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EALERS IN DRUGS AND GROCERIES,

Nortonville, Kansas, Sabbath Becorder,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, DAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY,

CENTRE, ALLEGANY CO., N. Y. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

foreign countries will be charged 50 cents on account of postage.

syment is delayed beyond six months, 50 mal will be charged discontinued until arrearages are paid, option of the publisher.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT, advertisements will be inserted for 50 for the first insertion, and 25 cents an ch subsequent insertion. Special con-

with parties advertising extensively, or artisements inserted at legal rates.

vertisers may have their advertisements rterly without extra charge.

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sications whether on business or feet should be addressed to "THE SAB." RDER, Alfred Centre, A

### Recorder. Sabbath

PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY.

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

**VOL**. XL.-NO. **4**6.

ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., FIFTH-DAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1884.

WHOLE NO. 2075.

TERMS-48 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

### The Sabbath Becorder

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

PLACES AND PEOPLE IN THE SOUTHWEST.

NUMBER VIII.

It takes nearly seven hours for the train to

run from Raton to Las Vages. The ride all the way is in a high region. It begins with a quite rapid descent, and then continues at nearly a uniform level with some long swells forming the head-waters of the Canadian river, which traverses Northern Texas and almost lengthwise the Indian Territory; and then empties into the Arkansas. These streams appear as clear, cool, and sparkling as the rills from copious mountain springs. On our return, they were changed into raging torrents from heavy rains accompanied with cloud-bursts. We pass at least a dozen villages varying in size; and over a score of ranches, where live the herders of an immense number of cattle and horses. Occasionally, at both villages and ranches are seen small but neat school-houses and churches; and around some of the former children are playing. At two or three of the villages are large buildings for storing goods freighted east or west to older settlements.

man, formerly living in Wisconsin, a fine looking, intelligent, and earnest gentleman. He is now engaged as a sort of a missionary bishop of his church in New Mexico; and is returning from a visit to some congregations in the north eastern part of the Territory, to his central charge at Santa Fe. His account of the beginning and the prosecution of his labors for about a dozen years among at a single view for many miles along the the native population, is exceedingly inter- | edge of the horizon. This range is the exesting. The people are largely Catholic, and adhere tenaciously to their faith. The | Christ,) a long line in Colorado, in travers-Pueblo Indians, some of whose towns like ing which the early Spanish missionaries Taos, are situated to our right over the range | were often attacked, and some of them slain, of mountains in sight, still maintain many | by the savages they attempted to civilize and of their ancient Pagan ideas and practices. Now and then, a Mormon preacher invades the Mexican villages and the Pueblos, and conducts away his dupes and followers. The native ministers of the Methodist Church equal in number the American missionaries or eight miles from us. The trees and rocky at work in New Mexico. Their congregations and classes are generally quite small, but they are courageous and even enthusiatic in the propagation of the Gospel. Our friend was evidently somewhat startled, if not shocked, by our answers to his questions, "We are Seventh-day Baprists," and "These people are striving to the best of their ability to convert all First-day Christians to the observance of the Sabbath." Notwithstanding our frankness, and his surprise, we were cordially invited to attend his church the following Sunday, at the city of the Holy Faith, and one of our party to preach for him. For the want of time, we could not accept his courteous invitation.

We cross the old Santa Fe Trail at Wagon Mound, a place celebrated for several engagements with the hostile Indians aome years since. One of these consisted in the robbery of a stage-coach and the murder of its driver and passengers; and another in a very vigorous fight, led by Kit Carson for two days among the low ridges of rock to the left of the village, to recover a white woman who had been captured in a massacre of her family and friends. The contest was not successful; the woman was slaughtered, though the marauders were defeated. The Mound is named from two small peaks which resemble the hubs of carriage wheels. They were formed by the eruption of melted earthy matter, and are small volcanic cones situated on both sides of the railroad and near the hamlet. About them lie heavy masses of old lava, called malpais, showing very slight deco mposition, and containing a large percentage of potash or soda.

As an old land-mark, this is a good point at which to reperuse the narratives of the weary journeys, the heroic adventures, and the bloody encounters, which have been witnessed on this Trail and in other portions of this country, from 1540, the time Coronado to which he pointed, and which was in plain explored the region about the Rio Grande view. The son sneeringly responded, "what river and as far east as the Missouri, down do you mean father; we shall get to that place to dates occuring within the lives of children | in a half hour." The rejoinder was, "we shall in our homes. For over seventy years, see." The prediction of the father was

this route in huge wagons or on packed aniwith it, is most fascinating.

On this trip the atmosphere is too misty to allow a very distinct view of the mountain range to the west of us. At a former time, the weather was exceptionally favorable, and the high peaks, covered with snow. were thrown with most distinct outlines against the deep-blue sky. Looking west ward from the train, the eye first scanned the grazing lands rising gradually with occasional knolls toword the foot of the mountains; next it rested upon the gray foot-hills farther toward the setting sun; and at last it was fixed upon the ragged and lofty summits succeeding one another in a long line. Twice at turns in the road, the broad and open sweep of the country to the north came into sight, and the white-top pinnacles, over a hundred and twenty miles distant, were There enters our car a Methodist clergyseen as a dazzling back-ground to the whole landscape. We became absorbed in deep interest in noticing the sharp ridges which run down the sides of the mountains, and in studying the different shades of dark green, light gray, bluish purple, and intense white, which appear at various points upon these mountains. The timber-line can be traced tension of the Sanger de Christo (Blood of convert to Catholicism.

We had here our first experience in "the deception of distances" in the transparent air of these mountains and plains. We judged that the high range to the west is about six masses and defiles filled with snow were clearly marked. It almost seemed that the eagles sailing leisurely along in the heavens, are circling at times around the tops of the highest mountains. What was our surprise on being informed that this range is fully sixty-four miles away. "Old Baldy," the El Solitairo, not far from Santa Fe, which towers above the other peaks, seemed in quite close neighborhood to us; but it was seventy-five miles to the south-west. We discovered that it remains at intervals in plain view nearly all day in the journey, which is in a long curve, to Santa Fe, and with nearly the same apparent nearness. In silent and stern grandeur, it reigns a soverign with an undisputed right; and is always a most welcomed sight to the traveler.

Whoever journeys through this region from the east will soon abandon all his former standards of estimating distances. He will strive to fix in his mind another and a correct one. He will have to readjust it several times; and will be in danger of passing to the extreme of overstating the length of a valley or the highth of a mountain. Without doubt, he will soon learn to sympathize with the victim of repeated experiments to which a young man was compelled to submit some years since; and the traditions of which are told, with slight variations and with different phrases, in many villages and mining camps, and on the wearisome stagerides in this upland region. The story is gentleman, after residing a while in the Rocky mountains, brought home with him from "the States" his son, who had just graduated from college. The next morning after their arrival, on sadling their horses for a day's ride, the father remarked that if they should travel briskly until night, they would probably reach the base of a mountain

several mortifying mistakes of this kind, mals, from the Mississippi river to the oldest | the youth began to distrust his ability to city in the United States, lying in the centre | measure any horizontal distance. One day of the northern half of this Territory. "The | shortly afterwards, as he was walking over a schooners of the plains" and the long trains | portion of the country with his father, and of gold-seekers, bound for the gulches in and on coming to a rill or a ditch at the foot the mountains and on the Pacific Coast, of a mountain slope, he suddenly stopped at have given place to the steam engines and the bank of it, and began to pull off his the railroad cars, which in a few hours carry | shoes and stockings. The sire inquired, crowds of passengers and vast loads of goods | "What are you doing that for?" The anto the same destination. Surely there has swer was, "Why, to wade through this been an instructive process of evolution in stream, of course." "Pshaw, jump over it, the history of the Santa Fe Trail. The my son," said the father. "Ah," replied in the ground. We dash across small streams scenery in this section, through which it the young man, "you cannot fool me this passes, like the stories told in connection time; I may find this a river a mile wide."

#### SOUTH-WESTERN YEARLY MEETING.

The Seventh-day Baptist South-Western Yearly Meeting, in its 18th Annual Session, met with the Church at Long Branch, Neb., Oct. 10, 1884, at 10 A. M.

Introductory Sermon by Eld. J. J. White, of Nortonville, Kan. Text, "What is that to thee, follow thou me." John 21: 22.

The meeting was called to order by Modrator Eld. D. K. Davis, of Long Branch.

On motion, a committee of three, consisting of Dea. O. W. Babcock, Dea. J. G. Babcock, Eld. D. K. Davis, was appointed on Religious Exercises.

A hearty welcome was extended to the delegates by the pastor, Eld. D. K. Davis, when the meeting adjourned to 2 P. M. SIXTH-DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

Communications from the neighboring churches were called for.

Eld. J. J. White, from the Church at Nortonvile, reported a year of hard work for both pastor and people, but one of great blessing; over 70 additions to the Church by baptism, letter, and experience; a new and commodious parsonage has been erected, and is now occupied by the pastor and his family; a healthy condition of finances, and growth in the spirit of benevolence; the outlook of the Church and Society promising. All glory

Dea. O. W. Babcock, Superintendent of the Sabbath-school at Nortonville, reported, that the school enjoyed a good interest and a good attendance, the average being nearly 100 The sessions of the school follow the morning

Eld. G. J. Crandall, from the Church and Sabbath-school at North Loup, Neb., reported a growth of religious interest in his entire field. The Sabbath-school growing in interest and members. Average attendance in \$6 21. September, 83; average attendance for last

Eld. D. K. Davis, from the Church at Long Branch, reported a good state of harmony prevailing; Church interested in our denominational movements. In addition to pastor's salary, some money has been raised for church repairs, and some for Mission and Tract Societies.

Dea. J. G. Babcock, Superintendent of the Sabbath-school at Long Branch, reported, a very good interest, time of meeting, 10 A. M.

The following committees were appointed On Time and Place of Meeting-Luther Davis,

Russell Maxson, C. W. Barber.

To Nominate Preacher of Introductory SermonJ. L. Babcock, Jacob Davis, Dea. O. W. Babcock. On Nomination of Officers—Dea. J. G. Babcock, J. B. Babcock, J. T. Babcock, On Resolutions—Eld. G. J. Crandall, Eld. S. R. Wheeler, Eld. J. J. White.

To Nominate Sabbath-School Board—Eld. G. J.

Crandall, Dea. J. G. Babcock, Calvin Davis. SABBATH EVENING.

#### A conference meeting was held, conducted by Elds. J. J. White and G. J. Crandall.

SABBATH MORNING. Preaching by Eld. S. R. Wheeler. Text, "The seventh day is the Sabbath of the

Lord thy God." Ex. 20: 10. The ordinance of the Lord's Supper was administered substantionally as follows: An elderly by Eld. D. K. Davis, assisted by Eld. S. R. Wheeler; after which a collection amounting to \$10 was taken, for the benefit of the Missionary Society.

> SABBATH AFTERNOON. A session of the Sabbath-school was held. EVENING AFTER THE SABBATH.

A praise and promise meeting was held conducted by Eld. J. J. White.

FIRST-DAY MORNING.

Reports of Committees were received as

Church, that the next meeting be held with them, be granted.

To Nominate Preacher of Introductory Sermon, report: Eld. G. J. Crandall, and Eld. D. K. Davis, alternate.

On Nomination of Officers:

Moderator-Dea. O. W. Babcock. Assistant Moderator—Dea. N. W. Babcock, Secretary—Ed. Hummell. Assistant Secretary-U. F. Davis. Treasurer—Chas. Wheeler. On Resolutions:

1. Resolved, That for the measure of success at ained upon our various fields of labor, we recognize the hand of God and ascribe all praise to him. 2. Resolved, That we hail the present agitation o the temperance question with joy, and believe there is no safety to the human race from the ravages of

intemperance except in the entire prohibition of thuse of alcoholic drinks as a beverage. 3. Whereas, the opportunities for disseminating Seventh-day Baptist doctrines are rapidly increasing

herefore, Resolved. That we urge upon the churches the im portance of systematic giving, in order that the Treasuries of our Tract and Missionary Societies may be supplied with the means for doing their

On Sabbath School Board, recommending the Superintendents of Nortonville North Loup, and Long Branch Sabbath schools, and Mr. R. I. Maxson and Ed.

Moved, that the resolutions be considered by items.

Upon consideration of the first resolution Eld. S. R. Wheeler gave some very interest ing remarks in regard to his labors in Mis souri and Arkansas. Resolution adopted. · The second resolution was adopted by

rising vote of the congregation. Time having arrived for special order of exercises, Eld. G. J. Crandall delivered sermon from 1 Cor. 6: 20, "Ye are bought with a price, therefore glorify God in your

A collection was taken amounting to \$10 for the benefit of the Tract Society.

body and your spirit which are God's."

AFTERNOON SESSION. Eld. Crandall made a few pointed remark in regard to the third-resolution.

Time having arrived for special order of exercises, Eld. J. J. White delivered a ser mon on the "Sufficiency of the Scriptures." EVENING SESSION.

Remarks were made by Elds. White and Davis on the further consideration of the third resolution, which was adopted. Eld. G. J. Crandall delivered a sermon

from John 1: 19, "Behold the Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world." At the close of the religious exercises a collection was taken for the benefit of the

The minutes were read, approved, and ar abstract requested for publication in the SAB-BATH RECORDER, when the meeting adjourned to meet with the Church at Nortonville, Kan., on Sixth-day before the second Sabbath in October, 1885, at 10 A. M.

CHAS. W. BARBER, Sec.

### SALEM, W. VA.

Salem, W. Va., is on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad three hundred miles west from Baltimore, and sixty-five miles east from Parkersburg, the latter being on the Ohio

Our people from New Jersey settled in this wilderness, twelve miles from Clarksburgh, on account of a log fort, located in this neighborhood. In their new home they suffered many privations and were constantly annoyed by the fear of the Indians. Salem came to be quite a business place, while the macadamized turnpike was the great thoroughfare, upon which stock, grain, and merchandize traveled, like an army, from Ohio to the Atlantic coast. Since the railroad and love; we shall have greater and mor was built, the people in this section, have depended much upon their timber as a source of income; there are now immense piles of staves and lumber around this town. There are six stores, three of which are kept by Seventh-day Baptists. One of this number was elected to the Legislature this Fall. There are three houses of worship. The Baptists are at present building quite a good | fellow-Christians. Bitter spirited Christian house. The house of the Seventh-day Baptists could be arranged, by folding doors and seating their vestibule, to accommodate a large congregation. This church was the first religious organi-

zation in this country. The first record in their old church book dates back one hundred and thirty nine years. On the second On Time and Place of Meeting: We rec- leaf of this book a note is made of their Sab- the people of God, and certainly leaf merchandise was slowly transported over verified when the sun was setting. After ommend that the request of the Nortonville bath meeting which indicates the Christian Christian Services.

character of the men and women who came here from east New Jersey. The minutes read that "after dine service was ended, it was proposed for consideration, that the awful dispensation of God on us, and on the land in general, by withholding rain, and sending drought on the land, did call for humiliation, and heart-searching, by public fasting and prayer; to humble ourselves before God and seek for mercy, which was appointed to be done at Brother Joseph Maxson's house. The Lord was pleased to return his mercy to us graciously, by sending a pleasant and refreshing shower the night and day following." This meeting occurred April 19, 1746, nine persons being present. At this meeting for humiliation "it was unanimously voted that Brother John Davis be chosen as an elder among us." Brother Joseph Maxson was appointed a committee to arrange for his ordination. Davis, taking the letter requesting his ordination, went on a journey of about seven days, to Westerly, R. I., and having been ordained as a minister of the gospel, returned home to engage in his work.

This church has had its share of faithful ministers. Other churches have been organized around it, a large number of families have moved west and become identified with faithful workers on other fields. The Church at present numbers about two hundred. Many of the families are located in the school districts in the adjoining neighborhoods. The Buckeye district continues Sabbath-school and Sabbath-meeting through the year. They also sustain a union prayer meeting, which at present is well attended. Eld. S. D. Davis held a series of meetings here two years ago when most of the young people professed religion. The meetings here of late have been full of interest, some of them marked by special manifestations of the spirit. A few are thinking of baptism but there has not been of late sufficient water very near to attend to the ordinance. A few in this section are studying the Sabbath truth. There are here large number of faithful workers and the future prospect for the cause is full of hope. We have preached ten sermons here and several in the adjoining districts. We have supplied the desk at intervals for several Sabbaths since coming to this section.

The Sabbath-school in Salem is not as large as we expected. There are many earnest workers here who desire the upbuilding of the cause. The great want of this church Church at Texarkana, Ark., amounting to is a faithful pastor who will aid them in Sabbath-school work and carry the gospel message into different neighborhoods and thus unite the membership in earnest Christian effort.

Nov. 5, 1884.

### RIPENESS.

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

Another mark of ripeness is sweetness.

The unripe fruit is sour, and perhaps i

ought to be, or else we should eat all the fruits while they are yet green. It may therefore, be in the order of grace a thing that in the youthful Christian some sharpness should be formed which will alt mately be removed. As we grow in grace we are sure to grow in charity, sympath intense affection for the person of Him whom having not seen we love;" we that have greater delight in the precious thin of His Gospel; the doctrines which perhap we did not understand at first, will become marrow and fatness to us as we advance grace. We shall feel that there is honey dres ping from the honey-comb in the deep thin of our religion. We shall, as we ripen grace, have greater sweetness towards or may know a great deal, but they are imme ture. Those who are quick to censure me be very scute in judgment, but they ar as vet, immature in heart. I know we wan are young beginners in grace think oursely qualified to reform the whole Christia Church. We drag her before as and se demn her straightway; but when our virte become more mature, I trust we shall more tolerant of infirmity, more bopeful

### Missions.

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

THE murder of female children in China makes that country one of the habitations of cruelty. Ten Chinese women, converted and belonging to a Bible class, admitted that they had been the means of destroying seventy children.

THE population a India is said to be 250,000,000—five times that of the United States: 190,000,000 of these are Hindus, whose gods are incarnations of wickedness 50,000,000 are Mohammedans; and the Eng lish language is spreading so rapidly as to facilitate evangelistic work in English.

THE mission schools of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church, in India, China, South America, and Mexico, are valuable auxiliaries in the work of bringing the people to a knowledge of Christ. We confidently expect that the same will be true of our own schools when thoroughly established.

In the current number of The Missionary there is a brief description of the adoration paid to the Bambino or image of the child Jesus in Italy, by the Roman Catholics. The image is elegantly dressed; a coach is kept for it that it may be taken to the chambers of the sick; and on public occasions people kneel and pray before it. It does not seem unjust to call this heathenish superstition.

#### MISSIONARY SKETCHES.

NUMBER III.

The Conference of 1819, at Brookfield, N. Y., received a request from a branch of a church in Adams, N. Y., "to be visited by preaching gifts;" approved a Constitution of the Board of Trustees and Directors of Missions; and recommended to the Missionary Board the employment of Elders William Satterlee, Amos R. Wells, and Wm. B. Maxson. By the Constitution the Board was made not strictly a Board or Executive Committee of the General Conference but a society quite separate therefrom, in respect to its authority and rights. This society was formed of members of the several local missionary societies, sent as delegates and approved by the Conference; it was to meet annually "at the rising of the General Conference" and elect officers; its object was to promote religion by the labors of missionaries and by the printing or purchasing and distribution of Bibles, Testaments, tracts, or other religious works; no missionary could be employed unless nominated by the Conference, and well recommended as a pious, competent, and well-informed member of one of the churches; every missionary was to be furnished with instructions, a recommendation, a certificate of appoint. ment, and the necessary outfit; and to make a report at the first meeting of the Board after closing his labors, of travels, work, receipts, and expenditures; the remuneration was determined by the Board after the report of labors performed; and no officer was to receive any emolument for his ser-

Appropriations by several auxiliary societies were reported as follows: Hopkinton Ladies' Missionary Aid Society, Farina, \$80, Berlin \$40, Brookfield \$50, Alfred \$100. It was voted to employ as missionaries the candidates nominated by the Conference. Eli S. Bailey was instructed to communicate to the Corresponding Secretary of the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions an expres-Henry Ernst and wife, Alden, Minn., G. F. Mrs. Sherill J. Clarke, Milton, Wis., Alstate to them our views of the Sabbath, and to send minutes of the Conference and Missionary Board.

Amos R. Wells reported about four months of mission work, including time spent in traveling some 2,000 miles, in New Jersey, Virginia, and Ohio, besides a visit to one Samuel Bond, Columbia county, Pa. He baptized 35 in Harrison county, Va., and G. F. speaks of that as a field calling loudly for Seventh-day Baptist Church, Farina, Ill., faithful laborers. The church at Mad River, Ohio, had greatly run down, "perhaps for Mrs. Wm. A. and Arthur K. Rogers, Cambridge, Mass., W. W. for H. W. want of an undershepherd." On his way from Virginia to Ohio he "attended a number of meetings among people of different persuasions." With this beginning of missionary labors there commenced, Eld. James Bailey remarks a course of prosperity un-

At the Conference of 1820, in Piscataway, N. J., Wm. B. Maxson presented a sub-Scription for the publication of a periodical Rockville Church, G. F., Life Members to be known as "The Seventh-day Baptist Eld. Peter Ring, Big Springs, Dak., Magazine," and the subject was referred to C.M...... 2 00

the Missionary Board; and it was recommended that the proceedings of that Board be printed with and attached to the Conference minutes if agreeable to said Board.

The Board of Trustees and Directors of Missions of the Seventh-day Baptists in the United States of America met for their first anniversary in Piscataway, Sept. 25, 1820. Six auxiliary societies were represented by 17 delegates. A committee was appointed to revise the constitution or draft a new one, and report at the next meeting. The plan of publishing a magazine was approved; and Henry Clarke, Eli S. Bailey, and Wm. B. Maxson were appointed editors, with instructions to proceed as fast as subscriptions for the purpose would warrant. It was thought that "each church and society should select persons to furnish suitable matters for the editors to fill the magazine." The following appointments were made: John Davis for three months in Pennsylvania and Virginia; Wm. B. Maxson, three months in Northern and Western New York; Mrs. Sarah Burdick, Albion. Wis., M. B., Preston F. Randolph, Salem, W. Va., G.F. and Amos R. Wells for the ensuing year. Grateful acknowledgment was made of the liberality bestowed upon Bro. Wells by brethren and friends in general, and special mention was made of brethren and societies in New Jersey, the female mite society in Cohansey, N. J., (Shiloh,) and a similar society in Westerly, R. I.

Amos R. Wells reported missionary work from Oct. 6, 1819, to March 13, 1820, principally in Oneida and Jefferson counties, N. Y., in the "Holland purchase" about twenty miles from Buffalo, in Allegany, Cortland, Chenango, and Madison counties, at Schenectady, in Rensselaer county, at Granville, Mass., and at Symsbury, Burlington, and Lebanon, Conn. He traveled 1,055 miles, "tried to preach 111 times, and baptized nine persons. Traveling expenses were \$14 55, receipts on the field \$14 04.

A second missionary tour of about four months began May 23, 1820, when, he says, "I left my father's house to go forth facing Seventh day Bay tist Church, Heard and a tempting devil in bron, Pa., S. M. S........... 5 00 a frowning world and a tempting devil in order to persuade men to be reconciled to God." He visited Lebanon and Burlington, Conn., Rensselaer, Oneida, Madison, Chenango, Allegany, and Cortland counties, N. Y., French Creek, Pennsylvania, Harrison county, Va., which was reached "with considerable difficulty and much fatigue," and Salem and Cumberland counties, N. J. He traveled 1,566 miles, preached 69 times, baptized 24 persons, and assisted in organizing the First Verona and Scott churches. Traveling expenses \$19; receipts from individuals and societies \$66 18.

He was allowed for his services in both journeys \$112; and Wm. B. Maxson had performed missionary work for which he was paid \$20.

With the development of the missionary spirit and work there came new church and denominational life and growth.

TREASURER'S REPORT. Receipts for Missionary Society from Sept. 1-30, 1884 Cash, 1st Hopkinton Church, China Mission......\$2 00

1st Hopkinton Church, Home Mis. 6 00

"General Fund 92 00—\$100 00

A Friend, Leonardsville, N. Y., H. M... 2 00 Geo. H. Utter, collections at Eastern Association in June G. F... Dea. Benj. P. Langworthy, Hopkinton, R. I., Life Membership of Mrs. Sarah F. Langworthy and Miss M. Altana Mrs. Mary N. Clarke. Ill., 1-10 of income, G. F..... Seventh-day Baptist Church, Pardee, Kan., G. F. Sarah A. Millikin, Sherman, Tex., Sarah A. Millikin, Sherman, Medi-bum quilt, North Western Association, Holland Mission.... Mrs. G. D. Clarke, Milton, Wis., Album quilt, North-Western Association, Holland M. Samuel N. Stillman, Alfred Centre, G.F. Seventh day Baptist Church, Welton, Iowa, G. F.... Seventh-day Baptist Church, Nile, N. Y., Shiloh Female Mite Society for Missions, G. F.... Pawcatuck Church, Westerly, R. I., G.F. G. T. Collins, Westerly, G. F. John H. Chester, Ashaway, G. F..... Henry W. Stillman, Edgerton, Wis., G.F. Mrs. H. L. Crandall; Ashaway, Album quilt, Eastern Association, G. F.... M. L. and H. Potter, Potter Hill, bell on China School Building 50 00 M. L. and H. Potter, Potter Hill, Wm. Davis, Higginsville, N. Y., G. F., Ladies' Benevolent Society, Rockville,

to be named hereafter.....

--- Lundberg, Big Springs, Dak, C. M... Woman's Tract Society, Brookfield, N. Y., Holland M..... 25 00 Mrs. Samuel Davis, Brookfield, Miss E. E. Bliss, Whitesville, G. F.. Mrs. A. W. Berry,

Mrs. W. J. Davis, Sanquoit, M. M.

Sabbath school, Scott, G. F.

Samuel N. Stillman, Alfred Centre, G. F. Wm. H. Langworthy, Alfred from estate of Martha J. Benjamin... Mrs. M. J. Cooper, Auburn, W. Va., M. B. R. Angelina Hall, "M. B., 50 M. B., 50 G. F., 5 60— John Ehret's two children, Auburn, G. F.
A. Bee's little child, Auburn, G.F. Mrs. Sherill J. Clarke, Milton, Wis., Album quilt, North Western Association, Holland M... Mrs. Grove D. Clarke, Milton, Wis., Album quilt, North-Western Association, Holland M Seventh-day Baptist Church, Milton, Wis., Cash, Alfred Centre, N. Y., M. B., 10 00 18 22 Ladies' Athenean Society, Alfred Centre, M. B.... Cash, Alfred Centre, G. F. G. W. Witter, Wausau, Wis. H.M. 300 Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy R. Burdick, He-Collection at Conference, Lost Creek, W. Va., G. F... Collection at Conference for Texarkana Meeting House: C. Potter, Jr., Plainfield, N. J. Geo. H. Babcock, J. F. Hubbard, Miss Susie Burdick, Alfred Cen. Dr. C. D. Potter, Adams Centre, I. B. Crandall, Westerly, R. I., A. E. Main, Ashaway.... Geo. N. Burdick, " E. R. Crandall, Little Genesee.. 1 00 E. R. Green, Berlin..... 5 00— 100 00

Received from A. E. Main: rs. W. A. Langworthy, Potter Hill, G. F.....\$10 00 Young People's Missionary Society of 1st Hopkinton Church, organ for China, Shanghai Mis-Women of Ritchie Church, West Virginia, M. M. . . . . . . 10 00 Women of Ritchie Church, G. F. 1 43 Women of 1st Hopkinton Church and congregation, M. B. . . . . 48 00-Irs. Electa Wood, Binghamton, G. F., A Friend, Plainfield, N. J., M. M.... D. K. Davis, Humboldt, Neb., S. M. S. Marlboro Church, H. M. Sabbath school, Welton, Iowa, H. M.... Emily Ticknor, Marquette, Wis., M. B..... Diantha Ticknor, Marquette, Lone Sabbath-keepers, M. B..... 2 00-A Friend, Myricksville, Mass., C. M.... Mrs. Emeline Crandall, Westerly, Church Building Fund..... 2 00 Miss Susie E. Crandall, Westerly, C. B. F. Charlotte McWilliams, Grand Junc-3.00 tion, Iowa, C. M. Charlotte McWilliams, Grand Junction, Iowa and Missouri M.... 10 00 Collections per L. M. Cottrell, W. Seventh-day Baptist Church, Albion, Wis. G. F.
Mrs. A. J. Green, Missionary quilt, Central Association, Holland M. 8 30 Sabbath school, Alfred Centre, S. M. S. 15 00 Women of 1st Hopkinton church and congregation, M. B.... A Friend of Missions, Brooklyn, M. M.; 1 25 Mrs. Benj. F. Green, Little Genesee, G.F. 5 00

Receipts from Oct. 1-31, 1884.

Sabbath school, Ashaway, R. 1.. G. F... 11 56 Balance in Treasury, Sept. 1st.... \$1,571 71 Expenditures from Sept. 1st to date..... 2,561 74

### FROM J. F. SHAW.

TEXARKANA, Oct. 10, 1884.

Your card of the 2d inst. is hereby acknowledged, promising aid to the amount of keepers in the southwest corner of Minneso-\$100, with what Bro. Wheeler may raise. | ta, and if I go there I will be near Dakota. Bro. Wheeler brought us \$5 from the Ladies Benevolent Society, of Walworth, Wis., which we are glad to acknowledge. Since Meeting, and continued with meetings in then we have received \$25 from Bro. Minar two school-houses. There was some good T. Jones and wife, of Jones, Cass county, Mich., donated for a bell, or other purpose Oct. 11th, I baptized three young converts, if more needed. This makes \$30 already who joined the Trenton Church. In the received, and the Church acknowledges Semi-Annual Meeting I took up a collection itself greatly indebted to the donors for this for the Missionary Board; and with some Bro. S. R. Wheeler's visit has proven to

be a great blessing from God to our church. There was an increase of seven members. Four were baptized, three from First-day Baptists and one from the Seventh-day Adventists. Bro. Wheeler preached "in power of the gospel. His talks on the Sabbath three into the membership of the church, as their manner is, challenged us to public not ready to go forward in baptism. The debate. When we would not accept one Mr. membership of the church, with perhaps an Northum, a Cambellite preacher, published exception or two, have come up to the work; in the town papers that he would preach on several are greatly improved in their religious the Seventh-day question on Wednesday Lelings and daily walk, and all seem blessed,

dealt so much in misrepresentations I felt of the Lord. A weekly prayer meeting constrained to review his sermon, which I 2 00 | the next night. I reviewed his review, next evening. His people were present and pronounced him so completely pinned to the wall that they demanded that as he had involved himself in the controversy he must maintain himself. I was accordingly challenged to a public discussion with him and after due consideration felt it to be my duty to accept, and we meet on the 15th and 16th in the issue. His own people are dubious as to his ability to maintain himself. More anon. Yours in Christian love.

#### FROM L. M. COTTRELL.

GREENBRIER, W. Va., Oct. 8, 1884.

At the Conference I left an appointment with the brethren for preaching at Salem for the next Sabbath. On Monday following a brother met me at the depot at Tolgate with a horse for me to ride to Ritchie. We made the fourteen miles and stopped at Dea. Asa Randolph's at evening. By invitation of Bro. Threlkeld we preached at the Pine Grove church on the following Wednesday evening. A good congregation for short notice, perhaps seventy present. It was a good meeting. The presence of the Spirit was manifest. By some the meeting will be long remembered. Eld. Threlkeld is hard at work, I with him tried to encourage church work among the young people. Returned to my appointment on the Sabbath at Salem, and by vote of the congregation was invited to preach next Sabbath. After the services at Salem, rode with Eld. Jacob Davis to Greenbrier. In the evening preached in connection with the regular prayer meeting. Sunday evening arranged for a mission sermon after illustrating from the map the growing interest of the mission churches. At the suggestion of Eld. Davis the congregation contributed three dollars and thirty cents which I will send as I go to the post-office. Sunday evening preached upon Sabbath and Sabbath reform. About one hundred present. I thanked the Lord for the good attention. This church enwork that might be of service to this people especially to the younger members.

week. I have enjoyed these meetings very much. Above all, I desire the help of God building. Yours in the gospel.

### FROM C. J. SINDALL.

Dodge Centre, Minn., Oct. 26, 1884. I am very glad that Bro. A. Carlson car be employed as a missionary among us, for we need him very much for the work. He is the right man for missionary work among the Swedes.

About the division of our mission fields, I think that the northern part of Minnesota from Minneapolis, north, and Wisconsin, is the right field for Bro. Carlson, that is a \$3,026 55 | large field for him, but it may be a good plan if he could take a journey to Dakota; and if he goes to Dakota, then I, perhaps, could go into his field, if we see it necessary. I think that my field is in Southern Minnesota and Iowa; but if I can find time in the Winter I intend to take a trip to Dakota. I have a call from some Norwegian Sabbath-

I have been in Trenton, Freeborn County, since Oct. 2d. I attended the Semi-Annual interest among the people. Sabbath-day, given since the collection amounted to \$7 89. Yours in Christ.

### FROM L. C. ROGERS.

OXFORD, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1884. I am about to commence a short series of and demonstration of the Spirit" delivering revival meetings at Preston. As the fruit to and impressing upon the people the truth of our meetings at Cuyler Hill, I received question were usually incidental and so two by baptism, and one on confession of barbed as to stick fast in the feelings of first- faith. Two of them are recent converts to day observers and abrogationists. The Camp- the Sabbath. Several inquirers have met bellites were aroused to try to crush us and, with a change of heart, it is hoped, but were

has been started, and Sabbath meetings, did on the evening after the following Sab- and Sabbath-school have taken on new inbath. He undertook to reply to my review terest. For the first time in several years, the Lord's Supper was administered, by request of the church, and the season was a truly refreshing one. The church now has several new gifts to aid and encourage the faithful few, who alone have borne the heat and burden of the day hitherto. New interest has been awakened also in our Missionary enterprises, and increased contributions to the cause of missions secured. Deaths and removals have reduced this branch of our Zion to a feeble band, once a strong church and able to support a pastor; but a new lease of life has been taken, and with the continued blessing of God "he that is feeble among them shall be as David." What exceeding great and precious promises are made to encourage the feeble and the few who trust in the Lord, and do good. I find it good to labor on our mission fields, and my prayer is that the new year upon which we have entered may be one of unsurpassed faithfulluess, and of success because success has been earned and graciously conferred according to promise. I desire to be remembered in the prayers of the faithful, and ask the like favor for the mission fields of the Central Association. My address is De Ruyter, Madison Co., N. Y.

### Oxford, N. Y., Oct. 21, 1884.

Dear Bro.,-Yours of the 16th reached me vesterday. Thanks for the renewal of my appointment as General Missionary in the Central Association, and for your letter of information. I find it very pleasant working for your Society, both in personal relations and for the work's sake. I think this Association should and will raise at least one-fifth of the \$10,000 called for.

#### FROM H. P. BURDICK.

SHINGLE HOUSE, Pa.

I had arranged to leave here this week, unless the interest on Horse Run demands more work. I was to visit Stannard's and Witter's Corners, look after some Sabbathkeeping families at Pikeville and Jasper, N. joyed a refreshing under the labors of Eld. Y., Brookfield and Roulette, Pa., and in a S. D. Davis last Winter. Nine were added few weeks come back here a Sabbath or two. by baptssm. There is a kind of pastoral Have you any suggestions as to points to be

I cannot go where I have not been. I can In my plan I visit Middle Island next think of no place where, in my own opinion, they will not want more or less of temperance work. I think a little of this work that my work may tell for the spiritual up- | may be done to the advantage of our interests financially, and to the cause of Christat

> In the week ending last Third-day, I preached six sermons in church and schoolhouse, made eight calls, drove eighty-two miles, preached three funeral sermons, extracted teeth, and arranged for a musical convention conducted by W. S. Hood, and his assistants from our place, that gave the highest satisfaction.

### CURIOUS LOCKS AND KEYS.

In the Middle Ages locks for church and cathedral doors were often rare specimens of metal work. Elaborate scrolls, the images of saints, and other ambitious efforts of the true artisan of those days, entered into the design of locks, which were really an ornament to the magnificent doors and cabinets of those times. A design for the escutcheon surrounding the keyhole frequently had the figures of two guardian angels with outspread wings. Locks of very curious construction, known as "Apostle locks" were also common in mediaeval time. These locks had on the front the figure of one of the Apostles, and on touching the hand of the figure the bolts flew back. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth one Mark Scalist, a smith, constructed a lock consisting of eleven pieces of iron, steel and brass, all of which, with a pipe key, weighed only two grains of gold. That great inventor, the Marquis of Worcester, who flourished in the reign of King Charles I., devised a lock consisting of a steel barb, which was perfectly harmless so long as the right key was used, but if a wrong key was inserted the barb sprang through the keyhole and "caught the hand of the intruder as a trap catches a fox. " Itis said that while the inventor was experimenting with this curions lock he was scarcely nimble enough in removing his hand, and was caught in his own trap. At Willenhall, in Staffordshire, which is a great seat of the lock trade, silver padlocks the sides of which are much smaller than a three-penny piece are still made, and are quite perfect in their mechanism. Locks containing single bells, and even chimes, which sound an alarm when tampered with by a false key, are among the modern curiosities of the trade. Common padlocks are largely made for the natives of India and Africa at Walsall. A lock and key complete are sold by the maker for a half-penny, and merchants abroad state that many of the natives string these locks tonight. I went out to hear him and as he and determined to go forward in the strength them as "charms." gether so as to form necklaces, and wear

### Sabbath

"Remember the Sabi Six days shalt thou labor the seventh day is the Sa

REV. W. F. CRAFTS

Last Sunday evening er attended the serv Presbyterian Church, 86th St. The pastor, occupied the pulpit. The theme of the

logue. The Scriptu services, was a collect passages showing the The sermon was

Commandments with of them, as rules of church of the day. By way of introdu

fined the law figura was a mirror, which the transgressor, wou sin upon him; but w ployed to wash them Christ," said he, "is removal." The sermon prog

logically through the commandments, con multitudinous forms ity. But when th treatment, logic and flight. Said the spe fessed Christians wh Sabbath law, 'Reme to keep it holy,' up l ine their conduct obliged to drop their demnation!" Very was to Sunday desect desecration, as his su ly indicated. He is mainder of the com thou labor and do al enth day is the Sa God," etc.

After listening w tience to the subsequ I came home determ questions to the wor est convenience. Co lowing morning I w was in substance as

"Rev. W. F. Cr believe in the perpe the Fourth Comme The Sabbath is an not a Jewish. It w at the birth of the r not be fulfilled until it cannot be abroga to agree, but I desire

1. Was not the exclusive reference week—the seventh?
2. What right, t keep a day which i holy?

3. Can an insti memorate an event last of a given serie transferred to the series?

4. Since Jehovah made it holy, can change it? 5. Was the day of either Christ or his

ry, did not both he bath of Jehovah? 6. Did not the C Bible Sabbath for n the death of the ar 7. Is not Sunds Romanism?"

On the next day unsatisfactory repl Dear Sir: The are fully treated in the Sabbath, to be

circular inclosed. The circular red lishing house of P Dey St., N. Y. books on various t

ited by Bev. Mr. C book referred to it of it in the circula "The Sabbath obligations and Rost, based on 8 especially upon a ence with persons inations. By Rev. 640 pp. \$1 50.2 So I am patier treatment of the anti-Sabbatarian

When the book that our brethren it thoroughly and of their investigat When will men toward God's Wo

A weekly prayer meeting arted, and Sabbath meetings, school have taken on new inthe first time in several years, Supper was administered, by rechurch, and the season was a ing one. The church now has gifts to aid and encourage the who alone have borne the heat of the day hitherto. New ineen awakened also in our Misrprises, and increased contribue cause of missions secured. removals have reduced this ir Zion to a feeble band, once a th and able to support a pastor; ase of life has been taken, and intinued blessing of God "he among them shall be as David." ling great and precious promises encourage the feeble and the ust in the Lord, and do good. d to labor on our mission fields, yer is that the new year upon ave entered may be one of unithfulluess, and of success behas been earned and graciously cording to promise. I desire to red in the prayers of the faithful, like favor for the mission fields

Oxford, N. Y., Oct. 21, 1884.

Madison Co., N. Y.

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form necklaces, and wear

### Sabbath Beform.

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

REV. W. F. CRAFTS ON THE DECALOGUE.

Last Sunday evening, Oct. 26th, the writer attended the services of the Yorkville Presbyterian Church, at Lexington Ave. and 86th St. The pastor, Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, occupied the pulpit.

The theme of the evening was the Decalogue. The Scripture, read in the opening services, was a collection of New Testament passages showing the perpetuity of the Law.

The sermon was an analysis of the Ten Commandments with a practical application of them, as rules of Christian living for the church of the day.

By way of introduction, the preacher defined the law figuratively by saying that it shall be forever prohibited. Except, howwas a mirror, which, when held up before ever, that the sale and keeping for sale of the transgressor, would reveal the stains of sin upon him; but which could not be employed to wash them away. "The blood of Christ," said he, "is the only means of their

The sermon progressed beautifully and logically through the First, Second and Third commandments, condemning the varied and multitudinous forms of idolatry and profanity. But when the Fourth came up for treatment, logic and consistency took their flight. Said the speaker, "How many professed Christians when they hold that holy Sabbath law, 'Remember the Sabbath-day, to keep it holy, up before them, and examine their conduct in its reflections, are obliged to drop their eyes in shame and condemnation!" Very true; but his reference was to Sunday desecration and not to Sabbath desecration, as his subsequent remarks clearly indicated. He ignored entirely the remainder of the command, "six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work, but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God," etc.

After listening with somewhat of impatience to the subsequent part of his discourse gone out so often had drank himself out of I came home determined to address certain a good situation, and the drawer when questions to the worthy brother at my earlilowing morning I wrote him a letter, which tinner's tools. On the 15th of February, structions from the Society, have published was in substance as follows:

"Rev. W. F. Crafts, Dear Sir,-I too believe in the perpetuity of the Decalogue, the Fourth Commandment with the rest. The Sabbath is an Edenic institution, and not a Jewish. It was started on its mission at the birth of the race, and its mission cannot be fulfilled until the end of time; hence it cannot be abrogated. Thus far we seem to agree, but I desire to ask a few questions:

1. Was not the Sabbath law given with exclusive reference to a particular day of the week—the seventh?

2. What right, then, have we to quote that law as a command to remember and long years of alcoholic supremacy. As long keep a day which it does not recognize as

3. Can an institution, designed to commemorate an event which occurred on the last of a given series of day, be consistently

made it holy, can any being other than God the tempest. To compromise with vice, is change it?

5. Was the day of the Sabbath changed by either Christ or his disciples? on the contrary, did not both he and they keep the Sab is safety. Endurance of a great evil is no

6. Did not the Christian Church keep the Bible Sabbath for more than 200 years after the death of the apostles?

7. Is not Sunday observance the child of On the next day I received the following

unsatisfactory reply: "Dear Sir: The points to which you refer are fully treated in my forthcoming book on the Sabbath, to be issued Nov. 29th. See

circular inclosed. Cordially yours, W. F. CRAFTS."

The circular referred to is from the publishing house of Funk & Wagnalls, 10 and 12 oppression. Great questions are burdensome; Dey St., N. Y. It contains a list of six each great period has its own, this is ours. books on various topics, either written or edited by Rev. Mr. Crafts. Among them is the tray the providential opportunity. We must book referred to in his letter. The mention of it in the circular runs as follows:

"The Sabbath for Man, a study of the ence with persons of all nations and denominations. By Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, 12 mo. 640 pp. \$1 50."

So I am patiently waiting to see a full treatment of the Sabbath question from the anti-Sabbatarian standpoint.

When the book appears I hope, and expect, that our brethren of the Outlook will review it thoroughly and give the public the result of their investigation.

upon its study with minds and hearts open to conviction, with feet ready and anxious to follow where it leads?

creed but in practice, as the only rule of faith and conduct. E. P. SAUNDERS.

### Cemperance.

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

THE Main Prohibitory Amendment just adopted reads as follows:

The manufacture of intoxicating liquors, not including cider, and the sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors, are and such liquors for medical and mechanical purposes and the arts, and the sale and keeping for sale of cider, may be permitted under such regulations as the Legislature may provide. The Legislature shall enact laws with suitable penalties for the suppression of the manufacture, sale, and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors, with the exceptions herein specified."

#### WHAT IT COSTS.

If there were no other harm in it, the cost of the liquor business alone would be sufficient to condemn it. Compare the following general statement with the specific case mentioned and see if it is not so.

America pays whisky dealers, more than she pays the laboring classes. Drink costs three times as much as we pay for clothes, fourteen times as much as we pay for public schools, and eighteen times as much as we give to the poor.

"Some years ago," says Pomeroy's Democrat, "we had in our employ a man who several times a day ran out of the office to buy a drink of whisky. Every time he went out, the cashier was instructed to drop ten cents in the drawer to our credit. At the end of seventeen months the man who had opened, was found to contain \$409, which he loaned to a young mechanic at 7 per cent. 1876, he returned it to us with interest, say-

#### NOT TO THINK IS WEAKNESS. NOT TO ACT IS COWARDICE.

"To everything there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the sun." So said Solomon the wise. Such "purpose" is "prohibition," and its "season" is now, until it becomes an actuality. The subject is not new, it has been the felt need of the ago as eighteen forty or forty-one, we advocated the policy of David with Goliah; who after having smitten the giant with a stone from the "brook," took off his head, and thus ended his doings and darings. Not to transferred to the first, or any other of the free others, is to enslave ourselves; not to resist the current is to be overwhelmed by Since Jehovah founded the Sabbath and it. To raise no shelter, is to be swept by to barter away virtue. To retreat before the enemy, is to embolden his assaults. To falter is to invite aggression. Extermination charity. To follow up a success is to insure defeat to our oppressors. To keep the march in peril is heroic. To endure delay, when imposed, is courageous patience, and to bear the burden of conflict is fortitude. The evil we combat is the assailant. It is covetous and cruel, is not burdened in its warfare with hospitals or helpful stores, but leaves his fallen to die, or to be generously cared for by our forces. His success admits of pillage, and sacking as to all persons, homes, places, and official positions; spurns woman, sacrifices youth and is heedless of zens, cowering long and crushed under its sity. We must make issue or surrender, and benot be halted by the plea that we are invading other's liberties. Nor can we stay, from any loss in business or property interests as to our assailants. Political parties must be obligations and advantages of the Day of subordinate to the needs of the hour. The Rest, based on Scripture, Literature, and evil overlapping both parties, resistance by especially upon a symposium of correspond- or to each is the demand we are to enforce and to follow.

### ASTOUNDING FIGURES.

A few figures serve to give an appalling view of the traffic in ardent spirits in this country, and should alarm the most serious fears of every true man and citizen. If somesurely be engulfed.

traditions and notions. When will they enter instruction, \$85,000,000; and for missions, \$5,000,000—making a grand total of \$1.635,actual cash, for the support of the rum traffic \$900,000,000, nearly two-thirds as much May the day hasten when the precious as for our bread, meat, iron, clothing, edu-Book shall be acknowledged, not only in cation and mission work. If the loss of time and damage to life and property, with cost of prosecutions, houses of correction, asylums, officers, etc., etc., were added to the list the whisky traffic would amount to more than double the whole production of the United States in the staples of life. How can a nation survive with such a worm gnawing at its vitals? If our statesmen (?) and as a proof of this theory. do not turn their attention pretty soon to this giant evil, it will be beyond all control -if it is not that way now.—Baptist Gleaner.

### IT DON'T PAY.

It don't pay to hang one citizen because

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

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

It don't pay to have fifty workmen ragged to have one saloon keeper dressed in broad cloth, and flush with money. It don't pay to have ten smart, active, in

telligent boys transformed into thieves to enable one man to lead an easy life by sell ing them liquor. It don't pay to have fifty workingmen and

their families live on bone soup and half rations, in order that one saloon-keeper may flourish on roast turkey and champagne.

It don't pay to have one thousand homes plasted, ruined, defiled and turned into a hell of discord and misery, in order that one wholesale liquor dealer may amasse a large

It don't pay to give one man, for \$15 a quarter, a license to sell liquor, and then spend \$5,000 on a trial on another man for buying that liquor and committing murder under its influences.—Christian Secretary.

### Education.

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

#### FOUR ADDRESSES

ing in his letter that he had a wife, two in a neat and substantial pamphlet of fortychildren, and property worth \$500. The five pages, four addresses, embracing the other fellow is a bummer, hunting for food." following topics: The College Curriculum, The Classics, College Endowments, The Natural Sciences.

> The object of the Society in publishing these addresses is to bring them before our people, and others interested in liberal education, in such a form as to be read and preserved for re-reading and reference.

> Especially is it desirable that they be carefully read by all our young men and young women who have, or may be induced to have aspirations for higher mental and spiritual attainments.

> Pastors and others interested in the education of the young should take pains to place such papers in their hands, and induce them to read them and keep pace with our educational interests.

> These addresses have been carefully prepared, each one designed to reach some particular phase of our educational work, and to awaken in those who read them a new interest in education itself, as well as in the management and support of our Colleges.

The undersigned has mailed to each of our pastors three of these pamphlets, and will send more to any who will signify, by card or otherwise, their desire to have them. In churches where there is no pastor they are mailed to some other person, as deacon or clerk, hoping they may be distributed where they will do most good. He will be childhood's tears. It aspires to subordinate | glad to mail them to any address; also to law and to sit master of 52,000,000 of citi- any who wish, a catalogue of Alfred Univer-L. E. LIVERMORE.

Sir William Thompson agreed to deliver, while in this country, a course of lectures at the Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore. | church and for the world. We see reported a lecture delivered by him,

One of these is, that the interior of the inception and maintenance.

very large assumption upon very small prem. Christ without experiencing a most gracious ises. The theory that the earth is a yast uplift in your own Christian character. And 000,000. We paid during the year 1883, in liquid of molten fire, covered by a thin skin of here is the ground and philosophy of our unmelted matter, according to Sir William, is first suggestion, - Make the church a most contrary to well-known physical laws. The effect of the tides is an evidence of this. Were the interior of the earth a liquid mass | ful seeker of souls. You need not think much covered by only a thin exterior layer, the of your growth in grace, or strive for it, but surface could not resist the immense tidal with all the might of your whole being and force which sweeps over it. In his opinion, the interior is a mass of mortared rocks the crevices filled with liquid matter, so arranged as to support the surface. He regards the earthquakes as the result of interior disturb-

He also asserts that the theory of Geolo gists who maintain that the world has been habitable for millions of years, is contrary to known physical laws.—S. W Presbyterian.

The writer of a letter published in the London Times objects to home study in the evening for tired school children, and adds: 'Whenever schools shall be worked upon true principles, and not the tongue and memory only receive nearly all the training, but hand, and eye, and ear, and judgment, and feeling, and nervous vigor all receive their due share, and the immeasurable distinction is imperatively made between those who are merely teachers and those who are born and cultured educationiststhen school will be the happiest place in the world, and there will be growing up a race attractive in form and feature, skillful in art, full of energy for work-day employment, true and sympathetic in judgment, well-informed in necessary knowledge, and with almost unlimited capacity and will for rein its purity, that shall extend from the lowest things of life to the highest. Overpressure then will never be spoken of."-Baptist Weekly.

that has been felt ever since. An interest paper on "Columbia College" in the November Harper's, taking up the history of that institution where it was left by the article on "King's College" in the October number. The later portion of the history of the college shows an interesting example of modern progress, especially in connection with its new library system, of which a detailed description is given.

A COMPARATIVE statement of the various colleges, compiled by Mr. Taylor Payne, shows that Harvard has thirty-two professors and twenty-three lecturers, instructors, tutors, etc., making a total of fifty-five. Princeton comes next with twenty-eight professors and six lecturers, tutors, etc., making a total of thirty-four. Yale follows with twenty professors, ten lecturers, tutors, etc. total thirty. Then follows Columbia with a total of twenty-nine; Amherst, twenty-four, and Brown and Wesleyan nineteen each.

### PERENNIAL REVIVALS.

We believe most heartily in revivals. If the Christian love for Christ and souls languishes and dies out, the first and all-important thing to do is to seek for a revival of it. If a church is in a comatose state, through the baneful workings of strife, or the chilling effects of thoughtlessness and indifference relative to its great work of bringing men to God, then by all means let it pray and work for a revival, and find no peace until it shall come; and may God in his infinite mercy speed the day of its coming! Yet, in either case, it is both shameful and sinful that so dire need should ever exist.

Moreover, we hold it to be a fact that the modern revival, with its legitimate excitements, reaches a class of people that is ordinarily beyond the pale of churchly efforts. If men can be brought to Christ by any such means,-men that are careless or criminal. who come to the revival meetings out of curiosity or other vain motive-again, we

But in spite of these and other similar at Hopkins Hall, on "The Rigidity of the suggestions, the question sometimes thrusts itself upon us—and that too when we seem The favorite theory of Geologists has been to be unusually "in God's high sympathy," mass of fiery matter; and that the surface is revival? Is it necessary, or wise, or accordsimply a shell enclosing this globe of fire. | ing to the mind of Christ, that the churches Sir William Thompson maintains that the in the glorious possibilities of a continual

toward God's Word? When will they cease \$290,000; for woolen goods, \$237,000,000; temperature would be far above the boiling indirectly subserves the other end also. You Spurgeon:

to go to it for arguments to defend their for cotton goods, \$210.000,000; for public point. Sir William observes that this is a cannot earnestly seek to win a brother to efficient training school for souls by inducing everymember to become an earnest and prayerwith a burning love for souls labor to bring men to God, and God will take care of your growth in grace. This suggestion has very wide scope. You are a teacher in the Seb-bath-school. Your great business is not to tell facts, or relate stories, but bring your scholars to Christ. No matter now about ways and means. If you are thoroughly in earnest you will find them. You have no right to rest until every member of your class sits at Christ's feet as his disciple; and then it will be your duty, yes, your blessed privilege, to go out and find others whom you may help to save to the glory of the great King.

A similar line of remark will suggest it. self as regards the relation of Christians to the unsaved in their homes, or places of business, or with whom they come in contact in society. The one great business of our lives is to bring men to God, and this business we are to keep on our minds, and in our hearts day and night, studying and praying that we may be greatly successful in its

But who shall induce the church to engage in this great work? Evidently the pastor, who is the leader of the church. And how shall he accomplish so desirable a result? We do not attempt to give a complete answer to this question, but offer a few suggestions. In the first place, the bearing and demeanor of the minister of Jesus ceiving more, and with a taste, almost ideal Christ should show that he is greatly desirous of winning souls. He may carry such an atmosphere with him as to induce a holy contagion. He must be terribly in earnest, but gentle and tender withal. His conduct, his conversation, his life, must show that he longs for souls and that nothing else-posi-THE present year is the centenary of the tion, pleasure, pelf-will satisfy his longing. reorganization, after the Revolution, of the This yearning for souls will manifest itself educational system of New York State. A in his parochial work, in the prayer room, grand scheme was devised, it is said by Al- in the Sabbath-school class, in the pulpit exander Hamilton, by which the Board of "All roads lead to Rome." All conversa-Regents was created, for the purpose of pro- tion, teaching, praying, preaching, must be moting the organization of academic as well saturated with this longing so that it will be as common-school education in every county | constantly revealing itself. We doubt whethin the State. The whole system was to be er a sermon should ever be preached that crowned by Columbia College, as King's does not somewhere—especially at its close College was patriotically re-christened, of -press upon the unsaved the duty of immewhich the Regents were made the trustees. diate repentance and the unspeakable privi-The grand scheme came to more on paper lege of immediate salvation. No matter if The Executive Board of the Seventh-Day than it did in reality, but it nevertheless it be doctrinal; the end of all doctrine is to est convenience. Consequently, on the fol- interest. He used it to purchase a set of Baptist Education Society, acting under in- gave a stimulus to education in New York | bring men unto God. No matter if it be expository; the Scriptures were written,ing account of this plan is contained in a yes, the Word himself came unto men-"that we might have life, and that we might have it more abundantly." So preaching, praying, teaching, living, rest assured. beloved brethren of the Cross, your people will catch the mighty and holy contagion and such a work of grace will break out in your church as will lift you up into the very presence chamber of Almighty God, and give you wonderful power in the successful prosecution of your great work of bringing men to him.—Morning Star.

### THE LOVE OF THE BEAUTIFUL.

Place a young girl under the care of a kind-hearted, graceful woman, and she unconsciously to herself grows to a graceful lady. Place a boy in the establishment of a thorough-going, straight-forward business man, and the boy becomes a self-reliant, practical business man. Children are susceptible creatures, and circumstances, scenes and actions, always impress them. And you influence them, not by arbitrary rules, not by stern example alone, but in the thousand other ways which speak through bright scenes, soft utterances, and pretty pictures, and so will they grow.

Teach your children, then, to love the beautiful. Give them a corner in the garden for flowers, encourage them to put in shape the hanging baskets, allow them to have their favorite trees, lead them to wander in the prettiest wood lots, show them where they can best view the sunset, rouse them in the morning, but with the enthusiastic, "See the beautiful sunrise," buy for them pretty pictures, and encourage them to decorate their rooms, each in his or her childish way. The instinct is in them. Give them an inch, and they will go a mile. Allow them the privilege, and they will make your homes beautiful.—Household.

"How came you to have such a short nose?" asked a city dandy of a country boy. "So that I would not be poking into other people's business," was the reply. There would say, Let the revival come, and the are several people who eught to join the more speedily it comes the better for the "Anti-poke-your-nose-into-other-people'sbusiness Society." The nasal organs which adorn (?) the faces of some folk, remind us of the manufacturer who met with an accident, in which his nose received an ugly scratch. Having no court plaster at hand. that the interior of the earth is a liquid |-May we not be in a condition of constant | he stuck on the injured organ one of his gummed labels, bearing the usual inscription: "Guaranteed length three hundred and This is the theory that has prevailed for should enjoy only periodical and brief seasons years, and which is generally maintained. of ingathering? Believing most thoroughly there are noses which would seem of any length when the question is as to their power hypothesis is not true; and that it is work of grace in our churches, we would here to poke into the longest rat-hole. Peul Probased on assumptions which are incorrect. offer some practical suggestions relative to its is a leading member of this family, and fear that he wears a charmed life, after the thing is not done to stay the tide of ruin earth must be a mass of fire, because the In the first place, the church has two great name of the Wandering Jew. It has been that is sweeping over our land we shall most deeper we bore in the earth, the hotter it ends to attain: the bringing of men to God, well said that there are two reasons why becomes. According to the rate of increase and their up-building in righteous and holy some people don't mind their own business.

We pay annually for bread, \$505,000,000; of temperature as observed, it is inferred character. Now it is a fact that whatever one is that they haven't any business and their up-building in righteous and holy some people don't mind their own business. When will men learn their proper attitude for meat, \$303,000,000; for cotton and steel, that at the depth of fifty or sixty miles the tends to the attainment of one of these ends the other is that they haven't any mind.

### The Sabbath Becorden.

Alfred Centre, N. Y., Fifth-day, November 13, 1884.

REV. L. A. PLATTS, Editor and Business Agent. REV. A. E. MAIN, Ashaway, R. I., 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 business or for publication, should be addressed to the SABRATH RECORDER, Alfred Centre, Allegany coun-

A MUSICAL INSTITUTE is announced to be held in the First Alfred church, by Professors J. M. Stillman and W. F. Werschkul, beginning about Wednesday or Thursday, the 26th or 27th of November, and continuing ten days. This will be a good opportunity for students and others remaining in which we hope many will improve.

IT was said at the late session of our General Conference, by those who have opportunity to know, that our people have done more for benevolent work during the past year, in proportion to our numbers, than any other Christian denomination, except one; and that there is not another denomination in this country which averages so much wealth as our own. There are no millionaires among us, and there are no paupers; but the great mass of our people are thrifty business men or well to-do farmers. We are thus a people in which the prayer of one of old seems to have had a practical fulfillment, "Give me neither poverty nor riches."

An exchange says: "A wise Quakeress used to say, in her sermons, that there were three follies of men which always amazed her. The first was, their climbing trees to bath-school services in the afternoon. The shake fruit down, when, if they only waited -a little, it would fall of its own accord; the second was, that they should go to war to kill each other, when, if they but waited, which, if they would not do, the women would be sure to run after them." A fourth thing seems quite as strange to us, and that is that any honest man should spend much time in trying to vindicate himself against the tongue of slander; when, if left alone, the slanderer will, in time, condemn himself, and thus justify the man whom he has tried to injure.

THERE is demanded of the pulpit of to day the most painstaking preparation possible. But there is a vast difference between a careful forging of the thunderbolts of truth in the workshop of the study and then launching them, with direct and pointed energy, and a mere collation of names, dates and quotations repeated with much parade and flourish of trumpets. A real artist does not need to label his best work, nor does the genuine wit have any occasion to write, in capitals, after his wittiest sayings, "This is a joke." No more does the preacher, who comes before his people laden with the rich things of the Word of God, have any occasion to say that this or that came out of the Greek, or the Hebrew, or quote impressively long sentences from those languages, to a congregation which does not understand a single word of them. Scholarship and thorough work beforehand tell in the pulpit their own story and bear their own golden fruit. Pedantry is disgusting anywhere, doubly so in the pulpit.

CAREFUL readers of the reports of our Tract and Missionary Societies must have noticed two things: 1. That their operations are limited by the contributions of the people. There are no large permanent funds may count to make up deficiencies. It is questionable whether such a thing were desirable even if it were possible. 2. The demands made upon the treasuries of these Societies do not wait until the end of the statement of the Treasurer of the Missionary Society for September with that for Oc- clusive private property and the family. tober, both published in this issue of the RECORDER, will point out the occasion for this remark. A glance at the statement of the Tressurer of the Tract Society, for October, in this same issue, will, we think, ren and sisters of the churches intend to

funds which will keep the stream pouring lightly as a political force; although adherthen a system of regular monthly remittan- nents too apprehensive. ces from these sources to the treasuries of the Societies for which 'they are intended.

THE close contest over the elections raises some practical questions relative to our methods of voting for President. The Electoral College system will give the entire State of New York to the candidate who may carry the State by a very small majority. Thus the defeated party in that State not only does not have the privilege of being counted in favor of its favorite candidate in the general count throughout the country, but is practically compelled to be counted for the opposing candidate. Again, it is quite possible for the successful candidate to carry the electoral votes of several States by the barest majorities, while the defeated candidate cartown during the vacation, to take a short | ries other States by overwhelming majorities. course in vocal training, an opportunity In the count of Electoral votes the election may be carried one way; in the aggregate vote cast by the people throughout the States a very large majority may be found on the opposite side. Thus the Electoral College system may be, and no doubt often is, made to defeat the popular will as expressed in the popular vote. This is not just.

Again, it seems to us hardly possible, by the direct vote, to involve the country in the doubt and suspense which was caused eight years ago in the Hayes-Tilden controversy, and is likely to be inflicted upon us this year in the Blaine-Cleveland contest. Why not vote for President direct?

ARRANGEMENTS are being made by the Sabbath-school Board of the General Conference in conjunction with the Executive Board of the Western Association, to make Sabbath-day, November 22d, a kind of Children's day, at the First Alfred Church, with appropriate sermon in the morning and Sabevening after the Sabbath and the whole of the day following is to be devoted to discussions and conferences upon live practical Sabbath-school topics. Brethren W. C. they would all die naturally; and the third | Titsworth, T. R. Williams, L. E. Livermore was, that they should run after women, and L. A. Platts, will take leading parts in the exercises, and others will participate in the discussions. Sabbath-school teachers and other workers from the Second Church, Hartsville, and Hornellsville are especially invited to attend. Any and all others will be welcome.

> Arrangements are also in progress for similar meetings at Independence on the following Sabbath and First-day, and possibly at some other point in the Western Association the week following that. We have no doubt these latter appointments will be more fully announced as the arrangements are more nearly perfected.

> These appointments are made in the hope of awakening a more wide-spread and abiding interest in our Sabbath-school work among the people generally, and of helping those in the work to labor more earnestly and efficiently for the conversion and Christian training of children and youth. May they be abundantly successful.

### CONTEMPOBARY SOCIALISM.

The above is the title of a new book by John Rae, M. A., in which, as the author states, only the broader phases of this important subject are discussed.

The present widespread and dangerous socialist movement is mainly political and revolutionary, looking for no social regeneration except by a conquest of the powers of the State; and faith is placed "in iron rather than paper." An indispensable prerequisite of the scheme is that land and all instruments of production shall become the property of the community, and all industrial operations be conducted by the State. It is claimed that this end, right and just, upon the income from which these Societies is to be brought about in the interest of the laboring class, if possible, by ordinary constitutional means, but, if not, by revolution.

This Revolutionary Socialist Democracy has two principal branches, German Socialism and Russian Nihilism. The tendency year for adjustment. About so much every of the former is to favor central government, month, the year around, is needed in order of the latter to abolish it; and Nihilism is to do our work well. A comparison of the more violent in its opposition to religion, patriotism, unlimited competition and ex-

They who look forward into the distant future to a time of common property and co operation as the result of greater intel- to escape heavy taxes and the obligation of thrift; where many peasant proprietors own lectual and moral improvement; and they military service. In 1871, the Socialist vote too little land for their necessities; and who call on the State to right particular ex- in Germany was 150,000, and in 1874, 350,- where one of the two great political parties clinch the argument. Of course, our breth- isting wrongs, are not Socialists in the present use of the term; but they who demand votes were recorded; in 1877, 37,576; and hold, and women are among its most active

need is some systematic plan of raising classes. This doctrine cannot be treated into the church and local treasuries; and ents are apt to be too sanguine and oppo-

> Modern socialism grew out of the notions concerning property and the State, advocated toward the close of the last century by many writers—especially by the French philosopher Rousseau. Naturally, it was claimed, the earth belongs to none, the fruits to all. Each person has a right to what he needs; and nobility, and the evils of the old feudal organized on this principle. What a man has and uses is by permission of the State, which should also control his thinking, speaking, training, and even begetting of children, for the common good. The French revolutionist, Baboeuf, discarding his Christian name Joseph because, as he said, he had no wish for Joseph's virtues, advocated a community of goods, with the State as sole proprietor, employing men according to ly according to personal needs. If arts or a equality they must perish, the greater land- countries. lords first.

would humanize, not destroy civilization; and they build man's right to property, not on his need but on his labor, and if unfit classes in cities, popularly known as "les for work then according to his need. All sublimes," drive the country toward socialteach, as our author well says, a uniform ism. The best protection is furnished by medium fatal to progress, and an omnipresent control that would crush out energy of character which is the root of excellence and

There is a tendency in many governments to democracy, but the natural tendency of democracy is not to socialism. There has been democracy in the United States for socialism finds favorable circumstances for over a century; but the principal Socialists | development. Some have favored only poare German immigrants of recent years. litical action, others believed in violence. The history, training, and circumstances of The Belgium government has left socialism the American people unite in supporting to stand or fall on its own merits published liberty or true democracy; in France and and advocated before the people, and various Germany the struggle for freedom has been means have been employed to improve the corrupted into a struggle for power over opponents. In one case there is democratic cialism has grown more and more feeble. liberty, in the other democratic tyranny. And there will always be a development toward the latter, and property will not sit indirect taxation heavy on the working securely, when power is vested in a majority class, socialism found many adherents. notof the people, unless property is so general withstanding the quiet, domestic, religious a possession that the majority have an interest in its defense, because they are actual owners or have a reasonable prospect of becoming so by care and diligence. Free democratic institutions are in danger, when many possess power and few enjoy property; for men love equality and material comfort.

and co-operative factories and workshops, and at less expense. In the case of land land which they cultivate. and agriculture, national stability depends largely upon the number of small farms cul- most progress in Russia, Italy and Spain, tivated by the owners or by a comfortable the three most revolutionary countries of

and contented tenantry. property and comfort are ill-distributed; when political democracy is a subject of popular agitation; and where previous revolutions have left behind an unquiet and belongs mostly to large proprietors, in the revolutionary spirit, as for example in Ger- lowlands; and to communes in the mounmany. In Prussia, in 1875, it is said, 6,- tainous parts; in the northern provinces 000,000 persons, representing, with their land is much subdivided. The frugal and families, more than half the population, had industrious may rise from the position of a an income less than £21 a year each; and day laborer; and communal organizations only 140,000 had incomes above £150. In furnish pasturage, wood, lumber, education, 1861 more than 2,000,000 out of a population of 23,000,000 were landed proprietors; but over 1,000,000 hold estates of less than three acres, the average being little over an acre, and the soil is poor. Half the land in Prussia, is held by 31,000 persons. As yet, however, Socialism has taken comparatively slight hold of the rural population of Germany, because they are too scattered; but their condition presents a grave problem. It has made most way among the factory in 1868, and spread rapidly. Many women operatives who have greater facilities for combination, and who, while better off in respect to wages than many others, are the most improvident and discontented. And more than a third of the extensive emigration from Germany is prompted by a desire off because greatly lacking in industry and

alarmed the government, and a series of repressive measures were adopted.

confined almost exclusively to the German population.

Socialism passed from Prussia to Austria, and at first spread rapidly. Austria is mainly an agricultural country; a greater part of the land is held in large estates by the clergy. to have more is theft. A State should be regime are only now being gradually removed; there are many peasant proprietors, but they are burdened by the debt of their redemption from feudal servitude, and the severity of public taxation, the land tax being twenty-six per cent. of their income, and acter of the people, there being Germans, their skill, and dispensing subsistence, strict- | Slavs, and Poles, and the moderation of the Socialists, have made Austrian socialism less superfluous population were in the way of violent and revolutionary than in other

The revolutionary traditions of France. Socialists now contend that their system | the amplitude of the functions of government, and the claims and improvident habits of a large proportion of the laboring her peasant proprietors. There are many moderate advocates of the interests of the laboring people, but still anarchism is an important disturbing force.

Influences that agitate France trouble Belgium also, where, with its dense population, a numerous laboring class and low wages, laborers' lot. The consequence is that so-

In Holland, where wealth is very unequally divided, wages comparatively low, and and frugal habits of the people. But wages have been raised, co-operative movements promoted under the lead of orthodox theologians, and the interest in socialism has greatly declined.

Switzerland has for a century swarmed with conspirators from other nations, but The remedy is the wider diffusion of prop- the Swiss themselves have been against revoerty and the strengthening of religious faith | lution. The contentment of the industrial among the educated and the working classes. | classes is due partly to principles of democ-At present large producers are the cheap- racy that promote social equality, bringing est producers. We need, therefore, some masters and workmen side by side in counform of co-operative arrangement for the cils and societies, and partly to the existence benefit of the laboring classes: unless, indeed of a society of public utility in every canton. -which is far from impossible—the large These societies are for the promotion of all system of production is to be superseded in kinds of improvements, such as schools of the use of electrical power, by small local design, savings banks, institutions for the poor and suffering, popular lectures, &c. In that will supply each community with many most cantons, too, operatives, either own articles now made for it at the large mills, or hold from the commune small pieces of

Next to Germany, socialism has made Europe. It has assumed in all three the Socialism develops most rapidly where extreme form of nihilism, and in Spain spread most widely among the agricultural people who form two-thirds of the entire population. In the southern provinces land and medical attendance almost gratuitously.

Socialism passed from Spain to Portugal, where it works quietly and without violence, because the economical situation is better than in Spain, and there is great liberty which prevents the explosion of popula fury elsewhere exasperated by repression.

Socialism was introduced into Italy, where there is a distressed nobility, peasantry, working class, and body of university men, are among its adherents, and they are especially extreme in their views, and violent as public agitators against the State, the Church and the family.

In Denmark, where operatives are badly 000. In Berlin, in 1876, 1,961 Socialist is democratic, socialism has gained a footsupply the Boards of the Societies with as a matter of justice an entire reorganization of the State in behalf of the working a dense population at the seat of authority however, there is no class of laborers with-

out property; eighty-five per cent, of the people live in rural districts, and in the ab-Socialism has spread in America with even sence of roads are obliged to make many greater rapidity than in Germany; but it is ordinary articles of use; they are unusually independent and comfortable, and there is no socialism.

England is the only great country where socialism has no organ or organization that reaches the public eye or ears, although there are detached socialistic clubs and associations. and the nationalization of the land is a common topic of discussion. The working classes are justifiably discontented with the present condition; and there is occasion for grave apprehensions when one reflects upon the statements that in this wealthy nation almost every twentieth inhabitant is a pauthe indirect taxes on articles of consumption per; one-fifth are insufficiently clothed; being many and heavy; and three-fourths of large numbers of working people in town the rural population are farm servants or and country are too poorly fed to escape day laborers. But the heterogeneous char- starvation diseases; a large proportion of the population lead a life of toil, with no prospect in old age but penury and parochial support; and that one third or one-half of the families of the country are huddled, six in a room, in a way quite incompatible with decency, health and morality. But the English working people show no signs of a disposition to despair of rising by means within their reach; they distrust sweeping and untried measures; and there being no general revolutionary passion, socialism has evidently gained no serious foothold. And perhaps the best safeguard against undue demands on the power of the State by the laboring classes, is to encourage and help them to do all they now can for themselves.

If the English working people are as contented and hopeful under present circumstances as Mr. Rae supposes, we think intelligent efforts ought to be made at once to increase their discontent, not in order that they may become Socialists, but, that, both guided and restrained by education and religion, they may arouse themselves to energetic, right and wise endeavors for their own advancement. They may even now be in danger from an "equality of conditions," "a uniform medium fatal to progress," and "an omnipresent mandarin control." as fatal as some of the consequences of socialism similarly named. A. E. M.

### Condensed Mews.

### Domestic.

Imports of specie at New York the past week was \$1,139,000.

The Credit Mobilier case was called up for argument in the United States Circuit Court at Philadelphia, Nov. 6th.

A fire in Mark Paine & Co.'s lumber-yard in Northern Pacific Junction recently, destroyed 9,000,000 feet of lumber. Loss \$75.

The gales of the past two weeks have been very disastrous to shipping on the lakes. Fourteen vessels have been wrecked or badly

The freight depot of the Consolidated Road at Stratford, Conn., was burned Nov. 6th. loss \$2,500. The adjacent passenger depot was, with great difficulty, saved.

William Ross was committed recently on a bench warrant, at White Plains, N. Y., charged with malicious injury to the tracks of the Harlem Division of the Hudson River

Mr. Moody is conducting a successful series of meetings for the encouragement of Christian workers in Albany, N. Y., in Dr. Irving's Presbyterian church. The edifice is unable to hold the throngs that seek ad-

For the first time this season, a thin scum f ice was apparent on the borders of the Hudson and Harlem Rivers Thursday morning. Many of the smaller bodies of water in Westchester County were covered with a thin

Jonas G. Clark, of Worcester, Mass., has offered to that town a free public library building, and other real estate, valued in all at \$50,000, for library purposes. The gift has been accepted and properly acknowledged at town-meeting.

In the case against Evans, of Salt Lake City, charged with polygamy, the mother of he second wife testified that her daughter married Evans. His second wife, admitting the marriage with her, said it was not with his first wife's consent. The jury thereupon. convicted Evans.

### Foreign.

The Italian Government is about to send wo cruisers to the Congo to look out for Italian interests.

George Eliot's Life and Letters, edited by her husband, Mr. Cross, fill three large volumes, and will be issued in November.

Captains Renard and Krebs made a baloon voyage Nov. 9th, from Mendon to Bellancourt and return, alighting at the point from which they started. The aeronauta steered the balloon successfully.

Heavy rains continue in the Eastern provinces of Spain. Many of the towns and villages of Alicante, Almeria and Valencia are suffering from floods. Some have been destroyed. Many persons have been rendered

Emperor William will de of welcome to the delegate ting of the Congo Confere

The Temps, Paris, annot ings will be held at the Fo week to harmonize the vie those of the African Assoc territorial limits of the Con

The Suez Canal Compa committee to Egypt on No examine and report upon widening the present cana necessity exists for the buil canal. M. de Lesseps and company the committee.

The student Roieff, at 1 nounced to the police man students as Nihilists, has The deed was accomplished who gained access as a visi where Roieff was kept to the Nihilists. Another obliged to flee to save him The Tonquin Committee

has voted a credit for rein sent to the French forces Gen. Camperon, Minister miral Peyron, Minister of that if the conflict contin they will be obliged to as credit in December of \$8,0 News from Cali and otl

Southern States of Colom that the most severe shoc that has been felt for three Nov. 6th. The Church o was wrecked and another houses suffered severely. which felt the shock escap injury.

> TRACT SOCI Receipts for O GENERAL F

Lyman Pratt, Howell, Mich. Martha H. Tucker, Boulder, Oliver A. Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Davis, W. A. C. Burdick, Treasurer Wee tion, from sale of lamp, A Friend, Brooklyn, N. Y.,

DE BOODSCHAPPE Kornelius Vost, Isanti county, PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 1

MARRIED At the residence of the bri

ville, R. I , Nov. 4, 1884, by I F. PALMER and MARY IDA In New Market, N. J., No.

by Rev. J. G. Burdick, Mr. Wahoo, Neb., and Miss E. I

Oct. 1. 1884. at the residen by Rev. S. D. Davis, Mr. Lu Doddridge county, W. Va.,

COZAD, of Harrison county.

In Nile, Allegany Co., N. hemorrhage of the bowels,

fever. Frank M, Wright, Mary R. Wright, aged about In Newport, R. I., Oct. 11 GEB, widow of James Alger, Maxson, in the 94th year of was baptized by Eld. Wm. the Newport Seventh-day Be 1806, where she remained & ummoned to the Church tri

At Niantic, R. I., Nov. BAHAM was struck by the killed almost instantly. His to Andover, N. Y., and bu day Baptist church Nov. from the day his mother wa 16 years, 2 months, and 27 all that remains.

Near Rosnoke, W. Va., of the brain, after a brief and 7 days. A bright gem place where Jesus said "th hold the face of my Father

> SPECIAL THE subscriber will

the following denomination ference. 1812, '18; and Baptist Missionary Society each of the following: G and American Sabbeth Tr THE Rhode Island

will hold their Quarterly Hopkinton Church, Nov. lowing programme:

Prayer meeting. BABBATH 10.80 o'clock, Bermon,

2.30 o'clock, Sabbathbath-school prayer meet

7 o'clock, Paper, U. M.

10 A. M., Sermon, Ha

2.20 o'clock, Desom

L.J. RADOLES,

eighty-five per cent, of the rural districts, and in the abare obliged to make many les of use; they are unusually and comfortable, and there is

the only great country where no organ or organization that ublic eye or ears, although there ocialistic clubs and associations. nalization of the land is a comf discussion. The working stifiably discontented with the tion; and there is occasion for ensions when one reflects upon to that in this wealthy nation twentieth inhabitant is a pauh are insufficiently clothed; of working people in town are too poorly fed to escape eases; a large proportion of the ad a life of toil, with no prosge but penury and parochial that one third or one-half of of the country are huddled, six a way quite incompatible with th and morality. But the Engpeople show no signs of a disepair of rising by means within they distrust sweeping and unes; and there being no general passion, socialism has evidently ious foothold. And perhaps quard against undue demands of the State by the laboring encourage and help them to do

can for themselves. lish working people are as conppeful under present circum-Rae supposes, we think intelought to be made at once to discontent, not in order that ome Socialists, but, that, both estrained by education and rehay arouse themselves to enernd wise endeavors for their own

They may even now be in an "equality of conditions," medium fatal to progress," and sent mandarin control," as fatal e consequences of socialism A. E. M.

### densed Mews.

### Domestic.

specie at New York the past **39.000.** Mobilier case was called up for

the United States Circuit Court is. Nov. 6th. ark Paine & Co.'s lumber-yard

Pacific Junction recently, de-000 feet of lumber. Loss \$75,-

I the past two weeks have been us to shipping on the lakes. els have been wrecked or badly

depot of the Consolidated Road Conn., was burned Nov. 6th, The adjacent passenger depot at difficulty, saved.

was committed recently on a at, at White Plains, N. Y., malicious injury to the tracks Division of the Hudson River

is conducting a successful seigs for the encouragement of kers in Albany, N. Y., in Dr. yterian church. The edifice old the throngs that seek ad-

time this season, a thin scum arent on the borders of the farlem Rivers Thursday mornthe smaller bodies of water in ounty were covered with a thin

ark, of Worcester, Mass., has at town a free public library other real estate, valued in all library purposes. The gift ted and properly acknowledged

against Evans, of Salt Lake with polygamy, the mother of fe testified that her daughter His second wife, admitting with her, said it was not with consent. The jury thereupon.

### Percign.

Government is about to send the Congo to look out for

Life and Letters, edited by ir. Cross, fill three large vol-be issued in November. ard and Krebs made a bal-

v. 9th, from Mendon to Belturn, alighting at the point y started. The aeronauts oon successfully.

ontinue in the Rastern prov-Many of the towns and vil-Almeria and Valencia are lecta Bome have been de Turville.

Emperor William will deliver the address of welcome to the delegates at the first sitting of the Congo Conference.

The Temps, Paris, announces that meetings will be held at the Foreign Office this week to harmonize the views of France and those of the African Association upon the territorial limits of the Congo country.

The Suez Canal Company will send a committee to Egypt on November 12th, to examine and report upon the feasibility of widening the present canal, or whether a necessity exists for the building of a second canal. M. de Lesseps and his son will accompany the committee.

The student Roieff, at Moscow, who denounced to the police many of his fellowstudents as Nihilists, has been poisoned. The deed was accomplished by somebody who gained access as a visitor to the prison where Roieff was kept to protect him from the Nihilists. Another student has been obliged to flee to save his life.

The Tonquin Committee of the Deputies has voted a credit for reinforcements to be sent to the French forces in Tonquin. Both Gen. Camperon, Minister of War, and Admiral Peyron, Minister of Marine, intimate that if the conflict continues in Tonquin (28th,) at 10 o'clock A. M. 'The following prothey will be obliged to ask for a further gramme has been arranged for that meeting: credit in December of \$8,000,000.

News from Cali and other towns in the Southern States of Colombia, S. A., reports that the most severe shock of earthquake that has been felt for three years occurred Nov. 6th. The Church of San Pedro at Cali was wrecked and another church and several houses suffered severely. The other towns which felt the shock escaped without serious injury.

### TRACT SOCIETY.

Receipts for October. GENERAL FUND.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Davis, Westfield, Pa.. A. C. Burdick, Treasurer Western Association, from sale of lamp, and for tent work...... A Friend, Brooklyn, N. Y., Outlook.....

DE BOODSCHAPPER FUND. Kornelius Vost, Isanti county, Mich ..... \$2 00 E. & O. E.

6 00

### MARRIED.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 1, 1884.

ville. R. I. Nov. 4, 1884, by R v. J. R. Irish, John

Oct. 1, 1884, at the residence of the bride's father. by Rev. S. D. Davis, Mr. LINVILLE B. DAVIS, of Doddridge county, W. Va., and Miss Dora E. S. Cozad, of Harrison county.

### DIED.

In Nile, Allegany Co., N. Y., Sept. 18, 1884, of hemorrhage of the bowels, after a long sickness of fever, FRANK M, WRIGHT, son of Benjamin L. and Mary R. Wright, aged about 28 years.

In Newport, R. I., Oct. 11, 1884, Mrs MARY ALGEB, widow of James Alger, and daughter of John Maxson, in the 94th year of her age. Sister Alger was baptized by Eld. Wm. Bliss, and received into the Newport Seventh-day Baptist full member until 1806, where she remained a faithful member until summoned to the Church triumphant.

At Niantic, R. I., Nov. 1, 1884, Mr. TRUMAN BAHAM was struck by the Newport Express, and killed almost instantly. His remains were brought to Andover, N. Y., and buried from the Seventhday Baptist church Nov. 5th, just three months from the day his mother was buried. Truman was 16 years, 2 months, and 27 days old. One brother is E. A. W. all that remains.

Near Roanoke, W. Va., Sept. 10, 1884, of disease of the brain, after a brief illness, ARTHUR EARL, son of M. M. and B. Ann Hevener, aged 14 months and 7 days. A bright gem taken from earth to the place where Jesus said "their angels do always behold the face of my Father which is in heaven."

### SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE subscriber will give ten cents apièce for the following denominational reports: General Conference, 1812, '13; and American Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society, 1835; and five cents for each of the following: General Conference, 1846, and American Sabbath Tract Society, 1846, '47. A. E. MAIN, Ashaway, R. I.

THE Rhode Island and Connecticut Churches will hold their Quarterly Meeting with the First Hopkinton Church, Nov. 14-16, 1884, with the following programme:

SIXTH-DAY EVENING.

SABBATH MORNING. 10.30 o'clock, Sermon, W. C. Titsworth.

2.30 o'clock, Sabbath-school, followed by Sabbath-school prayer meeting, conducted by J. R.

EVENING. 7 o'clock, Paper, U. M. Babcock. Sermon, O. D. Sherman.

10 A. M., Sermon, Horace Stillman, How can the capital and labor of the denomination be made mutually helpful?"J. J. Merrill.

AFTERNOON. 2.80 o'clock, Denominational Loyalty, O. U.

Where should we educate our youth? Frank EVENING.

Sermon, L. F. Randolph. Closing Conference. I. L. COTTABLE, P. L. F. RANDOLPH, Secretory.

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

THE Yearly Meeting of the New Jersey and New York City Seventh-day Baptist Churches will be held this year, with the Church at Shiloh, N. J., commencing on Sixth-day, Nov. 21, 1884, and continue three days. J. C. BOWEN, Secretary.

NEW YORK SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST CHURCH. -Services every Sabbath morning at 10.45 o'clock, in the Historical Society's building, at the corner of Second Avenue and Eleventh Street.

PLEDGE CARDS and printed envelopes for all who will use them in making systematic contributions to either the Tract Society or Missionary Society, or both, will be furnished, free of charge, on application to the SABBATH RECORDER, Alfred Centre, N. Y.

THE next session of the Ministerial Conference of the Seventh day Baptist Churches of Southern Wisconsin, will meet with the Church at Albion on Sixth-day before the last Sabbath in November.

1. 'In what sense, if any, can it be said that theology is progressive?" V. Hull. 2. (a) "Do the Scriptures prohibit the marriage of a believer to an unbeliever? (b) Do they prohibit the marriage of a Sabbath keeper with one who

does not keep the Sabbath?" E. M. Dunn. 3. "Do the Scriptures prohibit the marriage of a O. B Hoard, Cartwright, person who has a former companion living, from | E. H. Socwell, without divorce, yet not for the Scriptural cause of adultery?" A. McLearn.
"What aid, if any may be derived from tradi-

tion in the investigation of Bible truth?" J. W. "What is the meaning of conversion, regenera-tion, and the baptism of the Holy Spirit!" S. H.

"Is it right for Christians to connect themselves with secret organizations?" N. Wardner. S. H. BABCOCK, Secretary.

THE next Quarterly Meeting of the Southern Wisconsin Seventh-day Baptist Churches will convene with the Church at Albion, Sixth day evening, Nov. 28, 1884. S. H. BABCOCK.

IRVING SAUNDERS expects to be at his Friendship Studio from Nov. 12th to 18th, inclusive.

Mason & Hamlin commenced as melodeon makers in 1854. They soon introduced the improved instrument now known as the organ, or American organ, as it is termed in Europe. The new instrument proved so superior that it soon took the place At the residence of the bride's parents, in Rock- of everything else in this country, being adopted and manufactured by all who had previously made F. PALMER and MARY IDA CHURCH, both of Hop | melodeons, and many others who were induced to commence the business by the rapidly growing de-In New Market, N. J., Nov. 6, 1884, at the residence of the bride's brother, Mr Calvin Randolph, made and sold yearly. Those by the Mason & Ham by Rev. J. G. Burdick, Mr. D. R. Moulfort, of Wahoo, Neb., and Miss E. F. RANDOLPH, of New Market. they believe, are destined to rank as high as their organs have done. -Boston Traveller.

### A Great Newspaper.

The Pall Mall Gazette, of London. England, did not overstate the case when it said that the New York Independent is "one of the ablest weeklies in existence." It is as overwhelming as a monthly or quarterly magazine, with all the matter in its many departments. Any monthly might indeed be proud if it could show as distinguished a list of contribu tors as the *Independent*. In a single department—its story department—we find, among Englishmen, such con ributors as Sir Samuel W. Baker, the celebrated Egyptian explorer; Thomas Hardy, W. E Norris, James Payn, F. W. Robinson and Henry W. Lucy, the well known and deservedly popular novelists; while among Americans we notice the names of Edward Everett Hale, Frank R. Stockton, H. H. Boyesen, Sarah O. Jewett, J. S., of Dale, Rebecca Halding Davis, and Harriet Prescott Spofford. The Independent printed also, recently, the last story from the pen of the late Ivan Tourgeneff, having secured the only translation from the Russian into English. This department is but a sample of the others. It would seem to us that the Independent offers not only "fifty we dividends during the year," but, in addition, a stock dividend with each department. We advise our readers to send for a free sample copy.

### Books and Magazines.

N. W. AYER & Son's American Newspaper An nual is before us. It contains 994 pages, and all about newspapers published in this country and Canada. Besides being indispensable to the advertiser and the professional newspaper man, it contains much interesting and valuable information to the general reader, such as the number of counties in each State, with the number and character of the papers published in each, the population of towns and counties, county seats, political character, &c. Price, \$3.

WE have received from the author and publisher. Rev. H. Clay Trumbull, editor of the Sunday-School Times, "Teachers and Teaching," a book for Sabbath-school teachers. Sold by subscription. We hope to give a fuller notice at no distant day.

MISTLETOE MEMORIES; or, What the Poets say about Christmas, is a neat little holiday gift, consisting of a selection of short poems on the Christmas time, by favorite authors, and put up in the shape of a Christmas banner, with silk fringe and tassels. A real little Gem. Published by Henry S. Date, 157 La Salle St., Chicago. Price, 35c.

JOHN WYCLIFFE, Patriot and Reformer, by John Laird Wilson. A popular life of the great reformer to whom the world is so largely indebted, issued in commemoration of the 500th anniversary of his death, Dec. 31, 1384. The book has three conditions of success; issued at the right time, on the right subject, and by the right author. Wycliffe's work in forwarding the Reformation was of hardly less importance than Luther's, and for all time to come the English speaking world are his debtors for unchaining the Bible and making accessible to the people its glorious truths. Published in Funk & Wagnalls' (10 and 12 Dey street, New York) Standard Library. Paper, 25 cents.

THE Ladies' Floral Cabinet for November, from 29 Vesey St., New York, contains the usual attractions, "A New Departure for Girls." (Several Articles.)

### LETTERS.

J. H. Babcock, D. W. Cartwright, A. E Main 3, C. H. Stanton, C. E. Crandall, A. L. Chester, M. B. Cottrell, W. H. Maxson, H. D. Clarke, C. H. Lund G. J. Crandall, H. E. Hadley, A. H. Lewis 2, J. F. Hubbard, Geo. H. Babcock, E. H. Bancroft, A. B. Prentice, Lizzie Lowther, J. D. Kenyon, Geo. B. Utter, A. J. Willard, A. M. West. Herman Babcock, A. A. Titsworth, B. G. Stillman, Daniel Lewis, Emza F. Randolph, Mrs. E. R. Maxson, E. P. Saunders 2, Mrs. G. T. Brown, D. K. Davis, L. M. Cottrell, C. & N. W. R. R., Lurana Stillman, C. D. Potter, F. F. Johnson, Mrs. Ella Stites, F. A.

#### RECEIPTS.

All payments for he SABBATH RECORDER are acknowledged from week to week in the paper. Persons sending money, the receipt of which is not duly acknowledged, should give us early notice of the Pays to Vol. No.

Mrs. Lucy P. Lewis, Alfred Centre, \$2 00 41 52 P. C. Burdick, DeRuyter, Annes J. Burdick, Horace Wells, 2 00 41 2 00 40 Artemas Coon, Mrs.Geo. F. Annas, " 4 00 40 Daniel Lewis, New York City. 2 00 41 2 00 41 Mrs S. Davis, Leonardsville, Mrs. C. W. Murphy, "Wm. W. Clarke, Tallett, 200:402 00 40 John Ryno, Richburg, 2 00 40 W.H. Maxson, M.D., Battle Creek, Mich. 50 41 Mrs. Lurana Stillman, N. Richland, Minn. 1 00 40 J. D. Kenyon, Ashaway, R. I., 2 00 40 Mrs. C. H. Stanton, Westerly, 3 25 42 Mrs. E. H. Bancroft, Camden, Del., 4 00 41 L. N. Champlin, Phillipsburg, Kan., 93 40 W. H. Champlin, "

1 00 40 52
C. E. Crandall, Morgan Park, Ill., 1 00 41 19
Mrs. L M. Davis, Fond du Lac., Wis. 5 00 42 52
By Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont (her own girlhood): Herman Babcock, Utica, 2 00 41 52 1 00 39 52 2 00 40 52 Rufus. whom separation has taken place, either with or Mrs. Sarab E. Ayres, Shiloh, N. J., 1 00 41 26 QUARTERLY. S. Whitford, Alfred Centre,

### WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

D. K. Davis, Long Branch, Neb.,

Review of the New York market for butter, cheese, etc., for the week ending November 8th, reported for the RECORDER, by David W. Lewis & Co.. Pro duce Commission Merchants, No. 85 and 87 Broad Street, New York. Marking plates furnished

LESSON LEAVES.

BUTTER.—Receipts for the week 28,411 packges; exports, 2,754 packages. The price of grain s related to the price of butter, especially in the production of Western winter make. Corn and oats are now selling at about a cent per pound in the Eastern markets, being at a lower price than has ruled for many years back; the offerings of West- of twelve chapters each, in the C, Y. F. R. U. Deern creamery butter are therefore more liberal than last year, and prices somewhat easier in the Western markets. Local trade and export demand here have both been without much spirit, but fancy Fall butter offering at 20@23c., and quite a stock of rejections has accumulated unsold, and there is also a liberal offering of stored Western Summer butter for which holders would accept lessened prices. We quote:

Fancy. Fine. Faulty. Sour Cream Creamery, 31@32 28@30 22@24 Home dairy, fresh.... 26@28 20@23 Summer firkins..... —@24 Frontier, picked-up butter...... 18@20 13@17

CHEESE.—Receipts for the week, 28,395 boxes; exports, 16,070 boxes. As usual at this time of year fine September cheese assert their value, the general market for them is about the same as butter. Buyers are indifferent to any but the finest Fall make. We quote:

Fancy.

Fine. Faulty

8	Factory, full cream — @12\frac{1}{2} 11\frac{1}{2} @12 (more.)		6@ (mos	
e y	Skimmed 9 @91 6 @8	. '	1@	
g	Eggs.—We quote:			
o e	Near-by marks, fresh-laid, per doz Southern, Canada and Western, fresh laid,	.26	<b>@</b> 2	27
ıt	per doz	24	@	25
e h	Limed eggs, prime, per doz	19	<b>@</b>	21
8	DRESSED POULTRY.—We quote:			٠.
	Fowls and chickens	10	@	14
_	Turkeys	13	@	16
	Ducks	10	@	14
n-	Geese	10	0	14
11	BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, BEANS, E	rc.		

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### 1885

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dustries: By Margaret Sidney. Of Blue Eyes," "Two on a Tower," etc.; Edward tre, N. Y.

never tried pottery-painting, and haven't an idea of port themselves.

How the Boojums went down the Crater." By Ten of the Boojums

By Lieut. C. E. S. Wood. After Buffaloes." By Amanda B. Hartis. At Pussy cat Palace." The history of a XIXth century happy-thought. By Julian B. Arnold. A Dahabeeah Wreck."

A Young Numismatist." By M. B. Ballard. By F. Chesebro'. The Scarabæus Club." Lazy Barberry's Ambition." By F. H. Throop. A Windmill Pilgrimage." By Amanda B. Harris. Among the Gypsies." By M. H. Catherwood.

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I. Crazy Sally. II. Uncle Primus and Dog Tur-ban. III. The Big English Bull. IV. William-

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For those girls who don't do Kensington work, Everett Hale, author of "Ten Times One is Ten, etc.; James Payn, the celebrated English Novelist; the last new craze in art work, yet who must sup- Lucy C. Lillie, F. W. Robinson, Fred D. Storey, Henry W. Lucy, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Rebecca. Harding Davis, Sarah Orne Jewett, Frank R. Stockton, H. H. Boyesen, Ivan Tourgeneff and others.

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### Selected Miscellany.

#### COMPENSATION.

The truest words we ever speak Are words of cheer. Life has its shade, its valleys deep; But round our feet the shadows creep, To prove the sunlight near. Between the hills those valleys sleep-The sun-crowned hills.

And down their sides will those who seek With hopeful spirit, brave though meek, Find gently flowing rills.

For every cloud, a silvery light; God wills it so. For every vale, a shining height; A glorious morn for every night; And birth for labor's throe,

For snow's white wing, a verdant field: A gain for loss. For buried seed, the harvest yield; For pain, a strength, a joy revealed, A crown for every cross.

—S. W. Presbyterian

#### A STITCH IN TIME.

"It takes all my time to run after that child and pick up her things," said Mrs.

then returning to her seat by the window, she stumbled and almost fell over a bookit belonged.

"I should cure her of such disorder," said Aunt Hetty, with a firm look.

"Oh, I wish you would," answered Mrs. Ansel; "but you would have to change her whole nature to cure her of carelessness and disorder. I am afraid you will give up in despair."

"I shall not give up until I have tried thoroughly, and you must promise to pick up no more of her belongings, nor help her

in any way," said Aunt Hetty. Mrs. Ansel promised.

The next moment Nellie danced into the room. She was as pretty as a princess always is in the fairy books. She had golden curls and brown eyes and a dimple in each pink cheek. What was the reason that Aunt Hetty scowled at this pretty creature? The ruffle of her dress was dragging along

the floor after her dancing feet, and she tions, she bravely did the best she could."
called impatiently:
"Mamma! where is my hat? It's almost the basket towards her, and Kittie tripped

time for school." "I hung it up," answered mamma; and then, in spite of Aunt Hetty's warning look, hands.

Wait a moment and mend dress. Here is a needle already threaded." "Oh, bother! a pin will do as well," and she stooped and pinned the torn ruffle in its

place. As she reached the school house, Nellie

she was a general favorite with schoolmates and teachers. In answer to the ringing of the bell there

was a wild scamper of feet for the door.

"The first in is the best!" shouted Nellie. and in the scramble that followed fleet Nellie would certainly have proved herself best by gaining the door first, had not Agnes Moore caught at her flying figure and tore the ruffle from its frail fastenings; then, as it hung like a loop, she caught her foot in it and both girls came down "crash!" upon the steps. They were not hurt, but they lost in the race.

In a moment before the ringing of the second bell, Nellie was going anxiously from one girl to another, questioning, "Have you a pin? Do, somebody, give me a pin. I am a perfect object with my skirt ruffle dragging in this way."

and Nellie sank into her seat.

"I wish I had sewed it," she sighed. room, so that the desks were between herself and them, and Nellie, by being a little careful, could keep her torn dress from

The platform where Miss Lewis sat ran piano was placed at one end, while the

the eastern window. Just before recess there was a knock at

a most benevolent smile:

mittee Man," as little Dora Wilder had named him. He never asked them any hard | father." questions nor found any fault, but would listen to a song and reading, and before gobest scholar.

Well, Miss Lewis, 'tis refreshing to come | Doctor's monument. in here. It is like stepping into a beautiful flower garden, only all these lilies and roses and pinks and pansies can think and talk and sing as well as be beautiful.

And he sat down and beamed upon them

I am afraid some of the "flowers" giggled at this, but Miss Lewis looked at them and they were sober.

"Will you hear the arithmetic class?" asked the teacher.

"I think not, to-day," answered the Docsinging. Some of the committee are saying your father suffers great pain for the want there is no need of paying for singing in the of that medicine."

paniments, nodded, saying:

"Nellie, please play the accompaniment. The school will sing "A Swallow's Flight." Nellie half rose from her seat, then sank back with a look of anguish. What a figure she would be walking across that long platform with the torn ruffle trailing behind her! the memory of such sins. Dr. Todd re- if iron wedges will not do, how is it possi-Miss Lewis had often noticed her careless ways, and only a few days before had talked to her seriously. She knew the scholars would all laugh to see her trailing robe, so she muttered, "Please excuse me, Miss

Miss Lewis looked surprised, then angry. "Are you ill?" she asked.

"No ma'am," answered Nellie.

"Then come and play the accompaniment immediately," said the teacher; but Nellie did not stir.

"Well, well," said the kind Doctor, "young folks will have their freaks. May be some other little girl will play."

And then Miss Lewis turned to Kittie Gray, and Kittie sprang eagerly forward,

"I can't play very well, but I will do the best I can," and she did do her best; but alas! her best was very poor.

"The Swallow's Flight" was now fast. Her face was flushed, and she hung up now slow, and then would stop entirely and the broad-brimmed hat with a weary air; think an instant while poor little Kittie bag which had been thrown carelessly upon was ended. Kittie was flushed and out of God has said, "Honor thy father and thy the floor. She sighed more wearily than breath, and Miss Lewis thanked her, and mother."—Cuyler. before, and put it upon the hall table where said she might take her seat now, and the singing could proceed without the aid of the

> Half a dozen songs followed, but without the usual piano accompaniment the singing lost half its beauty, for Nellie played remarkably well.

At the close of the singing the Doctor thanked them kindly, saying, "Very nice! very nice!" but there was no enthusiasm in his manner. As he arose to go, he unfolded a paper parcel which he had been holding good deal. Tommy did not know what to

"As I came in at the gate," he said, "I met an Indian girl with a load of baskets woven of sweet-scented grass. I bought this one, thinking I would give it to the best scholar, but I am more pleased by the obliging kindness of the little maid who tried so hard to give pleasure by playing for us. Forgetting herself and her imperfec-

up the aisle, and with a rosy, delighted face took the dainty, canoe-shaped basket in her

and thought, "Oh, if I had only taken a drove four tacks through her dress and be happy any more than he makes those stitch in time!"

An hour longer of school, and then she hurried home. Aunt Hetty was awaiting legs would carry him. her, sternly resolved to hide her hat, bookwas surrounded by merry companions, for bag, and in fact, everything not instantly put in place, and to insist upon her mending the torn dress. But the hat was hung carefully mended her dress

in careless Nellie, but she was changed. Aunt Hetty believes, to this day, that it was rag-bag.

Tommy came in a few minutes after. He firm with her.

But Nellie knew it was because she had herself seen how much often depends upon "a stitch in time."—The Pansy.

### HONOR THY FATHER AND THY MOTHER.

There is a touching story of the famous Dr. Samuel Johnson, which has had influence on many a boy who has heard it. Samuel's But nobody had a pin to lend, although father, was a poor bookseller in Litchfield, at almost any other time she could have England. On market days he used to carry collected a hundred, and then the bell rang a package of books to the village of Uttoxeter, and sell them from a stall in the market-place. One day the book-seller was sick, Miss Lewis, the teacher, always had the and asked his son to go and sell the books water. Along the northern shore of the classes recite from the further end of the in his place. Samuel, from a silly pride, sea, in autumn, these little birds assemble refused to obey.

celebrated author, the compiler of the "Eng- | road station. With the first cold blast the lish Dictionary," and one of the most dis-cranes arrive, flock after flook. They utter tinguished scholars in England; but he a peculiar cry, as of warning or calling. It entirely across the school-room, and the never forgot his act of unkindness to his answers the same purpose as the ringing of poor, hard toiling father; so when he visited the bell when the train is about to start. teacher's desk was at the opposite end, near | Uttoxeter he determined to show his sorrow | The small birds understand it. They get and repentance.

He went into the market place at the for places. The first to come get the best the door, and Miss Lewis ushered in a tall time of business, uncovered his head, and seats. If the passengers are too many, some gentle nan with gray hair and whiskers and stood there for an hour in the pouring rain, will have to flit back to the hedges till the on the very spot where the bookstall used to next train. How they chatter good-byes-This was Dr. Barrows, the "Angel Com-stand. "This," he says, "was an act of those who go and those who stay. No tick-ittee Man," as little Dora Wilder had contrition for my disobedience to my kind ets have they, but all the same they are con-

The spectacle of the great Dr. Johnson standing bareheaded in the storm, to atone ing would tell a story, and often had a book for the wrong done by him fifty years be- small birds pay their fare. And it is these or present of some kind to be given to the fore, is a grand and touching one. There is last who must be out in the wet if it storms. a representation of it (in marble) on the The little passengers are of different species,

> Many a man in after life has felt something harder and heavier than a storm of rain beating upon the heart, when he re-membered his acts of unkindness to a good close companions on the way. By and by father or mother now in their graves.

> writer, never could forget how, when his they build here and sing for us in our happy old father was very sick, and sent him away summer-time. Indeed, God cares for the for medicine he (a little lad) had been unwilling to go, and made up a lie that "the druggist had no such medicine."

The old man was just dying when little tor. "I came in mostly to hear a little Johnny came in and said to him, "My boy,

Miss Lewis smiled assent, and turning to only say to the weeping boy, "Love God, Nellie Ansel, who played the piano accom- and always speak the truth, for the eye of solid mass. The iron wedges prove useless. God is always upon you. Now kiss me once and the workmen wonder at the stubborn more, and farewell,"

Through all his after-life Dr. Todd often iron wedges are removed from the narrow had a heart ache over that act of falsehood grooves. Then little wooden wedges, of a and disobedience to his dying father.

pented of that sin a thousand times. The words "Honor thy father and thy fully?" Just wait, until we explain. The mother" mean four things-always do what sharp, well-made wooden wedges are first they bid you, always tell them the truth, al- put into water. They are then inserted in ways treat them lovingly, and take care of the grooves tightly, while wet, and water is them when they are sick or grown old. I kept in the grooves, and no sledge is needed

When Washington was sixteen years old alone. They will do what the driven iron he determined to leave home and be a mid- fails to do. How so? The damp wood shipman in the Colonial navy. After he had swells. The particles must have room to sent off his trunk he went to bid his mother enlarge. And the granite hearts of the good-by. She wept so bitterly because he rocks cannot withstand this silent influence. was going away that he said to his negro In a little while this solid rock parts from servant, "Bring back my trunk: I am not top to bottom, and the workman's will is going to make my mother suffer so by leav- accomplished. It is so, in other things.

He remained at home to please his mother. | quiet power, when applied, will surely This decision led to his becoming a surveyor, achieve. Teachers may remember this fact and afterwards a soldier. His glorious ca- in mechanics, and manage some very stubreer in life turned on this simple act of try- born natures by the application of the silent ing to make his mother happy. And happy forces. The iron and the sledge-hammers too, will be the child who never has occasion often fail; but tears, and a patient example was clumsily turning her music or trying to to shed bitter tears for any act of unkind- never fail.—Alexander Clarke, D. D. find out the right chord. At last the song ness to his parents. Let us not forget that

### HOW TOWNY TENDED THE BABY.

Tommy Teale was just six years old. It was his birthday, but instead of having a good time to celebrate such a grand event he had to take care of the baby. His mother went out to do some errands and left him alone with his little sister. Tommy felt very bad about it. Little Nellie cried a do with her. He liked her very much, but did not like to take care of her when she

As he stood at the window, Ned Brown came out to play on the sidewalk.

"Come out, Tommy!" he shouted.
"I can't," Tommy shouted back, "I've got to tend to the baby."

"Shut the door tight and she can't get out," Ned said. Tommy thought it over. He knew more

about babies than Ned Brown did. Nellie might burn herself on the stove, or pull the ands.
And Nellie hid her face upon her desk the closet for the tacks and hammer. He sive. No man who neglects his temper can the containing the cover off the table, or break the lamp. An fastened her down to the floor. When this happy around. Good temper is gold, is be- Prepared by the SABBATH SCHOOL BOARD of the was done, he ran out of doors as fast as his | youd price. Bad temper is a curse to the In about an hour Tommy's mother came

home. He had not shut the door tight because he was in such a hurry. Right on the top step she found the baby. But her little fat neck and arms were bare. She had no up neatly, the book-bag placed on the table, fat neck and arms were bare. She had no and Nellie sat down by the window and dress on. Her mother carried her into the sitting-room. There was the dress nailed No one knew what created such a change to the floor. The baby had torn it all off trying to get away, and it had to go into the

> was very much surprised to hear what his mother told him.

> "I never did see such a baby!" he said "I thought you only wanted me to keep her out of mischief, and I guessed the nails would do it, sure!"—Our Little Ones.

### QUEER CONVEYANCES.

Some birds are known to fly long distances carrying their young on their backs. Small birds take passage across the Mediterranean Sea on the backs of larger and stronger ones. They could not fly so far. Their strength would give out and they would drop in the to wait the coming of the cranes from the Fifty years afterwards Johnson became the north, as people wait for the train at a railexcited. They hasten aboard, scrambling veyed safely.

Doubtless the great birds like this warm covering for their backs. In this way the like Americans, Irish, Germans, and Chinese traveling together in cars or steam-ships. Their journey takes them through the air, high they reach the beautiful south country. Dr. John Todd, of Pittsfield, the eminent | There they build nests and sing sweetly, as sparrows.—Sel.

### SILENT FORCES.

Workmen in the stone quarries sometimes find a very hard kind of rock. They pick there is no need of paying for singing in the schools, and want to discharge Professor Johnny started in great distress for the little grooves for the iron wedges, and then Long. I object to this, and I want to hear medicine, but it was too atc. The father, with great sledge-hammers, drive and drive on his return was almost gone. He could the wedges into the flinty rock. And yet,

once in a while, they fail to divide the rock. But there is yet another way. The very hard fibre, are selected. Now you It takes more than a shower to wash away begin to shake your head and think, "Well, ble for wooden wedges to be used successnever yet knew a boy who trampled on the to drive them. They would break under wishes of his parents who turned out well. the severe blows of the ponderous hammer. God never blesses a willfully disobedient son. But the workmen just let the wet wedges What noise and visible effort fail to do, some

#### THE TEMPER.

If people generally knew what an advantage to them it was to be cheerful, there would be fewer sour faces in the world and infinitely less temper. A man never gains anything by exhibiting his annoyance by his face, much less by bursting into passion. As it is neither manly nor wise to yield like a child pettishly to every cross, so it is alike foolish and absurd to allow feelings of anger to deprive us of self control. There never was a man in any controversy who lost his temper who did not come near losing his cause in consequence. If ever a person plays the game of his enemies it is when he is in a passion. Acquaintances shun men of proverbial ill-temper; friends drop away from them; even wives and children gradually learn to fear them more than to love. Thousands of men owe their want of success in life to neglecting the control of their temper. Nor have they the excuse that it is an infirmity which cannot be restrained; for Washington, though naturally of a most passionate disposition, disciplined himself possessor and to society.—Baptist Weekly.

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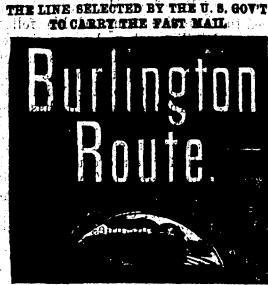
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ONE CAUSE OF WEAR minent medical man in has published an articl demns the lines of type papers, arguing that the being too long— is unfi and nerves of the read that the eyes, as of righ in all the words of each one focus. He insists th ought not to extend mu that being the normal ran it is stationary. In regar size of the letters, the clares that the smaller the strain on the eyes. A in the miniature edition the last French exhibition eye-sight of three print readers. Concerning th the tall, thin, Roman known in France as po most trying on the eyes. oculists, the French doc the short sightedness many is due entirely t type. The Chinese sty printing, in very narro therefore seem to be the

coma in a few minutes ment of the transfusion, rapidly improved. Hur ployed in the case; but it experiments with the blo imals, particularly sheep PROFESSOR PREIFFEI invented a process of milk as a food for inf form the hard and co tible casiene, which exi agulates in masses ins into a readily digestible r an artificial digestion)

using an extract of pan

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The patient, who was

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which acts as a curdling compounds, converting alkaline media into pepi of a little loaf sugar cow's milk near to the A GERM FILTER FO dency of research is to believed to cause so n found in the air, exce circumstances, but ex This is probably due and filtaation eventual of fermentation and de water-courses. Water considered as one of th the propagation of su Chamberland has rece the production of a would purify water I eral but its animal im

has employed a poro celain to separate mi dium in which they ar is the basis of M. The latter has obser through one of these microbes nor their ge that such water can ortion to susceptible li any change in them. Chamberland, which before the French Ac be fitted directly to acts by the pressure Under a pressure of a which is the pressur oratory, M. Chamberla porous tube, or "fil calls it), twenty c twenty-five millimetr

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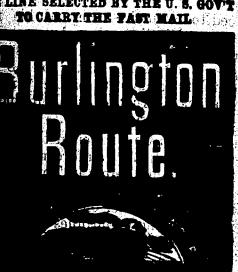
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OF CONFERENCE—REV. JAMES has left a few copies of the History

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onice for sale at \$1 50. Sent by receipt of price. Address. GEORDER, Alfred Centre, N. Y.

### Moyular Science.

AN ELECTRICAL RAINBOW. from a very powerful electric light with 11 inch carbons, was observed at the South Foreland light house, Eng., Aug. 30. It was faint like a lunar bow, and without color. Under the same conditions the light with 3 carbons produced no bow.

ONE CAUSE OF WEAK EYES .- "A prominent medical man in France Dr Cupre. has published an article in which he condemns the lines of type in books and newspapers, arguing that their present lengthbeing too long— is unfavorable to the eyes Algona, Clinton, Marshalltown, Iowa, Freeport, Elgin, Rockford, Ill., are amongst its 800 local states and nerves of the readers. He maintain's tions on its lines. that the eyes, as of right they should, take in all the words of each line in the range of | COACHES which are the finest that human art one focus. He insists that the line of type and ingenuity can create; its PALATIAL SLEEPING CARS, which are models of comought not to extend much over two inches, that being the normal range of the eye when and its widely celebrated it is stationary. In regard to the shape and size of the letters, the same authority de- the like of which are not run by any other road any clares that the smaller the type the harder the strain on the eyes. An example is given in the miniature edition of Dante, shown in the last French exhibition which ruined the eve-sight of three printers and two proofreaders. Concerning the shape of letters, the tall, thin, Roman letters, technically known in France as poetic type, are the most trying on the eyes. Like the German oculists, the French doctor maintains that the short sightedness so prevelent in Germany is due entirely to the use of Gothic type. The Chinese style of writing and printing, in very narrow columns, would therefore seem to be the true system." B.

Transfusion of blood has been successfully tried in the collapse of cholera by a member of the Paris Faculty of Medicine. The patient, who was moribund when the remedy was tried, recovered from the death coma in a few minutes; and, from the moment of the transfusion, spontaneously and rapidly improved. Human blood was employed in the case; but it is mooted to make experiments with the blood of domestic animals, particularly sheep and cattle.

PROFESSOR PREIFFER, of Wiesbaden, has invented a process of peptonizing cow's milk as a food for infants, so as to transform the hard and comparatively indigestible casiene, which exists in excess and coagulates in masses instead of soft flakes. into a readily digestible peptone. This (really an artificial digestion) is accomplished by using an extract of pancreas, the trypsin of which acts as a curdling ferment on protein compounds, converting them in neutral or alkaline media into peptones. The addition of a little loaf sugar brings this digested cow's milk near to the ideal of an infant's

A GERM FILTER FOR WATER.—The tendency of research is to show that the germs believed to cause so many diseases are not found in the air, except under exceptional circumstances, but exist chiefly in water. and filtaation eventually bring the products obtained, and all business in the U. S. Patent Office, This is probably due to the fact that rain and filtration eventually bring the products of fermentation and decomposition into the water-courses. Water may, therefore, be obtained, and an outsides in the U.S. Patent Office, engaged in patents in considered as one of the principal agents in the propagation of such diseases; and M. Chamberland has recently his attention to the production of a microbe filter which would purify water not only from its mineral but its animal impurities. M. Pasteur has applicated a property of halved for the production of a microbe filter which would purify water not only from its mineral but its animal impurities. M. Pasteur advice, terms, and reference to actual clients in your own State. or county, address—C. A. SNOW & Co. has employed a porous vase of baked porcelain to separate microbes from the medium in which they are generated, and this is the basis of M. Chamberland's filter. The latter has observed that water filtered through one of these vases contains neither microbes nor their germs; and proof of it is that such water can be added in any proportion to susceptible liquids without causing any change in them. The apparatus of M. Chamberland, which was recently brought before the French Academy of Sciences, can be fitted directly to any water-pipe, and acts by the pressure existing in the latter. Under a pressure of about two atmospheres, which is the pressure in M. Pasteur's laboratory, M. Chamberland obtains with a single porous tube, or "filtering candle" (as he calls it), twenty centimetres long and twenty-five millimetres in diameter, some twenty litres (about four gallons) of pure water per day; that is to say, a sufficienit quantity for the uses of an ordinary house old. By multiplying the number of canles or filter-pipes, so as to form sets or " batteries" of them, a supply of pure water sufficient for a school, hospital, works, or barracks, can be obtained. The filter, therefore, is of a practical kind, and being simple and inexpensive, will supply a much felt want. The filter is cleansed by brushing its external surface, and plunging it into boiling water, or by heating it directly in a fire to destroy the organic matter lodged in it; and properly cleaned, the same tube will last indefinitely. While upon this subject we may mention that electricity has been suggested as a means of riding water of microbes, and a filter which electrifies the water

has actually been designed and constructed.

—Engineering.

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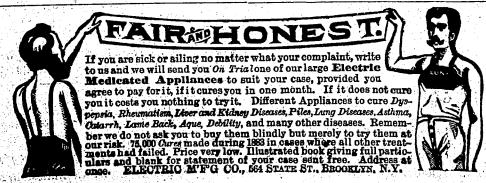
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Abstract of Time Table, adopted Oct. 18, 1884 EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	No. S*	No. 12*	No. 4*	No. 6
Leave Dunkirk Little Valley		1.05 PM 2.52 "		8.50 AM 10.26 "
Salamanca Carrollton- Olean Cuba Wellsville Andover Alfred	8.25 AM 8.35 " 9.00 " 9.25 " 10.24 " 10.47 " 11.04 "	4.06 " 4.37 " 5.07 "	10 50 PM 11.20 " 12.28 AM	11.09 11.43 12.14PM
Leave Hornellsville Arrive at Elmira Binghamton Port Jervis	1.35 РМ		4.27 "	4.30 "
New York	10.20рм	7.10 AM	11.25 AM	

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS EASTWARD.

5.00 A. M., except Sundays, from Salamanca, stopping at Great Valley 5.07, Carrollton 5.85, Vandalia 6.00, Allegany 6.50, Olean 7.50, Hinsdale 8.28, Cuba 9.27, Friendship 10.25, Belvidere 10.45, Belmont 11.17, Scio 11.40 Wellsville 1.45, P.M., Andover 2.32, Alfred 3.32, Almond 4.10, and arriving at Hornellsville at 4.35 P. M.
4.45 P. M., from Dunkirk, stops at Forest-

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

### WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 5*	No. 8*	No. 9
Leave New York Port Jervis	9.00 AM 12.13 PM	6.00 PM 9.05 "	8.00 PM 11.40 "	8.15 PM 12.55
Hornellsville	†8.55 PM	4.25 AM	†8.10 AM	19.25†PM
Andover Wellsville Cuba Olean Carrollton	9.35 PM 9.57 " 10.49 " 11 18 " 11.40 "	5.17AM 6.02 " 6.25 "	9.13 AM 10.08 " 10.37 " 11.09 "	2.22 "
Great Valley Arrive at	11.20	0.20		8.40 "
Salamanca	11.50 "	<del>16.58</del> "	11.20 "	8.45 "
Leave Little Valley Arrive at	12.32 AM	• • • • • •	11.52 AM	4.85 PM
Dunkirk	3.00 "		1 20 PM	6.00 ***

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS WESTWARD.

4.35 A. M., except Sundays, from Hornellsville, stopping at Almond 5.00, Alfred 5.20, Andover 6.05, Wellsville 7.25, Scio 7.49, Belmont 8.15, Belvidere 8.35, Friendship 9.05, Cuba 10.37, Hinsdale 11.12, Olean 11.55 A. M., Allegany 12.20, Vandalia 12.41, Carrollton 1.40, Great Valley 2.00, Salamanca 2.10, Little Valley 3.25, Cattaraugus 4.05, Dayton 5.26, Perrysburg 5.58, Smith's Mills 6.31, Forestville 7.05, Sheriden 7.10, and arriving at Dunkirk at 7.50 P. M.

BRADFORD BRANCH

### WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	15.	5.*	9 *	85.	21.*	87.	
Leave Carrollton	A. M.	A. M. 6.50	P. M. 4.10	A. M. 8.00	P. M. 9.02	A. M,	
Arrive at Bradford Leave	• • • •			9.80	9.40		
Bradford Custer City	9.20 9.35	7.30	4.55	9.M. 3.00 3.10		7.00 7.15	
Arrive at Buttsville			5.45		••••	/: t	

11.04 A. M., Titusville Express, daily, except Sunays, from Carrollton, stops at Limestone 11.20, Kendall 11.31, and arrives at Bradford 11.35 A. M. EASTWARD

STATIONS.

## 6.\* | 20.\* | 32.\* | 40.\* | 16. |

P. M. A. M. A. M. P. M. P. M. P. M. Leave Buttsville Custer City Arrive at Bradford 9.50 7.20 6.45 2.10 6.80 Leave A. M. Bradford 9.55 7.18 .... 5.00 ... Arrive at 10.35 7.46 .... 5.55 .... Carrollton

5.45 A. M., daily, from Bradford, stops at Kendall 5.50, Babcock 6.00, Limestone 6.10, arriving at Car 3.30 P. M., daily, except Sundays, from Bradford, stops at Kendall 3.34, Limestone 3.44, and arrives at

Carrollton 4.01 P. M. Passengers can leave Titusville at 8.00 A. M., and arrive at Bradford 11.35 A. M. Leave Bradford 3.30

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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 8: 5-15. Oct. 25. The Temple built. 1 Kings 6: 1-14.

Nov. 1. The Temple dedicated. 1 Kings 8: 22-36. Nov. 8. The wisdom of Solomon. 1 Kings 10: 1-18. Nov. 15. Solmon's sin. 1 Kings 11: 4-13. Nov. 22. Proverbs of Solomon. Prov. 1: 1-16 Nov. 29. True wisdom. Prov. 8: 1-17.

Dec. 6. Drunkenness. Prov. 23: 29-35. Dec. 13. Vanity of worldly pleasures. Eccl. 2: 1-13. Dec. 20. The Creator remembered. Eccl. 12: 1-14.

LESSON VIII.—PROVERBS OF SOLOMON.

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

For Sabbath-day, November 22.

SCRIPTURE LESSON.—Prov. 1: 1-16. 1. The proverbs of Solomon the son of David, king of Isra

2. To know wisdom and instruction; to perceive the 3. To receive the instruction of wisdom, justice, and judg ment, and equity;
4. To give subtilty to the simple, to the young man knowl

edge and discretion.

5. A wise man will hear, and will increase learning; and a man of understanding shall attain unto wise counsels:

6. To understand a proverb, and the interpretation: the words of the wise, and their dark sayings.

7. The fear of the Lord is the beginning of knowledge: but fools despise wisdom and instruction.

3. My son, hear the instruction of thy father, and forsake not the law of thy mother:

9. For they shall be an ornament of grace unto thy head, and chains shout thy neck

9. For they shall be an ornament of grace white thy head, and chains about thy neck.

10. My son, if sinners entice thee, consent thou not.

11. If they say, Come with us, let us lay wait for blood, let us lurk privily for the innocent without cause.

12. Let us swallow them up alive as the grave; and whole, as those that go down into the pit:

13. We shall find all precious substance, we shall fill our houses with spoil:

houses with spoil;
14. Cast in thy lot among us; let us all have one purse: 15. My son walk not thou in the way with them; refrain hy foot from their path:
16. For their feet run to evil, and make haste to shed blood

LEADING THOUGHT.-The value of wis-

GOLDEN TEXT .- "The fear of the Lord is

OUTLINE. I. Title of the Book. v. 1. H. The object of the Book. v. 2-8.

III. The persons for whom it is designed. v. 4-6.

IV. The way of wisdom. v. 7-9. V. The need of wisdom. v. 10-16.

#### QUESTIONS.

Who was the author of these proverbs? See introduction What time in his life did Solomon write his several works? I. How many proverbs and songs did Solomon compose? 1 Kings 4: 32; Eccl. 12: 9.

II. What was the object of the Proverbs? v. 2-3, 2: 1-0. [I. For whom were the proverbs designed? v. 4. What is said of a wise man? v. 5. Prov. 9: 9.

IV. What is the beginning of knowledge? v. 7: Job 22: 28: ornaments and as chains about the neck? v.9. Prov. 3: 22. V. What counsel given in reference to temptation? v. 15.

### INTRODUCTION.

The contents of the book of Proverbs was probably written during the interval between the fifteenth and thirtieth years of Solomon's reign, before he had fallen away into his sinful indulgencies and compromises with idolatry. But the book, in the form as we have it, contains proverbs of other wise men, and not all of Solomon's proverbs, and was not completed till the time of Hezekiah, nearly three hundred years after Solomon's time. See Prov. 25: 1. What appears to be the preface ex tends over the first nine chapters, and is characterized by exhortations commencing with the words, "My son." The proverbs proper begin with chapter ten. The proverbs of Solomon are very clearly found. distinguished from the so-called proverbs and witty sayings of the sages and philosophers of later times, as well as from the dark sayings and riddles of Solomon's time. They have a light and significance unknown to uninspired wisdom. They came from above and point the reader above the wisdom of this world. They emphatically teach that all true wisdom comes from God. They inculcate the most careful vigilance over the heart and the most unwavering control of the tongue. They show, also, all the actions in daily life, and in business relations would be performed as in the direct presence of God.

### EXPLANATORY NOTES.

V. 1. The proverbs of Solomon. A proverb is a sententious, comprehensive saying, expressive of some important and practical truth. Sometimes it is dark and enigmatical, and requires careful thought to discover the deep meaning and application, but the labor of search is rewarded by a rich jewel of wisdom. Out of the fire of trial comes sometimes the purest silver and unmixed gold. These proverbs have never a word of palliation for Solomon's unholy ambitions, but their chaste and spiritual significance shows clearly that they came from the life and heart of one tried and becoming corrupted and destroyed. deeply taught in the lessons of human needs and divine wisdom and truth.

tion: to perceive. &c. This states the direct | but death and sorrow and woe. No good can posperceive, to apprehend. The object of comparisons, men, as you value purity, innocence, honor, noble parables, and proverbs, is to convey more clearly manhood, the ability to help and bless humanity, and readily deep truths in a way that they may be and to be a son in the redeemed family of God's proverbs.

V. 3. To receive the instruction of wisdom. Here is an additional object to be attained, that is, a willingness to receive the instruction. Men may be instructed and yet none the better if they do not receive the instruction and act upon it. incorporate it into their heart life, as active wisdom, effective judgment, and efficient justice, and real equity, in every human relation. These words "of wisdom, justice, judgment, and equity," cover the whole range for which instruction is needed, their whole duty, both to God, to their fellow-men, and to themselves. All this comes under the object of

proverbs.

the young man knowledge and discretion. The previous two verses set forth the ends sought by the proverbs, viz., by words "know," 'perceive," "receive." This passage designates two classes of persons for which they are specially useful. First, the simple. This does not mean the foolish or the thoughtless; but the open-hearted, willing to learn, inexperienced, yet ready to know and to do. Second, the young man. Just starting on the journey of life, to whom they wil impart knowledge and discretion, so that he wil know what to do and how to do it.

V. 5. The wise man will hear. The third class will hear. This book will not only give wisdom to the simple, and discretion and judgment to the young, but it will make those already wise, wiser and better. Will increase learning. It is a sure indication of wisdom for one to seek an increase of learning, a greater attainment of understanding. These proverbs, if studied, will help the wisest men in that respect.

V. 6. To understand a proverb, and the interpretation. It is not merely the at tainment of knowledge and wisdom but skill and discriminating power, discipline of mind by which one can understand and interpret any dark saying that may express a truth.

V. 7. The fear of the Lord is the beginning of knowledge. Having spoken of the object of the proverbs and the classes ef persons to whom they may be beneficial, he now points out the way to attain wisdom. The fear of the Lord is the first step. Fear, here, means love, reverence, supreme regard for. We cannot understand the moral and religious instructions of an earthly teacher for whom we have no respect, or kind regard. So likewise, the Lord may bring to us lessons of great wisdom; if we have no proper regard and love for him, we shall be very slow to learn wisdom from him. Reverence for the Lord is an essential condition or preparation for the successful study of his word, and the acquirement of true wisdom.

V. 8. My son, hear the instruction of thy father. This is a beautiful application of the previous thought. The inexperienced son is commended to the teachings of his father whom he should love and who loves him as only a father can love him. He is thus exhorted to hear the instruction of love and experience. Forsake not the law of thy mother. The mother's early instructions was the first law of love known to the child. Happy would it be if that love should be kept unbroken by every child. So having learned the law of our heavenly Parent it is never safe to forsake it, and turn to the instruction of strangers. V. 9. For they shall be an ornament.

. . and chains, &c. No crown so fair and be fiting the head of a child as one filled with the to kens of obedience, love, and tender affection for father and mother. Among the many virtues which adorned the character of our late martyred President, no one will shine with a sweeter luster down through the ages, than that filial affection which prompted him to print a kiss upon the careworn cheek of his aged and widowed mother, as his very Psa. 8: 10; Prov. 9: 10; Eccl. 12: 13. What is represented as first after having taken the Presidential oath, which ultimately cost him his life. As with him so with every other great and good man, they have given heed to parental instruction, and have not departed from the law of the mother.

V. 10. If sinners entice thee, consent thou not. Self-protection. Stand on guard against all evil enticements. Be positive. Say No. at once. Delaying to take a positive stand is dan-

V. 11. If they say, Come with us. Th most persuasive invitations will come; all the insin uating charms of companionship will be employed by wicked associates. Let us lay wait for blood. Reference here is had, to the bands of robbers in Palestine. It was a deep policy with such bands to recruit their forces by bringing into their conclaves, innocent young, because they could be used to be tray victims, and to show where plunder could be

V. 12. Let us swallow them up as the grave. The new candidate for crime thinks first of being detected and punished by the parties injured. But the wicked seducers promise them safety by the plan to murder their victims and thus render them silent as the grave-

V. 13, 14. Shall find precious substance: fill our houses. Here are the personal rewards promised to the unguarded and yet innocent victim who stands listening to the voices of temptation. Let us all have our purse. The thought of personal riches obtained by venture and without toil has carried many a young man away from the safe moorings of innocence and virtue.

V. 15. Walk not thou in the way with them. This is the first stage of sin and crime, walking with sinners. Companionship with wicked men is a long step towards their wicked practices. The most innocent young man cannot voluntarily make vicious, licentious, profane, dishonest associates his companions without becoming like them. Refrain thy feet from their path. There is no safety but in absolute prohibition. No compromise with known evil can be tolerated without

V. 16. Their feet run to evil, and make haste to shed blood. The path of the wicked V. 2. To know wisdom and instruc- is downward continually, has no other termination. object of this form of teaching. To know. To sibly come to those who work iniquity. Then young understood. This was the direct object of these children, walk not thou in the way with them; refrain thy feet from their path.

### CHICAGO MISSION SABBATH-SCHOOL.

It is the custom of this Sabbath-school to meet in an evening, once each quarter in the year, and to invite their friends to listen at such time to the singing and the literary exercises of the children. Presents are then distributed by the officers and the teachers, to the boys and the girls who have been perfect in attendance, and who have learned all

provided. This gathering is always distinct from the picnic in the Summer, and the anniversary of the formation of the school held in the Winter.

Seventh day evening, Nov. 1st, a similar entertainment was furnished in the rooms of the Pacific Mission in Chicago. A large political procession was also marching through the streets, and even past the building in which the school assembled. Notwithstanding the noise of bands playing, the hurrahs of the crowd, and the firing of cannon, over two hundred persons met, and remained for nearly two hours witnessing the exercises. The order was good, considering that many of the boys taken from the streets and the saloons, had become infected with the intense political feeling prevailing this Fall. For the first time, tickets of admittance were sold to individuals who are not members of the school; and over ten dollars were raised in that way. A majority of the visitors consisted of the mothers and the older sisters of the children. Eld. J. W. Morton, who is laboring as our missionary in Chicago, was preaching in Southern Illinois, and could not therefore be present. The Superintendent, N. O. Moore, remarked that not more than six or eight of the hundred and fifty or sixty boys and girls in attendance, had not been members of the school some time during the year. The school excels in singing. Rarely do

we find one in our other churches which exhibits so much accurate training in this respect. Under the leadership of Miss Ella M. Covey, the children singly, in quartets, or as a whole school, sang at this entertainment with excellent spirit. Dialogues and recitations of pieces, mainly of literary character, were furnished. Good judgment was shown in securing, by the hearty applause of the children, the second presentation of an exercise sung or spoken with pleasing effect. The characteristic of the school is its restless life, bubbling constantly into some form of child-action. At the close about seventy presents were handed to members of the classes. The selection of these was managed largely by Mrs. Mary Ordway Maxson, who has in past months, worked efficiently for the school, and who happened to be at her former home at this time. Thirty books were given for perfect attend ance, and nearly forty glass goblets for learning the golden texts. An interesting feature of this exercise consisted in presenting to the Superintendent and Mr. I. J. Ordway, a couple books of poems, purchased by the children as an expression of their love for

At the session of the Sabbath-school in the afternoon of the same day, fully seventyfive were found in the classes. At least eighty per cent. of this number are Jewish children. Among the teachers in constant attendance, we saw, besides those already named, Mrs. Eliza Ordway, Mrs. Phebe Davis Burns, and C. Eugene Crandall and wife, of the Baptist Theological Seminary at Morgan Park, near Chicago.



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pose by the President, a thanksgiving unto God. Now, therefore, in rec gustom, I, Chester A. Ar ed States, do hereby des eral thankegiving, Thur present November. An throughout the land, the accustomed occupations, their several homes and t ship, and with heart a knowledgment to the

In witness whereof, I and caused the scal of affixed. Done at the City of W

countless blessings when

of November, in the year Right Hundred and Rig pendence of the United and Ninth. By the President: FREDERICK T. I

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