. Maxson. Andover-L. A. Platts.

NORTH-WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

Milton-E. M. Dunn, Albert Whitford, Mary F. Bailey. Farina-W. H. Ernst. Chicago—Albert Whitford. Milton Junction-N. Wardner Albion-B. I. Jeffrey, Lida Jeffrey. Walworth-O. U. Whitford. Rock River-N. Wardner, E. M. Dunn. Marion County, Kansas—Mary A. Jeffrey.

Jackson Centre—Dudley Hughes, Mrs. Dudley Hughes, Mrs. Thatina Hughes, Alice Babcock.

Home Mews.

ALFRED CENTRE.

We are having the most delightful Autumn weather, the air is bright and cheery, the meadows and pasture fields still hold their carpet of green and the forest trees are putting on their robes of crimson and gold. reported the proceedings of that body. There can be no better time in which to visit Alfred than these fine October days.

Nearly all our delegates to General Conference, have returned and report a most enjoyable time. If our West Virginia friends are all that these delegates report them for large-hearted Christian hospitality, and we are bound to believe them, they must indeed day Baptist Church began Sabbath, Oct. 4th. | was good, comprising some workers of good

be a good people.

Last Sabbath, 4th inst., instead of the usual sermon, the large audience was treated to a brief review of the late anniversaries.

Rev. L. E. Livermore reported the doings of the Conference, the Pastor, Eld. W. C. Titsworth reviewed the Missionary Society day, Prof. E. P. Larkin gave an account of the Education Society's meeting, and L. A. Platts, General Agent of the Tract Society,

The whole service seemed to be much en-

NEW YORK CITY.

After the usual vacation, from the last the Seventh-day Baptist church, under the Sabbath of May to the first Sabbath of Octo- leadership of its president, Isaac Maris. ber, the services of the New York Seventh- The attendance of delegates and visitors There were twenty-one persons present. I talent and culture, both from city and

After devoting a half hour to the study of the Sabbath-school lesson (I Kings 1: 22-35). the congregation listened attentively to a brief sermon from the text, "Am I my brother's keeper?" Pray for us, brethren, that we may be

loyal to the truth and zealous of good works.

NORTONVILLE.

On the 24th and the 25th of the present month, the AtchisonCounty Sabbath School Association held its Annual Convention in

KANSAS.

MILTON COLLEGE.

New York.

Two Departments: Preparatory and Collegiate. Three Courses of Study: Classical, Scientific, and Expenses from \$120 to \$200 per year.

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and can not be sold in competi-

tion with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St.,

try, and the interest was good throughout. MASON & HAMLIN The exercises consisted of addresses, essays, and discussions interspersed with devotional

exercises. To all lovers of the Sabbath-

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Selected Miscellany.

A THANKFUL HEART.

Methinks of all the sins that pierced the heart of Christ anew, And once again in bitterness bring Calvary to

That in those hands and feet again the nail-prints deep impress,
The blackest is the loveless sin of dark unthank-

A grudging soul that counts its sorrows, weighing one by one. The pains it bears, the tears it sheds, the work that it hath done; That thanks its God, perchance, because it has

patient mind, And for its crowning grace desires a spirit well re-

Resigned! that Christ has died for thee upon the shameful tree; Resigned! that still he lives and pleads in heaven's

high court for the; Resigned! that he hath willed to thee his nature to And that for thee undying love burns in his human

Oh, sin against the love of Christ, of all the sins

Methinks that this in heaven must move the greatest sorrow far;

Must make the soul of Christ to grieve, and angel's eyes grow dim At sight of all he does for us, and the naught we do for him.—Standard.

NELL'S OPPORTUNITIES.

"A commonplace life, we say, and we sigh; But why should we sigh as we, say? The commonplace sun in the commonplace sky Makes up the commonplace day. The moon and the stars are common place things, And the flower that blooms and the bird that sings; But dark were the world and sad our lot If the flowers failed and the sun shone not: And God who studies each separate soul, Out of commonplace lives makes his beautiful

"I wish that we could all do great things; it is so tiresome, I think, just being commonplace, don't you, mamma?" said Nell It was Teddy's voice, and Margie, of

contented sigh. "What do you call 'commonplace,' and said. what 'great things' would you like to do?"

I suppose that is all that it ever will be, only by-and-by I shall stop go-ing to school. But O mamma, I wish I children, and let your mother rest?" She writing to me telling me how much it had Nell's ear. any such chances for me."

Nell had been lounging on the sofa, but she suddenly sat upright and looked at her mother in blank astonishment.

"What did you say, mamma?" She asked, mother was losing her mind.

"I asked you, please, to give me a fivedollar gold piece," replied Mrs. Weston, ing to seem to be what you are not."

with a queer little twinkle in her eyes. "But I can not. You know as well as I name, and am not likely to have until I am | must decide one way or the other.

old enough to earn it myself."

"My daughter," said Mrs. Weston earnestly, all traces of merriment gone now; "Neither can you give to the world what you have not in your possession. You must acquire it first. Before you could write your book that should ennoble others, you must have noble, helpful thoughts in your heart; you must be noble and true yourself. You can not lead others beyond yourself. And if you would do some great work of selfracrifice, you must strive to become selfdenying and Christ-like habitually, else when the opportunity comes, it will find you as the bridegroom did the foolish virgins,

"But what if it never come?"

"You would be noble, true and Christlike all the same. I think, however, that you will find the trouble is, not that the opcover it.'

not had; but will I ever, do you suppose?" every day of your life, little daughter."

"Mamma Weston, what can you mean?" asked Nell, with an exclamation point after indeed paths of peace.

"Just what I say, dear. Now there was yesterday's. You half promised to go and gie had a long, lonely afternoon, all the trouble." harder to bear because she had been anticipating your coming all the week. You had | Margie.

gretfully; "but then, after all, it was only a | "You've got to make the appplication now. little thing."

"But it was too much for you, you see." she turned to her mother with the ques- em pretty hard sometimes, so you needn't

"Are such little things the same as great as you've a mind to." things?"

bear a provoking word. But every victory gained over self makes us stronger, and as fast as we deserve promotion, he grants it. If you really deserve a post of honor, you must see that you are fitted for it, and be willing to endure the hardships if you would win the glory. And remember, that for all we give up for Christ, we receive an hundredfold back. There is no happiness like that found in giving our whole selves up to Christ. Carlyle speaks truly when he says that with self-renunciation begins life."

Again Nell relapsed into silence. Sometimes she wished that she was a Christian, and then again it looked so hard to be always struggling to be good, so easy and comfortable just to please oneself, that she could not make up her mind. She was halting betwixt two opinions.
"Mamma," she said presently, "I wish

the old chief who came to Dr. Livingstone, and wanted some medicine to take for his wicked, angry heart. I would not mind one real hard fight; it is the keeping it all your life that discourages me."

"But it is only to those who endure to the end, who are faithful unto death, that the crown is promised. Isn't that reward worth struggling for, even all the days of your life? Oh, my precious daughter, you are willing to work day after day and year after year for the education you covet so much, why will you not strive to obtain the prize without which all else profiteth noth-

Nell nestled back among the pillows and gave herself up to her own meditations and dreams. She liked to read of lives of heroism and noble self-sacrifice. She liked almost, if not quite, as well to dream of hershe deny herself in a thousand ways every day of her life?

Just then her thoughts and the Sabbath afternoon stillness were broken into by an importunate childish voice.

"I say, mamma, won't you come down stairs now? We are tired of 'musing ourselves, and want you to read to us."

Weston, laying aside her book with a dis- course, was with him, for the two were inseparable. "'Cause we's twinses," Margie

Mamma laid down her book. Nell, watch-"Why, I call my life commonplace; it is ing her through her half-closed eyes, saw nothing but doing housework, going her give just a wee bit of a sigh. Mamma's to school, and amusing the chil- chances for quiet thought and her beloved "Imitation" were few and far between.

could be something great and good! If I has to work hard all the week," whispered could write a book and have lots of people something or somebody very distinctly in

helped them; or if I could be a great nurse But she only nestled closer down in the like 'Sister Dora,' just giving my whole life | pillows. It was so comfortable here, and up to doing good! But what is the use of she wanted to think; besides, she hated to thinking about it? There will never be read to the children—Teddy was sure to ask such awful questions. She had to study hard "Nell, will you give me a five dollar gold herself all the week, and she did not want

"Very hard you have to work for a strong, healthy girl!" whispered back the little voice, just as distinctly as though Nell's head was not buried in the pillows. wondering if it could be possible that her I thought you hated shams, and were always saying that you would be a thing and not pretend to be. Seems to me you are want-

Nell's face colored. Mamma had reached the door by this time. Oh, dear! should she do that I haven't more than ten cents to my let her go? The door was open now; she

Gar make out to "muse' them I guess." "Thank you, ever so much dear. would like to rest a little longer."

"What you a-comin' for?" asked Teddy in surprise, as Nell walked into the room. "We want mamma, not you."

"But mamma is tired and wants to rest a little. Won't I do just as well?"

"Nobody can do just as well as mamma," replied Teddy decidedly, for he was not particularly troubled with bashfulness or delicacy of feeling.

Nell felt strongly tempted for a minute to give it up, but resisting the temptation, she said pleasantly:

"Suppose, now that I am here, you try me, and see if I don't do pretty well." "I s'pose we'll have to; here's the book."

Nell sat down in the big chair by the winportunity fails to come, but that either we dow, Margie brought her little rocker over beare not prepared, or else we fail to dis-side Nell, while Teddy established himself in front of them. The book, which was one that "Do I have any? No, of course I have Teddy had drawn from the Sunday-school library, was the story of a little boy, Robby "I think that you do have opportunities by name, whose way as a transgressor was very hard; but who at last profiting by hard experience, found the paths of virtue were

The children listened almost breathlessly. Nell became quite interested herself.

"Had a pretty hard time, didn't he?" sit with Maggie Deane, but when Cora commented Teddy, as she finished. "Seems Clarke came for you to go to ride with her, to me I'd been good before, if I'd been in you gave Maggie up and went. Poor Mag- | his place. 'Twould have saved him lots of

May be he didn't know that, suggested

the opportunity and you did not use it."

"Oh, you ain't through yet," interrupted

"It was too bad, I know," said Nell, reTeddy, as Nell made a motion to rise. Mamma says it don't do any good to read good books unless you 'ply 'em to your own Nell was silent for some time. By and by life, and try to profit by them. She 'plys be afraid of hurting us. Go ahead now fast

Two thoughts went flashing through "Certainly, exactly the same in principle. | Nell's mind as she settled back in her chair. You will find that these lives of self-sacrifice | Had she missed the good of her reading by which look so tempting as you read of them, failing to apply its principles and teachings sent you on such a day, and you have got to are hard to live. Hannah More says that to her own life? And also how could she bear witness that I did—and see you say it. when we read, we think we could be mar- give a helpful application of even this simple clearly."

One must have, before they can give. Still, there they were waiting; she would do the best she could.

"I think," she said slowly and hesitatingly, "that you ought to learn from this story how very sure we are to get into trouble when we do wrong, and that even if it is hard, you will be a great deal happier when you are trying to do right."

"How do you know, do you try your-

Nell's face crimsoned. Teddy did ask such saucy questions! · But something kept the angry words unspoken. "After all, was it any wonder that he asked the question?" whispered a little voice. Had she ever given him cause to think she knew the truth of what she was saying?

"Not as much as I ought, little brother," she said gently. "But, suppose that we all the manager to win the case for them. But, price \$1. people turned good all at once. I am like try harder than ever, and see if it isn't so; will we?"

"I will," whispered Margie, laying her hand lovingly in Nell's.

"Guess you've been trying this afternoon, haven't you?" asked the incorrigible Ted. "Some," replied Nell, laughingly.

"Well, you've done pretty well, hope you will keep on. I think your lots nicer. "I believe—that I will keep on," was Nell's last thought before dropping to sleep

THE TRUTH AT ALL HAZARDS.

that night.—Christian Secretary.

Some time after the beginning of the present century there was living in a busy country town in the North a pious couple who had an only son. For this son they daily prayed to God; and what they self as such a character, but—oh dear, could asked in their prayers was that God would enable them to lay in his young heart, among the first lessons he should learn, the love of all things honest and good. So the foundations of an upright life were laid in the boy's heart, and among these very especially a regard for uprightness and truth.

In the course of years the boy's schooldays were ended, and also his apprenticeship to a business life in the country town; and, as there was no prospect for him there, he came up to England, to one of the great sea-ports, and by and by he got a good position in a merchant's office He was greatly pleased with his new office, and wrote to his very kind to him, and had opened up to him will make his reports direct to me." an excellent place.

But he was not long in this excellent painful way with respect to the lessons he and coming. And it was the rule, when a the managing partner. ship came into port, that its captain sent word to the office that he had arrived, and was now waiting instructions where to discharge the cargo; and it was the duty of the manager of the office to send back instructions where and when this was to be done. A few months after this lad from the North came to the office, a ship laden with coal came in, and the usual message from the captain came; but somehow or other, no answer was sent back to him. The Captain waited a week, and still no word came back. Now, that was very hard on the captain. its cargo that it had missed a good offer of a new cargo, and the office would have to pay him for the loss. This payment is called stand. 'demurrage."

When the manager of the office got this message from the captain he was very angry. He thought he had sent instructions bad society, he would eventually, from being where to discharge the cargo, or he made | thrown continually into such company, achimself believe he had sent them. At any quire like habits, and finally find himself in rate he sent for the little lad from the North | a position from which it would be impossiand said to him, "Didn't I send you down | ble for him to extricate himself. Such cases to Capt. Smith with instructions to discharge as these are daily occuring in our midst. his coal?"

member, being sent down.

"Oh, but I did," answered the manager. 'You have forgotten." And there for a numbers of well-educated men traveling from time, so far as the office was concerned, the door to door in search of food-men who matter was allowed to rest.

rest there. He applied for his demurrage. lost all shame. We think we have drawn And when that was refused, and his word this picture well enough to satisfy the young that he had received no instructions was disbelieved, he took the master of the office to | vest, and if they fail to take these advanlaw. And, by and by, his complaint came tages they are lost. before the judges in the court of law.

The day before the trial the manager came to the little lad from the North and said to him, "Mind, I sent you to the dock with those instructions to discharge the coal."

your doing so," said the lad. "Oh, yes, but I did. You have for-

It was a great trouble to the lad. He had never been sent to the dock. He could not say he had been sent; and he foresaw that he would have to say before the judges what would certainly offend the manager

and lead to the loss of his excellent place. On the morning of the trial he went to the court. The manager came to him and said, "Now, our case depends on you. Remember, I sent you to the dock with instructions to discharge the coal."

The poor lad tried once more to assure the manager that he was mistaken, but he Allegany Co., N. Y. would not listen.

"It is all right," he said hastily. "I

tyrs, but when we come to act, we can not story to these children? Mamma was right. In a little while he was called into the

witness-box, and almost the first question put to him was whether he remembered the day when Capt. Smith's ship came in. And then this: "You remember during that day being sent by the manager of the office to

the dock with a letter for the captain?" "No, sir." "Don't you remember taking instructions

to Captain Smith to discharge his coal?"

"Were you not sent by the managers of your office to the coal-ship on that day?"

"I was not, sir."

"Nor next day?" "No."

"Nor any other day?" "No."

The gentleman who put the questions was a barrister. He had been engaged by when he heard the little lad's replies, he saw that the manager was in the wrong; and he turned to the judge and said, "My lord, I give up this case. My instructions were that this witness would prove that a message to discharge had been sent to Capt. Smith, and it is plain no such proof is to be got from him."

So the case ended in the captain's favor, and against the office in which the little lad had found so excellent a place.

He went to his lodgings with a sorrowful heart, and wrote to his father and mother that he was sure to be dismissed. Then he packed his trunk to be ready to go home next day; and in the morning, expecting nothing but his dismissal, he went early to the office. The first to come in after him was the master. He stopped for a moment at the little lad's desk, and said, "We lost our case yesterday."

"Yes, sir," answered the lad; "and I am very sorry I had to say what I did."

By and by the manager came in; and, after a little time, he was sent for to the master's room. It was a long while before he came out. The little lad was sent for. "I am going to be dismissed,"he thought to himself. But he was not dismissed. The master said to him, naming him: "I was sorry yesterday, but not with you. You did right to speak the truth; and, to mark my approval of what you did, I am going to put you in charge of all the workings and sales of our Glenfardle mine." Then he sent for the manager, and told him what he father and mother that Providence had been had said, and added, "And the young man

In six months after the manager left the But he was not long in this excellent office; and, young though he was, the little place before he was put to the test in a very lad was appointed to his place. And, before as many years had passed, he is adhad received about truth. It was part of the mitted as junior partner in the firm; and he business of that office to have ships going is now at the head of the entire business—

In this case, the truth was the best. But I want to say that, if things had turned out other than they did, and he had been dismissed, it would still have been the best for him to speak the truth.—Dr. McLeod, in Sunday Magazine.

A YOUNG MAN AND HIS COMPANY.

A young man just launching into business should make it a point not to mix with those of whom he would be ashamed in Until his ship got free of its cargo, it had to | years to come. There are many who have lie idle in the dock; and all who belonged started in life with good prospects and into the ship were kept idle too. So, at the tended to act in good faith and lead honest end of a week, the captain sent word to the and upright lives, and would have undoubtoffice that his ship had been kept so long edly done so had they associated with men of waiting for instructions where to discharge unsullied characters, whose names were

Society can be appropriately named "temptation." If a person's intentions were good and he should accidentally fall into How many of us know of men who have had The little lad said, "No, sir; I do not re- golden opportunities, men who have lost wealth, position and honor through the influence of immoral society. Look at the have lost their name and standing in the But the captain did not intend to let it world, and have fallen so low that they have men that now is the time—now is the har-

A paper balloon, six by nine feet in dimensions, has been found at Hazelwood, XXIIId Ward, Pittsburg, Pa. On it was the inscription: "Miss Lizzie Hand, East New "But, I assure you, I can not remember York, L. I." Notwithstanding the fact that according to the inscription it came all the way from New York, a distance of 444 miles, it was in good condition.

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Roots are very b sheep, in a moderate ly so in a large amou They soften hay in t it almost like grass, and nutritious.

THE often stated "

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true colors the object the camera, appears to possibility, thanks t searches and experime chemist and photogra Vogel. In a commu before the Physical investigator annouce perimentation, duri with partial success, the vellow tint, he obtaining also the yel and in a measure al apparent intensity tints of the originals hitherto lain in the tion is the circums sensitive plate is af refrangible rays, wh remain inoperative. produced very uni of colored objects; red, no matter o pearing as black, of blue, for example, of rendering the sen to the less refrangib attrached Professor in its solution, as a of the substance k various derivatives, result as stated.

AT the meeting of

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Philadelphia, a pa

was read, in the " Musical Sands." Miss H. Carrington Julien, but was p An interesting acc wide distribution having been found Long Branch, and o coast of the Unit showed some of the and also explained put into a bag and emits a sound which duced by a violin lightly upon a strin sound, however, bu point of compression is not easily disting sand, and it retain only under certain phere. It never e and it does not regi it has once had i it. Bathers freque sensation on the walking barefooted shoos on the beac to the presence of n thought that the sa properties, but he support this pro these phenomens colleague for seve of which they ha musical sand to the world. He ho to give more sati it. Independent.

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STEEL TESTS.—S

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cutting edge. Si it cannot be let write without B

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EASTWARD.

No. 8* | No. 12* | No. 4* | No. 6

1.05 PM

8.25 AM 8.50 PM 10 50 PM 10.45 AM

9.00 " 4.83 " 11.20 " 11.48 "

9.25 " 4.58 " 12.14rm 10.24 " 5.50 " 12.28 AM 1.07 "

10.47 " 1.97 "

.....

12.00 m +7.00 PM 1.15 AM 1.50 PM

3.15 " 10.58 " 4.27 " 7.80 " 7.28 " 8.28 AM 8.25 "

10.20PM 7.10AM 11.25AM

1.85 PM 8.57 " 2.47 "

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

9.35 PM.

No. 1 | No. 5* | No. 8* | No. 9

9.00 AM 6.00 PM 8.00 PM 8.15 PM 12.13 PM 9.05 " 11.40 " 12.55 "

18.55 PM 4.25 AM 18.10 AM 19.25 PM

9.57 " 5.17 AM 9.13 AM 1.24 " 10.49 " 6.08 " 10.01 " 2.23 " 11.18 " 6.25 " 10.29 " 2.50 " 11.40 " 6.48 " 11.09 " 8.80 "

11.50 " | 16.58 " | 11.20 " | 8.45 "

12.32 AM 11.52 AM 4.85 PM

3.00 " 1.30 PM 6 00 "

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WESTWARD.

9.20 7.80 4.55 3.00

15. 5.* 9. 85.* 21.* 87.

A. M. A. M. P. M. A. M. P. M. A. M.

.... 6.50 4.10 8.00 9.02

9.35 7.42 5.07 8.10 7.15

.... 8.20 5.45

7.25 4.51 9.80 9.40

8.40

2.52 " 10.26 **

8.50 AM

1.45 "

as low as the lowest. Take the Erie.

11.04 "

STATIONS.

Dunkirk

Little Valley

Salamanca

Carrollton

Wellsville

Leave

Arrive at

Hornellsville

Binghamton

New York

Andover

Carrollton Great Valley

Salamanca

Arrive at

Leave

Arrive at

STATIONS.

Leave

Arrive at

Arrive at

Little Valley

Dunkirk |

Cuba

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Port Jervis

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March 25, 1885. the of Stockholders and Trustees, June

4, June 24, 1885. THE COMPANY OF STREET

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THE often stated "impossibility" of pho- by all well posted travelers when passing to or from tographing in color, or of rendering in their true colors the objects of nature by means of the camera, appears to have been turned into a | It also operates the best route and the short line bepossibility, thanks to the indefatigable researches and experiments of the distinguished chemist and photographer, Professor H. W. Vogel. In a communication recently made before the Physical Society of Berlin, this investigator annouces that after years of experimentation, during which he had met with partial success, as in the production of the vellow tint, he has finally succeeded in obtaining also the yellow, the blue, the green, COACHES which are the finest that human art and in a measure also the red, and with an apparent intensity to the eye equal to the tints of the originals. The difficulty that has hitherto lain in the way of color reprsentation is the circumstance that the ordinary sensitive plate is affected only by the more refrangible rays, while the less refrangible where. In short, it is asserted that IT IS THE remain inoperative. Accordingly we have produced very unnatural representations of colored objects; shades of yellow and red, no matter of what brillancy, ap- noted hunting and fishing grounds are accessible by pearing as black, and the deepest shade the various branches of this road. of blue, for example, as white. The problem of rendering the sensitive plates susceptible to the less refrangible rays is that which has attrached Professor Vogel's attention, and in its solution, as affected through the use of the substance known as losine, and its various derivatives, lies the secret of the result as stated.

At the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in Philadelphia, a paper of popular interest was read, in the section for geology, on "Musical Sands." It was the joint work of Sabbath Literature and Reform, Biblical Archæolo Miss H. Carrington Bolton and Alexis A. Julien, but was presented by the latter. An interesting account was given of the wide distribution of this sand, some of it having been found at Far Rockaway, at Long Branch, and other points of the eastern coast of the United States. Mr. Julien showed some of this sand to the audience, and also explained its peculiarities. When put into a bag and suddenly compressed, it emits a sound which is not unlike that produced by a violin when the finger rests lightly upon a string. It is not a sustained sound, however, but ceases when the highest point of compression has been reached. It is not easily distinguishable from ordinary sand, and it retains its peculiar properties only under certain conditions of the atmosphere. It never emits sounds when wet, and it does not regain its sonorousness after it has once had its music squeezed out of it. Bathers frequently experience a tickling sensation on the soles of their feet, when walking barefooted, or even with bathing shoos on the beach. The sensation is due to the presence of musical sand. Mr. Julien thought that the sand might have electrical properties, but he was not prepared to support this proposition. The study of these phenomena had occupied him and his colleague for several months, in the course of which they had examined, and found musical sand to exist in different parts of the world. He hoped, at some future time, to give more satisfactory data concerning it. Independent.

STEEL TESTS.—So many are the varieties of so-called steel nowadays that it is difficult to have a test that shall apply equally to all. But for tool steel its quality can be readily assured by a common smith's test. It should be understood that steel for tool, purposes—for the cutting of the metals particularly—should be a composition capable of being hardened and drawn to temper. To be sure, it is claimed that there is suitable tool steel for certain cutting purposes that leaves the smith's hammer in good condition for use. It may be so, but it is evident enough that the proper condition of this steel depends upon its manipulation, and as that is less or more, the steel varies in resisting and durable qualities in use. Chrome steel and Mushet's steel are both valuable for certain purposes, but it is not always known when the proper quality or condition for these certain purposes is reached. Mechanics generally will prefer to guide the coming to condition by their own judgement, rather than to trust to the exactness of the manufacturer in proportioning the components, properly mixing them in a melted state, and afterward working the resultant. The old-fashioned method of testing tool steel is as good a practical method as that of a careful chemical analysis. It is simply the heating and drawing under the hammer to a slender point, plunging while red hot in cold water, and when chilled striking it with a hammer across the edge of the anvil. If the steel will harden it will break, under these conditions, without bending back and forth. Steel that will not harden under these conditions is not fit to temper and will not retain a cutting edge. Steel that is so "high" that it cannot be heated red hot and chilled in water without flying may do for some purposes, and retain a sufficiently rigid edge by air hardening. If a piece of steel can be forged into a cold chisel, be hardened, tempered, and used, such steel is good steel, and may be relied upon for all ordinary

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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 3: 5-15. Oct. 25. The Temple built. 1 Kings 6: 1-14,

Nov. 1. The Temple dedicated. 1 Kings 8: 22-36. Nov. 8. The wisdom of Solomon. 1 Kings 10: 1-13.

Nov. 15. Solomon's sin. 1 Kings 11: 4-13.

Nov. 22. Proverbs of Solomon. Prov. 1: 1-16. Nov. 29. True wisdom. Prov. 8: 1-17.

Dec. 6. Drunkenness. Prov. 23: 29-35.

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

LESSON III.—SOLOMON'S CHOICE.

For Sabbath-day, October 18.

SCRIPTURE LESSON.-1 Kings 3: 5-15. 5. In Gibeon the Lord appeared to Solomon in a dream by night: and God said. Ask what I shall give thee.

6. And Solomon said, Thou hast shewed unto thy servant David my father great mercy, according as he walked before thee in truth, and in righteousness, and in uprightness of heart with thee; and thou hast kept for him this great kindness, that thou hast given him a son to sit on his throne,

as it is this day.
7. And now, O Lord my God, thou hast made thy servant king instead of David my father: and I am but a little child:

I know not how to go out or come in.
6. And thy servant is in the midst of thy people which thou hast chosen, a great people, that can not be numbered nor counted for multitude.

nor counted for multitude.

9. Give therefore thy servant an understanding heart to judge thy people, that I may discern between good and bad: for who is able to judge this thy so great a people?

10. And the speech pleased the Lord, that Solomon had asked this thing.

asked this tuing.

11. And God said unto him, Because thou hast asked this thing, and hast not asked for thyself long life; neither hast asked riches for thyself, nor hast asked the life of thine enemies: but hast asked for thyself understanding to discorning the most independent.

cern judgment;
12. Behold, I have done according to thy word: lo, I have given thee a wise and an understanding heart: so that there was none like thee before thee, neither after thee shall any arise like unto thee.

shall any arise like unto thee.

I puy '81' have also given thee that which thou hast not asked, both riches, and honor: so that there shall not be any among the kings like unto thee all thy days.

14. And if thou wilt walk in my ways, to keep my statutes and my commandments, as thy father David did walk, then I will lengthen thy days.

15. And Solomon awoke; and behold. it was a dream. And he came to Jerusalem, and stood before the ark of the covenant of the Lord, and offered up burnt-offerings, and offered peace-offerings, and made a feast to all his servants.

TIME -About 1014 B. C.

LEADING THOUGHT. -- We should seek, first of all, the kingdom of God and his right-

GOLDEN TEXT.--" wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom: and with all thy getting get understanding."—Prov. 4: 7.

OUTLINE. I. Solomon's dream. v. 5-14.

II His worship at Jerusalem. v. 15. QUESTIONS.

I. Where was Solomon at this time? v. 5. What was he there for? v. 4. Was that the place where he ought to Had he great respect for his father's memory? What does he say of himself? v. 7. In what sense was he "a little child?" How old was he at this time? (About 19 or 20.) 2 Sam. 12: 24, 25. Is it usual for boys and very young men to distrust their own wisdom? What circumstance rendered Solomon's inexperience the more embarrassing? v. 8 What does he ask for? v. 9. What is the hardest thing for a ruler to do? (To discern between good and bad.) What did the Lord think of Solomon's request? v. 10. What did he say to him? v. 11, 12. Did he answer his prayer Was Solomon the wisest man of his age? What more did God give him? v. 13. Had Solomon prayed for these things? Does God often give us more than we ask for? On what condition would God "lengthen his days?" v. 14.

II. What did Solomon do, when he awoke and found it was a dream? v. 15. Where had he offered sacrifices before that? v. 4. Do you think his worship in Jerusalem was more pleasing to God than that at Gibeon? Why? Who is the Christian's ark? (The Christ.) Is one place better than another for worship now? See John 4: 19-24.

INTRODUCTION.

Solomon was a young man of large abilities, loyal to the ancient religion, yet his career was to develop a very striking contrast of qualities; zealous for Johovah in the building of the temple, and yet sensual and ambitious. At the time of David's death the kingdom had reached its height. No one any longer questioned its strength and permanence. It was a period of peace and great ma'erial prosperity. The Israelites were now beginning to enter mercantile pursuits and mingle with the neighboring nations, hence it was during Solomon's reign that Idolatry was introduced into Jerusalem for the first time. Solomon's great work was the building of the temple but one of his first acts was to form an alliance with Egypt, by marriage with Pharaoh's daugter. When he had thus strengthened himself he called together the leaders of the people, the judges and the governors and made a great inaugural fes-

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

V. 5: In Gibeon the Lord appeared to Solomon by night. The name signifies "pertaining to a hill." This place was about six miles north of Jerusalem. It was a prominent elevation from which a very wide surrounding district of country could be seen. Solomon seems to have the common instinct of the oriental nations in preferring this elevated spot as a place of worship. Hence he removed to Gibeon," the tabernacle of the congregation," and the brazen "altar of burntoffering." The national worship was still in an unsettled state. It was simply customary for the people to worship in "high places." The two main objects of special reverence were parted asunder. The ark rested in a temporary tent within the limits of David's fortress on mount Zion. But the chief local sanctity still adhered to the spot where "the tabernacle of the congeration" stood. At this place, probably at the close of the protracted services of this inauguration when his mind was wrought up to a high state of religious interest, the dream occurred. And God said, "Ask what I shall give thee." Solomon now possessed all that he could desire of this world's treasures and blessings and honors, but now heaven seems to hear his petition implied in his sacrifices and offers to pour out upon him her richest treasures. God had not only called him to the most responsible position on earth. but had given him every ear hly favor and advantage and now bids him ask

V. 6: Solomon said, Thou hast showed unto David. He begins here to state the grounds of his request. God had shown great mercy to his father, a wise king, and much more does he, a mere child, need great favors bestowed and wisdom imparted. He makes his request on the merits of his father and God's mercy to him. According as he walked in truth. in righteousness, in uprightness of heart. This is equivalent to planting his request on the same conditions.

V. 7: And now O Lord my God thou hast made thy servant king. This was an additional favor to David and ground for his request. He had been chosen by God and had been placed many years to bring it into successful use. Simple on the throne by him through Nathan. I am but He had been chosen by God and had been placed a little child. The position was one of great difficuly even for David to fill, but for a youth of 18 or 20 years, to take the government of a warlike nation, with a strong faction leagued with a brother of full years against him, this was a vast responsity and he had wisdom enough to realize it. To go out or come in. This was an expression to represent his whole official life life. This was the the most important reason why he needed divine

V. 8: Thy servant is in the midst of thy people. He describes himself as an overseer, responsible for all the various departments of important interests in the government. Which thou hast chosen. This was God's peculiar nation, raised up for a special work among the nations of the earth and hence the more responsibility in ruling over such a people, and the more need of divine help and guidance.

V. 9: Give therefore thy servant an understanding heart. He desired a heart that could enter into full sympathy with every interest rep. resented in his kingdom, an understanding that could apprehend the needs of every department of labor and every class of laborers; that could judicially determine the qualification of every subordinate officer and artizan for his particular positson. In short he prayed that he might have a wise and kingly heart and thus be able to fill all the respontsibilities of his high position. To judge thy people; that I may discriminate between good and bad. Though yet a very young man, he had seen enough of public affairs to anticipate complications and conflicts of interests, temptations to compromise the principles of justice and truth. The understanding heart, included a power of mind to clearly dicsriminate between right and wrong and an integrity of moral purpose to execute justice. It would be very reassuring if we could ever hear some of our modern "would be"rulers praying for such an understanding heart as young Solomon prayed for.

V. 10. And the speech pleased the Lord, that Solomon had asked this thing. The simple fact that this deep choice of have sacrificed? Had God commanded the offering of sac. Solomon was expressed in a dream shows that it and Miss VIOLETTA WESTCOTT, of Esterville. Emmit rifices in "high places?" Who appeared to him, and how? pervaded his very soul, uppermost in his mind con- Co., Iowa. What did God tell him to do? What did Solomon say? v. 6. tinually. The Lord not only heard those secret desires of the young king's heart, but was pleased with and blessed Solomon.

V. 11: Because thou hast asked this thing. Many other things might have seemed very desirable to a young king, and might have been uppermost in his prayers; but when he should ask for a wise, judicial, and an understanding heart, as superior to long life, and great riches, and destruction of his enemies, it revealed a decided and noble character.

to thy words. The Lord's decision never tarries when such a character appeals to him. Indeed he had already done for him according to his words, for his words are the record of his heart's desires. Neither after thee shall any arise like unto thee. Hhere is a significant promise, not that no other should be permitted to equal his wisdom, but that his life based upon such a character should rise above all other lives based on inferior principles of character. Here was in it a promise that those conspiring against him should never equal him or any longer dispute the reign with him, so long as he continued to look to God for lily pursued his Christian course onward through life.

V. 13: I have also given to thee that which thou hast not asked. A sample of divine government. "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and his righteousness and all these things shall be added unto you." Both riches and honor. If a man's life is right in God's sight, everything else needful is sure to be right. We learn here, as so often elsewhere, that the way to obtain spiritual blessings is to ask for them with the whole soul, as the supreme need of | Saunders. the soul and God will take care that we are successful in our honest endeavors to procure our daily

V. 14: If thou wilt walk in my ways to keep my commandments as thy father David did. The conditions made here are Sept. 28, 1884, Deacon Sanford Noves, aged 82 very explicit. Solomon knew how David his father | years, 8 months and 19 days. kept the statutes, and since he had referred to God's blessings upon his father, he is now referred to the conditions on which those blessings were given. David had grieviously sinned at times, but | ship, N. Y. Later in life he moved to Wisconsin, and he deeply repented, and afterwards lived in an atmosphere of devotion and righteousness. I will he united with the Seventh-day Adventists, and regive to thee length of days. Long life since he moved to the Town of Lima, and about for a king whose reign is just and righteous, is a months ago to Fort Atkinson. His body was great blessing, not only to the king but to his king- brought to Milton Juncton for burial, and funeral

V. 15: Behold it was a dream. It oc curred while Solomon slept, still it was an interview between Solomon and the Lord, and left his memory very distinct as to all the particulars. It was really more than a mere drerm. He came to Jerusalem and stood before the ark. This was a formal confirmation of the covenant with the Lord on the conditions proposed by the Lord. No covenant could be more solemnly made. Then it was celebrated with a great feast given to all his

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE Yearly Meeting of the Seve th-day Bap tist hurches of outhern Illinois will be held with what he will from him. Who can measure the re the Stone Fort Church, beginning Sixth-day (Frisponsibility that comes with the countless blessings | doy), Oct. 17, 1884. Let every church be represent-F. F. Johnson, Moderator.

The Seventh-day Baptist Church of Waterford, Conn., proposes to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of its organization Nov. 11th, 1884. All those who were once members are especially invited to be present, Those coming will please report, at least two weeks previous, to

O. Maxson, Clerk.

THE method of fastening the strings of pianos by metal fastenings, dispensening entirely with wood perfected and introduced in upright pianos by the Mason & Hamlin Company Company, is not a new idea. At least makers, both in Europe and America, have perceived the unquestionable advantages of of such an arrangement, and have been striving for difficulties which have not before been overcome. Mason & Hamlin have been experimenting with it for several years before they obtained satisfactory success. Their pianos add this improvement to best modes of construction heretofore known, and they believe are destined to rank with their or gans, as the very best instruments of their kind .-Boston Journal.

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MARRIED.

In Andover, N. Y., Sept. 28,1884, by Elder J. Ken-yon, at the home of the bride's father, S. B. Adams, WILLIAM H. CHURCH, of Alfred, and Miss Addie G. ADAMS, of Andover.

In Dunellen, N. J., October 1st, 1884, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Samuel Smalley, Esq., by the Rev. J. G. Burdick, Mr. STAATS R. TITS-WORTH, of New Market, and Miss KIZZIE SMALLEY, of Dunellen.

On Sunday Afternoon, Sept. 28, 1884, in New Milton District, Doddridge Co., West Virginia, by the Rev. Charles J. Price, Mr. GEORGE H. TRAINER, of Blandville, W. Va., and Miss Viola C. Davis, of

At Brown's Creek, W. Va., Sept. 30, 1884, by Rev. L. R. Swinney, Mr. James E. Vanhorn and Miss Emma L. Paugh.

In DeWitt, Arkansas, Aug. 25, 1884, by Elder M. Holt, Geo. W. McCarty, of DeWitt, and NETTIE E. KNAPP, formerly of Utica, Wis.

At Milton Junction, Wis., Oct. 1, 1884, by Rev. N. Wardner, Mr. ADELBERT BUTON, of Milton, Wis.,

On Oct. 1st, 1884, at the home of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. W. Morton, Mr. CLAYTON A. BURDICK, of Utica, Dane Co., Wi., and Miss HAT-TIE E. CRANDALL, of Chicago, Ill.

DIED.

Mrs. Susan M. Sweet, died at her residence, in Alfred, N. Y., September 19th, after a painful illness of three weeks, aged 72 years 4 months and 4 days. Mrs. Sweet was born at Alfred Centre. Her husband, Spencer Sweet, Jr., died a little more than a year and a half ago, since which time she has lived alone. Mrs. Sweet was a good mother, tender-V. 12: Behold I have done according hearted and very sensitive to unkindness. From her diary we learn that she suffered from grief and solitude, sometimes feeling that she could not en dure it, but she cast her care on him, whose arm sustains us in every trial. Mrs. Sweet was a great Bible reader, having read the Old Testament through nearly every year for many years, and had reached the 44th chapter of Isaiah this year. The night before she died she was too weary to read, and

At Adams Centre, N. Y., Sept., 24th, 1884, of a short and painful illness, JOB SPENCER, in the 89th year of his age, leaving a lonely Widow, two children, and several grandchildren to mourn his loss. The subject of this notice gave himself to the precious Christ, his cause and his people in early life and steaddown to the last moment of his earthly pilgrimage. He has been connected with the Sabbath-keeping Adventist Church about eighteen years of which he was a worthy member at the time of his death. His last hours were full of peace and joy, He appeared be unconscious of pain for some hours before his death, and passed away like one falling sweetly asleep in Jesus. His funeral services were conducted by Alexander Campbell in the 84th year of his Text-"Let me die the death of the righteous and let my last end be like his."

Entered into rest, at Alden, N. Y., Sept 26th, NETTIE L, beloved daughter of Elisha and Hannah

In New Market, N. J., Sept. 20, 1884, Cornlius Blackford, aged 87 years. Mr. Blackford was born in the town of Piscataway and was much esteemed as an honored citizen. The funeral sermon was preached by the pastor, from Judges 14:14 Near Noves' Beach, in the town of Westerly, R. I.,

At Fort Atkinson, Wis., Sept. 28, 1884, of consumption, Francis A. Mills, aged 65 years. Brother Mills experienced religion at the age of 15, and united with the Seventh-dayBaptistChurch of Friendsettled in Christiana, After living there some time mained a member until his death. Seven years services were conducted by Elder J. C. Rogers,

One on the 20th, the other on the 29th inst. the twin children of Russell and Hannah A. Maxson aged 10 months; and 10 months and 10 days.

At Calamas, Neb., Sept. 23d, 1884. HANNAH H. vife of Prentice C. Main, in the 77th year of her Sister Main experienced religion in early life and became identified with the people of God. She suffered greatly during her last sickness but looked to Jesus for support. She went down into the "dark valley" trusting in the Saviour, believing that she would finally overcome the "last enemy and be a victor in the kingdom of God. G. J. C

In North Loup, Neb., Sept. 29, 1884, KATEBLANCHE, only daughter of J. H. and Kate Clarke, aged 6 months. Nearly six months ago the wife and mother departed, and now the child, leaving the husband and tather very lonely, but he has the comforting hope of the gospel that both rest in Jesus.

'Asleep in Jesus, blessed sleep, From which none ever wake to weep."

G. J. C

Review of the New York market for butter, cheese, etc., for the week ending October 4th, reported for the RECORDER, by David W. Lewis & Co., Pro duce Commission Merchants, No. 85 and 87 Broad Street, New York. Marking plates furnished

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

BUTTER.-Receipts for the week 35,728 packages; exports, 5,418 packages. We quote:

Faulty. Fancy. Fine. Sour Cream Creamery, 30@31 25@28 20@23 Sweet " 22@24 18@20 Home dairy, fresh.... 26@28 22@25 Summer firkins...... 24@25 20@23 Frontier, picked-up

butter..... 18@20 13@17 8@12 CHEESE.—Receipts for the week, 50,430 boxes; exports, 29,479 boxes. we quote:

Fine. Faulty. Fancy. Factory, full cream.. — @112 10½@11¾ 6@9 (a little.) (more.) (most.) 7 @9 1@3 4 @6

Eggs.—Receipts for the week, 13,235 bbls. We

Near-by marks, fresh-laid, per doz......21½@22 Southern, Canada and Western, per doz...20 @211

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The Sabba Entered as second-cla

office at Alfred Centre,

"Beutiful faces, the The light of a please It matters little if di Beautiful hands are The work of the no Busy for them the l

Swiftly to lighten a Through Summer's NEW YORK WOMAN'S

Beautiful feet are th

The Eleventh Ann Woman's 'Christian' the State of New Y Hornellsville, was or Its influence, we believe out all eternity. No presence of so large gent, refined, and hi

workers, which mor

with their trust in th

did these women. Upon entering the ed on the profusion beautifully arranged all along two aisles ed from the various covered hanging b choicest of flowers. the desk was an el white, and blue, ext corner to corner, an drapery was placed black velvet on which golden letters, the God, and Home, an large National flags

pillars near the plat

After invoking di cises, the addresses and the seating to the respective con longed, the Preside called for the repo the County Unions. aging words to which izations of Union thousands having si the Allegany count port, which told of temperance work, to them in such in untiring efforts wil raised for that pu sounded with apple seven Unions in

Union being the la The report which from the President She said a hall he that would seat for Sunday evening it many persons goin

becoming converte

The President o under an embarr recognized as one stated that she did they had done b year, owing to illu their Union had be count of the Ten recently started th working and pray would insist upor again, and now si advice and help; President, replied

Sister, - We do on the contrary, and join heart and ry sincere tempera These reports reading by Mrs. from the 46th Page

cal and instructive Scriptures, can no er after truth. I remarks were fin words: "Yield, t Every session w exercises, which t the Scriptures &

meeting of an ho

Alegai The didense L. Bhe, 270