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e Zabbath Begorden,

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Nortonville, Kansas.

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The Sabbath Becorder

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

THE THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

The President has issued the following preclama

The season is nigh when it is the yearly wont of this people to observe a day appointed for that pur pose by the President, as an especial occasion for thanksgiving unto God.

Now, therefore, in recognition of this hallowed custom, I, Chester A. Arthur, President of the United States, do hereby designate as such day of general thanksgiving, Thursday, the 27th day of this throughout the land, the people ceasing from their accustemed occupations, do then keep holiday at their several homes and their several places of wor Vegas, with which she was partially acship, and with heart and voice pay reverent ac" knowledgment to the Giver of all good for the countless blessings wherewith He hath visited this

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to b

Done at the City of Washington this seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Right Hundred and Eighty-four, and of the Independence of the United States, the One Hundred CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

By the President: FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN, Secretary of State.

HB TRIES OUR FAITH.

BY ANNIE L. HOLBERTON.

In ways we little dream, By means that to us seem Perhaps, unjust, By burdens that we bear ith hearts oppressed by care He tries our trust.

We may not choose the way: He leads us day by day, Through paths unknown. By many a silent sigh, Through tears that dim the eye, He proves his own.

He tries the faith of those Who in thei strength repose And sadly fail. When storms most darkly lower His is alone the power Can still the gale.

My footsteps falter now. Oh, teach me Lord to bow Amid nıy pain, Relying all on thee My suffering to free Yet once again!

Grant patience, oh my God, Help me to kiss the rod That lays me low. Oh, give me faith and love To raise my soul above All earthly woel

Faith still to bless the hand. Love for its least command Though raised to smite. Teach me to humbly still Accept my Master's will And know it right!

PLACES AND PROPLE IN THE SOUTH-WEST

NUMBER IX.

Every traveler in this portion of New Mexico should stop at Las Vegas (The Meadows,) and remain here at least two days in examining the scenery, in becoming ac quainted with its mixed population, and in visiting the celebrated Hot Springs in the vicinity. The place is situated at a point where the vast plains are immediately bounded on the west by the foot-hills of the mount- words and actions of these dark-eyed and ains, and some of the highest peaks in the treacherous people. Petty annoyances of Spanish Range of the Rockies are in sight | many sorts are inflicted upon the "new to the north-west. It was settled by several comers." Among these are the contests prominent Mexican families, about twelve generally in the courts, to dispossess the inyears before this Territory was occupied by terlopers of their grounds, on the claims held the Americans, and was a favorite stopping to be accruing to the first inhabitants from place on the old Santa Fe Trail. It num- old land grants of the Mexican Government. bers over 8,000 inhabitants, among whom | The first night of our visit, we were aroused are some natives and "eastern men" of considerable wealth. Its activity is surprising, as exhibited in the hotels, banks, stores, machine-shops, churches, school-buildings, and daily papers. A never-failing stream, rising back in the mountains, flows through the city, and furnishes water for irrigating its gardens and the cultivated fields in its neighborhood. From a dam seven miles distant toward the sources of the stream, an iron pipe conducts the cool and clear water to the houses of the residents. Excellent pasturage is found to the east and the south.

Las Vegas is the first town on the road where we see that the Spanish civilization, modified by the conditions of Mexico, has obtained a large and distinctive foot-hold, though joined here with the English, intensified by the new life of our Republic. The place consists of two villages, one chiefly inhabited by Americans around the railroad station; and the other by Mexicans, a the sky, to which these miserable and dehalf mile to the west on rising ground across | luded people crawl on their hands and knees, as River. They are connected by during their festival season in the spring,

means of conveyance in a car or a wagon, or | monies even when presented in the open air. | on horse-back. Our attention is first attract- At their last gathering, one of their numed to the sharp contrast between the styles | ber died from the wounds which he inflicted of private and public buildings in the two upon his own body. The laws of the Terisettlements. The modern wooden structures, I tory forbid thier rites, but in some way they built in the latest fashions and painted in evade all civil punishment. They claim to the brightest colors, are located along side of | belong to the Roman Catholics, though that | for us all, and must have been especially so one-story, flat-roofed, and adobe houses. Church publicly ignores and excomunicates to the friends at Waterford, and to those visi-When in the "old town," as it is named, we them, while it, as we are informed, secretly tors who were formerly residents and memhave no difficulty in imagining ourselves to be encourages and supports them. Like other bers there. in a foreign city, with the customs and man- religious believers with a similar conceited ners of the people altogether strange. A and fanatical spirit, they hold that they are present November. And I do recommend that little girl looking upon a photograph of the only true Christians, made so by their quainted. The streets are usually very nar- their abundant merit. Like the Indians in row and irregular in their course,—mere the old Pueblos farther west, they hold alleys, quite filthy in appearance, and lined | secret meetings in their council-house, a with mud-wall buildings. The business large adobe building with no windows and portion surrounds a regular Spanish plaza, only a small door on one side. They are which has recently been ornamented with | feared by many of the settlers in this countrees, and is protected by a substantial fence. try; as it is not known what revenge they It fell into disrepute for a time, as contain- may be plotting, or what neferious scheme ing the gallows near the jail, where mur- they may be executing, to promote their rederers and robbers were hung. Trains of ligion. They are believed to have their oridull-brown and stupid-looking burros, loaded | gin in the orders of the Franciscan Monks, with sticks of wood, are driven along by the who began their earnest and self-denying Indians, who are clothed in their picturesque | missionary labors among the Indians of this costumes; or are straddled by the lazy Mexi- region, about three hundred years ago. cans, their feet nearly touching the ground. They certainly have many of their religious In this place, and scattered about on the customs, though none of their noble zeal plain ih the suburbs, are several large build- and refinement. As a people, they are loings, made of sun-dried brick, and arranged cated in villages also in the east toward Inaround small open courts called placitas.

> among the goodly number of that race who and old Mexico. They are employed in emigrated to this country, when it was gov- watching those who may be suspected of exerned by Mexico, and who have, by trading, hibiting defection toward the Church, and acquired immense riches in the principal in secretly punishing them. towns. They are known far and wide in this region, and are classed among its most public spirited and intelligent inhabitants. They have branch establishments in very many of the small villages. This place is Church celebrated the one hundredth anni- surance of faith and perfect love," and that supplied with a Presbyterian Seminary, a Jesuit College, a Sisters' School for girls, and 11, 1884. There was a heavy fog in the a private academy for both sexes. In the Presbyterian school, young men are fitted to engage in the missionary work which that Church is prosecuting among the Indians of the neighborhood, there were visitors from the south-west. On a former visit, we were introduced to some of the teachers in the Sisters' School and the Academy, and to the President of the Jesuit College. We were greatly pleased with their qualifications and work. The last mentioned is a gentleman of superior culture, most agreeable manners. was once a professor in a Catholic Theological Seminary in France, is now instructing the boys from Indian and Mexican homes, and receives the highest respect from all classes of citizens.

The close contact of "the Americanos" with the older settlers of this city, has awakened a fixed, though somewhat quiet, hostility in the minds of the latter. The aggressive and prompt movements of the former prevent any violent and united outbreaks of these feelings, so manifest at times in the by strange noises, which a party of the most prominent Mexicans of this locality were making in their carousals, while destroying a stout wire-fence built by a company from Boston on a disputed boundary.

In approaching Las Vegas from the north, we notice a small stream which runs southward through the undulating prairie. We are told that its name is "The Sinner," for the reason that, during Passion week of each year, the members of the secret order of Catholics, called Penitentes, wander along its banks, lashing their backs and limbs with rough sticks and the prickly leaves of a large species of the soap-plant, until the blood covers their bodies, or they fall exhausted to the ground. The small village in which they live by themselves is pointed out to us on a rise of land to the right; and farther on, a large cross, set on a hill toward the city, and standing out clearly against

dian Territory, in other parts of New Mexi-We meet here a few enterprising Jews, co to the south and west, and in Arizona

CENTENNIAL AT WATERFORD, CONN.

The Waterford Seventh-day Baptist versary of its organization, Tuesday, Nov. morning, but this cleared away. The attendance was very good indeed; in addition to Seventh-day and First-day people from the following churches in the Eastern Association: New York City, Plainfield, New Market. Greenmanville, Pawcatuck, and First and Second Hopkinton. Prof. W. A. Rogers and wife of Cambridge, Mass., L. C. Rogers, General Missionary of the Central Association, W. C. Titsworth, of Alfred Centre. N. Y., and J. C. Rogers, of Milton Junction, Wis., were also present. The church was adorned with flags, flowers, vines, and autumn leaves, appropriately and beautifully arranged. Prominent among the decorations were large basket boquets, an anchor, a horseshoe, "1784" and "1884," and an arch back of the pulpit composed principally of box and autumn leaves. The order of exercies was as follows:

MORNING SESSION.

Words of welcome, by Edmund Darrow, pastor of the Waterford Church.

Singing, "How sweet and awful is the

Reading of the 103d psalm, by W. C. Tits

Prayer, by J. C. Rogers.

Singing, "Come thou fount of every lessing."

A stirring sermon, by L. C. Rogers, from Cor. 15: 57, upon the Christian's victory over the enemies Sin, Death, and the Grave. Singing, "All hail the power of Jesus'

The reading of two letters from former members, by the Church Clerk, Oliver Max-

A very interesting history of the Church, by W. A. Rogers, which ought to be published in some permanent form. In behalf of the heirs of David Rogers, who gave the land on which the meeting house stands Prof. Rogers presented to the church a deed

Singing, "Blest be the tie that binds." Benediction, by Edmund Darrow. EVENING SESSION.

Singing, "How sweet, how heavenly is Reading of the 133d psalm, by I. L. Cot-

Prayer, by A. E. Main.

a Mexican will never walk if he can find a They dislike any one witnessing their cere- churches, which we recommend for publication in the RECORDER.

Recorder.

Singing, "Nearer my God to Thee." A Conference meeting led by J. C. Rogers, in which over twenty-five persons took part.

Doxology and benediction. It was an interesting and pleasant occasion

A. E. MAIN.

BY ALMA PENDEXTER.

"Sweet child," I cried, "God give thee rest! I can but weep. But pray thy sufferings may cease In peaceful sleep.

'How glad would I thy strength restore; But only this, From out my poverty i give, A poor earth kiss!

"The dear one looked on me and smiled From out her pain. 'Your kiss I'll give to you," she said, "In heaven again."

"In Heaven!" I wonder oft its joy, Ite unknown bliss, One thing I know awaits me there, An angel-kiss!

PREACHING LOVE vs. LAW.

BY A HEARER OF SERMONS.

It is not preaching against future punishment that is here meant, for I never go to hear Universalists; and if I knew a Congregationalist was going to preach up second probation I should—here somebody else. But I mean preaching love as a substitute for the keeping of God's law. Is not the law really more opposed when its precept is set aside than when its penalty is argued against? It is a long while since I heard this done in the pulpit, as long ago as the days of those radical Perfectionists who pleased because they had experienced "as they being "a law unto themselves" in all things, the judgment of other Christians or churches upon their aberrations were

But the preacher was not a Perfectionist. -a sober, experienced ex-pastor, a scholar and scientist of fine culture, and generally sound views and teaching. He preached on Love as the fulfillment (I think the New Version has it) of the law. The sermon was bright, wide-awake, terse in diction, full of illustrations, animated in delivery. and above the average preaching that I hear. It was given, too, in circumstances of much special responsibility and aroused my anxiety that no unbalanced utterance should be made, or impressions left that should weaken conscience or obligation. I had been studying that very subject of late, led to it by the extreme statements of Luther and the libertv of believers.

Was it not a little unaccountable that in all the discussions of the Luther celebration his early extravagance on this subject was hardly mentioned. He himself makes excuse that "at first he so harshly spoke and wrote against the law." It was natural enough, but no less harmful for that. When he came to see that "no one can rightly dis-

How does love fulfill the law? I listened

clared that God "deals liberally and largely with us," not holding us to strict rules. He overlooked the fact that the law requires love, and rather regarded it as something outside that circle. How is love related to conscience and right? I want to understand the trailings river. They are connected in him- vellous, and our latter end, in a horse railway. By the way, it is said that over the rough ground and sharp stones. best means of strengthening old and feeble self only from love not rectitude,—say suggestly increased.—Spurgeon.

preme love to himself? And as to any of those things being in their nature religious from mere personal love to God minus any sense of duty to Him, I can as easily conceive an obligation in which I am not obli-

I know it is now voted very old fashioned to insist that the moral nature as related to a rule of perfect rectitude should work at all in religion. Somehow it seems to me that this may be the bottom reason for defalca tions and breaches of trust in deacons and other professors of religion. But is it of any use to press church members with the necessity of strict regard for moral responsibility, when they have been told that the highest spirituality is free from all this!

My idea of the love that fulfills the law of God is that it is itself, and must needs be a moral exercise and that therefore it cannot steer as wide of genuine law-feeling as some preaching a and good deal of practice does. How, indeed, can any rational soul fulfill law which it ignores? And is the moral law repealed by the gospel? If not, what does this suggestion or a liberal interpretation of its precepts mean? Did it ever occur to one who makes it, as a special champion of love, that it may react in the soul of some unregenerate hearer of sermons, and he may say within himself: "On this principle, God does even hold me strictly to exercise love! I may hate my brother in my heart, though Christ pronounces one who does it "a murderer!'

Is not "bondage of the law" a misnomer? Is not the bondage all of us, and a bondage to sin which makes the law seem a source of bondage, when it is not! And does not one of our Gospel Songs, "Freed from the law, oh, happy condition," mislead many souls? Can one who is only anxious to know how love can be a substitute for obedience ever sing, "O, how I love thy law?" Does not our evangelism need to become "more ethical" and more legal? Does not "fulfillment" in the text here referred to mean something else really than ordinary obedience, and so is not the idea of substituting love for obedience entirely foreign to the apostle's meaning? I have had views of another and a greater meaning lately, carryclaimed to be at liberty to do anything they ing the standard of Christian living far higher than this delusive and impossible love-freedom from obligation, giving a new glory to "perfectness," such as Paul exhorted us to seek through love, -while discountenancing the low perfectionism alluded to above, and the way the Revisers treat the words "fulfill" and "fulfillment" seems to sanction them.

THE LEGEND OF THE BEAUTIFUL HAND.

There was a dispute among three ladies as to which had the most beautiful hand. One sat by a stream and dipped her hand into the water and held it up, another plucked strawberries until the ends of her fingers were pink, and another gathered violets until her hands were fragrant. An old haggard woman passing by asked, "Who will give me a gift, for I am poor?" All three denied her; but another who sat near, unwashed in the stream, unstained with fruit, unadorned with flowers, gave her a little gift and satisfied the poor woman. And then she asked them what was the dispute, and they told her, and lifted up before her their beautiful hands.

"Beautiful, indeed," said she when she saw them. But when they asked her which was the most beautiful, she said. "It is not tinguish between the law and the gospel." the hand that is washed clean in the brook. and that the Law is "one of the chief arti- it is not the hand that is tipped with red. cles in the church," he was a wiser and a lit is not the hand that is garlanded with safer teacher. But even this, with qualifi. fragrant flowers, but the hand that gives to the poor is the most beautiful." As she said these words her wrinkles fled, her staff eagerly for some instruction on this. But was thrown away, and she stood before the preacher spent his strength in efforts to them an angel from heaven with authority show that one need not fulfill it, if he have to decide the question in dispute. And love; that love is a substitute for it. He de- that decision has stood the test of all time. -Baptist Weekty.

GOD'S DESIGNS.

We are quite certain that what we are cannot be the end of God's design. When I this. But I believe neither conscience nor see a block of marble half chiselled, with right was so much as named. Do such just, perhaps, a hand peeping out from the teachers think that love abrogates them? If rock, no man can make me believe that it abrogates law we are left to naked, un- that is what the artist meant it should be guided conscience in religion; if it abrogates | And I know I am not what God would have conscience to what are we left? I can accept | me to be, because I feel yearnings and longa good deal said against what the Reformers in s within myself to be infinitely better. and Puritans used to call a legal religion- infinitely holier and purer than I am now. though even this is better than mere moral- And so it is with you; you are not what God ism or the license that leaves no religion or meant you to be; you have only just begun morality at all,—provided I am made to feel to be what he wants you to be. He will go that something else does for me through my on with his chisel of affliction, using wisdom conscience "what the law could not do in and the graving tool together, till by-and that it was weak through the flesh." As to by it shall appear what you shall be; for Christian graces without any conscience in | you shall be like Him, and you shall see him them, I cannot comprehend them. As to as He is. Oh, what comfort this is for our religious justice that is not done because it faith, that from the fact that our vitality is just, but merely because we love the per- and the fact that God is at work with us. it son to whom it is done, and would not do it is elear and true and certain that our latter to another; and as to vacacity that is not | end shall be increased. I do not think that uttered from moral respect for truth, but any man yet has ever got an idea of what from favor; I could as soon understand man is to be. We are only the chalk crayon them as understand love to my neighbor rough drawings of men, yet when we come without loving him! Is temperance or chas- to be filled up in eternity, we shall be mar-A paper, by W. C. Titsworth, upon the tity a virtue in a man if practiced in him- vellous, and our latter end, indeed, shall be

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

Africa is opening in a wonderful manner both for commerce and missions. The Chamber of Commerce at Wolverhampton, Henry M. Stanley; and, among other things, of evangelizing the world.

MR. AND MRS. GUINNESS, of London, founders of the Congo African Mission, have transferred that mission with its seven stations, and twenty-three missionaries now on field and all the buildings and appurtenances, to the American Missionary Union. This is one of the most important steps our Baptist friends have taken for a long time, in connection with foreign missions. It will increase their responsibilities, call for greater contributions, and enlarge their field of usefulness.

In 1816 the first Presbyterian church was organized at St. Louis. In 1818 the Presbytery of Missouri held its first meeting, and was composed of four churches and four ministers. Now beyond the Mississippi there are 11 Synods, 1,254 ministers, over 1,679 churches, and 83,561 members. In 1865 a church of ten members was organized in Kansas City. To-day it pays its pastor \$5,000 a year, and last year paid to various Boards over \$3,000. Sixteen years ago there were in Kansas 35 Presbyterian ministers, 43 churches, and 1,453 members Now there are 210 Presbyserian ministers 321 churches, and 14,289 members. Much of this great progress is due to home mission work. What shall be our own heritage in the wonderful West?

MISSIONARY SKETCHES.

NUMBER IV.

tist Missionary Magazine was dated August, and Brookfield, N. Y., traveling 556 miles. able health, though my days be few on earth, The principal reasons given in the | Expenses \$5 85, receipts \$5 69. editor's address for its publication, briefly stated, were these: 1. To bring into greater | and settlements of Central New York, view the Seventh day Baptist people, their preaching sixty-two times, making about faith and practice. 2. To circulate among one hundred and fifty family visits, and bapthe churches of the denomination religious | tizing 23 persons. Expenses, 37 cents, reand missionary information, in order to ceipts \$8 50. He also mentions "numerous stimulate to activity and promote charity. acts of love and charitable benevolence in 3. To cultivate increasing harmony among | many articles of usefulness." Concerning the brethren even in points of minor im- his work in Brookfield and vicinity he wrote: portance. 4. To unite with other Christians | "In some of those visits I clearly discovered m the work of advancing the gospel; and | the power of the religion of Jesus, and saw also to "freely discourse the subject of the its triumphs over the powers of darkness, Sabbath, in common with other religious | Many who were far advanced in years had subjects."

tian, denominational, and Catholic; and the all for the blessed Saviour. Parents were contents of the magazine show that the frequently in tears confessing their unfaitheditors sought faithfully to carry out their fulness to their children, and exhorting published intentions.

Trustees first appointed in 1818, now called the | for each other, and all ran together with one Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society, met | accord to their neighborhood meetings where at Hopkinton, R. I., in October, 1821. the same ardor was discovered. There were Right auxiliary societies in Rhode Island, New York, and New Jersey, were repre- all the tender entreaties of their friends, the sented by seventeen delegates. So much of charms of the gospel, the joys of heaven, or the Constitution as related to the nomination of missionaries by the General Confer- | them and give them repentance unto life!" ence was dispensed with for that year, the draft of a new constitution having been previously rejected. The auxiliary societies reported \$103 07 ready for the order of the President. The following appointments were made: Eld. Henry Burdick, for a "part of the ensuing year;" Amos R. Wells, mix months; Wm. B. Maxson, three months; John Greene, three months; and Amos Satterlee, three months. The committee to andit accounts of missionaries reported that Eld. John Davis, of Cohansey, N. J., had labored three and one half months for which he should receive \$13 per month, exclusive of traveling expenses; Wm. B. Maxson, two months, \$26; Amos R. Wells, two months, twenty days, \$32. Elders Eli S. Bailey, Henry Clark, Jun., and Wm. B. Maxson, were appointed editors and publishers of the Magazine, in behalf of the Board or Society; and it was voted to pubhish the journals of the missionaries and the proceedings of the Board in the Magazine. SUMMARY OF MISSIONARY WORK REPORTED. Eld. John Davis preached a few sermons

in the Seventh-day Baptist meeting house at | he thinks the interest good. Woodbridgetown, Fayette Co., Pa., and at

same amount of labor. At New Market, versed with others on the Subbath question, and acquaintances; and to my surprise they Ohio, he found a few who once observed the and arrived at the conclusion that the Sev- had heard that I was a Sabbath-keeper, and Sabbath, where he preached in a Presbyter-England, recently gave as banquet to Mr. | ian church, besides preaching at a Baptist | had not embraced it for want of an under- | subject. Some expressed themselves ready yearly meeting eight miles from New Marhe said that manufacturers of cloth alone | ket. Ten miles from Cincinnati were two might realize £26,000,000 sterling annually, families of Seventh day Baptists who met | Seventh-day, but does not honor it. On our | points is, Come over and preach for us; send by trading in the Congo country, Africa. regularly for reading, singing and prayer. trip to Christian County we left an appoint- us some Sabbath tracts, etc. But how can I Christian missions and Christian commerce In Wayne county, Ind., Elder Davis bap- ment for preaching at the Findley school- go, or send the tracts, without the means may be mutually helpful in the great work | tized Jonathan Platts and one other person, | house, four miles west of the station called county, Ohio, there was a family which had | formerly observed the Sabbath; and at Fairfield, Greene county, was a family in which at the settlement of Seventh-day people on brethren on Mad River, although without a minister, met regularly on the Sabbath. prevailing missionary spirit among our churches; and a considerable part of the night before the missionary's departure was preaching at three other points in Ohio he reached French Creek, near Meadville, Pa., where he preached a few times, and ordained Deacon Isaac Davis to the office of Evangel ist in the Seventh-day Baptist Church called Shiloh. Thence, after commending the brethren to the hand of the Divine Keeper, he returned home by the way of the Forks of the Susquehanna. Eld. Davis had preached fortyeight times, attended one church meeting, baptized six persons, ordained one elder, visited many scattered people "of our order" and of other denominations, and traveled 1857 miles," a great proportion of which lay through extensive wilderness and difficult roads." The people were uniformly | the road. kind and hospitable. His expenses were Society of Shiloh.

Amos R. Wells visited, and preached ble audiences. forty-three sermons, at Stonington, Lisbon,

Wm. B. Maxson labored among the churches | I have your prayers? their cheeks wet with the tears of penitence; The whole address was thoroughly Chris- and many of tender age made a sacrifice of them to repent and embrace the Saviour, The Missionary Board of Directors and | Husbands and wives were earnestly engaged some however who appeared invulnerable to the fears of hell. May God in mercy spare

Eld Amos Satterlee had performed mission work in Western New York; but not acting under the direction of the Board his journal was not furnished for publication.

From the Conference Minutes we learn that twelve churches reported additions of 283; which shows how the missionary spirit and work promotes activity and growth among the churches.

FROM T. G. HELM.

SUMMERVILLE, Texas Co. Mo.,)

you at the proper time, but hope no injury | surely try to. Yours in the work. to the cause is done by my failure.

Since I saw you, I have put in nearly every Sabbath and first day attending my regular | treasury, and lest you might think that I appointments and others not in my regular was calling on you for an unmerited approand in my own neighborhood is yet flattering. | in this part of the country as I feel it my A large collection of people attend my ap- duty to do. I do believe that many are bepointment at Amity and Oak Ridge. We ginning to see the light. At Cabool, Norhad Elder Nash, of Olathe Kans. with us wood, Fordland, Raymonville, Thorp, Hamat Oak Ridge and at my place, and he says lilton Creek, and the Findley school-house,

running down, having no leader since the livered between us eight discourses, and en- is on the Kansas City, Springfield and Memdeath of Rev. Samuel Woodbridge. At joyed a pleasant time. The brethren there | phis Railroad, about thirty miles west of Lost Creek, W. Va., he visited from house are doing well. On our trip there and re- here, I will give you a case there by way of to house, preached nine times, and baptized | turn, we conversed with many persons and | illustration: Stopping over night and part four persons; and at Salem performed the found several who had thought of and con- of the day, I found myself with old friends enth day is the true and only Sabbath, but | many of them had been investigating the standing how to get at it. Elder Dennis, to embrace the Sabbath when they could be near Mansfried, is yet contending for the properly seen to; and the cry from all these and preached four times. In Montgomery | Norwood, for Tuesday evening on our return. When the hour for exercises arrived the could have a regular monthly supply at house was crowded to overflowing and many persons were compelled to stand outside at the wife was a Sabbath-keeper. Here and | the windows and door. I spoke on the perpetuity of the Decalogue, and when the ex- our duty may be well done. If I was able, Mad River, he preached five sermons. The ercises closed we were urgently solicited to you know that I would ask only your prayers; remain several days, but when we informed the people that business at home forbade tracts for distribution as early as possible, They were delighted and encouraged by the our staying longer they more earnestly pressed us to return as soon as possible and remain many days, which we promised to do as early as practicable. Here we found spent in exhortation and prayer. After | Elder Henderson Brazile, who says he would have had connection with the Seventh-Day Baptists years gone by had he lived where he could. Others in the same vicinity, we out doubt, has already been done. — A. E. M.] heard of, who hold the same faith.

All along the railroad line, we saw and heard of persons who believe the Seventh Day to be the only Sabbath, and the sum of the whole matter, as we find, is this: Some are afraid of the law of the State; some think a change of day would disturb business matters; and so it is only a question of pro-

Bro. W. K. Johnson had a supply Tracts which he placed in our hands and Bro. Rutledge and I scattered them along

Yesterday, (First day) I returned from \$30 45, and receipts \$49 30, \$22 of which Oak Ridge, where I held services on Sabbath were from the Missionary and Bible Society and was assisted on First-day by Bror. Rutof Cumberland, N. J., and the Female Mite | ledge, with another appointment left. My appointments are all attended by respecta-

Now, dear brother, I shall continue to Woodstock, and Burlington, Ct., Granville, labor in the Master's vineyard so long as He Volume 1, No. 1, of The Seventh-day Bap- | Mass., and Stephentown, Berlin, Petersburg, | permits me. Thank God, I enjoy reasonthey shall be devoted to God's praises! May

FROM S. W. BUTLEDGE.

Houston, Mo.. Oct. 12, 1884.

evening, closing on the night of Oct. 4th. | dollars and five cents. We had very interesting meetings, and on Meeting, of which Bro. W. K. Johnson will officially notify you. However, I am sorry that I have to tell you that Bro. Johnson before we left, and was under treatment and we stopped over at the Finley school house, we spent a day and two nights with apparently good success. We found Bro. Henderson Brazile hearty in the indorsement of the Sabbath both by word and practice. There are several others in that community now engaged in investigating the Sabbath queswanting us to visit them with a view to an Church. I think there could be a self-susgood attendance at each. As to what success otherwise I can only say, the people are investigating, and seem much interested. I | ily, and all my friends at Ashaway. believe that much good could be done if we were enabled to follow up the interest. New fields are opening up almost daily, and Through forgetfulness I failed to write if we do not occupy the ground, others will

Ост. 19, 1884. Having some idea of the condition of the I and brother Rutledge, were at Deleware all these places, and I confess I would be una-

from some source? I do believe that much good would be accomplished if these places least. But brother, I must say that a man's work, too much scattered, will scarcely amount to much. May God help us, that but I must ask at least a supply of Sabbath and above all, an interest in your prayers.

Yours in the work for Christ.

[Appropriations for mission work in Southern Missouri had been voted by the Board before the above letter was received, and we have requested that the brethren there be supplied with tracts, which, with

FROM ANDREW CARLSON.

RUSH POINT, Minn., Oct. 14, 1884. I had made up my mind to write to you at the time I received your card and letter, so I would like to say something besides answering your questions. If you received the letter I wrote to you while you were at Walworth, Wis., you know of my intention which was to visit the Scandinavian church at Burnett Co., Wis. I went there and stayed a week, holding several meetings and baptized a young convert in a Seventhday Baptist family. The church, consisting of thirteen members, held a business meeting while I was there, and decided to ask for admittance to the Conference and appointed me to make the necessary writings for them. But it was too late for this year. They also started a monthly contribution for our mission fund. Most of them pledged to give ten cents a month. They are financially poor, but very willing to do what little they can for the Lord's cause.

Our Church in Isanti, Minn., is about to take the same steps. The New Sweden Church in Maine, is in a healthy and prospering condition, notwithstanding it is with-According to promise I write you on my out a minister. Its membership is at present return in company with Bro. Helm from the thirty-three. If you possibly can make a Delaware Seventh-day Baptist Church, trip up there it would be interesting for you. Christian county, Mo., where we held ser- The fare from Boston to Caribou (a station vices from Fourth day evening to First day | seven miles this side of New Sweden) is eleven

I am very glad to see that the Seventh Sixth-day, Oct. 3d, we organized a Yearly | day Baptist Missionary Board is thinking of our eternal welfare as a people. You see our need; and we are really in need of many prayerful and long-suffering men to call the was suddenly attacked with fever the day attention of the Scandinavian people to this. What says the Lord I feel that I am far from very low at our departure. On our return | fully up to the point to engage in this important work. But I have felt it to be my near Norwood in Wright county, Mo., where duty to do so for several years. From experience I know I cannot devote the whole time. I need rest from spiritual labor and mental work to keep up my health. At present I can devote all Winter, commencing in November; but in Summer I shall be obliged to stay at home part of the time. As things now are tion; and on inquiry I learn that they are it is probably best to divide the field as you suggested. As I live in the east part of this organization of a Seventh-day Baptist | State I shall be obliged to cross it every time I shall visit Dakota. But I thought this: taining church built up there in a very short I will go to Dakota first and stay there and time. While we were there our audiences labor two or three months. I believe I can numbered at least two hundred. Since you | devote my time in this work for \$25 a month were here I have been keeping up monthly and expenses; and above all I shall be in appointments at three other points, with need if your prayers. It would be of value to me to have a certificate from the Society.

I send my best regards to you, your fam-Yours in Christ.

EXTRACTS FROM THE RECENT REPORT OF THE AMERICAN BOARD.

"The genuineness of the revival reported year ago in the Zulu Mission has been shown not only in the number of converts line. The interest at Amity, Oak Ridge priation, I have not given you the outlook higher tone of Christian life in the churches. in receiving for the first time the Bible complete in their own language. Nearly 500 copies were at once purchased. New zeal in Bible study has been manifested, and Christians have grown in knowledge and in grace. the interest is good. I have recently visited A remarkable movement in behalf of temperance was the natural result of the religtwo or three other points in that part of the church, Christian County, from Monday, ble to decide at what point the interest is best; in behalf of education. The Board has oc- showed receipts of \$35,549; di State. The church at Woodbridgetown was Sept. 29th, to First-day Oct. 5th, and de-but as you will remember where Fordland casion for gratitude that this mission, now \$25,515.

approaching its jubilee, can make so good a report concerning the various branches of Christian effort.'

"Considering the fact that the year under review was one of re-adjustment in many particulars, and that much time and thought which would otherwise have been egiven to direct Christian effort was spent in considering questions of policy, it is with no little satisfaction that we are able to report so much of substantial progress—new churches organized, over 500 additions to the churches on confession of faith, schools of all grades well sustained, religious literature eagerly sought for, and many instances of generous, self denying effort on the part of native Christians to sustain their own religious institutions, and make the Gospel known to

"Special interest in the Central Turkey Mission attaches to Adana, the scene of the great revival a year ago, to Aintab, the scene of a flourishing college of 100 students, and to Marash, where a well organized theological seminary and a girls' school of high grade are prepared to send forth vigorous and well-trained native laborers. Hadjin, far up on the slope of the Taurus Mountains. deserves mention for the heroic labors of Mrs. Coffing in behalf of the women of that wild region. The largest and strongest churches in Turkey are found in this mission. Here, too, from the first, the relations of the missionaries to the native communities have been the most cordial; and here, too, is the liveliest gratitude to American Christians for the republication of the Gospel in its simplicity.

"In this field, during the last few months, has been witnessed as remarkable a triumph of grace as can be found in the annals of the church. On the night of Thursday, the 24th of July, a fire broke out in Marash. consuming the entire business portion of the city, that was to Marash all that the great Chicago fire was to Chicago. The capital which had kept thousands in employment vanished in smoke and flame. Stunned at first by the suddeness and dreadful force of the blow, 'the Christian spirit of our brethren,' writes Mr. Christie, 'soon rallied and triumphed gloriously over all their sorrow.' In place of lamentations were heard expressions of thanksgiving that the misfortune was no worse. Kindness and brotherly love one toward another ruled the hour. On the Sabbath following, 1,200 of the people came together for a meeting of prayer. So rich in blessing was this meeting, that daily meetings in the three churches were appointed for the week following. Well may all friends of missions rejoice in such fruit of missionary labor."

JAPAN.

"The year past has been one of remarkable progress in Christian work in this mission. No other people are making such strides in Christian civilization. The leading officials of the government are not only favorable to Christianity, but seem to realize that nothing else can save Japan. The danger is that there may be such a widespread turning of the masses to its formal acceptance as to overwhelm existing evangelical agencies.

"Not the least hopeful feature of our portion of the work was the revival in the Training School at Kioto, marked by the profoundest conviction of sin, and a corresponding joy in a sense of forgiveness and an intense desire to work for Christ. Such was the religious atmosphere out of which passed a class of thirteen graduates, after a course of eight years of thorough collegiate and theological study."

CONCLUSION. "Such is a brief review of the work of this Board—of its twenty-one missions among people civilized and uncivilized in all portions of the globe. Through its missionaries and a native ministry it is preaching the Gospel in twenty-five different languages, in more than 800 towns and cities, on every Lord's day. It has gathered nearly 4,000 young men and women into colleges and high schools for a thorough Christian education, and over 30,000 children into its common schools in which the Scriptures are daily read, Christian instruction given, and teachers and pupils unite in songs of praise. Fourteen new churches have been organized, and a larger number than usual received to Christian fellowship on confession of faith. But better than all, we recognize humbly, gratefully, the signal manifestations of the Holy Spirit in deepening and broadening the Christian life of the native churches, and toward our institutions of learning, especially toward the seminaries for young women. Thus by the success of the work now in progress, by the open doors on every hand, by his Spirit and by his guidance, our Lord is beckoning us on to more abundant service in his name.

THE annual meeting of the General Christian (Disciple) Missionary Convention was recently held, at which it was shown by the Treasurer's report that the whole amount of money passing through the treasury was \$16,832, of which \$8,483 40 was for missionreceived to church fellowship, but by the ary purposes. Of this amount, \$2,916 26 came from Ohio, \$1,079 82 from Kentucky, Great joy has been expressed by the people \$1,063 from Indiana, \$112 30 from West Virginia, and \$12 60 from Tennessee.

THE Foreign Missionary Society of the Christian church met last week in St, Louis, Mo. The annual report of the managers showed six new missions founded, seven new missionaries added, 365 additions recorded ious interest, while new zeal was manifested and 16 stations. The financial statement Sabbath

BY A. H

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

THE TEACHING O

To the Editor of the Sabbath When the "Teaching pondent asked me to writ umns: I promised to do s I published certain opin Outlook. Those opinion ported by Hilgenfeld and that I send the following be safely concluded that ing belongs to the first h The second part in which to baptism and the Lord not table, as Dr. Potter h is of much later and r 'Teaching' brings little concerning the practices of we do not know from oth

> "BRYENNIOS ON "BY PROF. E.

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"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.'

THE TEACHING OF THE APOSTLES.

BY A. H. LEWIS.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:

When the "Teaching" first appeared a corres pondent asked me to write concerning it in your columns; I promised to do so at some time, meanwhile I published certain opinions relative to it, in the Outlook. Those opinions have been so fully supported by Hilgenfeld and now by Bryennios himself. that I send the following for your readers. It may be safely concluded that the first part of the teaching belongs to the first half of the second century. The second part in which are found the references to baptism and the Lord's-day, (if it be "day" and not table, as Dr. Potter has most happily suggested) is of much later and more uncertain date. The 'Teaching' brings little or no definite information concerning the practices of the early church which we do not know from other sources.

"BRYENNIOS ON THE 'TEACHING'"

"BY PROF. E. A. GROSVENOR,"

"Robert College, Constantinople."

"I have recently enjoyed two interviews with Bishop Bryennios. The first interview lasted more than two hours, the second not so long. Both were 16:6), which is directed not to the catechumens but ed by the word. This system, I believe, is devoted almost entirely to conversation concerning the 'Teaching.'

The Bishop expressed himself very freely. With interesting minuteness, he dwelt upon his discovery of the manuscript and upon its subsequent history in his connection with it.

The subject which he evidently deemed the most important, he discussed with special emphasis. This was concerning the relative value of different portions of the "Teaching." What he said concerning

it will be of interest to the reader. Everybody knows that the 'Teaching,' as pub lished in the Constantinople edition of Bryennios, contains sixteen short chapters. The first six comprise enforcement of duties and prohibition of sius and crimes. The last ten, commencing with the seventh, consist mainly of liturgical and ecclesiasti cal perscriptions and ordinances. Now the Bishop says the "Teaching of the Twelve Apostles" is asmuch as it is derived through them from the Lord, each word therein is of binding force. But, he says, the last ten chapters are entirely distinct, and have no authority whatever, except so far as the writer happens to be correct in his injunctions. How far he was correct in these injunctions the Bishop says we can not know. Their only weight is found i the fact that they are the expression of opinion of one person who was persumably a good man. To quote as exactly as I can the Bishop's language: 'In the year 100, 120, 140—we are not sure what vear—a man says to himself, "I will write down just what the apostles have taught and what they learned from the Lord. I will write down what they said about special duties and sins. I will write virtue and vice." So he goes to work and writes it down just as well as he can remember, and, doubtless, he has in it the aid of God's spirit. All he has written down is from Christ; it is just what the apostles said: it is addressed only to Christians, and this is what should bear the inscription of "Teaching of the Twelve Apostles." All this occupies just six exceedingly brief chapters. But when he has done that, the writer is not satisfied. All he has done is that he has been a sort of amaneunsis in writing down teachings for the practical guidance of the saints. But the heathen are being converted and pouring into the church. In the manner of receiving them vastly different customs exist. There is no manual of directions on the subject. In one place they do this; in another place they do that. The variety of procedure is becoming a scandal. Christ did not formulate a system. He gave only a faith; man, whom we will call the transcriber, inasmuch as nothing in the six chapters was original to him, "I will do something more. I will write what shall be good for those coming into the church, and what shall be a sort of guide or manual to the clergy in dealing with them." We may suppose that, after great study and investigation and reflection, or, possibly, with but little of such study, investigation, and reflection, the man makes up his mind as to what ought to be the course of procedure, or as to what is the course of procedure in the majority of cases, and then, without inspiration, he writes it down. It is possible, even, that his opinion may be in opposition to that of the vast majority of other believers. Hence the last ten chapters, as authority, have no value whatever. (Δέν έχουν ουδεμίαν αξίαν.) Possibly the τοῖσ εθνεσιν was then put here at the beginning of the seventh chapter, and preceded by the words: 'Teaching of the Lord through the Twelve Apostles, thus making it in the original as distinct, and yet the writer honestly believing it the Teaching of the Lord because it seemed so wise and so clear to him. Possibly the inscription was simply (7076 εθνεσιν) and, at last, with the title, "Teaching of the Twelve Apostles" prefixed, all was transported to the beginning of the book. But the sum of it is, these ten chapters have no authority save as the

 $\Delta i\delta \alpha \chi \eta$ is, properly speaking, the first six chapters 'How would Your Holiness prove this distinction of the sixteen chapters into two distinct parts of unequal authority and obligation?' I asked.

opinion of the unknown writer. There may have

been a hundred men more capable than he of ex-

pressing an opinion, only he wrote down his opinion, and others did not. The first six chapters have up-

on us the binding force of the word of God. The

'First,' he replied, 'by reading the first six chapters by themselves, and then the last ten chapters by themselves. There is all the difference between them of inspiration on the one side, and of human compilation and contrivance on the other. Then the learned Bishop, who is profoundly versed in all the intricacies and subtleties of apostolic and ecclesiastical history, made a remark which, for its ingeniousness and ingenuousness, I must quote. "We know that many of these rules and directions had no authority save in the mind of the writer, from the fact that, during the first and second cen turies after Christ, the observance and customs of the church, in many respects, were different from what the writer approves and lays down in the last ten chapters. At the same time, we know that the teachings of the first six chapters are exactly the same as those of Christ and his apostles.'

'It is also a fact,' he said, 'that, in the Epistle of Barnabas, no quotation is made from the "Teaching" except from the first six chapters. Possibly there may be from the sixteenth chapter; but i seems rather like a coincidence than quotation. Now if the writer of that epistle recognized all the 'Teaching" as equal, why does he quote only from

Your Holiness's discussion of the writer of the apparently insuperable, presented itself. | etition—must be brought into play. It is a is a violation of law—natural law;—since concentrated effort. — American Baptis.

There are in the English language fifteen fact not generally known that the mother of the property of ople edition.'

He replied: "It is at variance with nothing which I said then and it is in accordance with and fortified by my constant study of the $\Delta i \delta \alpha \chi \eta$ ever since it was published, and it is all to be set forth in the book I am now writing. There are other considerations, too, which I shall there bring out fully. Altogether it amounts to this: Six chapters, divine and obligatory; ten chapters, human, possibly good, but resting on one individual man's individual judgment of what was best."—The Independent.

We give the foregoing because it is directly from the discoverer of the "Teaching," and will enable our readers to form a just opinion concerning that much discussed document. Our readers will resigns so altered the appearance of the writ-simple, is yet so far-reaching that it has been degrades him among intelligent beings. spoke as follows:

"The Teaching consists of two distinct parts. The first, which is earliest and purest, consists of the first six chapters which are wholly didactic. These represent the genuine "Teaching." The second portion, chapters 7-16, are made up of fragments, from other writings, and of references to practices and notions of later and indefinite date, and not necessarily contemporaneous."

When we thus wrote, so far as we knew, no critic had taken that ground. A little later the opinion of Hilgenfeld appeared, and was reproduced by us, on p. 31, of the same July number; as follows:

"I seem to myself to have found the original 'Teaching of the Apostles' in chapters 1: 1, to 6: 2 (that is, from the beginning to the words 'But con cerning food, etc.') but here and there a little altered and with a second title ('The teaching of the Lord | fix the attention of the child and to impress through the Twelve Apostles') conformed to the ex- his mind, he calls into play the association ample of the Apostolic Constitutions. But the matters that we read therein savor of a certain Montanism rather than oppose it. That which follows the original 'Teaching of the Apostles' (chapters 6: 3, to to the 'faithful,' (even to clergy, 7:2) seems to be a later addition, ultimately shaped for the use of Mon

To these words of Hilgenfeld we added the fo

"In the light of all that has been brought out yet we are more than ever convinced, that the final iudgment will separate the "Teaching" into a primary part or a comparatively pure catechism, and a secondary part, added at an indefinite time, and In learning to talk, words are the units. enough later to make it a companion of the Apostolic | In learning to read, the units are the ele-Constitutions."

within four months Bryennios himself would so fully vindicate the correctness of our first opinion. If a certain correspondent who wrote us in a triumlimited entirely to those first six chapters; and, in- phant tone when the "Teaching" first appeared, that the work of the Outlook might better cease because the "Teaching" had settled the question of the early observance of Sunday, will carefully review the foregoing from Bryennios and Hilgenfeld, it may aid him in the formation of a more just opinion.

Education.

wisdom; and with all thy getting get understand

THE value of accuracy was well illustrated in a recent examination by the Regents of the state of New York. A class of twenty students were being examined in mathematics. The answers given to the questions

showed that the entire class was familiar with the principles involved in the questions and that, consequently, each number should have passed creditably the examination. In point of fact only ten out of the twenty so passed, the remainder being thrown out by and the apostles did hardly more. "Now," says the inaccuracies in the simple processes of addition and subtraction.

TEACHING A CHILD TO READ.

BY A SPECIALIST.

There is no subject more worthy of the attention of educators than that of teaching to read. It might be thought that a question so elementary would have been solved years ago. The great interest manifested in the subject of late, however, shows that it is not only a question of prime importance. but that it is still an unsolved problem. A Tribune reporter recently asked for an expression of his views from G. N. Morton, a teacher in a private school in New York, who has made a specialty of the subject. Mr. Morton said:

beginner should be based. It is evident to the Portuguese alphabet. any one who has given the matter a motruth to get at the truth can never be de- by the addition of those points. fended on any principles of philosophical

fort to introduce phonetic spelling-books harmony,

seven consonantal sounds, while there are children on arriving at a certain age into a punishing the violation of her statute in that only twenty-six letters or signs by which to room, to lock the door, and there to remain regard by the infliction of some of the worst represent these sounds. Three consonants until the alphabet was completely mastered. miseries men are ever called to suffer. Netc, q and x are particularly useless in the pho- There was philosophy in this. Advantage ther can a man use or sell the poisonous bevnetic system, since all the sounds which was taken of first impressions, and the rep- erages against which nature warns all men, they represent, are represented by other etition which is generally extended over without a certain demoralization which signs. There are then only twenty-three months, was begun and finished at one sit- makes him just so much less a man than he signs to represent forty-six sounds. It was ting. In teaching to read all the repetition was before. In some of the world's oldest thought that the difficulty could be met necessary to teach the connection between a literature, and not simply that of the Bible, only by the invention of new signs. But given sign and a given sound must be taught intoxication is condemned and warned this created a new difficulty. The new at one lesson. The principle although so against as what always imbrutes a man, and member that in the Outlook for July, 1884, p. 17, we ten or printed word that a child might al- made to form the basis of a method of teach- For thousands of years the warning has been most as well have to read English by the aid | ing to read. This method was elaborated | sounded-yet how vainly! Meanwhile does of the Greek alphabet. The system met by Professor Hudson, of Rio de Janeiro, any other such instigation to crime exist? with little favor. It was, however, a step in | and in his hands, I have seen it accomplish | The whiskey-glass and the pistol—how the right direction.

THE WORD-READING SYSTEM.

The next effort made to overcome the difficulty was the method by word-reading. This method has been ably advocated and ilto read, according to him, is learning to use a vocabulary of written and printed words precisely as the child has used the spoken words. He maintains that, just as the spoken word is learned as a whole, so should the written word be learned. In order to of ideas. He draws the word upon the blackboard, and at the same time presents to the view of the child the object representommend a system which is erroneous in its | work in these schools. first principles, the method by which Col. have been carried away by a false analogy. mentary sounds of the words. What words When we wrote thus we had little thought that | are to sentences sounds are to words.

Besides this, there are two fatal objections words in the language so as to know each some way, get at the elementary sounds so as to be able to combine them in new words which he sees for the first time; or he must wait for some one to teach him what the words are. It is evident also that he must learn these elementary sounds by analysis and deduction; whereas the true process should enable him to proceed directly to a synthesis. In order to do this, he must like an adder. "Wisdom is the principal thing, therefore get | first knew elementary sounds so as to build them up into words; just as in learning to talk, he must know the words in order to build them up into sentences.

The next objection is that it is an interminably long process, and, after all the relief obtained by the pleasing presentation of the subject by the aid of the association of ideas, it is exceedingly worrisome to the child. It is not necessary to consume several years in learning to read, when a child may be taught far better in a few months. I do not hesitate to say, that, with all its absurdities, the old A B C method is a shorter and a more philosophical one than the

TWO THINGS TO BE KEPT IN VIEW. How then are we to teach the child to read? In answering this question, two things must be kept in view. In the first place, the child can never read with accuracy and confidence until he knows thoroughly the elementary sounds which compose the words. He must not be forced to get at those sounds by an analytical and a de duction process, but he must be ready, in an instant, synthetically to unite them into a distinct utterance. In the second place, there must be a fixed relation between the sound and the sign presented to the eye as a representative of the sound.

Let me call your attention to a few facts which bear upon the problem. Many years experience in Brazil impressed upon my mind the wonderful facility with which Brazilian children learn to read. Often one little primer is the only book used in teaching to read. The child passes from the primer to the study of the various branches inapped out for him. Such things as graded For many years I have given the subject | readers, or spelling books are scarcely known. very careful thought, and I believe that I The explanation is to be found in part, in have reached the simple elementary princi- the regularity of the language, but prinples on which the process of teaching the cipally in the almost phonetic character of

The second fact to which I would call ment's thought that the old method of nam- attention is that under favorable circuming the letters and then pronouncing the stances, deaf-mutes will learn to read in a syllables, is in the last degree confusing to shorter time than those whose organs are the child. By it he must learn the true perfect. It is true that nature generally sound of a word through a set of false compensates for the loss of one sense by sounds. Take, for example, the word call. | quickening the operation of the others; but The child is made to say ce-a-double-ell. the principal reason for the difference in Leaving out of the account the word doub- time in learning to read is that the deaf are le, which has not the remotest connection | not confused by variation in sound between with the combined sound that he is finally | the name of the letters and the words which to get out of the letters, he is made to spell | they are made to spell. It was this intersa ell, and then christen it kall. In naming esting fact which led James W. Shearer to the letters, the only sound which the child invent his ingenious phonetic alphabet, even approximates is that of the l, and, in which by means of discritical points makes calling this by its name, instead of giving use of the common alphabet for representing its proper sound, he introduces a foreign all the elementary sounds of the language,

We may assume then that two principles are established: First, in teaching to read, Many wise teachers, seeing the evils of | we must teach phonetically; second, the such a discrepancy between the names of the sign must, in the beginning at least, uniletters and the sounds which these letters formly represent the sound. The two senses represent in the written word, made an ef- of sight and hearing must work together in

vowel sounds, four diphthongal and twenty- the Wesleys was accustomed to take her gence what nature forbids to any such use wonderful results.

make out a complete system. As soon as And how essential a part of a criminal two signs with their corresponding sounds education is the poison of the cup! How have been learned by the pupil, they must strange that modern civilization should immediately be put to use by being combined. | cling as it does to that of which even anlustrated by Col. Francis W. Parker. Learning | The combination, as far as practicable, must | cient barbarism was ashamed, and afraid. go on through the whole alphabet. When Standard. the child has finished the alphabet, he has almost learned to read off any word with which he may meet.

COUNCIL OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

The second annual meeting of the council of superintendents of the State of New York, is being held at Albany this week. The council, representing schools in the key-board has been constructed, and the progenerally followed in the public schools State whose interests are identical, has the fessor delighted his hearers with "Sweet of New York City. If anything could rec opportunity of doing much to advance the Spirit, hear my prayer." . "The harp that

The council, although comparatively the "Huguenot's" and a selection from Parker would have it taught would certainly | small in number, includes in its membership | "Martha," the "Sweet bye and bye "and do so. But the system is radically wrong. a good proportion of men of long experi- other pieces. "Ladies and gentlemen," Col. Parker and those who think with him ence in the work, as several members repre- said the professor, "I shall now give you senting some of the older cities in the State piece, the composer of which I am happy to have occupied the same field for a score or introduce to you." A tall man, with white more of years. It is for a full and free in beard and mustache and pleasant face, took terchange of ideas gained from experience off his hat and bowed smilingly to the comthat this council is instituted. The meet- pany. It was Professor Crouch, and the ing this year promises to be one full of in- piece that followed was "Kathleen Mavourto the word-method. In the first place, as | terest, the following being the leading sub- | neen." All the selections were well played it is next to impossible for the child to learn jects for consideration: "Examinations," the physiognomy, so to speak, of all the words in the language so as to know each "Training Schools for Teachers—are they nearly 20,000 pounds. The largest weight one at sight, it is evident that he must, in some way, get at the elementary sounds so sion of teaching?"—Elmira Advertiser.

Lemperance.

"Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth his color in the cup, when it moveth itself aright."

"At the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth

LET every young man set out in life with the resolution to be guided in life by the principle of uprightness, and stick by it Prof. Widdows has superintended the confirmly, and there will be no danger of ship- struction of the chime himself, at the inviwrecked manhood.

ONCE upon a time a Hog drank from a trough into which a barrel of beer had been emptied. He became very much intoxicated. When he came to himself, he was very much ashamed of his conduct. He was and an organ:—Baltimore American. truly penitent and said to his friends, "I have always been a Beast until this unlucky slip, and I promise you I'll never make a Man of myself again."

not less than 10,000 persons perish wretchedyear in Germany. There are 11,000 saloons ration. in Berlin. In Prussia the average quantity of beer annually consumed is from twenty to twenty-five gallons per capita, and of ardent all matters connected with religion are of spirits about three gallons. In 1869 there vital importance—vastly transcending in inwere 120,000 saloons in Prussia.

for every ninety-two inhabitants. Of the crimes committed in Prussia during the last five years, forty-one percent were committed under the influence of liquor, and it is estimated that half of the pauperism is attribut ed to the same cause. Now let us hear no more from apologists of the liquor traffic about the example of Germany in favor of the "safe and wholesome use of beer and wines." Let the awful picture of wretchedness and woe tell its own story.—Evangelical Messenger.

INTEMPERANCE AND CRIME.

days on English coasts, it was the wines, and brandies, and other inebriating drinks of her famous pictures. element—the e sound in ell. So much un- without altering the printed page, except continental manufacture which nearly monopolized the list of contraband. And now that the practice of smuggling has again blouse, "Dr. Mary Walker" fashion: but made its appearance on the northeastern she receives visitors in woman's dress, when coast of England, the same thing holds true. The "illicit landing of brandies and tobacco" is the great object of the trade. There is something in comodities of this sort that There are in the English language fifteen | fact not generally known that the mother of | they are the turning to purposes of indul- | Flag.

most inseparable! Where is the haunt of There remains but one other principle to murder save in the haunt of drunkenness?

CHIMING OF THE BELLS.

Prof. Widdows, of Washington, recently

tested, at the Company's foundry in Balti more, the chime of bells which Messrs. Me Shane & Co., have made for the Industrial and Cotton Exhibition, to be opened December 10th, at New Orleans. An improved once through Tara's hall's," a choros from and highly appreciated. There are fifteen nearly 4,300 pounds, and the smallest most 250. The fifteen bells are valued at \$6,500 and are fully up to the high standard of McShane's work. The chime is pitched at the scale of C major, and included a sharp fourth, flat seventh, and sharp eleventh. All the tones are sweet, and the volume of sound powerful and free from any harshness. The D, E, and other low notes, are beautiful. The higher ones are clear and distinct. In striking chords the professor was compelled to use his left foot, which he did very skillfully. The audience was a lar one, many ladies being among the number. tation of the commissioners of the exposition. and will play them every day in New Orleans. The bells will be placed in a high tower, which has been specially constructed for their reception. The professor will be accompanied in his playing by an orchestra

EARNESTNESS.

We live in a stirring age. One in which no enterprise can succeed unless it is entered into with great energy and prosecuted with Germany is becoming alarmed, as well she casless activity. None succeed who are not in earnest. Especially is this true with may be, on account of the rapid progress regard to church work and religious enterand terrible ravages of intemperance among prises. The church that does not manifest the people, The government, realizing that a good degree of zeal and activity will not something must be done to arrest the over- be likely to effect much—will exert but flowing scourge, is seeking by some means little influence in a community, especially to restrain the sale of liquor to a certain ex- on the business classes. They will conclude tent. The wonder is not that such action that an enterprise that requires but little is contemplated, but that it has been so long | energy, and awakens but little enthusiasm, delayed. The "hideous plague" of drunk is of but little account. Business men are enness must be arrested, or it will ruin the too shrewd not to observe these things; and nation. According to the Cologne Gazette anything that is entered into and carried on in a tame and half hearted way does not comly in the horrors of delirium tremens every mand their respect, much less their co-ope-

The minister proclaims from the pulpit. and the members of the church affirm that terest all worldly transactions. And men of In 1880 there were 165,000, or about one the world, hearing this, then seeing members of the church applying their undivided energies to business—devoting scarcely hour in the week to the duties which religion and the church enjoin, lose their confidence in the men and their interest in the operations of the church.—Christian at

BOSA BONHEUR.

Rosa Bonheur, the great painter, lives in the French town of By, on the river Seine. She is now over 60 years old. She is said to be as enthusiastic as when she first used her It is a notable fact how large a place in- easel under her father's direction. She is toxicating drinks have always had in the gifted woman with "one idea," and that she history of crime. In the old smuggling follows to distraction. It is said that her own country does not furnish a demand for

> She wears her hair cut short, and it snow-white. While working she wears she can be induced to quit work long enough.

We are willing that there be one "Rom Bonheur," but many, like her, living among cats, dogs, tigers, etc., would make the the first six chapters.

But, said I, is this fully in harmony with the writer of the Your Holiness's discussion of the writer of the apparently insuperable.

Therefore we do not violation of the principle of republic spenning books.

Another principle of republic spenning books.

It is a violation of law naturally with the world monotonous. Therefore we do not violation of the law. Their very existence hold her up as a model of anything except apparently insuperable. world monotonous. Therefore we do not

The Zabbath Becorden.

Alfred Centre, N. Y., Fifth-day, November 20, 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-

THE Ministerial Conference of the West ern Association, held last week at Andover, was a very enjoyable meeting, a report of which is given in another column. Having once been a member of the Conference for four years, and having been sixteen years absent from it, the editor of the RECORof so earnest a body of Christian men. Our editorial paragraphs this week are some of the fruit gleaned at this meeting.

Among the leaders of the Conference twenty years ago were three grand, noble devoted men, as widely different from each other in habits of thought and methods of work as could well be: Wm. C. Kenyon, President of Alfred University, Thos. B. Brown, for twenty-four years pastor of the First Church in Genesee, and Nathan V Hull, for over forty years pastor of the First Alfred Church, all gone to the rewards of faithful servants. Among others of that day should be mentioned that father in Israel, then an old man, Eld. Leman Andrus. The group of young men then just entering the ministry or preparing to do so, now shows signs of advancing years, but others are springing up to keep the working force young and full. How the years fly! and how the work presses upon us to be done! Who will hear and obey the call "Son, go work to-day in my vineyard."

WHERE is the place of Christian work? Christ answers, "The field is the world." The terms of this proposition may be transposed without altering the sense, the world is the field. The church with all its appointments, is first of all a training school for Christian workers, and then an agent for promoting that work in the world, rather than a field of work. Do we not need to readjust our conceptions of work to this wider standard, and, getting away from all merly selfish considerations, plan and do liberal things for the salvation of men.

THE relation of a sound theology to a practical Christian life is most forcibly stated in the words of Jesus, "If any man will do his will, he shall know of the doctrine." No the duties which it requires. On the other hand, many a young man has been saved from blank unbelief by setting him at work in trying to bring others to the knowledge of Jesus. Here is a practical answer, in part at least, to the question, how shall we save our young people from leaving the Sabbath? Give them something to do in the church and keep them at it.

WHOEVER inquires after the most effective methods of preaching the gospel, cannot do better than to study the life and teachings of Jesus, who taught men, not philosophy, but a plain practical morality, and whose teaching brought men first to a confession and forsaking of sin, and then to a life of faith and obedient service.

God has his Word to enlighten the consciences of men, and to strengthen them in the elements of a true Christian manhood. We, as his servants, shall have learned at least one important lesson when we shall have found the Word quite as useful in the processes of true character building, as in the defense of any set of doctrines however important they may be.

SPEAKING of giving to the cause of Christ, the tithing system of the Old Testament times was undoubtedly the best for those early times, and secured something from each one of God's people. But the New Testament has something better in this matter as well as in other things. It teaches first of all that all a man has and is belongs to the Lord, and requires him to give to God's service as the Lord has prospered him. In many cases, this is much more than onetenth, in every case it is something. If we all, and sent to the Secretaries of the Sowere to adopt the New Testament rule, and cieties and to the churches in proportion to surely be a prosperous people.

long associated with Alfred and Alfred Uni versity, died at his home in this village, Thursday night 13th inst., after a brief at tack of pneumonia. The funeral service was conducted on Sunday, the 16th by Pres. J. Allen, assisted by Profs. T. R. Williams and D. E. Maxson. A fuller notice will, doubtless, be prepared in due time.

THE SCANDINAVIAN PAPER.

It has been decided to start this paper as a four page monthly, the first number to be issued some time in December under date of Jan. 1885. The name of the paper has not yet been decided upon, and some other matters of minor detail have not been settled, but work has been commenced and there is now no room to doubt that the paper will be issued as proposed. There is now needed:

1. Donations or pledges of funds to carry on the work, for the enterprise is undertaken DER is glad to find himself again a member largely as a missionary enterprise, and like all other purely missionary undertakings, will be a success or failure just as its friends rally to its support or neglect it, and leave it to die.

> 2. There should be an active canvass among Scandinavian Seventh-day Baptists for subscriptions to the paper, the price of which will probably be fixed by next week. The paper ought to go regularly into the home of every family among Sabbath-keepers, who can read it, and by them be paid for. In this way they will get that which will do them good and at the same time be doing something to help along the work.

3. There is wanted as large a list as possi ble of names and addresses among the Scandinavian people to whom sample copies with terms of subscriptions, etc., may be sent. Also names of persons who would be likely to read the paper if it were sent to them free, for a year.

4. Missionaries and others, laboring in or near communities in which Scandinavians live, and who can use copies of the paper advantageously in their work, should notify us at once of the fact, and of how many copies per month they can thus use.

Our object is to get as accurate information as possibly, as to the number wanted so in Boston. as to determine the size of the first issue, its mission of usefulness as vigorously as pos- | ing houses.

SABBATH-SCHOOL INSTITUTES.

Two Sabbath-school institutes in the Western Association have been definitely ar ranged for. The first will be held at the First Alfred Church, beginning with a chil dren's sermon by the pastor on Sabbath morning, Nov. 22d, and followed in the afternoon by the usual Sabbath-school session to which will be added other exercises suggested man is so skeptical concerning the doctrines | by the lesson of the day. In the evening of the gospel as he who never performs any of | practical questions relating to home, church and school work will be discussed, and on First-day following, at the regular time for the students' service there will be preaching by L. E. Livermore, and during the day the topics of Bible study and teaching will be discussed by T. R. Williams and others. Other exercises will be introduced which will make the occasion interesting and profitable. It is hoped that a large attendance at this meeting will be secured. The second meeting is to be held at Independence, on the following Sabbath and First-day, Nov. 29th and 30th, with a similar programme. L. A. Platts will preach the sermon Sabbath morning, on the Teaching Function of the

> Every year the importance of holding our own young people and training them in the habits of practical Christian work, becomes more and more apparent to those who stand on the heights and look over the world's battle fields and see what is demanded of us in these grand stirring times. We, as a people, are doing something in the fulfillment of the divine commission "Go teach all nations," but only the fraction of what we might do, if all our children and young people were thoroughly consecrated to God's service, and trained in habits of Christian work. It is in the hope of strengthening, if only a little, the hands of those engaged in this God given work, that these appointments are made. Let there be much earnest prayer for their success.

THE CONFERENCE MINUTES.

late sessions of the General Conference and the various Societies have been printed and been done a week or two earlier but for some bers than for many years.

ELISHA POTTER whose name has been so delay in getting the minutes and reports of the Misssonary Society. Small packages have been sent by mail, postage prenaid. To churches situated remote from other churches larger packages have been sent by half a day to this subject for next year. A express, and where several churches are situated near each other, the packages for bodies in asking for legislation to provide those churches have been made up into a large package and sent to one address. In all cases where practicable, the express has been paid through to destination, otherwise ticut report a net gain of 117, and \$25,000 it has been paid as far as it could be done. If those who receive the Minutes will divide the remaining expenses among themselves we think they will not find it burdensome. The packages for two or more churches have been sent as follows: Plainfield and New Market, to J. D. Spicer, Plainfield, N. J.; Shiloh and Marlboro, to J. B. Hoffman, The pastor and his work with the young, in Shiloh, N. J.; Lost Creek and Roanoak, his visits, with the sick, and at funerals. L. R. Swinney, Lost Creek, W. Va.; Middle | Arrangements were made for missionary Island, Salem and Green Brier, P. F. Randolph. Salem, W. Va.; Pawcatuck, Woodville, First and Second Westerly, J. Irving Maxson, Westerly, R. I.; First and Second Hopkinton and Rockville, A. E. Main, Ashaway, R. I.; First and Second Brookfield and West Edmeston, Geno C. Rogers, Leonardsville, N. Y.; First and Second Verona, D. P. Williams, New London, N. Y.; Portville and West Genesee, Wm. E. Hornblower, Portville, N. Y.; Hebron and Hebron Centre, Wm. L. Burdick, Hebron, Pa.; Milton, Milton Junction and Rock River, A. B. Spaulding, Milton Junction, Wis.; Albion and Utica, Barton Edwards, Albion, Wis.

If any church has been overlooked in this distribution, and will inform us of the fact, we will try to make up the deficiency. Also should there be persons living remote from any church who would like a copy, we have a limited reserve from which such persons can be supplied on application.

AMONG OTHER DENOMINATIONS.

BAPTISTS.

Dr. C. B. Crane resigns the pastorate of the First Church, Boston, on account of ill health. He has been pastor twenty-four years, eighteen in Hartford, Conn., and six

Much has been done in West Virginia the and also, of course, to start the paper upon | past year in the way of building new meet-

Among the white Baptists of Ohio, there are 28 associations and 495 churches, which report total additions of 3,758 and diminutions of 2,807; 358 churches have less than 100 members, and 32 more than 200; 151 have no pastor, 167 have preaching one-half or one-fourth of the time, and 132 have the whole time of a pastor.

It has been determined to establish a female college in Florida, probably in De Land, Volusia county.

In the Connecticut Convention there are 125 churches, an increase of 4. These churches report total additions of 1,110, and total dismissions of 731; and total contributions for benevolent objects of \$29,204 55, which is \$1 26 per member; 28 churches have no pastors.

The Long Island Association reports 706 baptisms, seventy-eight per cent. of the churches having shared in the increase. There was an increase in the benevolent contributions of \$7,000.

The Michigan State Convention reports 22 churches organized; 12 meeting houses dedicated; 6 parsonages built; 7 ministers ordained; nearly \$7,000 expended in aid of missionary pastors, who baptized 300 converts and shepherded 50 churches. There have been about 1,500 baptisms in all the churches, the mission churches averaging best. The foreign mission board reported over \$10,000 raised, which sum is four times that contributed ten years ago. The two women's societies reported nearly \$3,000 raised for home and state missions, one-half of which went South; and a like amount raised for foreign missions.

There are 600 Baptist Bible-schools in Ohio, with an enrollment of about 60,000.

There are 66,000 Baptists among the 4,-500,000 people of Pennsylvania, 43 churches were aided last year to the amount of about \$9,000, and the plan of having two general missionaries was approved. There are 23 associations and 580 churches; 3,253 were baptized, and about \$1,000,000 raised for gospel purposes. The first church was organized in 1684.

There have been great ingatherings among The Minutes and Annual Reports of the the churches of Georgia. The revivals were lowing brethren were appointed, and now preceded by an unusual sacrifice for the constitute the Bureau in full readiness for cause of Christ in the way of giving for its work as specified in the resolution: D. E. bound in a pamphlet making 122 pages in missions, education, and for repairing old Maxson, C. A. Burdick, L. A. Platts, L. R. and building new meeting-houses.

The Framingham Association of Massa- M. Dunn. give as the Lord has prospered us, we should their several assessments. This would have chusetts reports a larger increase of mem-

CONGREGATIONALISTS.

The General Association of California, at work. its twenty-eighth annual meeting, fully discussed Sabbath-school work, and assigned has never been the easiest thing to do, and vote was also passed to unite with other for instruction in the public schools in regard to the effects of alcoholic drinks.

The Fairfield East Consociation of Connecsecured for improvement in church edifices, and spiritedly discussed "Faith cures."

Twelve churches in New York have become self-supporting during the year, and twenty-four new ones have received aid.

At the Southern Association of Illinois, one service was given to the consideration of conventions during the coming Winter, and for fellowship meetings with each church in December.

A Bible-school at Colfax, W. T., has grown into a church of ten members.

At the meeting of the New York Association, the importance of holding the country churches for Christ, and the imperative need of pressing the work in the cities were both earnestly set forth.

PRESBYTERIANS.

At the recent session of the New York Synod in Buffalo, the following subjects were brought before it, principally by boards or committees: church erection, church education, aid for colleges and academies, missions for freedmen, home missions, systematic beneficence, the employment of a synodical missionary or superintendent of feeble and vacant churches and mission fields, and the Bible-school work of the church.

The Tampico mission in Mexico has stations, 2 ordained ministers, 1 licentiate, and 1 student of theology; 35 were received into full membership; the past year, there were 35 baptism, and the membership in all the stations is 115.

At the meeting of the Iowa Synod in Grand Rapids, home missions had a prominent place, a fervant address being given by der to live." Dr. John Hall. Foreign missions were represented by Dr. Arthur Mitchell, the new Secretary of the Board.

Church erection and foreign missions received special attention in the Tennessee Synod; missions and education in the Synod of Wisconsin; and education and home missions in the Synod of Kentucky.

At the recent session of the Dayton Presbytery, Troy, O., strong temperance resolutions were adopted. "How to help the pastor," "Proportion-

ate giving," and foreign missions were earnestly discussed in the Logansport Presbyt-

The New Albany Presbytery, Indiana, is meeting with encouraging success in its efforts to supply all its scattered churches with the stated ministrations of the gospel.

In the meeting of the St. Paul Presbytery at Minneapolis, Minn., the chief interest centered round home missions and church erection.

REFORMED.

The Classis of New Brunswick, N. J., will make special effort to help raise the \$100, 000 proposed for foreign missions.

The Board of Domestic Missions is in un gent need of funds, because of the growth of their work.

MINISTERIAL BUREAU.

Several months, ago an article under the from the pen of Rev. C. A. Burdick. The writer urged, with cogent reasons, the benefits of such an organization as the title in- to yield their first preference for life-work,

Virginia, acting upon the suggestion constituted the Ministerial Bureau by the adopby C. D. Potter, and the appointment of the committee that it called for:

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

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

all its doings to the Conference.

In accordance with this resolution the fol-Swinney, A. H. Lewis, A. B. Prentice, E.

our methods of supplying our workers with

To get the right man in the right place while it is not expected that this method will be without its difficulties, it is hoped it will be an improvement upon the lack of all method which has hitherto characterized our way of getting our work and workers into right relations.

The prerogatives of the Bureau are only advisory. It is hoped the churches and the ministers will avail themselves of the mediation offered by this well meant action of the Conference. Some applications have already been made, and advice given. The churches sending applications would do well to state in brief their general condition and about what salary they can pay, whether they can furnish parsonage, etc.

All communications may be sent to D. R. Maxson, Alfred Centre, Chairman of Bur-D. E. M.

"THERE IS NO OPENING."

Yes, we have heard it a hundred times. The boys repeat it over and over, until they half believe it, and then go out from us in search of a "better opening." The fathers and mothers talk it in the home, till the boys almost believe that it is a real hardship to be a Seventh-day man, and that makes it all the easier for them to silence "the still small voice," and forsake the faith of their childhood home. Oh what a trying hour for the boy! My heart does yearn for each one whom I see standing at this critical pass. How could it be otherwise, when I remember so well the days in which I tried to quiet my own misgivings in this same way, and for the same object. "There is no chance for a Sabbath keeper to get on in the world and be loyal to the Seventh-day." "The field is too limited, and there is no opening among our people." "I don't want to stay all my life upon the farm, but I must if I am to cling to the Sabbath." "Our business men don't seem to care to employ us, and we are obliged to work among Sunday folks, and on Sabbath, in or-

THUS DID WE REASON.

And many a one has yielded to such pressure, until to-day the present membership of some of our churches is outnumbered by those who have forsaken them for business purposes.

Now, after several years of experience since these questions were met and settled, and that too face to face with several "better openings" among Sunday people, years of careful observation, how very different do these matters appear, and how utterly faulty some of these positions and reasonings seem to be. I shall be glad if the "boys" will spend a few moments again with me, while we together examine these points, and see if the positions are really

I grant that there are some kinds of business, and it may be one or two of the professions, wherein one would find it exceedingly difficult to be true to the Sabbath, if not absolutely impossible to do so. And yet, even in professions where it has been considered impracticable, I find that some do gain eminent success, and still remain loyal in this respect. And there is little chance to doubt, that very many more might also be true to their convictions regarding the Sabbath, and not only succeed in business, but command more than ever, the respect and confidence of their fellows. for such loyalty to truth.

But granting the fact, that our young men above heading appeared in the RECORDER | are shut out from some few lines of business. What I long to see among them, is such a spirit of loyalty to truth as will prompt them and do something else, when the first choice The Conference at its late session in West | necessitates a compromise of principle in order to follow it. We ought to glory in our willingness to accept the limitations tion of the following resolution presented | which the truth brings upon us, rather than bewail our lot, as though the cross were too heavy for us.

I fear that in too many instances, this spirit is wanting, and then

THE TRUE ANSWER

would be, "I cannot do as I like best, according to the first promptings of my ambitions, and be a Sabbath-keeper. And I have not conscience enough to make any self-deal for this truth, therefore I shall ignore its

Again, if we except these very few lines of business, the "no-opening" ples will not stand for a moment. And if you are willing to seek some first-class trade, instead of the professions, then we need not except anything whatever. Is it true, that our By the constitution of this Bureau the boys are obliged to leave the Sabbath in or-Conference hopes to remedy some defects in der to live, so long as they leave behind them just as good openings, in kind, as those they s can this plea hold for th work at some trade, wh men are compelled co men to fill their shops fa ers? We have first-cla and firms of builders, la our best churches, empl First-day and no-day me not get competent Sabl work. Can any one say ing," while this is so? I am sure that if 8

boys will take the pain cient, there are hundred ing them in our own sh boys must not think thu under obligations to e because they are Sabbal they have taken the pain become thoroughly comp would not be fair. THEY MUST HAVE CO

and when they find suc people, are more than gli do not know of a single S boy, thoroughly compete trades, for whom there is do know of places wh have gone begging for m to enter them. For in ago one of our firms builders kept an adverti CORDER for many month Baptist young men who ter as apprentices, and was not one who respond our ranks for business the

These are not the o openings among us. We smiths and wagon-maker have known of a good s young men to start a g were a wagon-maker, and amith, and the proprietor same among our people t several have left the B trade or labor that is jus than prepare themselver beside one of our largest

So long as these thing that no laboring man is our ranks.

Once more. In point who have sought "large more successful as a cl remained loyal? Take the own business men to-day were boys with them, an dces it appear that th "better openings" have prosperous than the loy class have bankruptcies It seems to me the loyal best of it after all. Th perous business men did ing" all made for them

MADE THEIR OV by entering shops, suc and manage, and begin learned the trade, and w is almost invariably tru to-day. It is a sad day when he gets the idea ing without honest, for hopes to jump into pla out the necessary labo give him such a pol would try to reap a either plowed or sower

Boys, let us not get Let us be willing to w our greatest and best let us bring all our wo face with truth, and t until they are under a clear conscience the Word of God. BHILOH, N. J., NOV. 6,

Dome

The thermometer ward for several days

-no snow yet. Sabbath-day, Nov. ranged for the childs discourse from Eccle dren occupied the ch filled the church wit the entire satisfactio of the congregation.

At the close of went to the river witness the baptism who for some time h ought not longer to persons of his age 6 public profession, them that tear him

is of supplying our workers with

o right man in the right place con the easiest thing to do, and not expected that this method hout its difficulties, it is hoped it mprovement upon the lack of all ich has hitherto characterized our ting our work and workers into

rogatives of the Bureau are only It is hoped the churches and the vill avail themselves of the mediaby this well meant action of the . Some applications have already and advice given. The churches plications would do well to state ir general condition and about they can pay, whether they can sonage, etc.

nunications may be sent to D. R. fred Centre, Chairman of Bur-D. E. M.

THERE IS NO OPENING."

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fust as good openings, and exactly the same in kind, as those they enter? For instance, ean this plea hold for those who go away to V. A. Baggs as leader. work at some trade, while our own business men are compelled constantly to seek for from Matt. 19: 16. men to fill their shops from among foreigners? We have first-class machine shops, and firms of builders, located with some of our best churches, employing hundreds of First-day and no day men because they cannot get competent Sabbatarians to do the

work. Can any one say "there is no opening," while this is so? I am sure that if Seventh-day Baptist will be with us next Sabbath. boys will take the pains to become proficient, there are hundreds of benches awaiting them in our own shops and mills. But boys must not think that business men are under obligations to employ them simply

because they are Sabbath-keepers, whether they have taken the pains and the labor to become thoroughly competent or not. This would not be fair.

THEY MUST HAVE COMPETENT MEN. and when they find such among our own people, are more than glad to use them. I do not know of a single Seventh-day Baptist | ing to \$60.000. boy, thoroughly competent in one of these trades, for whom there is no opening; but I do know of places where good openings have gone begging for months, with no one to enter them. For instance, some time ago one of our firms of carpenters and builders kept an advertisement in the RE-CORDER for many months, for Seventh-day Baptist young men who were willing to enter as apprentices, and I believe that there was not one who responded; yet many left our ranks for business that was equally hard.

These are not the only trades that offer openings among us. We have need of black smiths and wagon-makers. For two years I have known of a good stand for two reliable young men to start a good business, if one were a wagon-maker, and the other a blacksmith, and the proprietor has advertised the same among our people to no avail; and yet several have left the Sabbath to work at trade or labor that is just as arduous, rather than prepare themselves for this, and live beside one of our largest churches.

Once more. In point of fact, have those who have sought "larger fields," been any more successful as a class than those who remained loyal? Take the rank and file of our | the ten months ending October 31st. Of own business men to-day, and of those who were boys with them, and left the Sabbath, dces it appear that those who sought the "better openings" have really been more prosperous than the loyal? Among which class have bankruptcies been most frequent? It seems to me the loval have had rather the best of it after all. Then again, these prosperous business men did not have an "open-

ing" all made for them, but they MADE THEIR OWN OPENINGS

by entering shops, such as they now own and manage, and beginning as apprentices, learned the trade, and worked their way. This is almost invariably true of our wealthy men to-day. It is a sad day for any young man when he gets the idea that he can get a living without honest, faithful toil. He who hopes to jump into places of affluence, without the necessary labor that is designed to give him such a position, is like one who would try to reap a harvest before he has either plowed or sowed.

Boys, let us not get too "high notions." Let us be willing to work our way up, as did our greatest and best men. And first of all, let us bring all our worldly ambitions face to face with truth, and the realities of eternity, until they are under complete subjection to a clear conscience that is enlightened by the THEO. L. GARDINER. Word of God. SHILOH, N. J., Nov. 6, 1884.

Home Mews.

Rhode Island. ASHAWAY.

The thermometer has been working downward for several days; has finally reached 20° -no snow yet.

Sabbath-day, Nov. 8, the service was arranged for the children. The pastor gave a discourse from Ecclesiastes 12: 1. The children occupied the choir's usual position; and filled the church with their sweet voices to the entire satisfaction of the older members of the congregation.

At the close of the Bible-school many went to the river near Ashaway bridge to witness the baptism of Oliver Budington, who for some time has thought that that duty la are even now corresponding with the ought not longer to be neglected. Very few mahdi. The mudhir wants to utilize the

The usual young people's prayer meeting was held in the church at three P. M., with

In the evening Rev. L. C. Rogers preached

Minnesota. TRENTON.

We have been enjoying preaching since the time of our semi-annual meeting. Eld. Sindall was with us three Sabbaths, and while here baptized three. Eld. Socwell is with us now and holding evening meetings,

We have had a very warm Fall and favorable for all farm work, no frost to kill vegetation until after the 20th of October. Plowing still continues.

NEW RICHLAND, Nov. 5, 1884.

Condensed Mews.

Domestie.

The Graphic of New York, was sold by the sheriff Tuesday on an execution amount-

Diptheria prevails to an alarming extent at Newtown, La., and several deaths have occurred within a few days.

It is understood that the railroad presidents have agreed to restore freight rates on eastbound traffic from Chicago.

The value of the exports from Boston to Europe for the week ending November 7th, was \$1,284,300. The imports amounted to \$476,478. The governor of Arizona, in his annual re-

port, says he fears violence unless the extended immigration of the Mormons into the territory will be restrained by law. It is said that the Massachusetts State

Congregational Sunday school convention

has resolved to abandon the Old Testament in the Sunday-schools and retain the New The lecture and publication bureau of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America

met in Baltimore, Nov. 14th. It was resolved to send total abstinence speakers to all parts of America the coming winter to enlist Catholics in the total abstinence movement. The one hundredth anniversary of the con-

secration of Rev, Samuel Seabury, the first American Episcopal bishop, was commemo-So long as these things are so, I am sure rated by services in Trinity church New that no laboring man is compelled to leave York, Nov. 14th. Among those present were Bishop Scarboro, of New Jersey, As sistant Bishop Potter, Rev. Dr. Dix and Rev.

> Four hundred and fourteen thousand immigrants arrived in the United States during these 48,000 were from England, 55,000 from Austria, 141,000 from Germany, 12,000 from Italy, 35,000 from Norway and Sweden, 40,000 from Canada and 62,000 from miscellaneons localities. Five hundred and one thousand arrived during the same period

> Some of the subjects at the plenary council of the Catholics in Baltimore were voted upon Sunday at a pubile session. All the proceedings in public sessions are in Latin, while discussions in secret sessions are in English, but none of the conclusions reached are yet permitted to be given to the public. The Rev. C. C. Seghers, archbishop, of Oregon, preached on "Indian Missions."

Foreign.

Spartali & Co., merchants in London, nave failed. Liabilities \$12,500,000.

President Grevy has published a decree stating that a universal exhibition in Paris will open May 5, 1889.

London, Nov. 10th, for America.

closed thirty-three gambling clubs.

The federal Council of Switzerland has the Foreigners' clubs at Geneva.

France having arranged the difficulty with reference to the stipends of the French cardinals, the Pope will create the Archbishops of Rennes and Senz cardinals at a consist ory to be held some time before Easter.

railway has made arrangements in London for the redemption of its bonds, \$10,000,000 of which were hypothecated in New York as the guarantee.

nied with a terrific explosive report, occurred Nov. 14th, at Ilitheroe, twenty five miles from Manchester, England. It threw down houses and wagons in the streets and caused great consternation among the inhabitants.

An Indian fakir who has been traveling through Persia and Palestine, has just traversed the Soudan. He warns the English to beware of the professed friendships of the Egyptians, who secretly favor the rebels. He says the troops of the mudhir of Dongoought not longer to be neglected. Very few persons of his age ever put on Christ by a public profession, but the mercy of the Lord is from everlasting to everlasting upon Lord is from everlasting to everlasting upon contains and the profession of the public profession.

In the mudnir wants to utilize the of cheapness, for the companys method of reaching the buyer directly, and thus saving an an expectation of the purchaser, enables the an expectation of the purchaser, enables the public profession, but the mercy of the public profession, but the mercy of the public profession, but the mercy of the public profession of the purchaser, enables the public profession of the Editor should be addressed to the Society as above.

All communications relating to business must be addressed to the Society as above.

All communications for the Editor should be addressed to FLORA A. RANDOLPH, Alfred Centre, N. Y.

There has been nothing like such an instrument at the seemingly suicidal price of \$95. There has been nothing like such an instrument at the seemingly suicidal price of \$95. There has been nothing like such an instrument at the seemingly suicidal price of \$95. There has been nothing like such an instrument at the seemingly suicidal price of \$95. New York, 46 East 14th St. (Union Square.)

The stock of wheat in England is estimated at 150,000 quarters, being less than twothirds of the amount held a year ago. The imports, and thus lightening the stock held by English dealers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A CARD.—We, the members of the Seventhday Baptist Church of Waterford, Conn., desire to express our heartfelt thanks to the former members of this Church, who, by their presence, and words of cheer and encouragement, gladdened our hearts and strengthened our hands, at the recent centennial celebration, Nov. 11, 1884, viz., Rev. James C. Rogers and Rev. L. C. Regers of Wisconsin, Prof. Wm. A. Rogers of Cambridge, Mass., Rev. W. C. Titsworth of Alfred Centre, N. Y., and other ministering brethren and friends who met with us.

We also request the sermon of Rev. L. C. Rogers, 'The History of the Church," by Prof. Wm. A. Rogers, and Paper by Rev. W. C. Titsworth, be published in the Sabbath Recorder.

By order of the Church.

THE subscriber will give ten cents apiece for the following denominational reports: General Conference, 1812, '18; 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.

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 nvited to attend.

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, (28th,) at 10 o'clock A. M. The following programme has been arranged for that meeting:

. 'In what sense, if any, can it be said that theology is progressive?" V. Hull. . (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 person who has a former companion living, from whom separation has taken place, either with or 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. i. "What is the meaning of conversion, regeneration, 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.

The Latest and Greatest Improvement in Parlor Organs.

Besides its famous Beethoven organs, the Daniel F. Beatty Organ Company of Washington, N. J., is prepared to furnish the latest and greatest improvement in parlor organs. That this improvement should have been devised and have taken shape in the Orchestral Piano-Organ in the brief time that the company has assumed charge of and reorgan ized the Beatty establishment is ample proof of the Bullion to the amount of £70,000 from vigorous enterprise of the new concern. The Or-Holland was bought in the open market of chestral Piano Organ resembles in outward design ondon, Nov. 10th, for America.

The Paris police are making efforts to put

the upright plane, which is now the favorite style of plane, having for use in paylors of ordinary dimensions superseded the square and grand. But it a stop to public gambling. They have just closed thirty-three gambling clubs.

The federal Council of Switzerland has been superscued the square and grand. But it resembles the upright piano in something of far greater importance than outward appearance. For the company has, in the Orchestral Piano-Organ, constructed an organ with an action as light, easy adopted a resolution prohibiting gambling and responsive to the touch as the action of a piano. at the Casino at Monterey. Similar measures will also be adopted with reference to the control of the control o equal to producing effects far greater in number and grander in quality. The light, elastic action, enables the player to play rippling arpeggios, quick runs, fantastic embellishments, with the greatest ease. A sonata, waltz, a complicated accompaniment to a song, can be performed with the same facility as on a piano. But its uses go further. You can sustain the notes, diminish or increase their vol-It is understood that the Canada Pacific ume at will, produce effects of magnificent sonority, enable your sonata, waltz, or other composition. to sound as if it were being played on an orchestra —in a word, you will have an instrument which will answer all secular demands, and, at the same security for a loan on \$5,000,000, paid to the time, like the company's Beethoven organ, be un-Dominion government in connection with rivaled for the performance of religious music.

Any one who knows how to play the piano can play on this organ without further instruction. You A severe shock of earthquake, accompa- have a key board like a piano's no stops to pull out or push in, and no complicated combinations to work over. The bellows are worked by pedals resembling those of a piano, and yield to the slightest pressure. In fact, the bellows' action is as respon sive to the touch as the key-board action. There are a left and right knee swell. By simply working the bellows, without touching either swell, the player controls a solo set of reeds. A pressure of the left knee swell puts on a right and left double coupler. which exactly doubles the power of the instrument. A slight pressure of the right-knee swell increases the sonority by opening a swell to the front set of reeds; a further pressure opens another full set of reeds, giving the player command of twelve full octaves. From this, it will be seen that this instrument is a marvel of compactness. It is, also, a

Born the Mason & Hamlin organs and pianos excel chiefly in that which is the chief excellence in any musical instrument, quality of tone. Other things, though important, are much less so than low prices current are repelling American this. An instrument with unmusical tones cannot be a good musical instrument. Yet all are not good judges of such a matter. An inferior quality of tone will often please the uncultivated ear best, at first; though time and use will reveal the superiority of really good tone. Hence in selecting an organ it is eafer to choose one from a maker whose reputation is thoroughly established, and whose productions are acknowledged to have superlative excel lence, especially in the chief thing. - Boston Jour-

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Review of the New York market for butter, cheese etc., for the week ending November 15th, reported for the RECORDER, by David W. Lewis & Co., Pro duce Commission Merchants, No. 85 and 87 Broad Street, New York. Marking plates furnished

BUTTER.—Receipts for the week 32,953 packages; exports, 2,288 packages. Freshly arrived butter, especially crisp Fall make, is wanted. We

Fancy. Fine. Faulty Sour Cream Creamery, 31@32 28@30 -@25 26@28 22@24 Home dairy, fresh.... Summer firkins...... —@24 rontier, picked-up butter..... 18@20 13@17

CHEESE.—Receipts for the week, 43,371 boxes; exports, 11,486 boxes. We quote: Fine. Faulty Fancy.

Factory, full cream.. 121@121 11 @12 (more.) Skimmed..... 9 @10 Eggs.—We quote:

Near-by marks, fresh-laid, per doz......27 @28 Southern, Canada and Western, fresh laid, DRESSED POULTRY. - Thanksgiving comes on

Thursday, November 27th. Large fat turkeys will be the specialty, with ducks and chickens a good second. Stock for Thanksgiving should be here not later than the 24th, and parties sending would do well to advise their commission men here at once as to kinds to be filled and full particulars, so that orders can be shipped and buyers have their purchases tak en care of without waiting until the last moment. We quote:

Fowls and chickens...... 10 @ 14 13 @ 16 BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, BEANS, ETC.

Cash advances will be made on receipt of property where needed, and account of sales and remittances for the same sent promptly as soon as goods are sold. We have no Agents, make no purchases whatever for our own account, and solicit consignments of prime quality property.

Exclusively and Entirely on Commission.

DAVID W. LEWIS & Co., NEW YORK. This address is sufficient both for goods and letters.

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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. Henry Eldred, Clarence Centre, N.Y., \$3 00 40 45 J. D. Camenga, 1 00 James Vilder, 2 00 Harvey A. Babcock, " 2 00 M. W. Clark, 40 Thos. P. Simonds, Bridgewater, 2 50 41 Mrs. D A. Crandall, S. Brookfield. 2 00 40 Mrs. Cark Greenman, New York, 2 00 40 Henry M. Maxson, N. Attleboro, Mass. Sara L. Hunt, Battle Creek, Mich., R. B. Church, Williamsport, Pa., 2 00 41 C. G. Beard, Texarkana, Ark., J. G. Beard Higginson, Walter Crandall, Prairieville, John R. Butts, West Hallock, Ill., 5 00 41 E. E. Hakes, Hugh C. Stewart, " E. S. Bailey, Chicago. 4 00 41 Eld. J. B. Davis, New Milton, W. Va., 1 00 41 L. B. Stutler, Mrs. Delia Crandall, Milton, Wis., 2 00 41 M. C. Mudge, Rev. James Bailey. QUARTERLY. C. Whitford, Brookfield, N. Y.,

GENIS Send for E. B. TREAT'S of new books, including MOTHER, HOME, and HEAVEN, 160,000 sold. \$2.75 by mail. Gragents that have sold it for banks rupt Gen. Agents—Send direct to the publisher. Also 5000 Curlosities of the Bible, \$1.75.40,000 sold. E. B. TREAT, Pub. 757 Broadway, N. Y.

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THE CENTURY In 1885. A GREAT ENTERPRISE.

PAPERS ON THE CIVIL WAR.

The Important feature of The Century Maga zine for the com ng year—indeed, perhaps the mostmportant ever undertaken by the magazice—will be a series of separate papers on the great battles of the War for the Union, written by general officers high in command upon both the Federal and the Confederate sides,-General Grant (who writes of Vicks burg, Shiloh, and other battles), Generals Longstreet, McClellan, Beauregard, Rosecrans, Hill, Admiral Porter and others. The series opens in the November Century with a graphically illustrated article on The Battle of Bull Run.

written by the Confederate general, G. T. Beaure gard. Brief sketches, entitled "Recollections of a Private," papers chronic ing special events, descriptions of various auxiliary branches of the service, etc., will supplement the more important series by the

A strict regard for accuracy will guide the preparation of the illustrations, for which the Century has at its disposal a very large quantity of photo graphs, drawings, portraits, maps, plans, etc., hitherto unused. The aim is to present in this series, not official reports, but commanding officers' accounts of their plans and operations, interesting personal experiences which will record leading events of the war, and possess, at the same time, a historical value not easily to be calculated.

In this line the Century will maintain its prestiga, and furnish the best stories by American writers that can be procured. In November begins

A New Novel by W. D. Howells.

Author of "Venetian Days," "A Modern Instance," etc. This story deals with the rise of an American business man. A novel by Henry James, a novel-ette by Grace Denio Litchfield, and short stories by Uncle Remus." Frank R. Stockton, H. H. Boyesen T. A. Janvier, H H., Julian Hawthorne, and other equally well-known writers will appear at various

MISCELLANEOUS FEATURES.

Under this heading may be included a series of parers on the Cities of Italy by W. D. Howells, the illustrations being reproductions of etchings and drawings by Joseph Pennell; a series on The New North West.

being an interesting group of papers by E. V. Smalley, Lieut. Schwatka, Principal Grant (of Kingston. Ontario), at d others, descriptive of little-known regions; papers on French and American art-sculpture and painting, with some exquisite illustrations:

Astronomy, Architecture, and History, the first being by Professor Langley and others. Under Architecture are included more of Mrs. Van Rensselacr's articles on Churches, City and Country Houses, etc. Colonel George E. Waring, Jr., will describe

Progress in Sanstary Draining;

E. C Stedman, Edmund Gosse, and others will furnish literary essays; George W. Cable will contribute in various ways; several papers on sport and adventure will soon be published, and

John Burroughs

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Children who read my lay, This much I have to say: Each day and every day, Do what is right-Right things in great and small; Then, though the sky should fall, Sun, moon and stars, and all, You shall have light.

This further I would say, Be tempted as you may, Each day and every day, Speak what is true-True things in great and small; Then, though the sky should fall, Sun, moon and stars, and all, Heaven would show through.

Figs, as you see and know, Do not out of thistles grow; And though the blossoms blow While on the tree, Grapes never, never yet

On the limbs of thorns were set: So if you a good would get, Good you must be. Life's journey through and through, Speaking what is just and true,

Doing what is right to do
Unto one and all, When you work and when you play,
Each day and every day,
Then peace shall gild your way
Though the sky should fall.

HOW HE CURED THEM.

Old Squire Morton was suspicious that his Bartlett pears disappeared rather faster than they ought to from the "off limbs," as he called them—those nearest the Prospect street fence. And then the Concord grapes, which were hardly ripe enough to eat, were thinned out on the lower trellis, that portion of the grapery also bordering on Prospect

As Squire Morton's sons were all grown men and had homes of their own, and he had no daughters, it became apparent that others than members of the Squire's household were making rather too free with his choice

"I suppose," said kindly Mrs. Morton, "it's some of those half-starved little beggars down on Pitts street, can't stand the sight of such nice fruit within easy reach; but still the little creatures ought not to steal."

"No; and I don't mean they shall," replied the squire. "Now, if I find more pears and grapes are gone in the morning, I'm just going to watch to-morrow night and catch them at it, though I doubt if the little rascals will try it these moonlight nights."

"Well now, father," began motherly Mrs-Morton again, "if you should catch any of those poor little boys stealing, don't be hard on them; you know how it says in the Bible, 'Thy gentleness hath made me great,' and if you're gentle and kind it may cure those poor, dear little boys of their naughty

"Well now, mother, you know I couldn't be hard on any one that was hungry, even if they did steal;" and any one who could have seen Squire Morton would indeed have wanted to laugh at the idea of his being hard on even some little thieving tramps.

He was a very tall, large man, with fat, rosy cheeks that had dimples in them, and a double chin that shook all over when he laughed. His little gray eyes were full of twinkling good humor—the very man one would suppose could easily be imposed upon or taken advantage of.

But Squire Morton was as shrewd as he was good humored, and as just as he was merciful.

The next morning it was very evident both pear tree and grape vine had again been tampered with, and at night, true to his resolve, the Squire hid himself in the midst of a tall mass of shrubbery, and watched.

When he entered the room in the morning, his face wore so singular an expression that his wife wondered what revelations the night watches had brought, for her husband's face was both puzzled and troubled.

"Well, husband," she asked, "did any one

come?" "Yes, dear."

"Could you see who they were?" "Yes. wife."

"Did you catch them?" "No, mother."

"How many were there?" "Two."

"Why, who were they?" "Deacon Perley's son, Henry, and Dr.

Getchell's son Charles." "Henry Perley and Charles Getchell!

Why, father Morton, how you do talk!" And Mrs. Morton looked over the glasses she had just donned as though she had

caught the Squire in a most unmitigated and unpardonable fib.

different tone: "Oh, father, don't for mercy's sake let

their parent's know it! Why, it would just about kill Mrs. Perley, and Mrs. Getchell would cry her eyes ont if she knew it. Now you won't tell them, will you, pa?"

"No, mother; I'm going to cure them some

other wav." "Well how, now?"

"Oh, I'll tell you after they're all cured." "Squire Morton, you certainly wouldn't arrest those boys?"

"Come, mother, don't talk as though I was a-a a person you didn't know!

and Henry went to the door.

I know boys like pears."

A few minutes later a ring at Dr. Gretchthe genial Squire.

evening, "Squire Morton brought me some pears to-night; what do you think of it?"

Concord grapes was handed the perturbed again. Henry with the affable Squire's pleasantest

grimly. I think he's found us out."

"Here, my boy, I thought perhaps you'd like some of our Concords; brought them myself, so's to be sure you got them."

The same gift and the same speech reached Charlie Gretchell a few moments

Concords, I wish I'd never seen them. What good. would would you do about it? Father'll find there'll be a pretty how d'ye do!"

"P'raps this'll be the end of it," said Henry with a troubled face. "At any rate let's ly no mean glory, surely one of which, if she wait and see."

them nice and ripe."

Then in a moment Charlie Getchell was the mortified recipient of the same gift, and

heard the same presentation speech.
"Oh, fury!" exclaimed Henry Perley, having darted across the street to Charlie's house, "that old Persecution brought some Bart letts and grapes to-night, and hoped I'd find them nice and ripe."

"The very thing he said to me," replied Charlie dejectedly. "Say, Charlie, I can't stand it any

"Yes," said Henry, "I'd rather have it out and out, and have done with it; and I can tell Squire Morton one thing-I'm sick of

stealing. Squire Morton received the two fine, manly-looking little fellows who called to see him that evening with genial cordiality, and in a few moments had heard their story.

"What will your father say, Henry!" he said in distressed tones, "a good man like him, and a deacon in the church, for, of course, I ought to tell him."

"I don't know, sir," said Henry, looking

"And your father, Charlie, a physician whom every one respects!" Charles didn't know either, but like Henry

could only stand looking down in shame and Well now, boys," said the Squire a little

more brightly, "suppose I don't tell your parents this time." "We shall never be likely to do it again,

sir, we promise you that!' The hoys had spoken in concert.

"Well now, we'll all three promise not to tell.'" said the kind old Squire, "only remember you've given me your word as men

that you won't steal again." And they never did. "Grand old fellow! Kind old fellow!" ejaculated the boys as they tripped lightly off.

'I wouldn't touch so much as a grape leaf of Squire Morton's again for the world, nor anybody else's."

And that night there was a tear in one eye, and a smile in the other, on Mrs. Morton's dear old face, when "father" told how he cured them. - Goldon Rule.

FEMININE TALK.

One morning not long ago, when all the air in truth, was "heavy with the perfume of sweet flowers," I heard a gentle tap at my door, and to my "Come in," responded my little nephew of ten years.

"Auntie, a'n't my flowers pretty?" For my admiration the little man held up a peony set round with roses red.

"Why, darling yes, but why didn't you put in some green leaves and some honey

"Oh, I didn't think about that. You fir it, auntie, please." So, when my toilet was finished, I ran

down stairs a little before breakfast to gather more flowers for this bouquet, Jack followed me about, and as the bouquet grew in size and grace his little face grew radiant. The next moment she broke out again in a Finally he said, "Auntie, do you know what I am going to do with these flowers?" "No, dear."

"Take them to school to Allie."

The flowers arranged and breakfast over off went the youth hopeful, his mind much more on Allie and her flowers than on spelling and geography. "So early," I thought as I watched boy and flowers disappear, "so early is the child beginning to think of the girl. But where's the harm? If his little divinity be sweet and good, I would rather he would worship her than overflow in mischief with bad boys."

That evening, while the family of good influence belonging to our feminine world. I burst the vessel asunder, re minds the editor Deacon Perley were at supper, the bell rang, know it is an old song; but it comes up of the Kinderhook Rough Notes of the Cap-

ton," smiling blandly into Henry's face. other feminine influence than that of his own ling rice, which he said he had done one hun-"Here's some Bartlett pears I brought you; household. Ah, mother with daughters, dred times. train them early to feel that from them must Telling him that he would find fifteen Henry mumbled some confused thanks come all that is gentle and true and good; pounds in the locker, and cautioning him and took the pears immediately to his room. that as little girls they may have a sweet and about cooking too much, the Captain went refining influence on the little boys who may about his business of loading his vessel with ell's door brought Charlie face to face with | come in their way; that rough games may be | pig-iron. stopped, ugly words checked, when some "Good evening, Charlie," he said. "Here are some Bartlett pears I brought you; I know boys like pears."

gentle girl begs the boys to "be quiet." And claiming:
you children of a larger growth, girls who bays like pears."

where gentle girl begs the boys to be quiet. And claiming:
you children of a larger growth, girls who bays like pears." "Say, Hen," said Charlie Gretchell that until a little experience in life has shown | fore night." you, how many young men will look to you as the type of goodness and truth. Then he found all the pots, kettles, pans and tubs "Brought me some, too," said Henry may come to you the feeling that the high- full to overflowing with rice, which was also est path is pointed out by the pure ideal of seething over the top of the kettle and falling The next night about supper time Deacon | those who look up to us, and who, if we upon the stove and floor. Perley's bell rang again, and a paper bag of | tread less loftily, may never look so high |

It is no easy work this treading loftily. One is half tempted to wish the "other kind" would not look to us to do much of it. They seem rather inclined sometimes to let us have the monopoly. I once heard a lady | does all the stuff come from?" laughingly say, "When my husband reaches heaven, he'll want to wait for me to knock before the pearly gates are opened." Op "Say, Hen," began Charlie, as soon as he pressed though we may sometimes feel by the could find him, "what shall we do? The high mark set for us, yet surely every wom-Squire's goin' to torment us into a confession | an at some point in her life has come to feel I s'pose. Plague take his old Bartletts and that all her influence is expected to be for

I cannot end better than by quoting F. W. out if he comes many times more, then Robertson, whose thoughts on this as on every other theme, glow with spiritual beauty: "And this is the glory of womanhood, surerightly comprehended her place on earth, But the next evening, just before supper, | might enable her to accept its apparent huhalf expecting it would, went nervously to the door.
Squire Morton again.
"Good evening Henry. Here are some Bartletts and Concords. Hope you will find them nice and give?"

"In the door, the glory of unsenstant common things—the objects of mere sense, meat and drink and household cares—clevating them by the spirit in which she ministers them into something transfigured and sublime."—Christian at them nice and give?

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AN ENGINEER'S STORY.

"Yes, indeed, we have some queer little incidents happen to us," said the engineer, as he plied his oil-can about and under his machine. "Queer thing happened to me one day about a year ago. You'd think it queer for a rough man like me to cry for ten minutes, and nobody hurt either, wouldn't you? Well, I did, and I can almost cry every time I tnink of it. I was running along one afternoon pretty lively, when I approached clear rudiments, fresh and attractive music. The best a little village where the track cuts through for the money in existence. Sample copy 50c. a little village where the track cuts through the streets. I slacked up a little, but was still making good speed, when suddenly, about twenty rods ahead of me, a little girl not more than three years old, toddled on not more than three years old, toddled on the tains pieces by the best authors for ALL occasions of public, worship, and a new collection of Funeral much three years of the tains pieces by the best authors for ALL occasions of public, worship, and a new collection of Funeral much three years of the tains pieces by the best authors for ALL occasions of public, worship, and a new collection of Funeral much three years of the tains pieces by the best authors for ALL occasions of public, worship, and a new collection of Funeral much three years of the tains pieces by the best authors for ALL occasions of public, worship, and a new collection of Funeral much three years of the tains pieces by the best authors for ALL occasions of public, worship, and a new collection of Funeral much three years of the tains pieces by the best authors for ALL occasions of public, worship, and a new collection of Funeral much three years of the tains pieces by the best authors for ALL occasions of public, worship, and a new collection of Funeral much three years of the tains pieces by the best authors for ALL occasions of public, worship, and a new collection of Funeral much three years of the tains pieces by the best authors for ALL occasions of public, worship, and a new collection of Funeral much three years of the tains pieces by the best authors for ALL occasions of public, worship, and a new collection of Funeral much three years of the tains pieces by the best authors for ALL occasions of public, worship, and a new collection of Funeral much three years of the tains pieces by the best authors for ALL occasions of public, worship, and a new collection of Funeral much three years of the tains pieces by the best authors for ALL occasions of public, worship, and a new collection of Funeral much three years of the tains was impossible to stop; or even slack much, at that distance, as the train was heavy and the grade descending. In ten seconds it would have been all over; and after revers-

ing and applying the brake, I shut my eyes. I didn't want to see any more. As we slow- | copy 50c. ed down, my fireman stuck his head out of the cab window to see what I'd stopped for, when he laughed and shouted to me: "Jim, look here!"I looked and there was a big, black Newfoundland dog holding the little girl in his mouth, leisurely walking towards the house where she evidently belonged. She kicking and crying so, that I knew she wasn't hurt, and the dog had saved her. My fireman thought it funny, and kept on laughing, but I cried like a woman. I just couldn't help it. I had a little girl of my own at home. "-Chicago Herald.

ROME IN INDIA.

It is a fact which has not received the at tention to which it is entitled that, notwithstanding the length of time it has been at work in the country, its large expenditure of intellect and its still greater outlay of money, the Church of Rome has not succeeded in making any visible impression up on the social and political life of India. No Hindoo or Mohammedan convert to Romanism is known as a public man. Nor is this all. The Indian Witness states that there is no settlement or community of Roman Catholic natives which attracts notice simply because it is such, whereas there are at least five or six regular populations of Christians under the direction of Protestant missions which have been most distinctly improved in manners, morals, and intelligence. On the other hand, the pariahs of Madras and the fishermen and toddy-drawers of the Bombay coast, who are largely Roman Catholics, are not distinguishable from the heathen around them, and do not give less trouble to the police. Finally, the general community of native Christians which attracts more official and public notice every year, and is quickly becoming a leading factor in Indian life, is entirely Protestant. The excellent Calcutta journal above-named believes the explanation that the presence of the open Bible has operated fatally on the Romish missions. The germ of Scriptural truth in the Church of Rome never failed to give it the pre-eminence over the surrounding heathenism; but its faintly glimmering light becomes absorbed whenever Protestantism fearlessly publishes "the whole counsel of God."—S. W. Presbyterian.

SURPRISED.

The story of the water which got into the hold of the ship loaded with rice, says an ex-Then I fell to thinking of the wonderful change, and so swelled the cargo that it descriptive descri

In half an hour the cook rushed out, ex-

"What you been doin'?" yelled the skipper, as he glanced around. "How much rice

did you put into the pot?"
"Put the whole of it, Cap," said the lad; "and I've been doin' nothin' but bailin' out rice for the last twenty minutes. Where

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congenitally deaf, and

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MM. Frank and Piti

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imentary auditory ne almost as acutely as by An Exchange, says tions reported from for producing rain st to force a rain supply a period of drought. T form of a balloon with attached underneath he sent into the cloud dynamite is to be fired it with the earth. A trivance is to be given of New South Wales,

idents of that colony. It is a curious fact elaborate observation as to the dissemina phoid fever and other ious disease by mea of the milk can in demics has been u England, the idea is joke by Continental p gall has recently treatise on the sub dant data of later of made ten years ag experimental cultur how contagia may

forward to with inter

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Moyular Science.

CHESS BY TELEPHONE.—A novel chess match was played on Monday evening. Eight members of the Bradford Chess Club played simultaneously an equal number of the Wakefield Club, each team being at the headquarters of the respective clubs. Communication was by telephone, set up by the National Telephone Co. No difficulty was experienced in transmitting the moves. The wire, which went through Leeds, had a length of 25 miles.

AERIAL NAVIGATION—seems to be coming again to the front. A quite successful trial of a new aerostat constructed by Capt. Renard and Capt. Krebs, under patronage of the French Government, was made Aug. 9, in the vicinity of Paris. The machine is 50. 42 metres (165 ft 6 in.) long, and 8.4 metres (27 ft.6 in.) diameter, in the shape of a cigar, pointed at both extremities, a net hanging from it contains a ten horse power electrical engine of exceptional lightness, seats for two aronauts, and a rudder. The pro- less time than those remote from Washington. When pulsion is attained by a screw with two blades or fans. The course taken formed a distorted figure 8, in plan, the machine alighting at the point from which it started, having traversed a distance of 7.6 kilometres (4.72 miles) in twenty-three minutes. as this is about the speed of a "pleasant breeze," it is evident that the machine is not available except in fair weather.

MM. Frank and Pitie, two eminent Paris vivisectionists, have discovered that the older anatomists were in error in holding that the convolutions of the brain are insensitive to the action of irritants. They find that the electric current produces exactly the same effect on the superficial gray as on the deeperseated white matter.

A physician in New York whose imagination had been excited by the recent use of the tuning-fork by German practitioners in cases of neuralgia, has been experimenting with that instrument on the ears of persons congenitally deaf, and finds that the vibrations are evidently appreciated by the rudimentary auditory nerve of the deaf mute almost as acutely as by the perfect ear.

An Exchange, says among the last inventions reported from Australia is a machine for producing rain storms. It is intended to force a rain supply from the clouds during a period of drought. The apparatus is in the form of a balloon with a charge of dynamite attached underneath it. The balloon is to be sent into the clouds, and when there the dynamite is to be fired by a wire connecting it with the earth. A trial of this novel con-trivance is to be given upon the dry districts of New South Wales, and the result is looked forward to with interest by some of the residents of that colony.

It is a curious fact that while - since the elaborate observations of Dr. Dougall in 1873 as to the dissemination of the seeds of typhoid fever and other infectious or contagious disease by means of milk—the agency of the milk can in the distribution of epidemics has been universally conceded in England, the idea is still regarded as a huge joke by Continental practitioners. Dr. Dougall has recently published an extended treatise on the subject, verifying by abundant data of later collection his statements made ten years ago, and showing, by the experimental culture of bacilli in pure milk, how contagia may be transported thereby.

Strange are the vicissitudes of destiny in science. Millions have been acquired and world-wide reputations won by the many inventors and improvers of the telephone, while the man who really originated and first demonstrated the idea, years ago, was noticed on Broadway not long since in a pair of carpet slippers and habiliments unsuited to publication. The diaphragm of the first telephone was composed of the thin circular cover of a box such as was used years ago in the sale of certain brands of smoking tobacco, and the magnet was a very primitive affair. The first experiments were tried in the office of a friend of the inventor in Pine street.

ARTIFICIAL SEA AIR.—Many, indeed, are the luxuries that the magician's wand of invention now brings into the midst of our homes. As an instance, to produce a sea atmosphere for the sick room, a foreign contemporary suggests the use of a solution of peroxide of hydrogen (10 volumes strength) containing 1 per cent of ozonic ether, iodine to saturation, and 2.50 per cent of sea salt. The solution placed in a steam or hand spray diffuser can be distributed in the finest spray in the sick room at the rate of 2 fluid ounces in a quarter of an hour. It communicates a pleasant sea odor, and is probably the best purifier of the air of the sick room ever used. It is a powerful disinfectant, the same author writes, as well as deodorizer, acting briskly on ozonized test solutions and papers. It might be well to test the subject in some ward of one of our hospitals.—Scientific American.

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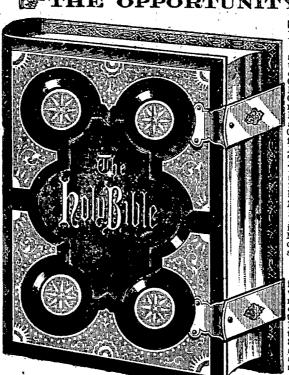
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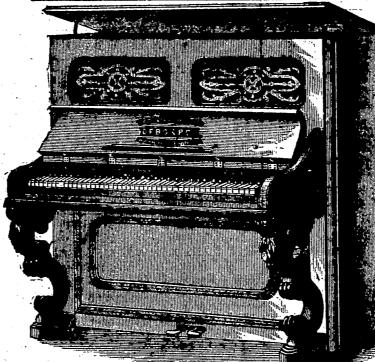
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Abstract of Time Table, adopted Oct. 18, 1884 EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	No. 8*	No. 12*	No. 4*	No. 6
Dunkirk Little Valley		1.05 PM 2.52 "		8.50 AM 10.26 "
Salamenca 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 " ·6.02 "	11.20 "	11.49 " 11.48 " 12.14PM 1.07 "
Leave Hornellsville Arrive at Elmira Binghamton Port Jervis	1.35 рм	†7.20 PM 9.11 " 10.58 " 3.28 AM	4.27 "	
New York	10.20 рм	7.10 AM	11.25 AM	

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS EASTWARD.

5.00 A. M., except Sundays, from Salamance. stopping at Great Valley 5.07, Carrollton 5.35, 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

nellsville at 4.35 P. M.

4.45 P. M., from Dunkirk, stops at Forestville 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. 3*	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 AV	12.25† PM
Andover Wellsville Cuba Olean Carrollton Great Valley Arrive at Salamanca	9.85 PM 9.57 " 10.49 " 11 18 " 11.40 "	5.17 AM 6.02 " 6.25 "	11.09 "	1.05 PM 1.24 " 2.22 " 2.50 " 8.80 " 8.40 "
Leave Little Valley Arrive at Dunkirk	12.32 AM 3.00 "		11.52 AM	4.85 PM

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 11.13, Olean 11.55 A. M., Allegany 12.20, Vandalis 12.41, Carrollton 1.40, Great Valley 2.00, Salamanca 2.10, Little Valley 3.25, Cattaraugus 4.05, Dayton 5.20, Perrysburg 5.58, Smith's Mills 6.31, Forestville 7.05 Sheriden 7.10 and arriving at Dunkirk at 7.50 7.05, Sheriden 7.10, and arriving at Dunkirk at 7.50 P. M.

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

BRADFORD BRANCH

WESTWARD.							
STATIONS.	15.	5.*	8 *	85.	21.*	87.	
Leave Carrollton Arrive at	A. M.	A. M. 6.50	P. M. 4.10	A. M. 8.00	P. M. 9.02	A H.	
Bradford Leave		7.25	4.51	9.80 P.M.	9.40	••••	
Bradford Custer City Arrive at	9.20 9.35	7.30 7.42	4.55 5.07	3.00		7.00 7.15	
Buttsville	<u> </u>	8.20	5.45	 	 ,		

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

STATIONS	6.*	20.*	32.*	40.*	16.	38,
Leave	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	Р. М.	P. M.	PM
Buttsville	8.45		6.25			
Custer City	9.35		7.06		2.01	6.10
Arrive at						
Bradford	9.50		7.20	6.45	2:10	6.80
Leave	A series		256a11	A. M.		
Bradford	9.55	7.18		5.00		
Arrive at						
Carrollton	10.35	7.46		5.55	• • • • •	

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

8.80 P. M., daily, except Sundays, from Bradford, stops at Kendall 8.34, Limestone 3.44, and arrives at Carrollton 4.01 P. M.

Passengers can leave Titusville at 8.00 A. M., and arrive at Bradford 11.35 A. M. Leave Bradford 8.30 P. M., and arrive at Titusville 7.30 P. M.

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INTERNATIONAL LESSONS, 1884.

FOURTH QUARTER.

Oct. 4. Solomon succeeding David. 1 Kings 1: 22-35. Oct. 11. David's charge to Solomon. 1 Chron. 22:6-19. Oct. 18. Solomon's choice.1 Kings 3: 5-15. Oct. 25. The Temple built. 1 Kings 6: 1-14. Nov. 1. The Temple dedicated. 1 Kings 8: 22-36. Nov. 8. The wisdom of Solomon. 1 Kings 10: 1-13. Nov. 15. 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. Ecol. 12: 1-14. Dec. 27. Review.

LESSON IX.—TRUE WISDOM.

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

For Sabbath-day, November 29.

SCRIPTURE LESSON.—Prov. 8: 1-17.

1. Doth not wisdom cry? and understanding put forth her voice?
2. She standeth in the top of high places, by the way in

the places of the paths.
3. She crieth at the gates, at the entry of the city, at the eoming in at the doors:
4. Unto you, O men, I call; and my voice is to the sons of 5. O ye simple, understand wisdom: and ye fools, be ye

of an understanding heart.
6. Hear; for I will speak of excellent things; and the opening of my lips shall be right things.
7. For my mouth shall speak truth: and wickedness 7. For my mouth share in righteousness; there is 8. All the words of my mouth are in righteousness; there is

8. All the words of my mouth are in righteousness; there is nothing froward or perverse in them.
9. They are all plain to him that understand eth, and right to them that find knowledge.
10. Receive my instruction, and not silver; and knowledge rather than choice gold.
11. For wisdom is better than rubies; and all the things that may be desired are not to be compared to it.
12. I Wisdom dwell with prudence, and find out knowledge of witty inventions.

edge of witty inventions.

13. The fear of the Lord is to hate evil: pride and arroganey, and the evil way, and the froward mouth, do I hate.

14. Counsellis mine, and sound wisdom: I am understand ing: I have strength.

15. By me kings reign, and princes decree justice.

16. By me princes rule, and nobles, even all the judges of

17. I love them that love me and those that seek me early shall find me. LEADING THOUGHT. - Wisdom strongly

GOLDEN TEXT.—"I love them that love me; and those that seek me early shall find me."

OUTLINE.

I. Wisdom commended to all men. v. 1-5. II. Reason why the offer of wisdom should be

QUESTIONS.

I. What is meant by the cry of wisdom? v. 1. Prov. 1: 20. To whom does wisdom cry? and where? v. 3, 4, 5. II. What motives given for hearing the cry? v. 6-7. With what is wisdom compared? v. 10-11. Job 28: 15. What is the fear of the Lord? v. 13. Prov. 16:6. What does wisdom hate? v. 13. Prov. 4: 24. What does wisdom possess? v. 14. Eccl. 7: 19. How do kings reign and princes rule? v. 15, 16. Deut. 2: 21. Who does wisdom love? and by whom is she found? v. 17.

INTRODUCTION.

moral picture of the 7th charter. There the voice of sinful pleasures, personified by an alluring, but dissolute woman, is portrayed in a very graphic and impressive manner, delineating all the seducing enchantments of sinful indulgence and carnal pleas nres. In this lesson we have True Wisdom personifled under the character of a chaste, benevolent, and affectionate woman holding up the strongest motives for the pursuit and acquisition of wisdom. Wisdom is thus represented as seeking, by all suitable means. to draw to herself sincere affection of human hearts for a high and noble object, that of conferring all manner of good. Nor is the good commended by the voice of wisdom, limited simply to the prudential interests of this life, but wisdom pleads with the children of men to accept the immortal beatitudes of the higher and spiritual life; to come into personal fellowship with the giver of all wisdom.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

V, 1. Doth not wisdom cry? See chap. 9 3: 1 Cor. 1: 24; Col. 2: 3. This negative form of the question expects an emphatic, affirmative answer. It is one way of affirming. Cry, to call aloud. It is an open and public call, made to everybody and in all positions of life. The method of sinful indulgence, is to lay snares and bewitching allurements, under the cover of darkness or some false and gilded veil. Understanding put forth her voice. She speaks loud and plain, and seeks to be heard by everybody.

V. 2. She standeth in the top of high places. She seeks no dark corner where she may promulgate secret invitations; but takes the most public positions, where her voice will be heard by the largest numbers.

V. 3. She crieth at the gates, at the entry of the city, at the doors. In short she makes her proclamation at the gates and doors, at every place where men resort in public.

V. 4. Unto you, O men, I call; my voice to sons of men. This voice is not limited to one class of men; but it comes to the strong and weak alike, the old and the young.

V. 5. Ye simple, ye fools. These words are used in the sense of inexperienced, untaught, unsuspecting, therefore more readily deceived and victimized by false allurements.

V. 6. I will speak of excellent things. See chap. 22: 20. Right things. Princely things; themes worthy of princes, things of the highest importance, pertaining to the greatest welfare of men in this life and in the life to come.

V. 7. 8. My mouth shall speak truth. See John 8: 14. This signifies that his meditations and secret thoughts are of true things in contrast with what is deceptive and false. Wickedness is an abomination. It is hateful, therefore I will never speak wickedly or falsely.

V. 9. Plain to him that understandeth. Obscure perhaps to the gross and sensual, but easily understood by those who have a mind disposed to receive the truth in o good and honest hearts. To daughter of Jacob and Barbara Kagarise. A husthem that find knowledge. That seek knowledge in the love of it.

V. 10. My instruction, and not suver;

This contrast is often made in the Scriptures. One of the most common conflicts in the human heart is between the love of money and acquirement of knowledge, and in very many cases the love of evil ambitions and wicked practices and habits.

V. 11. Wisdom is better than rubies. The same superiority is claimed for wisdom over the most precious pearls. It is indeed the "pearl of great price," referred to by our Lord (Matt. 13: 46). All the things that may be desired are not to be compared. That is infinitely more valuable than all the desirable objects in the world. a consistent member until doath He was held in No price can be set upon it; it is without price.

V. 12. I Wisdom dwell with prudence. Prudence is the home of wisdom, where she reigns and rules. Prudence here denotes right knowledge cock. in special cases. However high and all compre hending wisdom may be, yet it is always to be found with the practical tact and insight needed for the life of common men. Find out knowledge two years after this a cancer began to develop from of witty inventions. Witty inventions prop- the bruising of the crutch she used. This continued erly means plans and purposes. Wisdom is always to grow for nearly six years. The disease finally present in these plans.

V. 13. The fear of the Lord is to hate evil. That real piety is always in antagonism with evil. This is its essence. There never can be any compromise between wisdom and pride and arrogan cy, the evil way, and the froward mouth. These four appellations seem to cover the feelings, thoughts. words, and actions. Wisdom will not abide with them but leaves them to be smitten with their own

V. 14. Counsel is mine. Wisdom is always safe and sound in her precepts, and in obedience to her counsels, a man is invested with irresistible strength. When one knows that he stands on a true foundation, his life committed to a divinely established principle, he has nothing to fear, the right arm of the Almighty is around him.

V. 15, 16. By me kings reign and princes rule, all the judges. Kings, princes, no bles and judges derive all their fitness for their high positions and all the moral force of their authority from daily intercourse and counsel with wisdom As soon as that counsel is refused, their strength is gone, and their authority is despised.

V. 17. I love them that love me. A beautiful way of saying that she blesses those that follow her instructions. She is their friend, such as there is not another in the world. These that seek me early shall find me. She is not distant or hard to be found, but is constantly inviting acquaintance and friendship. The earlier she is sought for the more readily she is found.

WILLIE TODD.

Died, in Brookfield, N. Y., on Sabbath morning, Oct. 11, 1884, of inflammation of the bowels, at tended with typhoid symptoms, WILLIE J., only child of Eld. J. M. and Ellima L. Todd, in the 15th year of his age.

He died on the fourth day after he was taken sick, but though so soon he was ready to go. He felt that "to die was gain." He This lesson brings a very striking contrast to the desired to go, and yet said, "Thy will be done." The talking to his parents was very tender and touching, giving the bright and clear evidence of his readiness for the great change so near at hand. Willie was ban-Second Seventh-day Baptist Church of Brookfield on the second Sabbath in November, 1883. He remained faithful to the end, taking a great interest in all the meetings of the Church, and also of the Sabbath-school.

> The following is copied from the notice of him in the Brookfield Courier:

"Funeral services were held on Monday, Oct. 13th, at the family residence, conducted by Rev. S. Burdick, assisted by the resi dent pastors in the village. A large number of citizens and friends, including the pupils and teacher of the intermediate department of the union school of which he was a meniber, attended the services. The church and society extend their sympathies to the bereaved parents, who have so often offered their sympathies and spoken words of cheer and consolation to others who in similar afflictions were bending under the same weight of sorrow."

The following resolutions were adopted by the Sabbath-school:

Resolved, That the Sabbath-school of the Second Seventh-day Baptist Church of Brookfield has re ceived with sincere sorrow the intelligence of the sudden death of Willie J. Todd, who for nearly ten vears has been of this school, a faithful member. Resolved, That Willie's interest in home and foreign missions, his punctuality in attendance at both | Pages.

Sabbath and day-school, his truthfulness and integrity are worthy of imitation. Resolved, That our heartfelt sympathy is extended to our beloved pastor and his wife in their deep af-

fliction; and may the Light of the World be ever near them, bringing brightness and cheer to their E. S. SAUNDERS,) lonely fireside. J. C. BABCOCK, Com. S. E. Fitch,

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Manly Giles, Esq., of Dunellen, N. J., by Rev. J. G. Bur dick, Mr. LUTHER MUNDAY and Miss MARY E. GILES, both of Dunellen.

DIED.

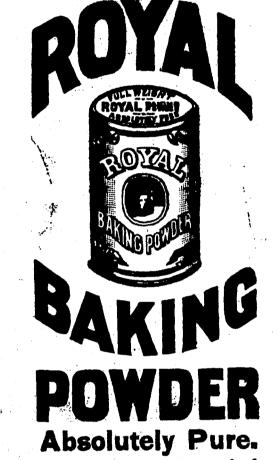
Near New Enterprise, Bedford Co., Pa., Oct. 14, 1884. of dropsy, NANCY EVERSOLE, wife of Isaac Eversole, aged 71 years and 6 days. The deceased embraced Christ in her early years, and this accept ance was so hearty and earnest that she felt it her pleasure and delight to keep the commandments of God, and to obey him in all things. She was there fore baptized into the German Seventh-day Baptist Church by Elder Andrew Forastock. She was the band and six children survive her. Her mind was clear to the last, and she did not shrink from death. but talked freely of it, and her hope of the future. Her funeral was is knowledge rather than choice gold. D. C. Long, from 1 Cor. 15.

Near New Enterprise, Pa., Oct. 29, 1884, of typhoid fever, JACOB EVERSOLE, aged 48 years and 8 months. The deceased was a member in good standing of the German Seventh-day Baptist Church for twenty-three years. He has left a wife and five money gains the victory, and becomes the root of children, with a large circle of friends and relatives, to mourn their loss. Funeral services by C. King and D. C. Long; text, Rom. 5: 20.

At Garwin, Iowa, Nov. 7, 1884, of consumption, JESSE W. RANDALL, aged 25 years, 7 months, and 9 days. Bro. Randall made a profession of religion when fourteen years of age, and joined the Seventhday Baptist Church at Welton: and upon removing to Garwin changed his membership to the Carlton Seventh-day Baptist Church, of which he remained the highest esteem in the community as was attested by the large concousre of neighbors and friends which attended his funeral services, which were conducted by the writer, assisted by Eld. M. Bab-

In Walworth, Wis., Nov. 10, 1884, Mrs. HARRIET E. Coon, wife of Harlow M. Coon, aged 61 years and 8 months. Near eight years since, at a church festival, she fell and dislocated a hip joint. About reached her lungs and she soon yielded her life to its demands. At the age of thirteen years she professed religion and was baptized by Eld. Wm. B. Maxson at Leonardsville. She came with her fami ly, in 1842, to Walworth, where, soon after, she married. In 1845, she was one of the seven constituent members of the Walworth Church, and in her death left but one of them there. During her connection with the church she has been an earcest worker, doing what she could by her godly life, her prayers, her charities, and her pleadings with others to build up the church and benefit souls. She had great faith in prayer and felt that the sufferings of her long sickness were greatly modified or relieved by it. She was counted a marvel of patience, never complaining. She peacefully fell asleep in the faith of awaking in her Saviour's likeness. Ry her re quest, her funeral services were conducted by Eld. J. Bailey. Theme, "Knowledge of a living Sav

In Wells, Faribault Co., Minn., Nov. 4, 1884, cf typhoid fever, Wilton Hurchins, aged about 26 years, son of Alonzo and Rosetta Hutchins, of J. R. W. North Loup, Neb.



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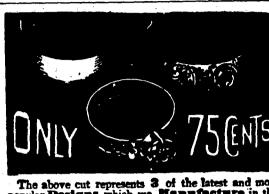
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The twilight falls, the I fold my work away And kneel to One who The story of the day.

The old old story; yet To tell it at Thy call; And cares grow lighter That Jesus knows the

Yes, all! the morning at The joy, the grief, the The roughened path, th The hourly thorn and

Thou knowest all-I les My weary eyel:ds clo Content and glad awhil This path, since Jesu

And He has loved me! With answering love And every anguished p Finds healing in the Bo here I lay me down

And lean confiding on Who knows and pith

As mighty shadows

PLACES AND PROPUR NUMBE

The Las Vegas Hot mix miles from the city the Rio Gallinas one n entrance. They are r the Santa Fe Railroad banks of the river, and and squalid-looking turn abruptly from the into the mouth of a n change in the scenery sudden. On the right masses of broken, sedi ing to the Coel Perio turned upon their edge a hundred feet high

This feature we have calities on the extreme Rocky Mountains. It principal opening int Gods, situated within hills near Pike's Peak, stone and the white stratified, rise in this three hundred feet about their base. The train stops at t naturally formed plaz by steep hills, and ald a rapid stresm. He bridge, beautiful cot grass with scatterin walke, a spacious hot house. All this pro

railroad company, w sums of money in th provement of the erecting, on a bench hundred and thirty cent stnoe structure of the invalid and th this locality. It tal tesuma Hotel, a su which was accident From its site is enjo ing air which desce tops to the west, an down this canyon. charming views of try beyond the hill high ledges of rock evergreen foliage, the west, on the si

foaming liver, and by bold mountain the evidences of ar the subsequent e Pot holes are seen ticularly at the mo fused heaps of st materials, have bee the sides of the l above the present strate of rock on valley, has been which specimens color, have been

the Pinyon pine It is a time usuall high, with brance Segether, and b abandance of S

Serillo a real