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The Sabbath Recorder.

Entered as second-class mail matter at the post

AUTUMN

BY MRS. M. E. H. EVERETT

A time for sweet rest in woodland bowers.

So, after the bloom of my Summer is gone,

To rest in a brightness more fair than dawn,

PLACES AND PEOPLE IN THE SOUTHWEST.

NUMBER VI.

Soon after entering South-eastern Colora-

zation, which has existed for three hundred

years in the vast region to the south and the

Latin roots and endings. Small square

buildings, with walls of sun-dried brick,

in the villages, in ravines running down to

the Arkansas River, and in unsheltered spots

the favorite beast of burden among the old

himself, or driven along the trails or the

After the toil of the Summer hours.

And Peace in each green retreat!

The leaves go idling with every breeze 'That loiters along the vale,

Or glide away under swaying trees

On the dancing rills to sail.

I pray that my lot may be

'Till the angel is sent for me.

After the dust and heat,

VOL. XL.–NO. 44.

office at Alfred Centre. N. Y.

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

to the south-west. We take the latter. There they seem to rise with very abrupt left alone with God, your conscience and

With regrets we bid good-bye to some ac- sides, and into quite sharp points, as magnifi- your record? Worldly positions and wealth

quaintances we had formed on our trip, they | cent towers, inclining slightly to the east, and | will do you no good then, and if you have

returning to their 'homes at Colorado | lifting their heads far above the groups of | lived for these to the starving of the soul,

TEBMS-SS A YEAB, IN ADVANCE.

ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., FIFTH-DAY, OCTOBER 30, 1884.

Springs, or making visits to their friends in | Knobby-top heights in their vicinity. Snow | what will it profit?

the mines far up in the mountains. One of | was then covering their summits complete-

these is a vigorous and motherly-looking | ly, and their sides partially. The first

woman, who, for long hours, has engaged | sight of the rising sun was gilding both

in animated conversation with some passen- summits and sides with a dazzling silvery

spirits in heaven. She evidently had no blue of the ocean, peculiar to these mount-

very extensive or reliable information on the ains when seen rising far above their shad-

WHOLE NO. 2073.

TO HIS SICK.

My sympathy goes out toward those on whom our Father's hand rests heavily, as man sees, though he loveth whom he chasteneth, who sees not as we.

Oh, will it pay to live for the best things "For as feeble babes that suffer, of earth, and thereby loose the best things of Toss and cry and will not rest, Are the ones the tender mother heaven! If remunerative and easy positions Holds the closest, loves the best, in business, bring the best dividends in true So when we are weak and wretched, gers, both ladies and gentlemen, on a favor- | brightness. Around the base was lingering | riches, and ease for the troubled spirit, then By our cares or ills distressed, Then it is that God's great kindness ite theory regarding the condition of the a rich purple color, with borders of the deep | go ahead. But if true manhood and perfect Holds us closest, loves us best." peace, are gained only by a life of consecrated, loyal obedience to God, then let us be wise,

It is that some such may learn a deeper lesson concerning the loving kindness of Him whose heart is made of, tenderness and melts with pitying love toward His afflicted, that I would introduce to their notice the Shut-in Visitor which I find is not generally known by those most concerned.

The Visitor is a monthly paper published at Walworth, N. Y., edited by Mrs. Kate Sumner Burr. Price 50 cents.

It is the organ of the Shut-in Society the objects of which are: To relieve the weariness of the sick by sending and receiving letters and other tokens; to pray for one another daily at twilight and weekly on Tues. day morning at 10 o'clock; to stimulate faith, patience, and hope by the study of Bible promises.

To be a sufferer, shut-in from the outside world, is the one requisite for a candidate, who becomes a member by subscribing for the Visitor.

The number is large of those who have been pointed to the Great Physician through this medium. Its teachings have been plessed of God in enabling many to "touch the hem of His garment" and be made "every whit whole."

Those of the Society who are able to write select correspondents and thus aid themselves and of theirs by going out into other ives with cheer and sympathy. I give below some testimonials of the comfort and strength derived from this source by others. "No one but a shut-in can appreciate the

longing we have for mail time, for even a postal is often enough to make a whole day happy. Our Father's letters have -also become infinitely dear."

ton, Mass., the only one of several from that | weeks afterwards, reappear in the memory with all its distinct outlines and minute place whom we meet on our journey, enter tains us by his descriptions of the localities | shadings of brilliant colors. in this region with which he is familiar, and BOYS, HOLD ON! by his views of leading people living in his native city. He has served as a mere boy in Let us not be too fast. Better be sure we do, we meet the first signs of another civili- the army during the Rebellion, taken long are right, before we go too far, and make a voyages on the ocean, and recently invested fatal blunder. There is only one life to live, large sums of money in lands, among which and if we make shipwreck of this, God gives west. Some of the stations on the road is a tract of nearly 50,000 acres lying in a us no new set of early years, in which to rebear Spanish names, which have familiar body in South-western Kansas. It is already pair our loss. Then why not hold on a mooccupied as a cattle-range. We become ment and take a second sober thought specially interested in one intelligent and There is too much pending, for us to be inand with flat mud roofs, appear occasionally sweet-faced lady, for years a teacher in the different to the probable result. Therefore public schools of Colorado Springs, who has let us halt here by life's wayside, while we just taken the body of her husband, the on the plains. The burro, a small-sized, former School Superintendent of the same

brown-colored, and dirty-looking donkey, city, to his old home in Illinois for burial. As a consumptive, he had slowly relinquished inhabitants, is frequently seen feeding by his hold on life, a noble man, whose name and educational work are known by us. ducements, and attractions of the business streets by his master, and carrying a heavy Rarely have we ever before seen such expressions of sadness, a lonely heart, and yet countenance of his wife, a childless woman, going back to her labors in the school-room.

W. C. W.

subject, -- nothing in comparison with that ows. The picture of these isolated pinnaobtained by many thoughtful readers of the cles of rock, pointing toward the mid-heav-Bible. Yet her sincerity and religiousness | ens, in that early dawn, was so deeply en-

about six weeks when Congress will have as-

together examine the all important question: WHAT ARE YOUR PLANS FOR LIFE? I remember so well when this question was pressing upon my own heart. The in-

world were so great. My own ambitions, and personal, selfish ends, pressed so strong-Christian resignation, as are traced in the ly toward the popular and, what seemed from my standpoint, the easier ways, that I believe I can now fully sympathize with as used by the few natives whom we find at | We are greatly delighted to find that some | those who stand just now, at that same crit-

THEO. L. GARDINER. SHILOH, N. J., Oct. 14, 1884. WASHINGTON LETTER. (From our Regular Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 26th 1884. The President has returned to the Capital and there are many other signs of the winter rehabiliation that will be complete in

and choose for the life that is to come.

sembled, for the short final session. Many Senators and Representives have already returned to their Washington homes. The diplomatic corps is here in its usual force, and splendor. The social world, too, that heterogenous but potent entity, has also come back to Washington and is preparing for its important role in the drama of Washington life. What would Washington be without society! without its round of social entertainments where cabinet officers, supreme court judges, senators, their wives, and daughters, sisters, cousins, and aunts meet in stifling drawing-rooms, inhale carbonic acid gas, swallow tea punch, champagne, chicken salad, and sandwiches. They are at Judge A's at 12 midnight, and repeat the same performance at Senator B's at I o'clock in the morning. These senators are expected to legislate for fifty millions of peo-



to foreign countries will be charged 50 center , on account of postage. payment is delayed beyond six months, 50^o

E discontinued until arrearages are paid, the option of the publisher.

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ivertisements inserted at legal rates. advertisers may have their advertisements quarterly without extra charge. nents of objectionable character will

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the depots and on the trains in this section, of her pupils, beautiful young girls, are at ical pass. is attered with charming ease and liquid. ness, but is wanting in the energy and ruggedness of the English. The latter, enriched by many expressive terms from the former, will soon supplant it in the homes and the business places of these Mexican in habitants.

The long journey over the quite level and almost treeless plains, prepares one to enjoy keenly the first views of the high mountain tops to the west, the long ranges between them, and at last the broken country and the foot-hills leading up to them. There comes to the mind a sense of relief from the pain and weariness often produced by the monotony of the landscape along the river. The transition is not sudden, but gradual, as the peaks of mountains and the large gray masses of their sides rise slowly above the horizon. Emotions of the sublime, mingled with reverential awe, take possession of the heart somewhat faintly in the beginning, but they steadily grow in intensity and in the satisfaction which they afford, until the heart is completely sub dued and entranced under the power of this mountain scenery. It feels disturbed and becomes uneasy if the effort is made to interest it in other objects. It will not be wearied for many days in a careful study of the slopes and the summits of the high ranges, seen at a distance or near by, as we ride through them, or parallel to them. After passing Fort Lyon, a large-sized post reach La Junta, the round and bold top of Pike's Peak comes into view to the northwest over a hundred miles distant. Its outlines in the sky are seen with difficulty, because the atmosphere is hazy. We are greatprominent object which meets the eye gazing shead from this point, and we have anticipated for hours a full sight of its massive form. Enough was discerned to see that it towers above all neighboring mountains, and stands strong and self-reliant, like a monfront of long lines of low peaks, and keeping faithful watch over the vast undulating country to the east. The dim gray streak in the horizon directly in the west, mistaken at first for a long cloud, is caused by the Greenhorn Mountains, which merge apparently into the lofty Sangre de Christo Range.

At La Junta, our train is divided, a part Range. These Peaks appeared a hundred going to Pueblo, and thence to Denver to miles away to the north, at the farther end the north-west, and a part to New Mexico of a narrow valley between lower mountains. judgment and eternity before you, and you tricycle painted.

this station, greet her with warm affection, and will accompany her home on the half day's ride still before her.

The ride from La Junta to Trinidad would be exceedingly dreary, if no views of the mountains could be obtained. We cross a high table land, somewhat level, forming a water-shed between two small rivers, and composed of coarse sand and gravel, which have been deposited here by the erosion of the sides of mountains, and by the action of local glaciers. Occasionally we see a jackrabbit, a large species, run bounding over the barren plain; or a small colony of prairie dogs, sitting upright at the entrance to their holes in the ground, or scampering self, and with others, in order to from their feeding places back to these holes to hide themselves, with the light gray owls, in their little dungeons below. A few flocks of the ravens of the Rocky Mountains, considerably larger than the crows of the Mississippi Valley, fly leisurely along the road side. Here as elsewhere, in the unsettled portions of this region, we observe that ridges have been plowed up a few rods from the track on both sides, and marking the limits to be burned over every year where any vegetation grows.

Fisher's Peak, near Trinidad, comes into sight a long distance before we arrive at that place. It is by no means a high mount ain; but its situation in the range running out into the plains from the Rockies, makes situated across the stream, and before we it a prominent way-mark as approached from the north-east. It is crowned by an immense cube of dark gray stone, and tow ering apparently above the tree-line. Its color makes it a distinct object placed some. what low against the sky, which at this time ly disappointed, as it is usually the most is misty. The impressions which different views of it and of the irregular spurs branching off in several directions, make upon the mind, are very pleasant. They compensate,' in good part, for our disappointment in looking from this quarter at the Spanish Peaks, those lofty sentinels of a arch, advancing for miles into the plains in | long range of the highest mountains in this | region. Their outlines are faintly discovered, and have the appearance of two roundtop haystacks located at a great distance. On another occasion, and earlier in the season, we saw them from a point seventy miles to the south. There they came into perfect view for a few moments. We were climbing the northern slope of the Raton

ful in these years, it is, that I was enabled to lay aside my long cherished plans regarding commercial life, and the world of trade, so captivating to almost every farmer's boy, and to be true to conscience, and loyal to God's truth regardless of the cost. Boys. have you consulted conscience, in regard to the business you are preparing to enter? Have you had your obligations to God, and the claims of his truth, uppermost in heart and mind, in making that choice? Will your plans be likely to lead you to abandon God's truth, and cause you to turn your back upon the faith of your father and mother? Do you have to keep arguing with your-

SILENCE THE MISGIVINGS OF CONSCIENCE

regarding the proposed course? Is it a matter of continued regret to you, that the Sabbath of Jehovah stands in the way of some of your pet plans? Indeed, have you all but decided to carry out the plans, at the expense of this, and are you saving in your heart, "There is no opening among Sabbath-keepers, and I must leave the Sabiath in order to get on in the world?

Oh, young men of all our dear churches, if any have reached this critical point, on even gone so far that the plans are being enacted, I plead with you, would it not be wise and safe to stop long enough to count the cost? Let us

LOOK AHEAD, BEFORE WE GO AHEAD. The cost to yourself, by the loss of that which comes through a sense of sacrifice for conscience sake, can never be measured. When a man throws away this, he flings off the truest part of himself, and parts with the only source of true peace. The things you may gain in the world, can not bring soul-rest. And nothing can, save a keen, approving conscience. A conscience smothered and silenced by selfish motives, is not true, joy-bringing peace. It must be a live conscience, and that ever true to its light. Be assured, you can not afford to obtain worldly prosperity at the expense of this. Better plod all through the earth-life, and lay up treasure where it will endure, than to succeed in a worldly point of view, and en-

ter the life to come AN ETERNAL BANKRUPT. What is life's great end? What is true success? What would you regard as the true answer to these questions, if you were

If there is anything for which I am thank- | court must give final interpretation to laws, and make judicial precedents for all time; these cabinet officers have ministerial functions throughout the postal, naval, military, financial, state, and judicial services of the greatest and most progressive nation on this planet. The objector may be austere, puritanical, and everything else that is abhorred; but we must insist, that these night orgies are not the proper training mental, moral, or physical, for the perilous science of government.

ple next day; these judges of the highest

The coming winter is expected to be one of unusual interest at the Capital. It is the last winter of the present administration. "Ring out the old; ring in the new." On the fourth of March another President will be inaugrated, another cabinet will be formed and the quadrennial adjustment to the new order of things will follow with more or less friction, and discord.

Just ten days before the inauguration of the next President, on the twenty second of next February, the anniversary of the birth of Washington, his monument, the highest artificial structure on the planet, will be unveiled with fitting ceremony. It is expected that visitors from all parts of the country will be in Washington during the unveiling ceremonies, and many will no doubt remain until after the inauguration.

Each succeeding year makes the city better prepared for the entertainment of strangers. The hotel, and boarding house area of Washington is ever increasing. Any one country, who can pay one dollar per day-for food and lodging. Those who wish to pay more can have the pleasure of doing so. At the expensive hotels grouped about the Treasury Department the charges vary from three to eight dollars per day according to the location of the rooms.

Many improvements have been made during the summer in the streets, parks, public and private residences of the city.

A part of the mammoth pension building has been completed, and is now ready for the hundreds of clerks who will soon occupy it. The million dollars' improvement of the wings of the Capitol is progressing favorably. A million cubic yards of mud, dredged from the bed of the Potomac, have been dumped on the swamps that border the river front of the city, and many acres of solid ground have been made. A new opera house, the largest and finest in the city, has been erected, and Mrs. Belva Lockwood, Presinow at the end of this life-journey, with the dential candidate on wheels, has had her

"For twenty-two years I have been shutin. I have much to be grateful for, and not the least of my blessings are the words of sympathy which have reached me from other sufferers.

"Among the favors extended to me in a shut-in life of twenty-two and one-half years it has been my Father's good pleasure to introduce me to your Society through the kindness of my friends Frances Willard and John G. Whittier."

"I can not do without the Visitor; it cheers many weary hours in my lonely home. Fruly I can say from the heart 'I was sick and ve visited me.'

"God has been wonderfully good to me in raising me from a bed of pain after so many years and giving to my once more the blessing of health and better health than I had before, correcting my deformity, so that I am perfect in form and health all in answer to the prayer of faith."

May those to whom this sketch is lovingly dedicated place themselves in communication with those from whom they may give and receive diversion of thought and renewed faith to grasp the promises and live the consecrated life of Him who taketh our infirmities and healeth our sicknesses.

Cordially I invite correspondence, as an associate member.

LILLA V. PITTS COTTRELL. WEST HALLOCK, Ill.

THE SCANDINAVIAN PAPEB.

The Tract Society at its late Anniversary directed its Board to publish a paper in the Scandinavian tongue, at as early a date as practicable. The Board at its last meeting voted to proceed with the work at once, can live comfortably (if his ideal of comfort trusting in the Lord for the funds. As a is not too luxurious) in the Capital of his beginning they have engaged Bro. O. W. Pearson, of Maine, as its editor, and to oversee its publication in the Society's Printing House. Type must be bought, and paper and press-work must be paid for in addition. All this calls for ready money, and it is important that there be a hearty and immediate response to the call for funds. This is mis-

sionary work, and must be met by voluntary contributions, on the part of God's stewards. "How much owest thou my Lord?"

It is proposed to print the paper monthly, about the size of the monthly form of the Outlook. The subscription price has been fixed at 35 cents per year, and we trust our Scandinavian friends will send us the names of as many subscribers as possible. We also want names of persons to whom to send the paper on trial, and as the messenger of God's truth. Send subscriptions and names to the RECORDER office, and contributions to J. F. Hubbard, Treas., Plainfield, N. J. GEO. H. BABCOOK, Cor. Sec.

OCTOBER 18, 1884.



Missions.

2

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

THE contributions of Presbyterians for home missions during the past year were \$620,023, or a little over one dollar for each communicant. When we shall contribute in a like liberal manner for both home and foreign missions, how much we can enlarge our operations! That day is approaching, we feel sure.

WE hope all will read with care Brother Gardiner's excellent missionary sermon, and pray that we all may heed its earnest exhorwork of a new year, and to see that it is sustained and carried forward, are burdened with a sense of great responsibility as we see constantly multiplying calls. May all graces abound among us.

ELD. S. W. RUTLEDGE, of Texas county, Mo., when writing recently, expected to spend the first Sabbath in October with the Church in Christian county. The new meeting-house of the Providence Church, Texas county, is not completed, but nearly enough so to be comfortable. Bro. Rutledge says: "Our work enlarges; time is all filled; interest seems good; congregations are large; prejudice is abating; and we can not fill the demands. Remember us for good, in our struggles for the right."

THE late Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, once said, "What we need is not more ministers, but better trained ministers." Sometimes young men having the ministry in view seem to think they ought to shorten their period of study and training, and hasten out to the field, so pressing is the demand for work. The need is great; and for Seventh-day Baptists the field is enlarging, the work growing and the calls multiplying, as never before. But this is one strong reason why young men who look forward to the grand work of preaching the gospel can not afford to unduly hasten into this work, and why they should seek the very best possible training, both general and theological. The best and most efficient ministers are not those who have piety and theological knowledge merely, but men of breadth and practical wisdom, men acquainted with affairs as well as with divinity. Look out on the golden harvest fields, young men, and be inspired as you behold them but let the inspiration be to renewed endeavors in the work of becoming fully equipped for the labors that invite you; and do not forget the claims, the prospects, and the opportunities for development, offered by the home mission field, or the calls from heathen lands.

soil that was so recently a mission field belonging to the "regions beyond," we have evidences that seldom come to us of the blessed fruits of mission work, and the assurance that God's Word shall accomplish that whereunto he hath sent it.

When you stop to think, even for a moment, of all the blessed results that have come to us, and to all Christian nations, through the preaching of the Word of Life, and then compare our condition with those nations that sit in darkness and degradation, you can not fail to share in the apostle's desire to send the same blessings unto them.

The vast difference between yourselves and the heathen to-day, is due largely to the difference between your religion and theirs. tations. We whose duty it is to plan for the The religious element is the great motive power that has shaped the course and moulded the character of nations. And this, enlightened by the Christ-life, has given the the steadily widening fields and hear the holy impulses that have pressed humanity along the highway of the truest civilizations. Heathen nations have had many more centuries than the Christian, in which to grow and bring forth such blessing as you enjoy, and vet, under the most propitious skies, and in the most favorable climes, they grope in utter darkness, and sink deeper and deeper into misery and woe. That which has held them back, as though bound with fetters of iron, is nothing more or less than their lack of the enlightenment, and the holy purposes, which the Word of Life through Jesus the Christ would give them. Place yourself for a moment, beside the Christ as he stood among men, proclaiming himself to be the "light of the world," and from that standpoint, see how true this is. BEHIND AND AROUND HIM,

> you have the very best results which 4,000 years of human philosophy and ambition, and the shame of civil and social life, even among the most enlightened, send a foul stench up through the centuries that makes you shudder. "The luxury of Babylon, the splendor of Nineveh, the grotesque greatness of Egypt," all stand over against the little they had done for the finer wants

and nobler nature of man. There was Greece, with a magnificent language, and a literature that to this day is a fountain of knowledge to the student, and yet a literature that con tained no food for a hungry soul, no full assurance of hope for a weary, anxious heart. They possessed an architecture, that was grandly imposing, furnishing models for the "But their blood will I require at thine world, and yet it was an architecture that knew no charity school, no asylum, no benevolent institutions for the uplifting of the masses. Rome could organize the state, build palaces, found cities, but she knew not how to legislate for the higher nature of man. And the very best result obtained by all their advantages, was a system of morals that mocked at virtue, and enthroned the vices that eat like a canker, into the very

were responsible for the salvation of many embraces the great cause of humanity. This the church has not lost one of its graces. who would certainly be lost if they withheld | is also true of our churches, and of. our de- | Paul makes mention of several, i. e. faith. the light they had the power to give.

Had those early disciples proven recreant

to that trust, you and I to-day would have had no hope. For we are enjoying the light | number of conversions for the amount exand blessings of the Gospel, simply because some one was true, and "preached" and Investigation will show you, that heathen "taught." This is a Christian nation today, simply because, in obedience to Christ, | tage of conversions, than have been realized some one did "Go," and because, out of in Christian countries. I doubt whether though you press yourself to its performance, such a burden of soul, as my text indicates, the ways and means were devised, and "preachers" were "sent."

In every generation, there have been practical answers to Paul's questions,

HOM5 HOM5 HOM5

And now the duty is just as urgent upon us, as in days gone by it was upon them. If any, out of the 900,000,000 of heathen are ever saved, it must be through the influence which we have power to exert. If any of those in our own land, who have no hope, or even if the loved ones around our homes, are persuaded to accept salvation, it must still be, by the light of our lives, the words of our lips, and the use of our means. This is God's way, and I know of no instance in history, where the kingdom of God has been extended among men, without this human agency. Upon this principle, and upon this alone, did the kingdom of Christ begin its westward march, when Paul and Barnabas, chosen by the Holy Ghost, started from Antioch, to Christianize the world. And only thus has the light spanned the globe.

How this does fix the obligation upon each child of God to-day. There is no alternative. No chance to shirk it without being guilty. I believe that these teachings of Christ, in terpreted by the writings and the lives of his could produce. The degradation of morals, disciples, make it imperative that each and every soul of us, shall either

SEND OR "GO,"

He who has no call to "go," is certainly urged to "send." No excuse can avail The Lord has made no exceptions. If we who do not "go," shall withhold the "gifts according as God has prospered us," and do not help to "send," then we hide our light, and we disobey God. And souls will perish, for "how shall they call on him of whom they have not heard? And how shall they hear without a preacher? And how shall they preach except they be sent?" If these are all withheld, souls may be lost, hand," thus saith the Lord. It is because our fathers recognized these great truths that they organized and gave us this Missionary Society. And it is to answer, as best we can, the living questions of the text, that you have come from far and near to this annual gathering. The first question to settle by a missionary people, when this truth is studied, is

offering the truth to a lost world. Thus they fulness with your own, because your ideal nomination.

> it will be likely to result in the greatest pended, facts will point to foreign fields. lands give four to five times greater percenyears, twenty converts for every preacher, but the history of missions will show you a the missionary, and that continually.

Foreign missions a failure! The largest Christian church in the world, containing 4,500 members, is on the island of Hawaii, not yet fifty years removed from savageism. Over 90,000 Feejeeans gather regularly for worship, who three decades ago feasted on human flesh. In 1860 Madagascar had only a handful of persecuted converts, and ten years ago, her queen, and prime minister, and 200,000 subjects were loyal Christians. The secretary of the London Missionary So ciety says, "In more than 300 islands in Eastern and Southern Polynesia the Gospel has swept heathenism entirely away." And statistics that are ten years old, show that even then, heathen populations numbering over 1,350,000 had adopted the Christian name. This is but a fragment of the testimony that is within our reach, all telling the same story. Some one may say, "Yes, but it is folly for Christians to think of setting preachers over all the vast area of Asia and Africa." Neither do we propose to do this. When you see a great prairie, or forest fire,

great deal about "lost arts." I wonder if knowledge, diligence, love, all acknowledged Again: If you want to bestow labor where by us to be graces, and then he urges them to "abound in this grace also," just as though it belonged with the others, and was

equally important. Did you ever think of the difference between liberality as a "grace," and simply as a "duty?" Duty may be irksome, and Christendom will average for the last two | it is still a cross, a burden. Grace never is. Out of a fully developed grace, as a fixed principle in the heart, Christian activity is yearly average of one hundred conversions to always a joy, the overflowing of a soul, in spontaneous action, because it loves to do thus better than anything else. The one is a living fountain, welling up freely, voluntarily. The other is a force pump, that gives only when vigorously worked. It seems that in Paul's day one church actually abounded in this grace, till they "prayed him with much entreaty, to receive the gift." How very different to-day. The "much entreaty" comes from the other side. Indeed, the force-pump has to be applied, and funds to carry on the work, obtained by "much entreaty" on the part of our Board. If we abounded in this grace, there would be no need of the strong appeals to our sympathies, and the working of the pump, every time money is wanted. There would be a living stream of benevolence, sufficient to supply all the wants, both at home, and abroad. Then let us not talk of liberality as a "duty." simply, but always as a "grace." When this is fully realized in our churches, the question of "How send," will no longer trouble us.

If this grace, like a living spring, were sweeping all before it, you do not think of it welling up in our hearts, we should get as as though each spark and flame had been happy in giving, as we do in praying. And we would regard it as a Christian service to put there by some hand. The little blazes God, and as well pleasing in his sight, to started here and there by some worker, soon "honor him with our substance," as are any found material on which to feed, and fanned acts of devotion, or songs of praise. We by every passing breeze, swept away over plain and hill until all was encompassed. It need to know, that "God loveth a cheerful giver," as certainly as he does a fluent preachtook care of itself after a little time. It had in itself multiplying power. So let us kindle | er, or a fervent prayer, 'or earnest exhorter. the little fires here and there among the When this grace is restored, we shall not heathen, and God will see that the multi- | have so many in our churches who serve God plying power is given, and harvest shall only with talk and prayers, there will be surely come. Fanned by the breath of fewer who backslide during a missionary



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SEND OR GO.

The Annual Sermon before the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society, preached at Lost Creek, W Va., Sept. 27, 1884.

BY REV. THEO. L. GARDINER.

"For whoseever shall call upon the name of the Lord, shall be saved. 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 preach-er? And how shall they preach except they be sent?" Romans 10; 13 15.

The apostle is anxious about the salvation of those who know not the Gospel. Having expressed the desire of his heart for the salvation of his own beloved Israel, Paul immediately turns his attention to the theme that has been so prominent in these chapters, and shows how his heart embraced those in the "regions beyond," as well as his own countrymen. And why should he not feel for the Gentile, since "there is no difference" with God, who loves both Jew and Greek, and embraces in his invitation the whosoever shall "believe," and "call upon his name?" But to call upon his name, presupposes belief, and to believe presupposes their having among heard, and hearing presupposes a preacher,

and preaching implies a mission. True, the command to "Go into all the world and the same Lord over all is rich unto all; but how can this richness become available, where men have not heard, and where no preacher is ever sent? This was the all-absorbing question of the hour, with Paul-How shall the word of faith, which had wrought such wonders in his own life, and filled his soul with "joy unspeakable," be made to bring the same blessings to those ought to be uppermost in the heart of every

heart's core of spiritual and social life. BEFORE HIM,

to suffering millions, churches with spires | their doors, but will not take it. pointing, in every clime, to humanity's common Father, laws relax their pagan rigor, a hope that is "big with immortality," illumines the "valley and the shadow," and

and spirit have begotten within you. those who have not this light, without feelalso sure, that our duty will appear as clearly | always be something pressing at home. to us, as did Paul's to him, if we can only

possess the missionary spirit, that he placed | hearts embrace the world, and who do liber-

HIS LAST WORDS,

preach," and "teach." He also taught his own, that they were to be the "light of the world," in such a sense as to make them responsible for the salvation of those who were in the "regions beyond." If benighted heathendom was ever to be blessed with light and wisdom, it must be through their influence. They were commanded to "shine," that others might "see." They

WHERE SEND OR GO?

Jesus says, "into all the world," "to every creature," "among all nations," "the springing up is by his command, and field is the world." We can have no higher arising along the pathway of the words authority for our foreign missions. And if which he scatters off into the centuries, see you propose to send your light where it is what new institutions arise. Homes more most needed, you must certainly see, that sacred, social life transformed, institutions the 900,000,000 who have it not, are more of benevolence bringing peace and comfort needy than the 40,000,000 who have it at

There are some who say "charity begins at home," and " before you attend to such far-off fields, would it not be better to care for the needy at home?" If the one excludyour own souls leap for joy, with the peace ed the other, then I should say Yes, to such he has given, and with the hopes his word a question. It is undoubtedly true, that the duty lying next to us, is the first to be

Now I am sure, that you can not look at done. But the one does not exclude the nothing to do in my own family, will be blessings where it was ignored, accusing his ing anxious, as did Paul, to devise means time enough to go outside and do for other people of robbery where the tithes and offerand ways by which the same "word of families," then we simply say, "we shall faith " may be given to them. And I am never do anything for others," for there will justified in pressing home his truth upon

Now I believe that facts will show that keep in mind and heart the teachings of those who make the needs of the home fields, our Saviour upon this great question. 5 So an excuse for not aiding the foreign, do far anxious was Christ, that his own should less for the former, than do those whose ally for the latter. The churches that do most for foreign, are as a rule the most liberal toward home missions. If, in a neigh- and borhood where many were sick and in dis-

> tress, men and women were urged to go out and minister unto those more needy than themselves, what would you answer those who forever make this

CHARITY-BEGINS-AT-HOME PLEA ? ered in this pleasant church, surrounded by power, yet he gave them to understand, homes, will always make you better fathers our churches, had "this grace also," as a disciples "unto the end of the world." May

heaven, the on-sweeping flame shall encompass the world.

Now after what has been said. I need not enlarge upon "where" we are to go in reference to home fields. If your hearts have consented to the foregoing, and your sympathies have taken in "the world," then I know you are anxious about each little flock of scattered ones in our own land. Then you will "send or go," to the frontier fields and extend our borders. You will see that aid is given to those feeble churches where they are unable to fully support a pastor. One of the Home Mission boards reports that a house of worship adds from 25 to 200 per cent. to the influence of the missionary, and size of congregation. It might be well for us to remember this, in answering the question, "Where preach?"

The second question that should press up on the hearts of us who do not "go," is HOW SEND?

This brings us face to face with the quesmention of finances in the pulpit. But so long as I find it occupying such an important | aid to-day. place in the Bible, where God so many times

ings were too meagre, just so long do I feel this question. The Saviour told the young man who was not far from the kingdom, profession, nor yet with his devotion, but Jesus brought him face to face with the selfish manner in which he had used his wealth.

MADE IT A TEST QUESTION.

He had never learned the "Grace of liberality." That "one thing" was fatal. I did not use the term "grace of liberality," by accident. Paul speaks of it as a grace. See

sermon, whose religious joy sinks below zero at the sight of a collection box, and who fear that pastors will drive all religion out of the church by taking collections on the Sabbath. "See that ye abound in this grace also," and the Missionary Board will never again be troubled with the question, "how?"

One more question, briefly stated, and I done.

WHEN GO OR SEND?

I answer, Now. The corresponding secretary of one of the Home Boards, writes that a certain field in the West was their hardest one, because they were two years too late in occupying it. There are many fields now open to us. The next five years will settle the question as to who shall occupy them. These we must enter

NOW OR NEVER.

We must not delay when God has opened such doors.

Again, this generation of heathen will soon be gone, and you will be gone. If you tion of "ways and means." It points to- help any of them it must be soon. If you ward the funds which God has placed at do any good to any one in your lifetime, you our disposal, and for the use of which, he must be about it. Don't wait for the slow will call us to account. I know that some and uncertain process, by which some one Christian people are always shocked at the in days to come, may get some aid by or provision in your will. The world needs your

Oh for another Pentecost that shall make this difference between yourselves and other. Indeed if we shall say, "When I've made this the test question, withholding this people, though few in numbers, a people of power. It was this that made the early disciples so efficient. The power of the church to-day is not in her numbers. for she musters less than one-fourth of the world. Neither is it in her wealth, for the world has more riches than she, but it depends that he lacked one thing. What was it? He upon her union with the Divine. David, had kept the commandments from his youth | single handed, conquered the giant and his up. No one could find any fault with his host, but God was in his sling, and nerved his arm. Moses, with his rod, gained great victories over the heathen, but it was only because God was in that rod.

Out from a little prayer-meeting in Jernsalem, went a little band who were to carry the Gospel from the Tiber to the Tigris, but they had first communed with God in that "upper room," and Jeeus burned in John's heart, and spoke in the burning eloquence 2 Cor. 8: 7. "Therefore as ye abound in of Peter's tongue, and reasoned through the Would you not say to such, "You will be everything, in faith, utterance, knowledge, logic of Paul's brain, and so they were all the more likely to do well by your own, diligence, love, see that ye abound in this mighty. Ours is indeed a small people, but when you have a heart large enough, and grace also." The preceding verses show that the God of David and Moses still lives. And who are in darkness? This same question were told to "tcach" that others might Christ-like enough to embrace some others?" Paul was urging them to "abound unto the he is our God. The Master, who sent forth "know." And while he promised to be I say, that the spirit that leads you to make the riches of liberality." He speaks of it as his own into all the world, is our Christ as individual in this assembly to-day. Gath- with them always, as the source of their sacrifices for the needy outside of your a grace. Oh, that all the membership of much as ever, for he promises to be with his paragraph. The Sab a Mosaic, but an Ede made not for one race Lord himself de "Christ came not to not to abolish the Sa the highest sanction son has spoken trul does he confuse con Speaking of a chang ance of the Sabbath changed at all, it has sanction, as indicat usage." But suppose at all, (The Doctor room for this suppo New Testament usa He next assume greater work than c

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Why ask such a random way of ta Judaism, which w There is a cortain theology of the de ful mind, is hard sion and words of in the language A beard to say, or b heard 20 my de my name into the we daich ? But th this show gentie bath in their cy. For which they in this action to the show and



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ace, like a living spring, were in our hearts, we should get as ving, as we do in praying. And egard it as a Christian service to s well pleasing in his sight, to n with our substance," as are any otion, or songs of praise. We ow, that "God loveth a cheerful ertainly as he does a fluent preachvent prayer, or earnest exhorter. grace is restored, we shall not Ly in our churches who serve God alk and prayers, there will be backslide during a missionary ose religious joy sinks below zero of a collection box, and who fear s will drive all religion out of the taking collections on the Sabbath. ve abound in this grace also," and ary Board will never again be ith the question, "how?" e question, briefly stated, and I



"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."

DR. HENSON ON THE SABBATH.

Rev. Dr. P. S. Henson, in the Frst Baptist Church in Chicago, preached not long ago upon the subject of the Sabbath, from the words of Jesus. "The Sabbath was made for man." Among other things the Doctor said: "That God ordained the Sabbath under the old dispensation is a thing beyond all question, and He hedged it about with the most fearful sanctions. But in our time there are not a few who regard the Sabbath as a Mosaic institution that is now no longer of binding obligation. The law did indeed come by Moses, but not this law, for this dated back to the garden of Eden, and was intended for the benefit of the whole human race; and hence the Saviour said the Sabbath was made for man, and not for the Jews alone, but for man as man over all the world and through all tne ages. Christ came not to destroy, but to fulfill; not to abolish the Sabbath, but while rescuing it from superstitions and absurd abuses, to give to it the highest sanction. But have not Christians practically abolished the Sabbath by changing the day of its observance? They have not changed the day. If it has been changed at all it has been changed by divine sanction, as indicated by New Testament usage. The Sabbath originally was to celebrate the completion of God's creative work, but God's redemptive work eclipsed the work of creation, and so the glory of the seventh day faded away in the greater glory of the first. But, after all, the day of the week was an inconsiderable matter and incidental to the main question. The very same day could not be observed all around the world, and so every degree of longitude had its different Sabbath-day. But one day in seven; this was God's order. And this was not an arbitrary enactment, but a beneficent institution in-

vant and vague pulpit expression is to lessen Assyrian, Indian; but that of no other nation any use in the world) to a due regard for obligation to the ten precepts in the public Jewish and not Gentilish as well. No one pretends that our Lord came to transform Gentiles into Jews, and how any intelligent reader of the Bible can think that He came into the world to denationalize His own people we are at a loss for a reason. Instead of

hue and cry of heathenism against the relig- mind.-S. W. Presbyterian. ious practices of that people, it would be far more to a Christian's credit to inquire what is meant by Judaism, and whether, in a practical sense, there are not in the laws of the Old Testament some things which would be of great benefit if adopted by Christians. In other words, should we not become more Christian and less heathenish, if we were a little more Jewish, with respect to the Fourth Commandment, the laws of health, and laws for caring for the poor, &c.? According to the Apostle Paul, there is even "much" "advantage" in being a Jew, especially such as he was. Rom. iii., 1.—Sabbath Memorial.

Education.

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

WE call the attention of those who may be in any way interested in the study of the modern languages, to what is said in our book column on the Meistersdhaft system.

> THE Fall term of Alfred University is now a little more than half out. The faculty and trustees congratulate themselves on having and reason intelligently, to separate and the largest attendance this Fall they have had for many years.

PRESIDENT J. ALLEN, of Alfred University, has just returned from a visit to friends in Milton, Wis., and in Minnesota. The little rest seems to have done him much good, as he comes back to his arduous duties in the University with renewed vigor.

The returns show that 293,294 school teachers are employed in our public schools, the salaries ranging from \$21 52 a month tended to promote the highest happiness of for both sexes in Alabama, up to \$76 73 for women in Nevada, and \$102 for men in God's creatures." In our judgment it would Massachusetts. The gross income of the be difficult to state the true doctrine of the schools for the year was \$94,327,188, and Sabbath any more clearly or forcibly than the estimated value of school property \$216,has Dr. Henson in the first half of the above 562,197, or an increase of over \$30,000,000.

offers us the same facilities, the same opporhighest service. I can conceive of nothing equal to it in the way of bringing the faculthus denouncing Judaism, and adding to the | ties into vigorous play and liberalizing the



After reading a book or an article, or an item of information from any reliable source, before turning your attention to other things, give two or three minutes' quiet thought to the subject that has just been presented to your mind; see how much you can remember concerning it; and if there were any new ideas, instructive facts, or points of especial interest that impressed you as you read, force yourself to recall them. It may be a little troublesome at first, until your mind gets under control, and learns to obey your will but the very effort to think it all out will engrave the facts deeply upon the memory, so deeply that they will not be effaced by the rushing in of a new and different set of ideas; whereas, if the matter be given no further

consideration at all the impression you have received will fade away so entirely that within a few weeks you will be totally unable to remember more than a dim outline of them. Form the good habit, then, of always reviewing what has just been read. It exercites and disciplines the mental faculties, strengthens the memory, and teaches concentration of thought.

You will soon learn, in this way, to think slassify different kinds of information; and in time the mind, instead of being a lumberroom in which the various contents are thrown together in careless confusion and disorder, will become a storehouse where each special class or item of knowledge, neatly labelled, has its own particular place, and is ready for use the instant there is need of it.—St. Nicholas.



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

AT ONCE.

rights already possessed, it would be more esteem; as though those ten words were only | tunit es as the Greek, in a life so completely | for their advantage than clamoring for expressed in art and in letters. The intel- | things of doubtful practicability. The worklectual effort required to put ourselves en | ing man has as free schools for his children rapport with this totally foreign mind seems as the richest man in the community. He has to me to be of the highest kind and of the the mechanic's lien by which he is sure of his wages; but most of all he can turn his back upon the liquor dealers who are annually amassing immense wealth from the la boring classes without giving any equivalent He has a foe here with which to compete, more exacting than that of any bloated capitalist, more relentless than that of any grasping corporation. Thousands and tens of thousands of working men, receiving good wages, are kept poor and poverty stricken by the saloon keepers. The working-man's foes are chiefly they of his own household, in voluntarily sacrificing himself and family to the interests of the liquor dealer. In no country are the advantages of the working man so well regarded as here, and yet here they are most qsuandered. They who most complain fail to appreciate the virtue and utility of frugality, and squander in the use of deleterious beverages and filthy narcotics more than is needed for bread and meat for the body, education for the mind and Christian privileges for the immortal soul.-Christian Secretary.

DOES- PROHIBITION PROHIBIT ?

The Mail and Express, of this city, prints an extended interview with Mr. Richard Katzenmayer, Secretary of the United States Brewers' Association. In the course of it he says:

"In Kansas, the prohibition system has been in operation for two years, and all the brewers are ruined. No organization, therefore, exists in that State.'

A little further along, speaking of Iowa, he says:

"The Prohibition law which has recently gone into operation there has made terrible havoc among the brewers, and many of them are completely ruined. As a consequence, their political influence has been greatly diminished.""

And yet prohibition can not be enforced We must try high license, because prohibition is entirely impracticable! The fact is, as ample evidence proves, it is far easier to enforce than license law. God speed the day, when all over the country, prohibition shall prevail, and "as a consequence, the of a child that has the croup will usually political influence" of the breweries shall bring relief in ten minutes. be "greatly diminished."

GATHER THE FRAGMENTS.

Be an economist of time. Time is money and more than that. It is the stuff that eternity is made of. Be, therefore, misers of minutes. We talk of "off hours" and "spare moments," but we have none to spare. True, we need recreation, relief from the daily pressure of care. Sleep can not be safely abridged. The tenison of modern life, the rush and rivalry of business, make rest a necessity, not a luxury. Overwork is sin against the body. We owe it to surselves and to others to keep the body in its best physicial condition. We are gathering up the frrgments in so doing. Proper relaxation is a part of true economy; but the point to be remembered is the value and significance of all our hours as related to the aim of life. This being understood, we shall be frugal of our scanty and lessening store.

Fragments of time saved will rapidly accumulate wealth, material and spiritual. Many valuable books have been prepared in moments of comparative leisure. In the gold room of the Philadelphia Mint there is a perforated floor, through which passes the dust or filings of gold, the aggregate value // of which is \$30,000 every year. This is but a hint of the gathered wealth of many men who have learned how to husband minutes. Kind words and deeds that take but a moment of time may be like fruitful seeds, the harvestings of which may be superlatively rich in this life and in the life to come. O the joy of memory that comes from utilizing fragments of time! Worth more than the sweepings of the gold room, they enrich alike the life of him who saves and that of him who serves. An extra visit to the closet, the improvement of some fugitive impression on some passing acquaintance, may start streams of benificent influence that will not

only momentarily refresh and restore a wearied soul, but leave a permanent effect on character. What we need is a strong purpose followed out by systematic and persistent effort day by day.-Rev. Dr. John A. Lansing.

HOT WATER.

Relative to hot water as a remedial agent, Hall's Journal of Health publishes some interesting hints. It says:

A strip of flannel or a napkin folded lengthwise and dipped in hot water and wrung, and then applied around the neck

A towel folded several times and dipped Maine has now tried prohibition for about in hot water and quickly wrung and applied That charge of the Apostle to the Ephe- thirty years. Owing to the willful derelic- over the seat of toothache or neuralgia, will tion of officials, it has not been completely generally afford prompt relief. This treat ment in colic works almost like magic. the results have proved so beneficial that the have seen cases that have resisted other treat ment yield to this in ten minutes. There is nothing which will so promptly cut short a congestion of the lungs, sore throat, or rheumatism as hot water when applied promptly and thoroughly. Pieces of cotton dipped in hot water and kept applied to old sores or new cuts, bruises or sprains, is the treatment now generally adopted in hospitals. I have seen a sprained ankle cured in an hour by showering it with hot water from a height of three feet. Tepid water acts promptly as an emetic; and hot water taken freely half an hour mond, in his grand work, "Natural Law in which made the first three-quarters of this before bed time is the best of cathartics in the case of constipation, while it has a most soothing effect on the stomach and bowels. This treatment continued for a few months. with proper attention to diet, will cure any case of dyspepsia. Headache almost always yields to the simultaneous application of hot water to the

WHEN GO OR SEND?

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elittle prayer-meeting in Jeruslittle band who were to carry the Tiber to the Tigris, but Communed with God in that and Jesus burned in John's poke in the burning eloquence ngue, and reasoned through the I's brain, and so they were nre is indeed a small people, but David and Moses still lives. And The Master, who sent forth all the world, is our Christ as r, for he promises to be with his

paragraph. The Sabbath is not a Jewish or a Mosaic, but an Edenic institution. It was made not for one race or one age, but, as the Lord himself declared, "for man." "Christ came not to destroy, but to fulfill: not to abolish the Sabbath, but to give to it the highest sanctions." In this Dr. Henson has spoken truly. But how strangely does he confuse counsel in what follows Speaking of a change of day for the observ ance of the Sabbath he says, "If it has been changed at all, it has been changed by Divine | to put a man in relation with the ideas of all usage." But suppose it has not been changed at all, (The Doctor's "If" certainly leaves room for this supposition) then what does

New Testament usage indicate? He next assumes that redemption is a greater work than creation, and infers that, therefore, the Sabbath was changed from the seventh to the first day, an assumption and a conclusion for which there is certainly | field of observation, rather than the value of no ground in New Testament usage. Having thus accounted for the change of the day "by Divine sanction," he next tells us the value of a study of the modern languages, main question." In the very next sentence he tells us that "the same day could not be observed all around the world," etc. And all this after affirming that the day has been changed by divine sanction, as shown by New Testament usage!

Why can not Baptists see that this is trifling with the New Testament, to prop up a weak and dying cause? Why will they not ably stated by Dr. Henson in the first part of the above paragraph, follow it to its legitimate conclusion, as they insist that others shall do on the subject of baptism, and become Seventh-day Baptists?

WHY DESTROY JUDAISM?

Why ask such a question? Because of the random way of talking and preaching about Judaism, which we confess, is a puzzle to us. | for the mind than that of putting itself in There is a certain element in the Christian | the position to understand the Greek thought theology of the day, that, to many a thoughtful mind, is hard to reconcile with the mission and words of our Lord. It takes form in the language of those ministers who are heard to say, or to imply, that "Jesus Christ | intellectual breadth which we cannot possibly came into the world in order to destroy Judaism." But this is not reassuring, seeing because the ideas, the way of regarding life that these gentlemen so often have the Sab- in these languages, are modern and very bath in their eye. To them it is an ugly much like our own. The Greek chapter in beam which they can only pull out by lashing | human life is remote, it is closed, it is comin this indiscriminate fashion what is not to plete, it is unchangeable, it is set apart as a

A LIBERAL EDUCATION.

I suppose it will be admitted that the note of liberal education is that it is not provincial or local, but universal. It is the range of thought, and not of body, that determines whether a man is provincial. Thoreau, on Walden Pond, reading the Greek poets and keeping an eye on the muskrat and the squirrel and other large visitors, was free of a much larger world than many who have been round the globe. The object of culture is sanction, as indicated by New Testament | ages and civilizations, not to confine him to | the ideas local, or of the age in which he lives. And the mind gets the most enlarge ment from that which is unfamiliar to it, remote from its own inheritance, tradition, local association. This is the use of travel to an observing man, who is capable of as similating to his mental growth the reports of his senses. This is the use of the study of any of the natural sciences-the enlargement of the mind resulting from an extended the collected facts. For the mind may be full of facts in half a dozen sciences, and yet be as dry and infertile as a chip. This is that "after all the day of the week was an | that it opens to one not simply new ways of inconsiderable matter and incidental to the expressing ideas, which may be of little value, other the constant peril, we are compelled but new methods of thinking and new ways to admit that the principle is as kind as it of looking at life and all its problems. Peo- is wise." ples differ in mental constitution, in moral attributes, in intellectual characteristics, just as much as their languages differ in form; for language is not an accidental or artificial product, but an expression of something deep setting sins. There must be a precipitate in the life of the people out of whose habits and character and necessities it grew. And that, I suppose, is why translation is so difficult from one tongue to another. It is not cease doing so, and, accepting the truth so a slight thing that is lost, it is the essence of life. And this difficulty of translating increases in exact proportion as the characters and mental and moral traits of the peoples into the attitude of the Oriental mind. But when, through a knowledge of an Oriental language, we have come in some degree to take in the Oriental attitude of mind, we have a solid and extensive addition to culture and a distinct enlargement of our own mind. There can be no more remunerative effort

about nature, and about man, and the meaning of life. And this because it is alien to ns and to all our modern habits. We get from this study the sort of discipline and get from the study of any modern language,

sians. "Let him that stole steal no more" action applicable to every moral delinquency. The best way to reform is to reform at once. A gradual emancipation from sin is an absurdity, the best evidence of true repentance is given in a sudden change, and any other method is, at the same time, ethically and philosophically wrong. The way for a thief to reform is not to reduce the number of his crimes, neither will a drunkard develop into a sober man by limiting

the number of his cups. The safety of the one is total abstinence, and to become hon est the other must heed the precept, steal no more. Upon on this point, Henry Drumthe Spiritual World," has this to say:

"The sudden operation of the knife is the only successful means of dealing with fleshly sins. For example, the correspondence of the drunkard with his wine is a thing which can be broken off by degrees only in the rarest cases. To attempt it gradually may in an isolated case succeed. but even then the slightly prolonged gratifi cation is no compensation for the slow torture of a gradually diminishing indulgence. 'If thine appetite offend thee cut it off,' may seem at first but a harsh remedy; but when we contemplate on the one hand the lingering pain of the gradual process, on the

"The uncompromising rupture with the

past," as Mr. Drnmmond styles this course of dealing with every evil course, is the only sure road to victory over bad habits and beflight or there can be no hope of deliverance and safety. This is the evident meaning of our Lord's teaching: "If thy right eye offend thee pluck it out, and cast it from thee: for it is profitable for thee that one of thy members should perish and not that thy

whole body should be cast into hell." As physical health and life may be sapped sin and error is to do it suddenly. To encourage a lingering death is both a cruelty and a crime.-Baptist Weekly.

THE WORKINGMAN'S FOES.

enjoins a plain duty and suggests a law of enforced; but so far as it has been enforced, people want it rendered absolutely effective. They carried the prohibitory amendment the other day, by a majority of 44,283, and next they intend to compel the enactment of statutes that will drive out the last groggery. Yet prohibition doesn't prohibit!-New York Witness.

THE SCHOOLS AND THE SALOONS.

Between the public schools and the saloon there is a conflict as irrepressible as that century historical in politics. The saloon does all in its power to unteach what the schools endeavor to teach. The school teaches the children to be prompt, punctual, efficient; the saloon teaches them to dawdle and loaf, and takes all the snap out of them. The school urges them to be industrious; the saloon trains them to be shiftless and | feet and the back of the neck. thriftless. The school would inspire them with reverence for law; the saloon trains them to trample upon all law, human and divine. The school inculcates the principles of true citizenship; the saloon incul cates the lowest demagogism. The school teaches them love to man and love to God; the saloon teaches them to despise the one and hate the other.--Mary Allen West.



With numberless desert sands, all blurred and blind.

A single grain of perfect gold may blend; Thus, 'mid life's sordid ways, rejoice to find If so thou may'st, one golden-hearted friend.

SABBATH SCHOOL AIMS.

in all instruction. In the Sabbath school differ. It is as difficult to translate Persian by the derangement of a single member, so one object is to interest the children in the nor thought to be disposed to reject the suinto English as it is for us to get ourselves the entire spiritual organism may be de- study of divine truth; to give them an ac thority of the Bible. Careful thought stroyed by the indulgence of one evil prac- quaintance with Bible history and Bible doc- should be given to their reasoning, and none tice. Few men break the whole law, yet trine. In connection with this a good deal need fear to discard any views hitherto held what multitudes come to ruin by offending of interesting information in regard to the if they are found inconsistent with truth "in one point" which really marks the fatal | geography and natural history of Bible lands, | Whatever modern research may do, of this contact of the soul with sin and bodes its and the habits and customs of Eastern na we are asured, "The word of the Lord destruction. The best way to turn from tions, will necessarily be given. This in- abideth forever." Truths may be restated struction is useful. The exercise of acquir- in harmony with the advanced knowledge ing it is valuable discipline, and the knowl- of the age but not one can be destroyed edge itself will prove useful in the conduct. It may be said with the utmost confidence of life. Still, all this is but means of a that no changes of interpretation, no discover higher end, namely, the scholar's conversion. | eries in science, history, or philosophy have this. This aim the truly Christian teacher | to do justly, love mercy and walk humbly with The address of Mrs. Mary L. Lathorp, of will ever keep before him. All the Sabbath | God, It is as true as ever it was that faith Michigan, at the recent mass meeting under school exercises he will consider as means in Christ brings peace and power, that the the auspices of the Woman's Christian Tem- toward it. The Scripture reading, the fruits of the Spirit in the life are desirable perance Union, was a forcible appeal to the Scripture memorizing, the illustrations and in all-that godliness is profitable unto understanding of the audience, and to the expositions, the addresses, the singing, the all things." There are many hopeful signs vital interest of the workingmen. If some prayers, all are but means of touching the for those who are interested in Christ of the noisy shouting for the rights of labor understanding with truth, and the heart cause. Never was his character and work

CANNOT BE MOVED.

The Apostle declarcs that Christians have a kingdom which "cannot be moved." It would be well if some who are easily alarmed at the "new theology" and other manifestations of the human mind in this age more thoroughly believed it. That there is a great deal of rash handling of the Word of God we all know. Many indulge in criticisms of its statements who lack all qualification for such an undertaking, and these speak with an assumption of authority which is offensive and ridiculous. There are others, whose criticisms while startlingly novel, are nevertheless themselves men of profound reverence. They question interpretations which have for ages been unchallenged, and present reasons for their course There are primary and secondary objects which cannot easily be overcome. For this they ought not to be arraigned as sceptics All other aims are trifling as compared with | made it any less the duty and interest of men





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ties.

Alfred Centre, N. Y., Flfth-day, October 30, 1884.

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

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

Communications designed for the Missionary Department should be addressed to Rev. A. E. MAIN, Ashaway, R. I: All other communications, whether on busi-

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

> "For who that leans on His right arm Was ever yet forsaken? What righteous cause can suffer harm If He its part has taken? Though wild and loud, And dark the cloud, Behind its folds His hand upholds The calm sky of to-morrow!"

WE begin again, this week the series o sketches of western travel, by W. C. W. which was interrupted by the pressure on our columns made by the publication of the minutes of the Conference and of the Socie-

BROTHER O. W. Pearson, of whom men tion is made in the announcement of the Tract Board concerning the Scandinavian paper, is already at this office, and plans are being matured as rapidly as possible, to start the paper at an early day.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN used to say, when speaking of the enormity of the evil of the system of American slavery, "There is no other side to it." The same thing may, with equal truthfulness, be said of the liquor traffic. Its fruits are sorrow, shame and death, not only to the users of strong drink, but to thousands who are wholly innocent. Over against this sum of evil, there is not one redeeming feature. "There is no other side to it."

ESPECIAL attention is called to the communication in another column, on the Scandinavian Paper, by the Corresponding Secretary of the Tract Board. This new move

bill, and so continue to do, as long as I live, believing that your people are entitled to the same rights, liberties, and privileges under the Constitution of Pennsylvania, as I en-

PRACTICAL UNITY.

joy."

For some years it has been thought that there should be more unity of plan and effort as between our Tract and Missionary Societies. We are one people, and the work of our two Societies is essentially one work; and it seems unwise to multiply machinery and agencies beyond that which is absolutely necessary to carry on well the different branches of that one work. With this thought in mind, the Board of the Tract Society has been enlarging, for several years, the work of that Society in the line of publications, and at the same time doing less by means of the living teacher, preacher, or colporteur. Under this idea the Tract Society has become practically a publishing society, employing no lecturing agent, missionary, or evangelist, but furnishing several million pages of printed matter-annually, to do missionary and evangelistic work, besides the reading matter which it furnishes for our own people. At the same time the importance of the work of the living teacher is not ignored, nor is it unprovided for; the whole spirit, plan, and purpose of the Missionary Society make it the proper agent for all this kind of work. This step in the line of practical unity was taken when, more than a year ago, it was agreed by the Boards of the two Societies, that whatever fields might be opened by means of the publications of the Tract Society, inviting the la bor of the missionary or evangelist, should be looked after and supplied under the direction, and at the discretion of the Board of the Missionary Society. Considerable labor has already been performed on this plan, and some of the new and promising

openings in the south-west are the fruit of

such co-operative endeavors. is believed, will increase the power of both | farther, and claim not only that the Chris-Boards for good, and promote further unity tian consciousness is the organ of increasing of effort. Among these is the publication knowledge, but also that all statements and is made necessary by the growth of our Mis- of a paper in the Swedish language which interpretations of truth, to be accepted. will be started as soon as the necessary details can be arranged. The editor of it is But we feel sure that, while our people have | now in the office engaged in the preparation of matter for the first number. This paper the Tract Society will issue as a missionary suffer embarrassment for having undertaken | document, and supply to those in the employment of the Missionary Society, as many copies as they can judiciously use in their In respect to personal character, men | work, without cost to the Missionary Socieare essentially independent of circumstances, | ty. Of course, it is hoped that a good surroundings or occupations. They may be many copies of this paper will be taken at a in heart what they choose, whatever their fair subscription price and paid for; yet it business relations, social standing or intel- is to be essentially a missionary paper, and lectual abilities. In this respect men will be furnished to missionaries for their men can do with that which is placed in this unity of work, that the Missionary Department of the SABBATH RECORDER shall siderations. For example some one has said, be under the editorial management of the "The British Poet Laureate can take a Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary worthless sheet of paper, and by writing a Society. This will give to all the readers of poem on it can make it worth \$65,000; that's | the RECORDER weekly news from our own mission fields, home and foreign, and such general information on the subject of missions as will deepen their interest in mission work. At the same time it will increase the value of the RECORDER making it more and more indispensable to the home of every true Seventh-day Baptist. It will be seen at a glance that no other person in the denomination could do this so well as the Corresponding Secretary, since he is in regular receipt of reports from the missionaries and is constantly studying the plans and needs of the mission work in general and our own work in particular. Thus weekly intelligence upon missionary matters is to be given to all our people and the ear of the denomination is given to the Secretary of the Missionary Society through the press, without extra cost to the people, and without any cost, except the labor of its own Secretary, to the Missionary Society. Copies of the RECORD-

my life is spared, I shall again introduce the common work will be increased by these arrangements.

> Thus, our Tract Society is essentially a puplication Society, practically controlling, and responsible for our publications. The | What this consciousness reports as to the Missionary Society has in charge all our missionary work, appointing all missionaries, assigning their fields of labor, etc. And exercise of real or supposed faith, obedience, thus these two branches of work are distinct | or worship, must be true, or there is no cerand well defined. There is no clashing and no friction. At the same time every page of | For the individual, his own Christian con- | by his pastor, from "To die is gain." printed matter our Tract Society is sending out aims to help on our grand mission work by creating and fostering a pure evangelical of the Spirit and word of God. And the spirit in the hearts and homes of all to whom these pages go. Some of our publications just as much authority for some other man have only a missionary aim and purpose, as already stated. At the same time wherever the Missionary Society extends its conquests | how far we are apart but how near we are demand is made for our papers. In short | brought together by a common Christian exone can not prosper without bringing prosperity to the other, and one can not suffer, but the other suffers on account of it. If so be the truth of God is honored in the world and men are lifted up nearer to him, we shall all rejoice together, by whatever means these grand results are attained.

"THE CHBISTIAN CONSCIOUSNESS."

A recent number of the Examiner criti cises the definition of the above phrase given by Professor George Harris in the last Andover Review. "Christian consciousnes must be," says the Examiner, "in the ordinary acceptation of the words, that of which a Christian is conscious, and relates to the personal experience of an individual believer. . . But in this sense the phrase is never used in current discussion: it is rather em ployed to denote the consciousness that al Christians have, the consensus of the consciousness of Christendom; or, as Dr. Harris puts it, 'The Christian consciousness has come to signify the certainty or the authority which resides in the agreeing experience of Christian believers throughout the ages and in our own time.'" Again Profes-Other steps are also being taken which, it sor Harris is quoted as saying: "We can go

the "natural man" because they are spiritually discerned. And the knowledge of oneself as spiritually discerning the things of God we would call Christian consciousness. impressions produced by relations into which the believer is brought through the religious tainty at all as to our spiritual knowledge. sciousness is absolutely authoritative, for through it comes all the knowledge he has

deliverances of one man's consciousness has as their manifest clearness and completeness give them. If we should try to find out not perience, we would find very great agreement. The want of harmony is due to limitations in our knowledge in its extent of fullness. These limitations may be due to our selfishness or our want of instruction; and we ought to diligently search for the grounds of disagreement. The ancients thought the sun moved around the earth. The fault was not in their consciousness but in the limited number of relations with the facts of nature into which their minds had been brought.

What an exalted privilege and prerogative belongs to the Christian! As no other man can do, it is his to discern the things of God. What responsibility and obligation! He must continually seek to bring himself into relation with hitherto unknown things in the kingdom of God, by earnest and prayerful study, that he may grow in knowledge, obedience and holiness. A. E. M.

Communications.

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

THE S. D. B. CONFEBENCE OF 1884. From a West Virginia Standpoint.

universally esteemed. The day of his death was the thirty-fifth anniversary of his marriage to Fannie E. Chapman, the bereaved wife. There are two sons, two brothers. a sister, and a half-sister who survive him. He was a devoted husband and father, and a good neighbor and counselor. He was at his death a worthy and substantial member of the Pawcatuck Seventh Day Baptist Church. His funeral services were conducted



0. U. W.

ALFRED CENTRE. About the latest event in Alfred is a genuine snow storm and freeze-up. Though

coming early and quite unannounced, it found most of our farmers prepared for it. We hope for considerable mild and pleasant weather yet before winter sets in in good earnest.

Last week the Alfred Choral Union gave a concert, under the leadership of Mrs. G. W. Rosebush, in the church, which was a complete success in every respect save in the size of the audience. Mrs. Rosebush wields the baton gracefully and efficiently as the choruses, rendered by about eighty voices, abundantly testified. The solos, quartets. &c. were all well selected and rendered.

The proceeds of the concert are to seat the choir with chairs, which will probably come from the well-selected stock of M. J. & B. L. Green.

The Sabbath-school which has been held at the Five Corners school-house during the Summer months under the superintendency of J. M. Mosher, closed its sessions last Sabbath. Appropriate exercises were held in which the pastor participated.

Our Bible school at the Church has averaged a little more than 225 for the past six weeks, and much interest is manifested in the study of the Word.

Quite a delegation of our townspeople attended the celebration of the first Republican Nominating Convention held in the State of New York, at Angelica, on Monday, Octo-

manufactures to those people in other places, vantage be earried on some of those who wan it in the unsettled West ket, where they will fi cellent schools, church they are needed, and benefit their families an by going West? If a tion about our society, Rev. J. G. Burdick, or do our best to give' all and will try to induce y

The near approach the Presidential canvas terest in our midst at p John might be elected the Prohibition party tion to do some effectiv before the next Natio many who can not now to vote with us, will the did not vote the Prohib For the right,

Minner DODGE C

The Church is in a good interest exists am for political ticket-mak We have a large crop large a crop of office-see smiles upon us, shake after our health, thin least one vote, and he his favor. Possibly a will hardly remember the professional politic once a year, in Minne October, we like the the year around. But deal of human nature Christians have a rev two, and when they n are friendly to his int distant with him as th constituent after elect are too nearly related respect, let us live around, that his name prayer will help us in

sionary work. It will call for increased contributions to the funds of the Tract Society. contributed nobly during the past year, they will not permit the Board, their agents, to this work so providentially opened to us.

are more nearly equal than we are accus- use as above indicated. tomed to think. But the question of what their hands depends upon very different congenius. Vanderbilt can write a few words on a sheet of paper and make it worth \$5,--000,000; that's capital. The United States -can take an ounce and a quarter of gold and stamp on it an 'eagle bird,' and make it worth \$20; that's money. The mechanic can take the material worth \$5 and make it into a watch worth \$100; that's skill. The merchant can take an article worth 25 cents and sell it for \$1; that's business."

THE BELIGIOUS LIBERTY BILL.

Our readers will be glad to hear again word from the Hon. Horatio Gates Jones, who, as Senator in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, introduced and so bravely fought for the Religious Liberty Bill. They will also be glad to know that its chief enemy is dead, politically, and that Senator Jones proposes still to keep the question before the Senate though not there in person to defend it. From a private letter, we extract the following:

"Of course you know that my career as a pect more will be baptized soon. of his work. In consideration of this use of Senator, has ended, and if I could be reborn in Piscataway, N. J., and in his 16th ness is the knowledge which the believer has Bro. Burdick is endearing himself to our the RECORDER, and of the Scandinavian turned by a unanimous vote of both parties, year came to Westerly to learn the carpenpeople, by his earnest manner and practical paper, soon to be published, for missionary of himself as knowing, feeling, willing, actit would be impossible for me to accept the purposes, it is arranged that Brother Main ing as a Christian and a child of God. The position, as my professional duties, so long ter's trade in the shops of C. Maxson & Co. sermons, and with his wife, have our hearty interfered with, render it necessary for me writer was once visiting a collection of paintand resided here ever since-nearly forty sympathies and our prayers, in working for shall continue to act as Corresponding Editor to remain in private life. I am happy to of the RECORDER, writing such articles for | ings with an artist. Now and then the latyears. Mr. Randolph, was very efficient in | the building up of God's kingdom in our inform you that the Senator who so long inter would stop before some particular paintmidst. We are anxious that our Church its columns, editorially, as he may find time his occupation and became the right-hand terfered with my Religious Liberty Bill, the and ability to do. This will not make much | ing and with interest and satisfaction con man of the establishment. Three years ago should grow from without, as well as from Hon. A. J. Herr, of Dauphin county, Pa., has been defeated in the Convention, so that change in the plans and work of Brother template its merits. And this he was able he became the head of the firm of Randolph, within. were I in the Senate now, I might perhaps Main, except that he will probably not be to do because he consciously possessed a Bentley & Co., house-builders and lumber Farms can be bought here with good carry my celebrated Religious Liberty Bill. able to travel as much as he has been doing power of knowledge and feeling, quite be- dealers, for which place he was eminently buildings and many improvements for from I confess when I heard of his defeat, my heart rejoiced, for I knew that he was not for the past year or two. But it is believed yond the range of his companion's experience. fitted by his mechanical skill, and business \$75 to \$100 per acre. Being so near sincere, in his opposition to my bill. I in- that the efficiency of the means employed He had an art consciousness. So the things ability. He was beloved by all the employ- markets of New York and Philadelphia, it tend to write a letter to his successor, for if by both Boards for the prosecution of our of the Spirit of God can not be known by ees, and as a business man and citizen was seems reasonable to suppose that similar

must commend themselves to the Christian consciousness. In their main features they must correspond with what Christians have already verified through experience, and with the best Christian sentiment of the time. The Christian consciousness does not create Christianity, but it is capable of distinguishing that which is not and that which is Christianity. It therefore has a kind of authority. Its authority is co-ordinate, but none the less real." The *Examiner* replies that it is practically impossible to decide what is the "agreeing experience of Christian believers;" and asks has there been such agreement? Christian Again, it is arranged, in the interest of experience is often fragmentary, one-sided and warped, and varies greatly from age to age. The deliverances of Christian experience can have no authority excepting as they interpret and verify the teachings of Scripture. The Bible and not Christian consciousness must be the final arbiter in all disputed cases.

If the Andover Review makes too much of the Christian consciousness, we think it possible to make too little of it. Consciousness in general, may be defined as the knowledge which the mind has of itself as knowing. reasoning, feeling, willing, remembering, &c. The testimony of consciousness must be true and real, or there is no certainty in our knowledge of anything. A stick partly plunged in water appears to be broken; the earth and sky appear to meet in the horizon; and the heavens appear to be a concave surface dotted with stars, not because consciousness misrepresents the facts of light and vision, but it truthfully reports the impressions made. And upon the certainty of this report depend the sciences of optics and astronomy. That the stick is not bent; that earth and sky do not meet; and that the heavens are not a concave surface, is to be Er are also to be furnished the Secretary for | learned through other deliverances of conexchanges and for such general use as he may sciousness just as real and true, made when be able to make of them in the prosecution | the mind is brought into relation with other facts of nature. The Christian conscious-

This precious meeting held at Lost Creek, has been spoken of with so much interest by our brethren who came from other sections to bless us with their presence and help, that not to speak of what we enjoyed as those to whom our brethren and sisters came at such an expense, laden with the precious fruit of mental and spiritual culture. There were two things connected with the Conference

that we deeply regretted: First, that some of the delegates were so poorly accommodated in getting from Clarksburg to the Conference; second, that it should have been thought necessary to ask our liberal hearted God, to contribute privately for "objects not usually considered on such occasions;" with these exceptions the Conference was, to us, fraught with greater blessings than the most sanguine among us anticipated, though we did anticipate great things.

our humble homes, made more blessed to us than before, in that the blessings of so many family seems to feel that the company they had was the best, and desire to have the

Creek, surely we were many fold more so. To God be all the praise! A WEST VIRGINIAN.

JONATHAN W. BANDOLPH.

Died, at Westerly, R. I., Oct. 10, 1884, of pleuro-pneumonia, JONATHAN W. RAN- at our regular communion season. We ex-DOLPH, in the 56th year of his age. He was

ber 27. Mr. Blaine, a man about whom considerable has been said during the past three months, and half-fare tickets on the railroad, were among the attractions. Of have come to feel that it would be misleading course, there was a crowd, and of course, there was great enthusiasm. E. R.

ADAMS CENTRE.

Deacon Gould Trowbridge and wife were "surprised" by a company of nearly forty relatives and friends, who came suddenly upon them, Friday, the 17th inst. The fact becoming known that they had just completed the thirty-fifth year of a happy married life was the occasion of the visitation. Those present attested their high esbrethren, who so nobly support the cause of | teem for this worthy couple by the warm congratulations and the many valuable presents given. After a bountiful dinner provided by the guests, a few remarks appropriate to the occasion were made, and prayer offered by the pastor. The affair was a genuine surprise to the Deacon and wife, And now as we settle down to business in | and to all parties very pleasant and long to

be remembed.

Having just completed the sixteenth year of the followers of the dear Jesus rests upon of the pastorate of the Adams Church, Eld. them, it is really interesting to hear the Prentice gave, last Sabbath, a brief history question of the Conference talked over. Each | of the church from the time it was organized sixty-two years ago with its thirteen members to the present time with its three same ones again. Many of us feel that if we hundred and twenty-five members. During could have had all the delegates at our own its history over nine hundred members have individual homes it would have added much been upon its roll. During the last sixteen to our comfort and enjoyment. Also the years one hundred and seventy-three have high appreciation of the delegates by our been added to the church, and death has first-day neighbors will add much to the in- taken seventy from it. Thus time makes terest of our cause in West Virginia. If great changes before our eyes within a few indeed the delegation from abroad were years. The workers go, and others come to blessed by our coming together at Lost take their places. Truly, what we do we must do quickly.

New Jersey. NEW MARKET.

Our pastor, Rev. J. G. Burdick, baptized three converts on the 11th inst., who were received into the Church, Sabbath, the 18th,

Condens

The Erie's reduction the prices of the Wes fect on October 22. agents have been inst duction of the West & increase in passenger as was expected.

The wages of the wire works at South reduced 10 and 12 ps pounds, or from 25 t offset the reduction machines each, and equalize their wages. chines are to be start be smaller.

The woolen mills H., have shut down Rivers, streams and farmers drive cattle

At Norwich, Ot. have shut down on a in trade. The mills cent. dividends for a The issue of stands

the mints during the 18 was \$594,996. ponding period last At St. Louis, the works burned Octob Two of the employe and were badly inju

The damages by New Jersey is over several buildings bogs were destroyed A Hebrew orphan 000 was dedicated in

On the 15th of Se Tokio were visited the latter city 3,000 and twenty people life at sea is appallin be made of the and

followed by another The iron and sha Brothers, at Mar Wales, are about to in the Welsh iron a widespread dismay, probable.

The comet recent sor Wolf, of Heider land, of England, i eye at Alexandria. body, condensed at tail

The Lord Mayor have subscribed INCO A. M. Smillinger Ourdinal Parses

D. OALTHING

steemed. The day of his death ty-fifth anniversary of his marnie E. Chapman, the bereaved s are two sons, two brothers, a a half-sister who survive him. voted husband and father, and abor and counselor. He was at worthy and substantial member wcatuck Seventh Day Baptist a funeral services were conducted r, from "To die is gain."

0. U. W.

Some Mews.

New York. ALFRED CENTRE. e latest event in Alfred is a genstorm and freeze-up. Though ly and quite unannounced, it of our farmers prepared for it. r considerable mild and pleasant before winter sets in in good

k the Alfred Choral Union gave under the leadership of Mrs. G. sh, in the church, which was a access in every respect save in the audience. Mrs. Rosebush wields racefully and efficiently as the endered by about eighty voices, testified. The solos, quartets. Il well selected and rendered. ceeds of the concert are to seat

with chairs, which will probably the well-selected stock of M. J. reen.

bath-school which has been held e Corners school-house during the nonths under the superintendency losher, closed its sessions last Sabppropriate exercises were held in pastor participated.

le school at the Church has avttle more than 225 for the past and much interest is manifested dy of the Word.

delegation of our townspeople ate celebration of the first Republican ng Convention held in the State of r, at Angelica, on Monday, Octo-Mr. Blaine, a man about whom

manufactures to those carried on by our people in other places, could to better advantage be earried on here. Why do not some of those who want a change, and seek it in the unsettled West, come to New Mar ket, where they will find good society, excellent schools, church privileges, and where they are needed, and can perhaps better benefit their families and themselves, than by going West? If any desire information about our society, address our pastor, Rev. J. G. Burdick, or myself, and we will do our best to give all information desired, and will try to induce you to locate with us. The near approach of the election and

the Presidential canvass is about all of interest in our midst at present. We wish St. John might be elected, but failing in this, the Prohibition party will be left in condition to do some effective work in the years before the next National election, when many who can not now see their duty clear to vote with us, will then wonder that they did not vote the Prohibition ticket in 1884. For the right, A. S. TITSWORTH.

Minnesota.

DODGE CENTRE.

The Church is in a thrifty condition, a good interest exists among us. The season for political ticket-making is again upon us. We have a large crop of grain, and also as large a crop of office-seekers. The politician smiles upon us, shakes our hand, and asks after our health, thinking we influence at least one vote, and he wants us to cast it in will hardly remember meeting us. Such is the professional politician, he has a revival once a year, in Minnesota it is usually in October, we like the friend who knows us the year around. But can not we see a good deal of human nature in his actions? Some Christians have a revival once in a year or are friendly to his interests, but soon are as distant with him as the politician is with his constituent after election. Some Christians are too nearly related to politicians in this respect, let us live for Christ all the year around, that his name may be glorified, daily prayer will help us in this matter.

G. W. H.

AMMONIA IN BAKING POWDERS.

Scientific American.

Among the recent discoveries in science and chem istry, none is more important than the uses to which common ammonia can be properly put as a leavening agent, and which indicate that this familiar salt is hereafter to perform an active part in the prepation of our daily food.

The carbonate of ammonia is an exceedingly vol-atile substance. Place a small portion of it upon a knife and hold over a flame, and it! will almost immediately be entirely developed into gas and pass off into the air. The gas thus formed is a simple com-position of nitrogen and hydrogen. No residue is left from the ammonia. This gives it its superiority as a leavening power over soda and cream of tartar used alone, and has induced its use as a supplement to these articles. A small quantity of ammonia in the dough is effective in producing bread that will be lighter, sweeter, and more wholesome than that risen by any other leavening agent. When it is acted upon by the heat of baking the leavening gas that raises the dough is liberated. In this act it uses itself up, as it were; the ammonia is entirely diffused, leaving no trace or residuum whatever. The light, fluffy, flaky appearance, so desirable in biscuits, etc., and so sought after by professional cooks, is said to be imparted to them only by the use of this agent.

The bakers and baking powder manufacturers producing the finest goods have been quick to avail themselves of this useful discovery, and the handsomest and best bread and cake are now largely risen by the aid of ammonia, combined, of course, with other leavening material.

Ammonia is one of the best known products of the laboratory. If, as seems to be justly claimed for it, the application of its properties to the purposes of cooking results in giving us lighter and more wholesome bread, biscuit, and cake, it will prove a boon to dyspeptic humanity, and will speedily force itself into general use in the new field to which science has assigned it.

Books and Magazines.

AN OLD SAILOR'S YARNS, by Roland S. Coffin is No. 20 of Funk & Wagnall's Standard Library, Series of 1884. These sketches treat many phases of sea life, from whaling in the South scas to blockadehis favor. Possibly a week after election he running in the late Civil War. While they are somewhat fascinating, and probably as free from sailors' slang as they can be and be true to life, they are, we think, deficient in those instructive and elevating qualities which all such publications should possess. Paper, 15 cents.

PROBABLY there never was a time in all the history of letters when so many and such excellent magazines of periodical llterature were so nearly within two, and when they need favors of the Lord | the reach of all as at the present time. If any one is disposed to question this statement, he is invited to look over the very small list of the November mag azines that have come to our table, and think of the many others which might be named. Does he want history, art, poetry, or story, is he interested in the discussion of the living issues of the day, such a education, temperance, inventions, and the variou phases of human industry, he may find all these i HARPER's, from Franklin Square, New York, or in the CENTURY, from Union Square, New York Should he seek similar reading, spiced to suit th taste of his children, he can find it in the ST. NICE OLAS, issued by the Century Company, or the WIDE AWAKE, by D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, Mass Should he delight in theological discussions, or in themes of social and political economy, he can find his heart's desire in the NORTH AMEBICAN REVIEW from No. 30 Lafayette Place, New York. Finally if he wants a practical theology, he can find it i that growing monthly, the PULPIT TREASURY, 75 Broadway, New York. The various publishers these magazines are placing the reading public unde lasting obligations for their monthly visits. PSALM OF FAITH AND SONGS OF LIFE, miscellan eous poems written by our old friend, Rev. Dr. Palm er, of the Baptist Church of Stonington, Conn., com piled and edited by his daughter, and issued in a nea cloth cover by Brainard & Armstrong, of Hartford Dr; Palmer has long been noted for the firmness an vigor of mind with which he holds and defends h theological tenets, and at the same time for the dept and fervency of his piety. These two elements a constantly appearing in his poems, indeed they ma be said to constitute the main features of then These poems are of varying lengths, from a doze lines to several pages, and are, for the most par biographical, descriptive or doctrinal. Dr. Palmer friends, and they are many, will all want a cop and the stranger will find the poems pleasant an profitable reading. He will please accept our thank for the copy sent to this office. THE MEISTERSCHAFT SYSTEM for the French La guage is on our table. We have on two different of casions already spoken at some length of the system of learning to speak a foreign language which is p forth under the above name. It is a simple prac cal and effective system of linguistry rather than method of acquiring a scientific or theoretical know edge of the language studied. By it the student enabled, in a remarkable degree, to form a speaking acquaintance with any of the modern languages. course, the best way to learn a language is to go the country where only that language is spoken an there learn it as the child learns his native tongu This is practicable only in rare cases. The ne best thing is to employ a native teacher and follo similar methods under his personal instructio Even this is too expensive for the great majority. those who would be glad to be able to converse one or more of the modern foreign languages. meet the wants of this growing class of persons. t publishers of the Meisterschaft System, Estes and La rist. 299-305 Washington St., Boston, have esta The iron and steel works of Crawshay lished the "Meisterschaft School of Practical Li guistry," in which the student in his own home ma have the instruction of Dr. Rosenthal, the author the system, at a very moderate outlay. Five do lars will pay for a set of fifteen pamphlet books, either the French, German, or Spanish language and entitle the student to the privilege of correspon ence with the Author on any points which are not clear to him, and to have his work corrected by a and that no system, however natural and however

Now in Stock,

An extremely large line of new Dress Goods, plain colors, plaids, &c.; also, all colors in flannels and Tricots, at lower prices than ever, at

J. HARRIS'S, Hornellsville.

THE chief advantage secured in the new upright piano-fortes which the Mason & Hamlin Company are now introducing is, undoubtedly, in their quality of tone, which is, of course, the fundamental excellence in any piano. By their new arrangement, the strings are accurately and securely held; being sub-ject to little or no variation from changes of temperature, humidity of the atmosphere, etc. More perfect and accurate vibrations of the strings are thus secured, which are essential to tones entirely musical, and free from mere noise. The greater durability and freedom from liability of the Mason & Hamlin piano to get out of tune come from the same cause. by Dr. Williams. This improvement in these pianos is added to the best modes of construction heretofore employed.-

Boston Traveller. NEW Curtains and Draperies at

J. HARRIS'S, Hornellsville.

SLEEPY CONGREGATIONS.—Sometimes clergymen unjustly blame themselves for the drowsiness that pervades their congregation at the evening services, and the congregations, with seeming justice, are often of the opinion that their pastors deserve all

the blame they get. The true case, not infrequently, is the improper position of the lamps or gas-jets, which throw the light into the eyes in such a way as to make closing the lids involuntary.

By the use of proper reflectors the lamps can be placed near the ceiling, and a soft, pleasant light will be diffused throughout the room, of sufficient strength to read ordinary print with ease. The best reflectors of which we have personal

knowledge are manufactured by I. P. Frink, 551 Pearl Street, New York. They have proved very satisfactory in many large churches in cities where gas or electric light is used, as well as in the hundreds of small country churches where kerosene lamps are the only illuminating means available. They increase the light about fourfold, and we have yet to hear of an instance of dissatisfaction where they have been used.-Christian Union.

Underwear and Hosiery,

for Ladies, Gents, and Children, largest stock in the county; best values, at J. HARRIS'S, Hornellsville.

MRS. H. L. HERRINGTON solicits orders for handknitted hosiery, mittens, and lace, in silk, cotton or wool. All kinds of work on Java Canvas, darned

net, aprons, curteins, trimmings, tidies, etc. Done at reasonable rates. ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y.

FULL LINE of Embroidery Materials, Felts,

Plushes, Crewels, Chenille, Arrasene, Balls and Ornaments, Fringes, Embroide y and filling silks, &c., J. HARRIS'S, Hornellsville.

Sister Green was born at Independence, June 4. 1821 baptized at the age of eighteen years, by Rev. Stillman Coon; married to Erastus A. Green, April 13, 1848. They lived at Alfred Centre about nine years; moved to Little Genesee in 1858, and returned to Alfred Centre in 1875, where they have since resid-ed. Mrs. Green was a member of the church at Little Genesee at the time of her death. Their home was a bright and happy one till death entered and removed the husband, Aug. 29th. and in little less than a month the wife followed him to that home not made with hands eternal in the heavens. Sister Green was a true, loving wife, kind, affectionate daughter, sister and friend. She was a humble, consistent Christian-one of earth's noble women. She was loved most by those who knew her best, and will be deeply mourned by such, and especially by that sister who, for many years, was a member of their family. In the absence of the pastor, the funeral services were conducted by Pres. Allen, assisted

On Flint Run, six miles from Salem, W. Va., Oct. 21, 1884, of consumption, CHARLES KEYS, aged about 40 years. The deceased had been on the decline for several months. He made in time all necessary arrangements for his departure. His neighbors esteemed him for his manly Christian life. The PLATE any number of articles if the simple Book expressions of sympathy for his afflicted family will of Instructions is followed. Any one can do it. A be long remembered. A wife and three children are woman's work. For Fifty Cents Extra will send left to mourn the sad bereavement. L. M. C.

At Mystic Bridge, Conn., Oct. 20, 1884, ELIAS CHAMPLIN, agcd 88 years, 5 months, and 5 days. The subject of this notice was born in Hopkinton, R. I., but removed in early life to Waterford, Conn., where he married and resided in middle life. About thirty years ago he removed to Mystic Bridge, (Greenmanville) Conn. He was a man universally respected and loved for his stainless life, his gentle, cheerful ways, and patient, untiring faithfulness in the discharge of life's work. He made a profession of religion in early life, and down to old age, kept the purity. sweetness and trust of the Christian faith, and died in the confidence of a glorious immortality He leaves one daughter, Mrs. Wm. B. Haynes, of Mystic Bridge, and one son, Horace Champlin, of Farina, Ill. O. D. S.

In Ceres, Pa., Oct. 16, 1884, Mrs. NANCY CRAN DALL, wife of Andrew Barber, aged 81 years, 7 months, and 27 days. She lived with her husband about sixty-two years. They were baptized by Eld. W. B. Gillette, and united with the Second Genesee Church. This aged couple, who seemed so nearly all the world to each other, resided in their own an cient, comfortable home near the residence of their son Rowland Barber. Everybody's Aunt Nancy was noted for her care for the poor. H. P. B.

LETTERS.

E. E. McFadden, E. P. Saunders 2, Geo. W. Hills, E. R. Clarke, H. D. Clarke, U. M. Babcock, C. E. Alling, D. N. Meredith, S. E. Wilcox, I. Clawson, L. G. Raymond, A. H. Lewis, F. C. Davis, Geo. H. Babcock, Austin Huntington, A. R. Crandall, Wm. M. Jones, F. M. Cronkrite, Thomas B. Stillman, A. S. Titsworth, L. M. Cottrell, H. W. Stillman.

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Price \$3 50 In order to meet a long felt want for a convenient and portable PLATING APPARATUS, with which any one can do finest quality of Gold, Silver and Nickel Plating on Watches, Chains, Rings, Knives, Forks, and Spoons, I have made the above low-priced set, consisting of Tank lined with Acid-Proof Cement, Three Cells of Battery that will deposit 30 pennyweights of metal a day. Hanging Bars, Wire, Gold Solution, one quart of Silver Solution and half a gallon of Nickel. Also a box of Bright Lustre, that will give the metal the bright and lustrous appearance of finished work. Remember, these solutions are not exhausted, but will Six Chains or Rings that can be Gold Plated and sold for Two Dollars more than the whole outfit cost. Our book, "GOLD AND SILVER FOR THE PEOPLE," which offers unrivaled Induce ments to all, together with a Silver-Plated Scarf-Pin -done with one of these sets-will be sent FREE. Remember, this is a practical outfit and I will warrant it, or it can be returned at my expense. Will be sent C. O. D. if desired, upon receipt of \$1 50, balance to be collected when delivered. Next size outfit, with Tank 12x10x6, only \$5 00. TRY IT. Profits, over 300 per cent. Book, with Scarf-Pin, Free. Address FREDERICK LOWEY, 96 and 98 Fulton St., New York.

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> EDISON'S Electric Light, 60c. A Complete model Incandescent Elec-tric Lamp with Battery, Stand, Globe, Platena Burner, Wire, &c. with instructions for putting in perfect operation, will be sent post-paid, for 60 cents. Stamps taken.

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of Needlework," 100 Pages, is a com-branches of Embroidery, Knitting, ng, Rug Making, &c., 35c; Eour for 11. Address

ble has been said during the past iths, and half-fare tickets on the were among the attractions. Of ere was a crowd, and of course. great enthusiasm. E. B.

ADAMS CENTRE.

Gould Trowbridge and wife were d" by a company of nearly forty and friends, who came suddenly m, Friday, the 17th inst. The ming known that they had just the thirty-fifth year of a happy ife was the occasion of the visitaose present attested their high esthis worthy couple by the warm tions and the many valuable pres-. After a bountiful dinner prothe guests, a few remarks approthe occasion were made, and prayer y the pastor. The affair was a mrprise to the Deacon and wife. parties very pleasant and long to

just completed the sixteenth year storate of the Adams Church, Eld. ave, last Sabbath, a brief history irch from the time it was organtwo years ago with its thirteen to the present time with its three nd twenty-five members. During over nine hundred members have its roll. During the last sixteen hundred and seventy-three have ed to the church, and death has nty from it. Thus time makes ges before our eyes within a few e workers go, and others come to places. Truly, what we do we lickly.

New Jersey.

NEW MARKET.

tor, Rev. J. G. Burdick, baptized erts on the 11th inst. who were to the Church, Sabbath, the 18th, ler communion season. We exwill be baptized soon.

dick is endearing himself to our his earnest manner and practical nd with his wife, have our hearty and our prayers, in working for g up of God's kingdom in our are anxious that our Church from without, as well as from

an be bought here with good ad many improvements for from O per sere. Being so near the

Condensed Mews.

Domestic.

The Erie's reduction of passenger rates to the prices of the West Shore went into effect on October 22. The Lackawanna's agents have been instructed to meet the reduction of the West Shore and Erie. The increase in passenger traffic is not so large as was expected.

The wages of the "runners" in the barbed wire works at South Easton, Pa., have been reduced 10 and 12 per cent. on the hundred pounds, or from 25 to 35 cents a day. To offset the reduction the men are given two machines each, and thus they can about equalize their wages. A number of new machines are to be started, but the force will be smaller.

The woolen mills at South Berwick, N. H., have shut down owing to a lack of water. Rivers, streams and wells are very low and farmers drive cattle long distances for water.

At Norwich, Ct., the Shetucket mills have shut down on account of the depression in trade. The mills have paid sixteen per cent. dividends for a quarter of a century. The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints during the week ended October 18 was \$594,996. The issue for the corresponding period last year was \$519,997.

At St. Louis, the Southern barbed wire works burned October 23. Loss, \$57,000. Two of the employees leaped from a window and were badly injured.

The damages by forest fires in southern New Jersev is over \$10,000. One church, several buildings and immense cranberry bogs were destroyed.

A Hebrew orphan asylum costing \$600,-000 was dedicated in New York October 23.

Foreign.

On the 15th of September, Yokohama and Tokio were visited by a terrible typhoon. In the latter city 3,000 houses were destroyed and twenty people were killed. The loss of life at sea is appalling and no estimate could be made of the number. The typhoon was followed by another of great force on the 17th.

Brothers, at Merthyr Tydvil, in South Wales, are about to close. The stagnation in the Welsh iron and steel trades is causing widespread dismay. Other suspensions are probable.

The comet recently discovered by Professor Wolf, of Heidelberg, and Professor Copeeye at Alexandria. It appears as a nebulus

ant		All payments for he SABBATH RECORDER are ac-	terns, including Scollops,
the	SPECIAL NOTICES.	knowledged from week to week in the paper. Per sons sending money, the receipt of which is not du	underwear and dress trin ings, Sprays of Flowers, I
1 88		ly acknowledged, should give us early notice of the	Piano Covers, Lambrequ Initials for Handkerchief
ous	New York Seventh-day Baptist Church.	omission.	and instructions, sent po
in	-Services every Sabbath morning at 10.45 o'clock,	Mrs. L. Brooks, Alfred Centre, A. C. Crefcot	hundred times. Book of ing, etc., 25 cents.
r in	in the Historical Society's building, at the corner of	A. G. Crofoot, " - 1 00 41 8	Our Book "Manual of plete instructor in all
rk. the	Second Avenue and Eleventh Street.	Mrs. L. Brooks, Alfred Centre, \$2 00 39 52 A. G. Crofoot, " Mrs. A. M. Jordan, Nile, 2 00 40 52 J. N. Clarke, " E. Hyde, "	Crocheting, Lace Making \$1. All the above for \$1.
CH-	NEW Ingrain and Brussels Carpets, Rugs, &c.,	J. N. Clarke, '' 2 00 40 52 E. Hyde, '' 2 00 40 52	PATTEN PUB.
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in	who will use them in making systematic contribu-	J. D. Rogers, "50 40 52 Mrs. J. R. Pope, Dunellen, N. J., 4 00 40 52	ΤΙΝΑΤ
ind	tions to either the Tract Society or Missionary So-	N. Vars, " 2 00 40 52	In Sheep, Russ
zw,	ciety, or both, will be furnished, free of charge, on	F. C. Davis, Oysterville, Wash. Ter., 2 00 40 52	
lly,	application to the SABBATH RECORDER; Alfred Cen-	E. W. Irish, Farina, Ill., 2 00 40 52 Moses Crossley, " 92 40 52	WER
: in	tre, N. Y.	F. R. Saunders, " 85 40 52	DIOTION
757	Jerseys.	W. F. Satterlee, " 1 00 -40 52 A. C. Bond, " 1 00 40 52	
of	Largest line of Jerseys to be found anywhere, in-	A. C. Bond, " 1 00 40 52 Mrs. A. N. Knapp, GoodYear P.O., Pa., 2 00 41 7	-
der	cluding several entirely new styles. Call and see	J. M. Meredith, Berea, W. Va., 5 50 40 52	THE
	them. J. HARRIS, Hornellsville.	James R. Edwards, Rockville, R. I., 2 00 41 52 Miss M. B. Coon, Albion, 2 00 40 52	GET Weth
lan-		Mrs. Sarah Burdick, Albion, Wis., 5 00 42 89	DI
lm-	THE next session of the Ministerial Confer-	Mrs. Sarah E. Wilcox, Evansville, 2 00 41 26	THE Star
om-	ence of the Western Association will convene at	D. F. Coon, Edgerton, 1 20 40 52 Wm. E. Churchward, DodgeCen., Minn.1 50 39 44	BEST
leat	Andover, Nov. 11th, at 7 P. M.	J, E. Snell, Loveladay, Tex., 2 00 41 52	DEGL BA
ord.	PROGRAMME.	QUABTERLY.	Webster is Stand
and his	1. Introductory Sermon, F. S. Place 2. The Relation of the Scriptures to Conversion,	H. C. Coon, Alfred Centre, \$ 50	Supreme Court. Supits of Schools
pth	D. E. Maxson	A. G. Crofoot, "100	"A LIBR. The latest editio
are	3. Is the giving of Tithes binding on Christians?	Wm. E. A. Axon, Manchester, Eng., 1 50 Wm. M. Jones, London, 1 88	contains, is believ
nay	A. G. Crofoot 4. How can we keep our Young People from leaving	T. R. Williams, Alfred Centre, 50	published. It has cabulary than are
em.	the Sabbath, L. A. Platts	B. I. Jeffrey, Albion, Wis., 1 00 Rhobe K. Crandall, Mt. Nebo, Kan., 1 00	and nearly 3 times The Unabridged i
zen	5. The Doctrine of the Inspiration of the Scrip	Rhobe K. Črandall, Mt. Nebo, Kan., 1 00	ditional co
art,	tures? C. A. Burdick 6. What are the Ordinances of the Christian Church?	WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.	*The greatest imp
er's	G. W. Burdick		has been ma
p y ,	·,	Review of the New York market for butter, cheese, etc., for the week ending October 25th, reported for	G. & C. MERRIAM
and	W. C. TITSWORTH, Pres.	the RECORDER, by David W. Lewis & Co., Pro	OUR SABBATH
nks	PERIE FITZ RANDOLPH, Sec'y.	duce Commission Merchants, No. 85 and 87 Broad Street, New York. Marking plates furnished	Is Pub
	The Latest,	when desired.	THE AMERICAN S
an•	and most desirable styles in Ladies' Fall and Win-	BUTTER.—Receipts for the week 35,349 pack-	ALFREI
-00-	ter Wraps, Newmarkets, Russians, &c. Can be	ages; exports, 6,130 packages. We quote:	
tem	found at J. HARRIS'S, Hornellsville.	Fancy. Fine. Faulty	SINGLE COPIES,
put acti-		Sour Cream Creamery, 31@32 28@30 23@25	TEN COPIES AND
an a	the Pacific Garden Mission Rooms, corner of Van	Sweet " "@25 22@24 18@20	CODD
owl-	Buren St. and 4th Avenue, every Sabbath afternoon	Home dairy, fresh 26@28 22@25 14@20 Summer firkins —@24 20@23 16@18	CORR
nt is	at 2 o'clock. Preaching at 3 o'clock. All Sabbath-	Summer firkins —@24 20@23 16@18 Frontier, picked-up	All communication addressed to the Soci
ing	keepers in the city, over the Sabbath, are cordially	butter 18@20 13@17 8@12	All communication
Of	invited to attend.	CHEESE.—Receipts for the week, 62,966 boxes;	dressed to FLORA
o to	Special.	exports, 21,923 boxes. We quote:	tre, N. Y.
and	We can offer decided inducements to those in-	Fancy. Fine. Faulty	4020
gue.	tending to purchase Dress Silks. We have a full	Factory, full cream @121 111@12 6@10	1858.
low	new line, colors and black staple and new weaves.	(a little.) (more.) (most.) Skimmed 9 @91 6 @8 1@3	
ion.	Reliable goods only. All colors in Plain and Bro-		
v.of	cade Velvets, Plushes and Velveteens. Above are	Eags.—Receipts for the week, 13,877 bbls. We quote:	
e in	well worthy of your attention, and an examination		
То	is invited.	Near-by marks, fresh-laid, per doz	
the	J. HABRIS, 125 Main St., Hornellsville.	BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, BEANS, ETC.	
-118u	THE subscriber will give ten cents apiece for		
tab∙	the following denominational reports: General Con-	Exclusively and Entirely on Commission.	
Lin-	ference, 1812, '18; and American Seventh-day	Cash advances will be made on receipt of property where needed, and account of sales and -remittances	TTT A MICHTT
nay	Baptist Missionary Society, 1835; and five cents for	for the same sent promptly as soon as goods are sold.	WATCH
rof	each of the following: General Conference, 1846,	We have no Agents, make no purchases whatever for	For the next thirty
dol-	and American Sabbath Tract Society, 1846, '47.	our own account, and solicit consignments of prime quality property.	Watches at actual co
, in	A. E. MAIN, Ashaway, R. I.	DAVID W. LEWIS & Co., NEW YORK.	
ige, ind-		This address is sufficient both for goods and letters.	ROCKFORD,
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1858. 1884
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For the next thirty days I offer my entire Stock of Watches at actual cost, consisting of
ROCKFORD, ELGIN, WALTHAM,
SPRINGFIELD, HAMPDEN, LANCASDER, etc.
to make room for the new
AURORA WATCHES,
of which I expect soon to have in stock all the dif.
THE WHICH I PALMAGE MADE IN MIXIM THE SUPPLY AND ATTACK

Selected Miscellang.

"ABIDE IN ME."

Abide in thee! May I remain Within thy heart divine-Hast thou no thought to cast me off, Wilt thou still own me thine?

Abide in thee! Shall I still wear Sweet mercy's crimson sign-Will vengeance drocp and fail to smite This treacherous heart of mine?

Abide in thee! The house of love-And in thy banquet share, Communing with the happy guests Whose robes are white and fair.

Abide in thee! When I have turned To ways which were my own, Lord, do I hear thee call my name, With pleading in thy tone?

Art thou so grieved that I should stray? Is thy strong heart in pain, That thou dost seek my wandering soul, To win me back again?

What tears are these that hide thy smile, I scarce can think them mine-Thy voice, so sweet, fills all my heart-I'm thine, dear Lord, I'm thine! -Sunday School Times.

BETSY BIXBY.

Betsy's mother was an invalid. Now it is not only hard for an invalid to be an invalid, but it is generally more or less hard for others in the house. In this case it was more hard for Betsy and Betsy's father and Betsey's little sister, for the Bixbys were woefully poor.

Mrs. Bixby felt very keenly the difference her illness made in the family, and the sorrow for what was added to all her pain and weariness, so that she was not a very cheerful companion, and this increased Betsy's trials.

They lived in a dreary little house on a dreary little street. It would have made one's heart ache to see it, and know how great a heart there was bravely hiding its own sorrows and taking so much bitterness patiently.

In the first place Betsy had all the housework to do, from making fires to baking and sweeping, and not only sewed on the rickety second-hand sewing machine, but often with a needle and thread, although Mrs. Bixby, when she felt well, did some of the sewing as she sat up in bed.

It is not human nature for a young person or any other person perhaps, to do so much and enjoy so little without teeling dissatisfied and miserable at times, and Betsy experienced such times. One of them always occurred when some boy or gir, passing by

to enter the factory hereafter who uses proform."

At this point two of the boys looked very | result." conscious, and their countenances fell, for one of them smoked, and the second was guilty closed the five articles. There were the kite, community stands by another "for better of the other fault mentioned. The box, the drawing, the bracket and the and for worse." The king's hospitality

" In regard to the first matter, I have decided to institute a test. Each young man who applies for a place will bring some article of his own handiwork. He must furnish | who did not smile were the latter and Bones. the names of three witnesses that the article | Betsy blushed. shown is wholly his own make. Two weeks such of you as wish to join in this test will box itself is quite neatly made, the lock is great rivers of the interior, the account and leave them, with your names attached, eaven, and it is not set in perfectly true." together with those of your witnesses and vouchers. After that the two appointments | easily saw these defects. will be given to the two young gentlemen who have succeeded best in their undertak- handsome, and I should have announced it twenty two degrees east of Greenwich. He ings."

presence considerably impressed with the who said that there was a serious error in it fine mondioca, maize, millet, earth-nuts. difficulties in the way of gaining a place in which would have to be corrected before a or beans. Tobacco and hemp are both his establishment. But it was considered so fortunate a circumstance to become an employe in this factory, on account of its reputhe workmen generally, that the four boys and the surface oiled or varnished. who used neither tobacco nor profane lan- "The kite, as you see, shows con guage concluded to try.

the drawing school.

quite handsome."

third.

The fourth would-be competitor was a smaller boy than either of the others, who thirteen and small of his age.

"I can't think of anything I can make, except kites," he said with a dejected air. The other boys laughed.

"Any fellow can make a kite," said one. "Yes, indeed! You had better give up, Bones, said another. Bones was his nickname, on account of his being so slender. His real name was John Mac.

house

Peters, the boy who could make boxes.

who attended drawing school. kind of work he had to do.

that no one but Bones noticed how sober herself on her bread, said it was better than the place when it occurred a lesson was sug- farm situated at the head of Elm Valley, about four

question. Your productions having been Lula and the Kassai. Pogge tells us that fane language or indulges in tobacco in any pronounced upon by an impartial board of the inhabitants of one village, or sometimes examiners, I am prepared to announce the of several villages, can be looked upon as a

> He removed the brown paper, and dis- rest as a relation, and one member of the result of Betsy's patient experiments.

At the sight of the latter all the boys ex cept two smiled and looked at Betsy. Those

will be given for preparation. Consequently, the box and opening it, "has a serious flaw in safety. After describing the details of two weeks from to-day, at 6 o'clock P. M., in it. You will observe that although the Dr. Pogge's difficult journey up some of the come here with the articles you have made, | put in carelessly, the edges about it are un- | continues: Thus, after sixty two days' jour-He raised the box to the boys and they alone, on October 30, 1881, at Makenge's

perfect had I not sent it down to the young describes the Tusselange as capital farmers. The six boys went out from Mr. Bigelow's gentlemen's teacher at the drawing-school | Everywhere around he caw broad fields of

workman could make use of it." This bracket is very pretty in the distance, fertile and well irrigated undulating plain but it needs finishing; the edges should have between the rivers Kassai and Lulua, covered tation for fair wages and good treatment of been smoothed, the parts joined more firmly, in a large measure by large forests, in the

"The kite, as you see, shows considerable | habitants cultivate, and where they build study and ingenuity. You will notice that their villages. The climate, though warm. "I can make a good mechanical drawing, it is in the shape of a hawk, and that the is salubrious. In the first days of Decem-I think," said one, who was taking lessons at wings are so arranged so that if the kite were ber, Dr. Pogge and Lieutenant Wissmann flying, the wings would be liable to flap in met again, and about the middle of the "And I can maxe a pretty fair box," said quite an amusing and natural manner. The month they reached the Lake Mukamba. another. "I made one for mother, Christ- only defect about it, Johnny, is a very seri- On January 5th, 1882, they reached the mas, out of box-wood, and she thought it was ous one indeed. In elaborating the kite so Lubi, a fine tributary of the Lubilash, in much, you have forgotten to preserve the the midst of a splendid tropical vegetation "And I can make brackets," said the necessary lightness; in consequence of which they saw villages arise, 'where in clean and it will not fly."

Bones face fell almost an inch, not so in, forming streets as straight as an arrow, much at losing the place as at having made the Bassonage live under the shanow of were well-grown boys of fifteen. He was only so seriour a blunder; he had not taken the palm trees and banas. "-Selected. precaution to try the kite.

"However, the excellences of the kite are so great, especially in the line of ingenuity, that the judges have on the whole voted it a succes.

Bones' face shortened, but Betsy fairly trembled as Mr. Bigelow took up the remaining article.

"You observe that a large portion of the Just then they were passing the Bixby loaf of bread furnished by Master Bixby is missing. You have heard it said that the from full daylight into quick and complete "Let's go in and tell Betsy," said Phil Peters, the boy who could make boxes. "Let's," seconded the best dressed boy, who attended drawing school No one but myself knew where it came effect, she said: "Funnel or no funnel, Accordingly they all went in to tell Betsy, from, and it excited considerable interest I have lost my eyesight." And for the who was so good-natured that he was a fav- and inquiry; first, because all agreed it was moment she really thought she had, and orite in spite of the boys' contempt for the a very superior article, and secondly, because I would not tell who made it. My wife, The boys were so engaged with their story who is an excellent cook, and who prides stored. As we listened to this incident in

MILTON COLLEGE.

family, for each inhabitant is treated by the went so far that he accompanied his guests

to a distance about as great as from Berlin to Dantzic-not having received any present except a brass chain, supplemented by the promise of a musical box in case Dr. Pogge "This box," said Mr. Bigelow, taking up | should reach the Lualaba, and return thence

ney from Kimbundu, Dr. Pogge arrived place of residence, situated under six degrees "As for the drawing it is very neat and and ten minutes S. L., rather more than

> grown for smoking. Their country is a midst of which are prairies, which the inroomy dwellings, with gardens neatly hedged

SENSIBLE DARKNESS.

While on a railway train in Scotland a good woman was taking her first experience in that method of travel. After gliding on awhile the train suddenly plunged into a tunnel, and as it was a short one the lamps in the carriages were not lighted. So going was greatly distressed. But presently the train emerged into daylight and all was re-

but joy cometh in the morning.-Religious

WHICH IS BEST?

An infidel was delivering a lecture at

accept the challenge but an old bent woman.

"Well, my good woman, what is it?"

"Ten years ago," she said I was left a wid

its direction, and looking to God for strength,

I have been enabled to feed myself and my

family. I am now tottering to the grave,

but I am perfectly happy, because I look

forward to a life of immortality with Jesus

in heaven. That's what my religion has

done for me. What has your way of thinking

disturb your comfort, but—"

"Well, my good friend, I don't want to

Oh, ihat's not the question, "interposed

The infidel endeavored to shirk the matter

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ous. Send for particulars.

the woman, "keep to the point, sir. What

has your way of thinking done for you?"

Herald.

Two Departments: Preparatory and Collegiate.

Three Courses of Study: Classical, Scientific, and leachers.

Expenses from \$120 to \$200 per year. Fall Term opens Sept. 3, 1884; Winter Term opens Dec. 17, 1884; Sping Term opens April 1, 1885; Commencement Exercises, July 1, 1885.

DLANK CERTIFICATES OF MEMBERSHIP. D with return notice of the certificates' having been used, suitable for any church, for sale at this office. Price by mail, postage paid, per dozen, 29 cents; per quire, 85 cents; per hundred, \$1 25. Church Clerks will find them both convenient and economical.

MANUFACTURING STOCK.

20 PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

Books are now open for subscriptions to the issue of the balance of 3,000 shares of Preferred Stock of the "Foorm PATENT PIN COMPANY," of New York, drawing 3 per cent. dividends quarterly, at par value of \$5 each. Subscribers to this preferred stock will receive a bonus of shares of the Common Stock of the company, drawing 8 per cent. yearly, making this a 20 per cent. investment.

making this a 20 per cent. investment. "Foote's Pin Patents," which are operated by this compa-ny, are issued in England, France, Germany, Belgium, and the United State, bearing date Jauuary. 1882, and are oper-ated there under royalty to this company, by Messrs. Kirby, Beard & Co., Ravenhurst Works (the largest makers of pins in the world.) and in France, Germany and Belgium, by Rat-tisseau Freres, factories at Orleans and Paris. The sale of our goods manufactured under royalty to this company has enormously increased each season all over the world, and this company now propose to manufacture exclusively themselves. The proceeds derived from sale of this prethemselves. The proceeds derived from sale of this pre-ferred stock will be used in purchase of a factory, already in operation in the State of Connecticut, to make "Foote Patent Hair-pins," Invisible Pins, Safety Pins, Toilet Pins, &c., &c.

Among the leading wholesale houses who handle our goods are in NEW YORK.-Calhoun, Robbins & Co., Mills & Gibb

Dunham, Buckley & Co., Sylvester, Hilton & Co., H. B. Claffin & Co., Wm. H. Lyon & Co., Bates, Reed & Cooley, Sweetser, Pembrook & Co., Butler, Clapp & Co., Halsted, Haines & Co., Harbison & Loder, E. S. Jaffrey & Co., T. J.

Roberts, and all retail houses. BOSTON.—Coleman, Meade & Co., Brown, Durrell & Co., Sheppard, Nowell & Co., R. H. White & Co., Jordan,

CHICAGO.-Marshall Field & Co., J. V. Farwell & Co., Mandall Bros. BALTIMORE.—Hodges Bros. SYBACUSE.— Sperry, Neal & Hyde. ST. LOUIS.—Rosenheim, Levis & Co., Wm. Barr D. G

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United States. The duty on these goods is 45 per cent. advalorum, be-sides being protected by patents. Goods of this class con-sumed in the United States alone last year were valued at over \$3,000,000.

over \$3,000,000. The officers of the company refer to Hon. Clinton Bice, No. 1 Washington Building, New York, President; Measrs. Mor-ris, Browne & Co., Bankers, New York; Cashier Columbia Bank, corner 5th Avenue and 42d Street, New York: Messrs. Joseph Stines & Co., Bankers, 20 Exchange Place, New York. For further information or prospectus, parties wishing to subscribe, address, E. W. WILLETT, Secretary Foote Patent Pin Company, Offices 2 and 3. 265 Broadway, N.Y.

DAIRYFARM IN ALFRED FOR SALE.

In the settlement of the estate of Amos Burdick, deceased, it becomes necessary to dispose of a dairy Hoyular

THE MOST powerful its weight, probably, ha by Sig. B. Ricco, of Pa of sheet iron is wound a soft iron, the different la by oiled paper. One is connected to the nu interior end of the strip other pole is connected tremity. The whole co magnetic, producing a g of power.

BAW HIDE WHEELS.the war, the writer w a manufactory, one of the construction of a ma and flattening fine brass tions of parts were first n belts-they did not hold rily very fine cogs brok were made of steel and not stand. The requisit sistance and toughness hide was suggested, and that material did their then the use of this noticed under similar hydraulic compressed r favorably mentioned as rolls and pulleys, for facings for friction who question of its advanta small pinion gears where on each tooth; if not exp nous action of oil-ani these wheels will bear a d One of the useful qualitie yielding to a shock or su breaking and without backlash. Steel and th iron will break under st pressed raw hide will on porarily yield. The teetl can be cut in the gear cu as those of iron or stee can be more readily turn a lubricant is required in water is the best.-Scien

IMITATION GROUND G

housekeepers, of limited

for making the best of

grateful for the follow

xcellent imitation of

male in the following

solve two or three table

salts in a quantity of lag

common paint brush

the glass which is des

were "ground." Whe

called in a high key, "Betsy! Betsy Bixby!" This salutation was often made when Betsy was washing dishes by the kitchen window, or when the bread was being kneaded, and some youngster looked in.

As this is getting rather perplexing, it might as well be stated that Betsy was a boy. His real name was Jonathan, and that was what his father and mother always called him.

One day when Mr. Bixby came home he found Betsy in the little cluttered-up back entry, sitting upon a barrel behind the door crying.

Betsy often cried, but it was seldom that any one saw him; he usually did his crying nights after he had gone to bed. Mr. Bixby felt more miserable than ever himself when he saw that brave, patient boy in tears. He was a man of very few words, and he only said, "What ails you, Jonathan?"

At this question, spoken in a very sad tone, Betsy only blubbered the more. "Every one but me is going to work," he sobbed.

One would have thought, to see the boy busy with baking, sweeping, washing, and ironing, that he had work enough there without going anywhere for more.

"Well, I don't know what we can do. You know your mother couldn't get along without you, even if Ellen and I could."

Jonathan slipped off the barrel, and going into the kitchen, began chopping something in a tray, with great energy.

"I'll have the hash ready soon, pa," he said, in what seemed a cheerful tone.

Now the cause of Betsy's trouble was this: In the great factory at the end of the village there were two vacant places, and Mr. Bigelow, the owner, had just sent word to a number of Betsy's friends to call, on othim that afternoon. When they were fairly seated in the office attached to the great building, Mr. Bigelow addressed them as follows:

"You see, young gentlemen, that although I have two vacancies, there are six applicants. This is nothing unusual; we have often had twice as many applications for one vacancy, and that has set us to choosing carefully. We began to do this in the higher departments when found there were so many applicants that we could take our choice. The consequence was we picked out perfectly steady, temperate men, and there is not a man in our employ who uses strong liquor or fails to pay his debts. We are beginning now to choose carefully in regard to boys. You know that for some time past we have taken only such boys as had a good reputation at school?"

"Yes, sir; yes, sir," said the boys, each of whom had a good name at school for behav. ior and scholarship, without which he could not have ventured to apply.

"But it is argued by some that it is not always the best scholars who make the best business men, and I think that is so. In a mechanical business like ours good judgment and careful handiwork are the great requisites. But we wish to combine with these other boys looked curious and expectant.

Betsy looked all the time, and how once in a she could make, and no one seemed inclined while he dashed his ragged coat sleeve across his eyes.

As soon as they were on their way home, Bones left the rest of the boys at the corner, and pretended to go toward his own house; but he only made a circuit around a square, and came back to Betsy's Bones was Bet-Bones.

"Jonathan," he whispered, after going in very softly, and shutting the door noiselessly behind him, "wouldn't you like to get into Bigelow's?"

letting some tears fall into the pain where he was mixing water and yeast together for bread-making.

Just then Nelly, who was something of an irrepressible, came racing down the street with a doll in skirts without a bodice, and to his parents. one leg gone.

idea had entered the mind of Bones. He sprang forward and whispered something in Betsv's ear.

almost an air of irritation.

But Nelly had entered, and the subject being thus ended for the present, Bones went his brain.

take his advice.

consultation with Betsy.

After that, Betsy was mysteriously busy, and spent fifty cents of his very limited savings on the best materials with which to brightened in every way for the Bixbys.make his final experiments. The result of Central Baptist. these secret experiments were regularly intrusted to Bones, who carried them home to his mother, and brought back encouraging reports.

When the end of the two weeks arrived, each of the four boys carried his production to Mr. Bigelow's office. Bones brought two articles-one was his own and the other was Betsy's.

That evening they received notice to call at the office the next day at 7 P. M., as Mr. Bigelow had decided to give the appointments in the presence of them all.

At the appointed time they were seated in a row in front of Mr. Bigelow's desk, upon which were the five mysterious articles covered with a sheet of brown paper.

Betsy's sober face looked soberer than usual; Bones looked doubly anxious, half on

to dispute her, so I thought that verdict was sufficient. It was also remarkable that disappointment of our hopes, and we are it was very handsome bread, baked to exactly the right degree and the right color.

"Now it seems to me," he continued "that a person who does in the best manner possible the work which comes in his way, sy's best friend among the boys, and never no matter how homely it is, will do what called him anything but Jonathan, for the ever work is placed before him in the same righteous, "and Sorrow endureth for a night, reason, perhaps, that Betsy never called him | faithful manner. Acting upon this belief. I have concluded that the best of the two places now vacant in the factory shall be given to Master Bixby and the other to Master Mac. As for the other boys, they must try again. If they are really very anxious "I can't," replied Betsy, trying to keep a to enter our factory, they know how to work Northampton, England, and at the close stiff upper lip, although he was in danger of for the object, and I hope to see them in he challenged discussion, Who should our employ eventually."

in most antiquated attire, who went up to Mr. Bigelow then returned each of the articles to its owner, giving Betsy the remains the lecturer and said: "Sir, I have a quesof his bread wrapped up in a piece of the tion to put to you." brown paper, with the direction to show it

When Betsy's Father and mother learned | ow, with eight children unprovided for, and There was no time to lose. A brilliant that he had an oppotunity to work in the nothing to call my own but this Bible. By Bigelow factory for \$5.00 a week at the start. and the prospect of an increase of wages bebefore long, they saw the advantage, which "Poh! that wouldn't do," said Betsy, with Mrs. Mac came over to urge, of their hiring a woman to do the work at Betsy's expense, and letting him accept the situation.

After that none of the boys called Jonahome with the brilliant idea still working in than "Betsy" any more. He proved so apt done for you?" and capable a workman, and so fine a young As soon as he found a good opportunity | man in appearance, as soon as he was able to Bones had a little talk with his mother. To buy a suit of new clothes in place of his worn his delight, she did not throw cold water up- and outgrown clothes, that the whole fortune on his glowing idea, as Betsy himself had and appearance of the Bixby family began done, but declared that it was a very brilliant | to undergo a change. His mother even comidea indeed, and she hoped that Betsy would | menced to gain in health through the more | again. The feelings of the people gave comfortable aspect of affairs. Mr. Bixby | vent to uproarious applause, and he had to The next day Bones went over and held a lost his air of patient sadness, Nellie be- go away discomfited by an old woman. came so proud of her brother that she began | - The Freeman. to grow more thoughtful herself, and quite lady-like in her manners. In fact life

NEW AFRICA.

German explorers claim to have discovered an advanced and fairly civilized race in Central South Africa. They unveil to us existence of a Utopia where the strangers are graciously supplied with food, and they reveal that the Bassonge, subjects of King Katshitsk, a strong and handsome race in a densely populated country teeming with natural produce, excel in artistic manufacture of workmanship of various kinds in wood, clay, copper and iron, weaving stuffs out of the Mabele plant, and showing skill in basket making. Wissman declares that no foreign influence has ever touched them. The Utopia has reusual; Bones looked doubly anxious, half on his own account and half on Betsy's; the other boys looked curious and expectant. (Well source and many source and source

price \$1.

gested. Along the journey of life, we some- miles southwest of Alfred Centre, N. Y. This farm contains times meet reverses, trials, or the sudden

280 ACRES. thrown into darkness or dismay. But if we are children of God, and trust his word,

And will be sold entire, or divided to suit purchasers. It will be sold with or without stock, and on grace and guidance, he leads us out safely, easy terms. Possession given March 1, 1885. and we either find that our trial was less For further particulars inquire of WM. C. BURDICK, severe than we thought, or was overruled for our good. "Light is sown for the Alfred Centre, N. Y.

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11 miles from the village of North Loup, Nebraska. Price. 225 per acre.

Also, some building lots in the village-cheap, on time or exchange for stock. My only reason for offering for sale this property is, I have all I can attend to without it. These offers are made to Sev-enth-day Baptists. I advertise only in the SABBATH RECORDER. Our village is growing rapidly, and the value of farm lands is increasing every year. J. Ă. GŘĚEN.

North Loup, Valley County, Neb. July 18, 1884.



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And all points in the Sou TOURISTS AND HEALTH-SEEKERS hould not forget the fact that Round Trip tickets at edgoed rates dan be purchased via this Great Varough Line, to all the Health and Pleasure leagues of the West and South Wast. Inclusion of COLORADO, the Valley of the

CITY OF MEXICO, and all points in the Mexican Rep HOME-SEEKERS

Should also remember that this line leads direct to the heart of the Government and Railford Lands in Nebraita, Kantas, Texas, Colorado and Washing-ton Territory. It is known as the great TH ROUGH CAR LINE of America, and is universally admitted to be the

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glass will appear as if crystaline forms, imita glass. Paint the mixt of the glass, or that at require washing, as the both soluble in water removed at once by such glass" of this inexper found to be useful for hold purposes where going to the expense produce the effect whic out shutting out the beyond the glass fron mixture may be appli results to the transon hall doors, and to rear was required, but from unsightly. By its use and bowls, especially longer serviceable for t verted into pretty re boquets of dried gras and the plain glass made into a handsome of magazines and par cumulate there. Mar gest themselves to a wherein this imitation purpose of the real gla in its favor, that when only required tempora as readily removed in applied to it, by sim soap and warm wate needed. THE OHM. -This occurring in all descri paratus. The followi

World explains what i measurements arbitra vided by law or custo foot, pound, minute, I etc. Electricians, in have decided to call t sistance an "Ohm" verbieato, in physics. at from mathematic complex to be here resistance being that ity, some stated ma readily procured and shape (length and has been selected. 1.06 metres long and tion, at a temperatur decided by the Paris to be the mitable sta pon of that ant of Dire Familarity

perstare, or a pose



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partments: Preparatory and Collegiate. ourses of Study: Classical, Scientific, and

from \$120 to \$200 per year. m opens Sept. 3, 1884; Winter Term opens 1884; Sping Term opens April 1, 1885; ment Exercises, July 1, 1885.

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ck of the company, drawing 8 per cent. yearly, a 20 per cent. investment. 'in Patents," which are operated by this compa-din England, France, Germany, Belgium, and tate, bearing date Jauuary. 1882, and are oper-nder royalty to this company, by Messrs. Kirby, Ravenhurst Works (the largest makers of pins) and in France, Germany and Belgium, by Rat-s, factories at Orleans and Paris. The sale of manufactured under royalty to this company isly increased each season all over the world, aly increased each season all over the world, apany now propose to manufacture exclusively The proceeds derived from sale of this prewill be used in purchase of a factory, already in the State of Connecticut, to make "Foote pins," Invisible Pins, Safety Pins, Toilet Pins,

leading wholesale houses who handle our

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s of the company refer to Hon. Clinton Rice, No. a Building, New York, President; Messrs. Mor-t Co, Bankers, New York; Cashier Columbia Sth Avenue and 42d Street, New York; Messrs. S & Co., Bankers, 20 Exchange Place, New York. information or propagating parties wishing to cinformation or prospectus, parties wishing to dress, E. W. WILLETT, Secretary Foote Patent Pin Company, 8. 265 Broadway, N. Y.

IRY FARM

N ALFRED FOR SALE.

tilement of the estate of Amos Burdick, becomes necessary to dispose of a dairy

Popular Science.

THE MOST powerful electro-magnet for its weight, probably, has recently been made by Sig. B. Ricco, of Palermo. A long band of sheet iron is wound around a nucleus of soft iron, the different layers being insulated by oiled paper. One pole of the battery is connected to the nucleus, to which the interior end of the strip is soldered, and the other pole is connected to its exterior extremity. The whole construction becomes magnetic, producing a great concentration of power.

RAW HIDE WHEELS .--- In 1860 just before the war, the writer was employed to start | tions on its lines. a manufactory, one of the exactions being and flattening fine brass wire. The connections of parts were first made by pulleys and belts-they did not hold; gears of necessarily very fine cogs broke their teeth; some were made of steel and hardened, but did not stand. The requisite appeared to be resistance and toughness of material. Raw hide was suggested, and some gears made of then the use of this material has been noticed under similar conditions. Lately hydraulic compressed raw hide has been favorably mentioned as material for friction rolls and pulleys, for skate rolls, and as facings for friction wheels. There is no question of its advantage as a material for small pinion gears where much strain comes on each tooth; if not exposed to the continuous action of oil-animal oil especiallythese wheels will bear a deal of rough usage. One of the useful qualities of raw hide is its vielding to a shock or sudden strain without breaking and without giving a permanent backlash. Steel and the best of Norway iron will break under strains to which compressed raw hide will only slightly and temporarily yield. The teeth of raw hide blanks can be cut in the gear cutting engine as well as those of iron or steel, and the material a lubricant is required in the working, clear | London, E. water is the best.-Scientific American.

IMITATION GROUND GLASS.-Very many housekeepers, of limited means and a desire for making the best of things, will be very grateful for the following: A pretty and excellent imitation of ground glass may be made in the following simple manner: Dissolve two or three tablespoonfuls of Epsom salts in a quantity of lager beer, and with a common paint brush apply the mixture to the glass which is desired to look as if it were "ground." When the beer is dry the glass will appear as if frosted, in beautiful crystaline forms, imitating the real ground glass. Paint the mixture upon the inside of the glass, or that at least which will not require washing, as the salts and beer, being both soluble in water, would of course be removed at once by such a process. "Ground glass" of this inexpensive variety will be found to be useful for a good many household purposes where one wishes, without going to the expense of the real article, to produce the effect which it gives, and, without shutting out the light, screen what is beyond the glass from observation. This mixture may be applied with satisfactory results to the transoms above and around hall doors, and to rear windows, where light was required, but from which the view was unsightly. By its use plain glasses, goblets and bowls, especially when cracked and no longer serviceable for table use, may be converted into pretty receptacles for winter boquets of dried grasses and pressed ferns, and the plain glass doors of bookcases be made into a handsome screen for the folios of magazines and pamphlets which will accumulate there. Many other uses will suggest themselves to any ingenious woman, wherein this imitation will answer every purpose of the real glass, with this advantage in its favor, that when its use as a screen is only required temporarily, the solution is as as readily removed from the glass as it was applied to it, by simply washing it off with soap and warm water when it is no longer needed.



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Abstract of Time Table, adopted Oct. 18, 1884. EASTWARD. STATIONS. No. 8* | No. 12* | No. 4* | No. 6 Leave Dunkirk 1.05 рм 8.50 AM Little Valley 2.52 " 10.26 " Salamanca 8.25 AM 8.50 PM 10.50 PM 10.45 AM Carrollton 8.35 " 4.06 " 11.09 " 9.00 " 4.37 " 11.20 " 11.48 " Olean 9.25 " 5.07 " 12.14PM 10.24 " 6.02 " 12.28AM 1.07 " Cuba Wellsville 10.47 " 1.87 " Andover 11.04 " Alfred 1.45 " Leave Hornellsville 12.00 M +7.20 PM 1.15 AM 1.50 PM Arrive at

 1.35 PM
 9.11 "
 2.47 "
 4.30 "

 3.15 "
 10.58 "
 4.27 "
 7.80 "

 7.23 "
 8.28 AM
 8.25 "

 Elmira Binghamton Port Jervis 10.20 рм 7.10 лм 11.25 лм New York

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5.00 A. M., except Sundays, from Salamance, stopping at Great Valley 5.07, Carrollton 5.85, Van-dalia 6.00, Allegany 6.50, Olean 7.50, Hinsdale 8.96, Cuba 9.27, Friendship 10.25, Belvidere 10.45, Belmont 11.17, Scio 11.40 Wellsville 1.45, P.M., Andover 2.82, Alfred 3.32, Almond 4.10, and arriving at Hornellsville at 4.35 P. M.

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

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

9.00 AM 6.00 PM 8.00 PM 8.15 PM

18.55 PM 4.25 AM 18.10 AM 19.25 PM

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

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		1 • 1 · 1				
STATIONS.	15.	5.*	9 *	85.	21.*	87.
Leave Carrollton Arrive at	A. M.	А. <u>м</u> . 6.50	р. н. 4.10	А. <u>м</u> . 8.00	Р. <u>м</u> . 9.02	A. M.
Bradford Leave	••••			P.M.	9.40	••••
Bradford Custer City Arrive at	9.20 9.35	7.80 7.42	4.55 5.07	3.00 3.10		7.00 7.15
Buttsville		8.20	5.45			••••

11.04 A. M., Titusville Express, daily, except Sun-days, from Carrollton, stops at Limestone 11.20, Kendall 11.81, and arrives at Bradford 11.85 A. M.

EASTWARD

STATIONS.	6.*	20.*	82.*	40.*	16.	88.
Lesses Buttsville Custer City Arries at Bradford Leave Bradford Arrice at Carrollton	8.45 9.35 9.50 9.55		6.25 7.08 7.90	6.45	2.01 9.10	P. K. 6.10 6.80

5.45 A. M., daily, from Bradford, stops at Kendall 5.50, Babcock 6.00, Limestone 6.10, arriving at Carrollton at 6.45 A. M.

8.80 P. M., daily, except Sundays, from Bradford, stops at Kendall 3.84, Limestone 3.44, and arrives at Carrollton 4.01 P. M.

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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: 1-18. Nov. 15. Solomon's sin. 1 Kings 11: 4-13. Nov. 22. Proverbs of Solomon. Prov. 1 : 1-16. Nov. 29. True wisdom. Prov. 8: 1-17. Dec. 6. Drunkenness. Prov. 23: 29-35. Dec. 13. Vanity of worldly pleasures. Eccl. 2: 1-13. Dec. 20. The Creator remembered. Eccl. 12: 1-14. Dec. 27. Review.

LESSON VI.-THE WISDOM OF SOLOMON.

BY REV. T. R. WILLIAMS, D. D.

For Sabbath-day, November 8.

SCRIPTURE LESSON.-1 KINGS 10: 1-13.

I. And when the queen of Sheba heard of the fame of Solomon concerning the name of the Lord, she came to prove him with hard questions. 2. And she came to Jerusalem with a very great train

2. And she came to Jerusalem with a very great train, with camels that bare spices, and very much gold, and precious stones: and when she was come to Solomon, she communed with him of all that was in her heart.
 8. And Solomon told her all her questions: there was not any thing hid from the king, which he told her not.
 4. And when the queen of Sheba had seen all Solomon's wisdom, and the house that he had built,
 5. And the meat of his table, and the sitting of his servants, and the attendance of his ministers, and their apparel, and his cup-bearers, and his ascent by which he went up unto the house of the Lord; there was no more spirit in her.

her. 6. And she said to the king, It was a true report that I heard in mine own land of thy acts and of thy wisdom. 7. Howbeit, I believed not the words, until I came, and mine eyes had seen *it*: and behold, the half was not told me: thy wisdom and prosperity exceedeth the fame which I heard.

8. Happy are thy men, happy are these thy servants, which stand continually before thee, and that hear thy wis-

9. Blessed be the Lord thy God, which delighted in hee, to set thee on the throne of Israel: because the Lord loved Israel forever, therefore made he thee king, to do judgment

and justice. 10. And she gave the king an hundred and twenty tal-ents of gold, and of spices very great store, and precious stones: there came no more such abundance of spices as these which the queen of Sheba gave to king Solomon. 11. And the navy also of Hiram, that brought gold from Ophir, brought in from Ophir great plenty of almug-trees, and precious stores

and precious stones. 12. And the king made of the almug-trees pillars for the house of the Lord, and for the king's house, harps also and psalteries for singers: there came no such almug-trees, nor

were seen unto this day. 13. And king Solomon gave unto the queen of Sheba all her desire, whatsoever she asked, besides *that* which Solo-mon gave her of his royal bounty. So she turned and went to her own country, she and her servants.

TIME.-B. C., 995. Ten years of the temple were completed. PLACE.-1. Jerusalem, Solomon's palace. 2 .Sheba in Southern Arabia, bordering on the Red Sea, about 1,500 miles from Jerusalem.

LEADING THOUGHT.—Interest excited in surrounding nations by the prosperity of Solomon's kingdom

GOLDEN TEXT. -- '' Behold a greater than Solomon is here."---Matt. 12: 42.

V. 2. She came to Jerusalem with a very great train. A distance of a thousand or welve hundred miles, with a large number of attendants and much treasure. Cameis that bore spices, much gold and precious stones. The presents were the natural products of the country from which they were brought, She communed with him of all that was in her heart. They became acquainted with each other as royal persons and gave to each other full information respecting their respective empires, and no doubt manifested great respect for each other.

V. 3. Told her all her questions. Every inquiry was answered. The enigmas and philosophical questions which might have been peculiar to her own people and country, were readily understood by the king, and whatever inquiries she might have about his government he freely explained all things V. 4. Hast seen all Solomon's wisdom. Everything that she learned about his government, and the appointments of the temple service revealed his wisdom to her. The house that he had built. Probably no edifice in the world, at that time, was marked with so high and unified design in its structure and furniture.

V. 5. The sitting of his servants. The order of his household, provisions made for his tables, the exact appointments and accommodations for all his servants, and the attendance of his ministers, their apparel, his cup-bearers. Everything was ordered in wisdom and perfect fitness. By ministers here is apparently meant those of inferior rank who attended those of superior rank. The official work of the government required a vast number of men to execute all departments. Every class were dressed in uniform, and each class and each man of each class had his distinct place to fill. His ascent by which he went into the house of the Lord. It is thought that this refers to a bridge built over the valley between the king's palace and the temple. 2 Kings 16: 18 speaks of an outside entrance for the king, which, from the connection, must have been of costly material, and built in a superb style. This was for the king's special use in entering the area of the temple by a side gate. There was no more spirit in her. This is an idiomatic phrase used to express great astonishment, as we would describe a person in breathless amazement. She was overwhelmed with the sense of the magnitude, order and perfection of all of Solomon's works, and with the glory of his kingdom.

V. 6. It was a true report that I heard of thy acts and wisdom. She was not able to credit the wonderful reports that had come to her country concerning Solomon's wisdom, but she is willing to acknowledge their truthfulness, for she had seen the demonstrations with her own eyes. V. 7. The half was not told me. Reportu usually come greatly exaggerated, but in this case

she found the reality much greater than was represented by report. V. 8. Happy are thy men, thy servants, that hear thy wisdom. What was very un-

NOTICE.

Does any Sabbath-school or Church in the Western Association, desire to have a Sabbath-school Institute held during the approaching vacation of Alfred University, which will be early in December next? The Executive Board of this Association is ready to arrange, in conjunction with the Sabbath-school Board of the General Conference, for such meetings if any are desired. Let requests be sent at once to

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I. The visit of the Queen of Sheba to Solomon. v. 1-2. II. What the Queen saw of Solomon's wisdom.

- v. 3-5. III. The effect of Solomon's wisdom on the
- Queen. v. 6-13.

QUESTIONS.

1. What was the answer to Solomon's dedicatory prayer? 1 Kings 9:3. How often did Solomon offer burnt offerings on this altar? I Kings 9:25. What public business did Sol omon establish after completing the temple? 1 Kings 9: 26-28. Why did the queen of Sheba come to Solomon? v. 1; 2 Chron. 9: 1. Where was her home and how far from Jerusalem? How did she come this long journey? v. 2. What was the nature of their interview. v. 2.

II. How did Solomon treat her questions? v. 3; See Prov. 1:5; Isa. 50: 4. How was the queen affected by witnessing Solomon's wisdom and the appointments of his government? v. 4-5.

III. What did she say to the king? v. 6:7. What did she observe concerning his servants and men? See Prov. 8:34. What were her feelings toward God? v. 9. See Kings 5:7. How did she explain God's choice of Solomon for king? v. 9. See 2 Sam. 8:15; Psa. 72: 2; Prov. 8: 15. What presents did she make to the king? v. 10. What other sources of treasure at this time? v. 11. What use of these gifts were made? v. 12. How did the king reward the queen? v. 13. What are the practical lessons of this lesson?

INTRODUCTION.

Sheba seems to have been the name of the great south Arabian kingdom, and the peoples which composed it. The narrative of our lesson reveals the fact that the fame of Solomon's kingdom had awakened great interest in that distant kingdom This wide spread fame grew out of the extensive inter course which was carried on between Solomon and all the surrounding nations as well as with Arabia. His great wisdom and peaceful relations with all these kingdoms had awakened a strong desire in the royal families to form his acquaintance and learn something of his power and wisdom. This motive journey at very great expense.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

V. 1. When the Queen of Sheba heard. these places this queen belonged, but the fact that this queen came bringing spices, shows quite conclusively that she came from Arabia. The fame quired through the name of the Lord. Solomon ascended the throne while yet a very young man, and he had manifested great wisdom and moral power, and had achieved marvelous success. The other royal families could not understand it except as by this kind of wisdom. She came to prove him with hard questions. She had heard reports which she could not understand or believe. hence she comes to test them by questions, to investigate for herself. These questions were to be of standard.

usual with men filling subordinate positions, and with servants, is manifest in the king's courts. Every man was happy and constantly acquiring wisdom from his intercourse with the king.

V. 9. Blessed be the Lord which delighteth in thee. She could not restrain her acknowledgement of the goodness and power of Solomon's God who had given him such great wiscom and such great prosperity. Her heart was filled with grateful praise to the God who should place such a king on the throne of Israel. She saw in it great love for Israel, on the part of their God.

V. 10. And she gave &c. She was so filled with joy with and for the king, that she now brought forth her queenly gifts and gladly bestowed them as expressions of her honor for the wise and God-fearing king.

V. 11, 12. And also the navy of Hiram, Here is a slight diversion to recount other magnificent gifts as well as those of the queen. Hiram had been a very earnest friend to Solomon for some years, had made many large contributions for the building of the temple, but continues his munificent presents and aids the king in extending his commercial relations with other nations. His navy was constantly bringing from distant shores treasures to enrich Solomon.

V. 13. All her desire, whatsoever she asked. His great appreciation of her honor and generous gifts was expressed by magnificent gifts. She desires to carry to her own palace mementoes and relics of the greatness of his kingdom and riches and power.



Shall there be any Sabbath-school Institute or Normal work done this year; if so, had moved the Queen of Arabia to take the long | how and by whom? This question the Sabbath-school Board asked, in substance, of the General Conference. The advice of that body was that if such work were attempted There were two Shebas, one in Ethiopia and one in by the General Conference Board, it should Arabia, and some question had arisen as to which of be in conjunction with the local or Associational Boards.

The Vice Presidents of this Board will conof Solomon concerning the name of fer with the local Boards of their respective the Lord. The fame which Solomon had ac- Associations in reference to these matters and report as soon as practicable. The Vice Presidents are: G.H.Babcock for the Eastern, A.B.Prentice, for the Central, A.B. Kenyon for the Western, W. F. Place for the Northwestthe direct counsel and assistance of the Lord, and ern, and P. F. Randolph for the Southeastthey were intensely interested to know something of ern Associations. Will not the Associational Boards confer with these Vice Presidents in their respective Associations and arrange, if found practicable, for a number of Institutes, or Normal Class Sessions. Those living in such a character as to test his judgment. It was the vicinity of any of our schools would, are at leisure to attend them.



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