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on business or the

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PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY.

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

TERMS-SE A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

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ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., FIFTH-DAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1884.

WHOLE NO. 2077.

The Sabbath Becorder.

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"HE KNOWETH ALL."

The twilight falls, the night is near. I fold my work away. And kneel to One who bends to hear The story of the day.

The old old story; yet I kneel
To tell it at Thy call; And cares grow lighter as I feel That Jesus knows them all.

Yes, all! the morning and the night. The joy, the grief, the loss. The roughened path, the sunbeam bright, The hourly thorn and cross.

Thou knowest all-I lean my head, My weary eyelids close, Content and glad awhile to tread This path, since Jesus knows.

And He has loved me! all my heart With answering love is stirred, And every anguished pain and smart Finds healing in the Word.

So here I lay me down to rest, As mighty shadows fall, And lean confiding on His breast Who knows and pities all.

PLACES AND PEOPLE IN THE SOUTH-WEST.

NUMBER X.

The Las Vegas Hot Springs are located six miles from the city, and in the canyon of the Rio Gallinas one mile from its eastern entrance. They are reached by a branch of the Santa Fe Railroad, which runs near the banks of the river, and through two small and squalid-looking Mexican villages. We turn abruptly from the pasture-like plain into the mouth of a narrow gorge, and the change in the scenery is as delightful as it is sudden. On the right and the left of us are | are soon placed in a square box which closes | can breathe constantly the most delicious air, masses of broken, sedimentary rocks belong- | tightly around the neck, leaving the head ing to the Coal Period, which have been outside in the moderately warm atmosphere. the warmth of early Summer. You are away turned upon their edges, and now stand over hundred feet high with smooth faces. This feature we have observed in other localities on the extreme eastern border of the Rocky Mountains. It is very marked at the principal opening into the Garden of the Gods, situated within the base of the foothills near Pike's Peak, where the red sandstone and the white gypsum, both well stratified, rise in this tilted manner two to three hundred feet above the worn rocks about their base.

The train stops at the Hot Springs near a naturally formed plazza, which is surrounded by steep hills, and along side of which flows a rapid stream. Here we find a graceful bridge, beautiful cottages, a park of green grass with scattering trees and attractive walks, a spacious hotel, and an elegant bathhouse. All this property is owned by the railroad company, who have expended vast sums of money in the purchase and the im provement of the place. Now they are erecting, on a bench in the hillside, fully a of the invalid and the robust guests who visit tezuma Hotel, a superb wooden building, which was accidentally burned last Winter. down this canyon. On this spot we catch charming views of the somewhat level counhigh ledges of rock, clothed in part with evergreen foliage, approaching each other to foaming river, and overtopped in the distance by bold mountain peaks. All about us are the evidences of an ancient local glacier, and the subsequent erosion of running water. Pot holes are seen high upon the rocks, particularly at the mouth of the canyon. Confused heaps of stones, of various sizes and materials, have been deposited by the ice upon the sides of the hills several hundred feet above the present stream. In the upturned strata of rock on the opposite side of this valley, has been discovered a cave, from which specimens of Iceland-spar of a creamy color, have been taken. Large numbers of and curative effects of which are warmly exthe Pinyon pine are growing in this vicinity. It is a tree usually from twenty to thirty feet | For ages the water boiling through the crevhigh, with branches arranged quite closely ices of the rock here, has deposited a peat-

taste resembling that of the beech-nut.

in number, and are all embraced in an area of two acres. Over half of them have been attractions of this sanitarium. excavated and built around with stone, form-The temperature of thirty of these varies is copious, one of them furnishing 30,000 gallons daily. They are supposed by some scientists to derive their heat from the underlying rocks, melted like lava ejected from volcanoes; and by others from portions of the water in an immense reservoir underneath, uniting chemically with mineral substances. The latter is the more probable theory. Compact and stratified rock has, at this point, been so tilted that, as it penetrates the ground to a great depth, it must prevent the farther flow of water down other less inclined rocks, and holds it for a time in contact with minerals which contain silica, common lime, and sodium chloride, sulphate, and carbonate; as all these ingredients are found in the water.

The overflow of a few of the Springs is conducted into the basement rooms of the large bath-house; and being of various degrees of temperature, is used for different kinds of bath, called tub, vapor, and shampoo. We test the merits of the last variety. Returning from a wearisome tramp of eight hours, we enter the room assigned us, and Then hundreds of tiny streams of water, hot from all dust and annoying insects. You from the largest spring, are turned upon the naked body. Our first impulse is to jump of cedar, cypress, and pine. You can gather, out of our prison, but we are too firmly bolted in the box to escape. The sensations of the streaming water striking upon the skin and trickling down from all portions of the body, soon become endurable, and afterwards very pleasant. Our lusty-built attendant, entertaining us with humorous remarks, occasionally feels our forehead to ascertain whether we have been heated-boiled all through—to the proper temperature. When the sweat is running from every pore in the skin, we are released from our confinement, covered with a sheet, and taken to another will pause by that bare wall of rock, and room where the air is very warm. Here we are dashed over us; and then stout hands and adventurous boy-the only son of a wid rub, pound, and knead every muscle in the body; and the limbs are stretched, the joints ary—fell to the bottom upon the bare stones racked, and the body rolled from side to by the river's bank, last July; and his preside. We are next led to a small recess in the hundred and thirty feet above us, a magnifi- and at last with cold, sent upon us in a thouagain to the process of sweating under the a second time upon the marble slab; receive ing in them for a long time. You see garanother dashing of water, while the hot va-From its site is enjoyed the cool and refresh- por rises from us; are covered with soap as ing air which descends from the mountain to the head, face, trunk, and limbs; and ditches connected with the river. Buildings tops to the west, and comes as gentle breezes then thoroughly rubbed and washed by the hands of our attendant. With our eves firmly shut, we are again placed under the warm try beyond the hills to the east, and of the and cold shower-baths; and a ruddy glow is sitting posture, where we recover full phys- of banded granite, with veins of deep red. tendant, bid good-day to our happy associates, and ascended into the outer world with all the alacrity of a liberated bird. We are exhilarated in knowing that we have now a more healthy frame and a longer lease of life than we had two hours before.

We are so well satisfied with our experience in being shampooed, that we cannot be tolled by the invalids we meet at the hotel.

gathered by the Indians and the Mexicans; duced to the consistency of thin jelly, placed of the church in Scott, though living about working by the day, or by the month at sometimes ground into a coarse flour and in long and narrow tubs, and heated by on the trains to the passengers. It has a tient is immersed in this mud, in which he lies wallowing from fifteen minutes to an The springs are at the foot of the hill on hour. The bath as a large poultice removes the south side of the river. They are forty such stubborn diseases as chronic rheumatism and scrofula. It is one of the principal

The medicinal properties of these Springs ing basins which are covered and numbered. have been known for a long period by the earlier inhabitants of New Mexico. It is said from 120° to 140° Fahr.; the others have a that the Catholic monks of two and three lower range. Their altitude above sea level | hundred years ago were accustomed to drink is 6,767 feet, and rainwater boils here at the water and bathe in it. Mexican families 195°. The supply from the hottest springs | came here for many years, lived in their mis erable huts, hunted the turkeys and the deer in this canyon and on these foothills, and grew stronger in the use of this warm mineral water. At a previous visit, we saw sev eral trains of the natives coming to this place from the neighboring villages, some of them five miles distant. The women brought large bundles of clothing, sometimes on their heads, and washed them in one of the natural basins of the Springs. They needed no fire to heat the water; they rubbed the garments upon a flat stone, dousing them into the boiling water by their side; and dried them upon the scrub-oak bushes on the hillside. They presented a novel scene. The husbands and sons were strolling about, or lying lazily on the ground; babies, thickly swaddled, are set up close by their mothers; and young girls stand looking listlessly at the operations of washing. The older wom en, slaves to all the others in the family, are

performing their hard tasks without a mur-

A sojourn here for a few days must be delightful, almost beyond description. You pure, comparatively dry, electric, and with can ramble over the hills among thin groves from the crumbling rocks of the Carboniferous Age, beautiful fossils of animals and plants. You can visit the Mexican hamlets, perched upon the highest foot-hills, and surrounded by feeding flocks of sheep and goats. You can watch by the hour the movements of many eagles, soaring over the tallest peaks. lighting on the sides of vertical cliffs, and darting down into the arroyos—small gulches-near you. You can pass by the foot of upheaved rocks, the tops of which hang a thousand feet nearly over your head. You notice with a shudder, the spot four hundred are laid upon a marble slab; pails of hot water | feet above you, from which a most promising | you here " said a sister of four score years, owed mother, the wife of a beloved missioncious life was instantly gone. In the pools room, and showered first with warm water, of the dashing stream, you can fish for shy Jones. The almost hackneyed commendatrout. As you penetrate the canyon for tions so freely given over departed friends cent structure for the accommodation sand jets. We return to our box; submit three or four miles, you pass by caves in are too tame for her. For her sake remem- that shineth more and more unto the perfect which the black walls show that they were this locality. It takes the place of the Mon- application of the streams of hot water; lie once inhabited, and that fire was kept burnden patches, stirred by the wooden plow of the Mexicans, and sometimes irrigated by are standing by the dams, in which is stored ice during the Winter—a much needed comcommodity in the warm country to the An earnest, noble life has been lived, and in South. Tracks of the mountain deer are given to the surface of the body by the fric- discovered, birds of unfamiliar species fly tion of towels. Finally, we are carried to a from tree to tree, and the Rocky Mountain the west, on the sides of the sparkling and third room, and packed in a couch in a half- rat darts from its hiding places. Varieties ical strength and activity in the course of dark brown, and white crystals, are reached three-quarters of an hour. We immediately at the upper end of your walk. The whole don our clothes, thank our gentlemanly at- route indicates that the surface of the country was folded, tossed, and flexed into in- he put his hand to, he did good work, from

MRS. ELIZA J. JONES.

the mountain range in the neighborhood.

induced to take a mud bath, the stimulating a brief sketch, to the memory of sister Jones, carding and cloth dressing. In 1823, his the RECORDER. About ten years since I together, and bearing thick, curved, and like and gelatinous sediment several feet in keeping family. She was a daughter of selves, devolved upon him. together, and bearing thick, curved, and the bear and bearing the bear and bearing the bear and bear awl-shaped leaves. It yields some years an intermed and they abundance of a delicious, edible nut, round- freed from stones and sticks of wood, mixed as usual.

twenty miles away from it. He moved to chopping, farming, carpentering-returning, his address as Oporto, St Josephs Co. Mich. He died while on a trip to the gold fields B. Maxson, daughter of Deacon David Maxof California leaving his family without his son of Alfred. counsel or aid in a land where there was no Sabbath-keeping church. His daughter took charge, in 1833, of his clothing and Eliza married Miner T. Jones who kept carding works. Business increasing on his the Sabbath with her though not a member hands, he built for himself, enlarging his of the church. She lived some forty years mill. Being largely custom work, he was or more a lone member of the Seventh-Day obliged to run his mill night and day, dur-Baptist Church and was true to her faith to the last. When I visited her, she tomers. Doing thoroughly good and honest told me I was the first Seventh-Day Baptist work, he met a need of a large region round minister she had seen in thirty-five years. about. She lived two miles south of the Michigan Central Railroad near the Newbury Station | business, sold out his mill, and moved to and expressed wonder, and regret that none | Alfred Centre. In 1853, he married Miss of the ministers, or brethren in travelling on that road never called on her, a lone sister. Her worldly interests, that were pleasant and prosperous, were never allowed to interfere with her religious faith. Her Christian integrity, and faithful zeal, secured the uni- as a private individual, the was for thirtyform respect of all who knew her. She was four years a Trustee of Alfred Academy and known as a Christian woman by her activities, | University, twenty-one of which he was also more than by her profession; she was a shining light in her community; she was a vigorous writer and held some pen controvesies on | Education Society. He filled these responthe Sabbath doctrine to the discomfort of sible offices in a most faithful, honest and the Sunday faith. I secured from her some | honorable manner, laboring earnestly, graof these arguments that were so well laid as tuitously, and well, in fulfilling the tasks to be a credit to a Sabbath polemic, and sent imposed on him. In the financially dark them to the RECORDER where they were and troubled days of the Institution, he published; she has writien other arguments stood manfully, sacrificially by its interests. or sermons that are unpublished.

About the time of my visit there, with her husband she had contributed largely for building a meeting house, with the understanding that she could have the use of it for Sabbath meetings. After its completion the "powers that be" decided against her circumscribed his sphere of labor and use right, but never refunded her money. I was allowed to present the Sabbath doctrine in it once, to a few people and many empty seats. She secured appointments in different places for me and did all that a woman of energy could do for the cause she repre sented and loved. She with her husband have been generous contributors to our benevolent labors. She has done her work well, while denied the privileges enjoyed but poorly appreciated by many others. The greeting and pains taking for me showed how warm her heart was for those of a com common faith. It would cost little time and money to carry good cheer to many hearts. The "God bless you" received more than repays it all. "I thank you for coming to duty. see me, and I thank God more for sending and fifty years away from her covenant brethren as I rose from prayer and gave her as to the community, the loss is great; but the hand of good bye. Few have left a better record of a faithful life under trials and is a great and eternal gain. temptations to abandon her faith than Sister ber and vistt him the light of whose house day." has gone out. Be kind to other lone faithful ones and give them joy while you can. JAMES BAILEY.

ELISHA POTTER.

Born Feb. 12, 1806, died Nov. 13, 1884, the shadow of the sorrow of its departure we pause to note some of its events and characteristics.

Elisha Potter, the son of Col. Nathan and Lucy Potter, was born at Potter Hill, R. I., dren. In his earlier years, he was puny and feeble, yet, ambitious to excel in whatever mill, and in a grist and saw mill. Overwork and ill-health induced him to follow the sea for three seasons, as cook and cabin boy His health improving, and having a mechan-I take real pleasure in adding, by request, | Joseph Potter, to learn the trade of wool whose obituary appears in this number of father moved to Alfred, and he came a year or so later. His father dying the year folvisited her at her home in Michigan, and lowing, the care of his mother and younger souls astray than he otherwise could. Put found her with her husband a lone Sabbath- brothers, till they could manage for them- the deceitful, flattering words of human

abundance of a deficious, equipped and perseverance, he gave as usual.

ish like a pea, only larger. The latter is with the warm water from the Springs, re- Day Baptist denomination, and a member his hand to whatever work presented itself, —Christian World.

baked in small loaves; and frequently sold steam to the temperature desired. The pa- Michigan and his old friends will remember for a year to Rhode Island to perfect his trade. In 1828, he was married to Miranda

> On the death of his brother Nathan, he ing the business season, to satisfy his cus-

> His wife died in 1847, and he gave up E. J. Sheppard, daughter of Caleb Sheppard, of Greenwich, N. J.

> Though nominally retired from business, he continued a tireless worker at whatever came to hand. In addition to his pursuits its Treasurer. He was, also, for seventeen years, Treasurer of the Seventh day Baptist In all emergency, he was a man to be relied on. He also held important offices in the church and various societies, but refused all political office, deeming such a curse to a business man.

Of late years, age and failing health had fulness. Of late premonitions of the approaching end, led him to make all his arrangements in reference to it, while his character was ripening for the great change. At the close of the last day's work in fixing up about the house and grounds, he raid, "My work is done. I am going to the land whence there is no return." Though apparently in his usual health when saying it. within thirty hours he had passed to that

He was one of the most industrious of men, a wise counsellor, just in all his ways. a firm friend, a kind neighbor, helpful in need and sickness, with a character unchangeably true to his convictions of right and

He leaves a widow, a daughter, the wife of Doctor W. W. Crandall of Andover, and a son, resident of Alfred Centre. To them. with the consoling assurance that to him it The funeral services were conducted by

Pres. J. Allen, assisted by Doctors Maxson and Williams. Text, Prov. 4: 18. "But the path of the just is as the shining light,

PALSE TEACHING.

The most dangerous enemies of the church are not infidels and worldlings, but hypocritical Christians. An enemy in the camp is far more powerful for evil than one outside of it. One inconsistent Christian injures the cause of religion more than five rampant infidels. One backslidden minister strikes a more disastrous blow at the church than a dozen of Ingersoll's eloquent lectures. In view of this, it is an ominous sign that so many ministers are departing from the old faith, preaching the "enticing words of men's wisdom," while they pretend to being the seventh in a family of ten chil- be the elect of God. These men, proclaiming falsehood from the pulpit, pandering to the spirit of the times with a perverted gospel. are the most powerful agencies for Sotan in fighting the kingdom of God. describable shapes in the vast uplifting of seven to twelve years of age, in a cotton When, in the history of Israel, the destruction of Ahab was desired, and the Lord planned how to effect it, the problem was solved in this way: A spirit came forth and stood before the Lord and said, "I will per-His health improving, and having a mechan-ical turn of mind, he engaged to his cousin, mouth of his prophets." This plan met with approval, and the spirit, by speaking falsehood from the mouth of the prophet. accomplished Ahab's ruin when no other could have prevailed. Give the devil the "livery of Heaven." and he will lead more

speculation into the form of a sermon,

Missions.

BRO. L. C. ROGERS, our general mission ary for the Central Association, recently baptized a middle aged man at Oxford, N. Y., a convert to the Sabbath.

BRO. S. W. RUTLEDGE, of Houston, Mo. writes that "Bro. Sparkman, of Wayne county, Tenn., has embraced the Sabbach and is now a Sabbath-keeper."

THE Bishop of Durham said in a recen address that the drink bill of England last year was greater than the entire income of the Church of England Missionary Society during its history of eighty four years.

the outfit, pay the passage from Chicago to have been furnished to other denominations. Swatow, and the salary of \$500 a year, of a new woman missionary to China.

THERE has been considerable sickness in Texarkana, Ark., this season, Bro. Shaw writes, which has retarded work on the They are now at work on the spire, and the outside can soon be completed. He reports great political excitement.

THE Ohio Baptist Convention employed last year 33 missionaries, and aided 44 churches. Among the statistical items are the following: 1,347 weeks of labor; 3,489 sermons and addresses; 386 additions; and \$19,675 14 contributed by the mission churches for all purposes.

THE Minnesota Baptist Convention aids in the support of 30 missionary pastors, who have the care. of 43 churches and 17 outstations. For the past year they report 252 baptisms, and 279 additions by letter and experience, which raises the membership of mission churches to 1,454. These churches have contributed for foreign missions, \$401 97, home missions \$655, Publication Society \$163 57, ministerial education \$93, and other benevolent objects \$250.

THE financial affairs of the American Baptist Home Mission Society are in a depressed state. The receipts of the first six months of the present year have been \$22,-525 65 less than for the same period last year; and the amount of borrowed money is \$116,812 47, or \$64,071 75 more than at the corresponding date last year. If the per cent. of decrease continues during the last six months, when about two-thirds of the year's receipts usually come in, there will be a falling off, from last year, of fully \$50,000. The Board has been disappointed in regard to some expected funds; it has tried to act wisely; and now asks for an Emergency Fund of \$50,000.

At the Fifth Annual Convention of the American Inter-Seminary Missionary Alliance, recently held at Princeton, N. J., thirty Theological Seminaries of ten different denominations were represented by nearly 500 delegates, including the Princeton students. There were addresses and papers upon the following subjects: "Pioneer Missionaries," "Missions among the North American Indians," "Denominationalism in dition, and in moral darkness, perishing for Missions," "The Relation of Missions to the light of the world, and of the African the Life of the Church," "Missions in Central Africa," "Systematic Giving in its Relations to Missions," "The Missionary Outlook," "Manward Qualifications of the Missionary," "What the 'life that now is' owes to Missions," and "The Christian Measure of Consecration." Dr. Mitchell, of the Presbyterian Board, said that with a total force of less than 500 Presbyterian workers in hostile countries, there has been as much accomplished as in the most flourishing Synod of New Jersey with all its advantages of Sabbath-school teachers and facilities for work. At a consecration meeting, 38 men announced themselves as having decided in favor of foreign mission work.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

THE thirty-eighth annual meeting of this Association was recently held in Salem, Mass. The total receipts have been \$287,-594 19-\$223,034 771n collections and donaof \$13,785 86.

give evidence of conversion, while 14 return home to work for Christ in Southern China in connection with the American Board.

The work among the Indians has been greatly enlarged.

The largest part of the work of the Association is among the colored people of the South. A prime purpose of their institutions of report 9,758 students, 319 teachers, 8 char-Fisk University, 14 in Straight, with 55 law students.

membership of 6,420. Total additions, 1,092; Bible-school scholars, 13,150; \$10,-660 58 raised for church purposes, \$1,020 51, THE Woman's Baptist Foreign Mission for benevolence. Of the 76 pastors, 53 were Society of the Pacific Coast is to provide raised up in the south, and as many more

> 216 of the 319 teachers in the South, 17 of the 27 missionary teachers among the Chinese, and nearly half of the 39 among the Indians, were women.

paper read before the Minnesota Semi-Annual Meeting at Trenton, and requested for publica

Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to very creature. Mark 16: 15.

This was the command of Christ as he assigned to his early disciples the work he desired them to perform. The question naturally arises, why go preach the gospel to every creature? It must at least have been essential, for Christ did not deal in non-essentials.

Let us pause for a moment, and see what the moral condition of the race was at the time he uttered this command. We find in the sacred record, and in ancient history, that the people at this time were a treacherous, bloodthirsty class, continually plundering and preying upon one another, and worse than all this they were a heathen people continually displeasing their Creator by robbing him of the worship due him, and placing it upon images made by their own hands; even going so far as to offer human beings as sacrifices to appease the anger of their imagined deity. Yes, the people whom God liberated from Egyptian bondage leading them by a pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night, causing the water to gush from a rock to slake their burning thirst, he feeding them with manna for forty years, and giving them noble leaders, also departed from God and notwithstanding all these superior advantages, needed the gospel as well as other nations. Hence, Christ in sending his disciples out to herald the good news of salva tion, did not send them to one chosen tribe or nation, but as the text has it "to all the world and every creature." Yes, says one " we admit that the text had a practical application then, but that was in the long, long ago, and we live in a Christian nation. Ah, my brother, let us take a view of the nations inhabiting the earth at the present time, and see if there is not a need of the gospel being preached to every nation now as well as then. Look at China with her teeming millions, who are groping in superstition and heathen darkness. Think of the inhabitants of Hindoostan, and the numerous islands of the sea, who are in a perilous conand Indian tribes. And in coming nearer home and taking a view of the nations that are called "Christian nations" namely Europe and our beloved America, and we find that but a small per cent. of the inhabi tants are professing Christians.

After looking at this picture we can truly say that "go preach the gospel to every creature" has an application now, as well as eighteen hundred years ago.

of mankind, whether white or black, rich or sportsman who was sent out to hunt; there poor, learned or illiterate; and even little children can feel the gentle knocking of the wild turkey, squirrel and deer, all were seen,

geous yet gentle and tender, so kind that if bring down and how much ammunition did he sees one of his fellow-beings suffering he you use?" "I used up all my stock and at once reaches out to relieve the sufferer. | shot until I was tired, but killed nothing," It changes the lowest barbarian and canni- was his mournful reply. "Which did you bal to honest upright Christian men.

that a Christian is a better and a more usetions, the balance in legacies. The expendi- | ful man than one who has never accepted | tures have been \$301, 928 37, leaving a debt | the gospel. Christ has given the whole | bring them to Christ, and therefore must | not embrace the Lord's Sabbath; they see | church (on Sunday) as they now have with In the work among the Chinese in this and we have divided this great field into two their characteristics, and test methods of be happy if they could say: We are free well attended

to have abandoned idol worship, and 113 field is the more important, or in other it. Love is a sure guide in these matters, Christ our great pattern, did not confine his of the world is my earnest prayer. labors at home in his native land until all were converted, but he went from one counlearning is to raise up school teachers. They try to another teaching the way of life. To my mind our duty is where we can do the tered institutions, 14 high and normal most good, whether at home or abroad. A schools, and 43 common schools. There sinner in a foreign land as as precious in the were 39 theological students in Howard sight of God as one of our own nationality, University, 10 in Talladega College, 10 in for "God is no respecter of persons." True we should not leave our home field entirely destitute to occupy foreign fields, but we The Association now has 95 churches with | should be agressive and seek not only to hold our own home, but also to occupy new territory abroad, and if we lack laborers, pray the Lord of the harvest to send forth laborers into his harvest, and we have the promise that we shall not pray in vain. The command of Christ to "go and preach the gospel" not only applies to the gospel minister but to every Christian man, woman, and child. All have a part to do in evangelizing the world. This can be done in many ways. we can aid the minister of the gospel by our prayers. We should pray earnestly that he may have wisdom given him from above, to direct him in all that he shall say or do that he may be "as wise as a serpent and as harmless as a dove," that his words may fall with converting power upon his listeners; or we can help by giving of onr means in order that he may obtain the necessities of life, for how can a preacher go unless he be sent. Another very good way of advancing the cause of Christ is, by paying for good books and religious papers to be sent to some needy family or families. We can scatter tracts containing Bible truths, where they will be read. This last can be done by all, whether young or old, for it would not be a hard task to give a tract to our neighbor or those whom we meet in going from one point to another, or to stand at the door after some lecture or public gathering has been dismissed, and hand to the passer-by a tract or two.

way for every Seventh-day Baptist to do in bringing the Sabbath truth before the peo ple. For who can tell but that the truth concerning the Sabbath might fall upon good soil and bring forth fruit to the honor and glory of God. I have in mind the testimony of an aged Seventh-day Baptist deacon who related to me how he was brought to the Sabbath. It was all brought about by one leaf of an almanac. This almanac was printed by the Seventh-day Baptists having a calendar on one page and Sabbath truths printed upon the opposite page. The druggist wrapped one of the leaves of this kind of an almanac around some medicine for a friend of the deacon's, and his attention being drawn to its contents, caused him to read it and place it in his pocket. As the deacon and his friend were returning from church one First-day he drew this almanac leaf from his pocket, and they paused in the road and read it aloud. After reading its contents they promised each other to read their Bibles to see if they were keeping the right day of the week for the Sabbath. And as a result of their investigation they were brought to the Sabbath, and now there are seven families keeping the Sabbath all from the truths printed on an almanac leaf. Truely a "little leven leveneth the whole from all parts of the globe to come over and help. New and important fields of labor are springing up all around us which need our immediate attention. The heathen countries are inviting Christian laborers to their shores. The foreigners themselves are coming by the thousands every month to our shores, and making their homes among us, teaching them the gospel.

tian to do. Each should have a purpose in The gospel is adapted to the whole race view, some definite aim, and not be like the was plenty of game, and they came near him, Saviour at their hearts asking for admittance. and all were missed. When he reached home The gospel makes man noble and coura- his master said, "How much game did you aim at?" "I did not take aim-I just fired," One has but to look around him to ascertain was his answer. And his master dismissed him as senseless and stupid.

country, 27 teachers have been employed and parts, namely, "the home" and "the for- affecting them. Some natures are repelled from the law, but feel after all that God's Hore by and-by. Pray for us.

the number of pupils was 864; 190 profess eign field." It is a question with some which by direct address, while others are won by commandments have some value and some words which we should occupy. Others say and where the heart is full of love, mistakes long before they shall be truly free from the the foreign field is entirely beyond our line are less fatal: And having won souls to law! of duty, claiming that there are heathen | Christ we should educate and strengthen enough in our own land, and until these are them in all that is divine. That we may all brought to Christ our duty is at home. But | do our part in sending the gospel to all parts

E. S. Ellis.

FROM G. VELTHUYSEN.

HAARLEM, Oct. 22, 1884.

Since I sent you my last report, I did my usual work in the church here except the time that I was visiting other places. I was invited three times to preach on First-day at Sparendam, a village not far from Haarlem, and made some efforts to advance the cause of temperance by three public meetings that I presided over. Interest in teetotalism is till yet but little here; but by God's help we wish to go on and bring it again and again before the people, that they may know how the love of Christ must constrain the heart neighbor.

During the trimester from June to places: Warns, Workum, Bolsward, and Sneek. At Warns, a church of Baptists, scolded as Jews by other members of that numbering about 20 members, exists. The Elder received me very kindly. He insisted npon my being his guest. We both were very glad by making acquaintance, and he himself prayed in my presence to the Lord for light, that if the reason of our not being by their words, alas! not by practice. At wholly united was on his side he might see it and abstain from error; so I have some hope that his eyes will be opened to see the Lord's holy Sabbath. He is reading our paper, and some of the members of his church that I visited, too, do the same.

From Warns I went to Workum. There three Sabbath-keeping sisters remained since the Nobel's family left that town. Among | here have the right confidence in their printhe little band of Baptists there the Sabbath question is always alarming the hearts. Yesterday a letter was received here from a from us when we accepted the Sabbath, thought of separation from the dear Sunthen they are the schismatics, and not she; matic that ever lived, for he kept his Father's commandments always and in all circumstances, quite the same whether friends or foes did blame or praise him.

From Workum I went to Bolsward, where lives a Sabbath-keeping brother, who has a hard struggle, but he is a faithful man. His wife is as well convinced as her husband, and defends the truth as stoutly and ably as he: but till now she seems to not love the Sabbath, because she will not declare herself openly and honestly before the church she belongs to.

At Sneek I found little opportunity to do claims of truth, but that was all. I fear | truth! they are misled by the subtle and cunning tales of their minister. I asked that gentleman for a public entertainment. I offered him five hundred guilders if he could prove Sunday-keeping as an evangelical institution or custom. I told him that in that way he to get it for the Lord's sake here. G. v. lump." The Macedonian cry is coming had a good opportunity to earn a good sum for the promotion of some good work, if he refused to accept it for himself, because he is a very zealous man. But I asked in vain. He did not accept.

Two times I traveled to Groningen. There some disagreeable relation did raise between the friends and Bro. Van der Schuur, but afterwards I found it was not so. And now thus affording us a better opportunity of all difference has gone. They agree as be-

We should aim at individual members to in the beginning of this year. They dare good times generally; with me out of the world as a field for his disciples to work in, know well their ways. We should study the lie of the church's Sabbath. They would me in it. My lecturers to young men are

authority and power. Poor brethren! How

Returning from these German provinces, I visited, on my way to Haarlem, Blyham. and preached for a very small congregation. The minister there had told the people it was very dangerous to listen to me. preached, he said, the real gospel, but I poisoned my hearers by my Sabbathism and baptism. I asked in a public paper that minister for a meeting that he may instruct me in the presence of as many other people as liked to come, in the truth of pedobaptism and Sunday-keeping. He answered in his own weekly that it was impossible to him to keep public meetings with every Christian who differed with him in some doctrine.

Two persons at Blyham acknowledge the truth of baptism and Sabbath, since some months. They defend the truth against our opponents, but till now they did not ask for baptism, and I don't believe that they keep really the Sabbath. They are day-laborers. Further, I went to Foxholl, and saw some to abstain from all things that hurt the ifriends, who don't agree with us, but received me friendly. None of them seem to have an ear for Sabbath truth, although August, I visited in Friesland the following they are indeed far from enmity against those who are, for their Sabbath keeping,

Finally, I traveled to Menaldum and to Makkum. At the first place, two personsa couple of high lifetime—are on our side by acknowledging and defending the truth Makkum, several Baptists are convinced, but they dare not follow that light. From Makkum I went home.

At Pekela are at present four Sabbathkeeping Christians; at least they wrote to me not long ago that they, having accepted the Lord's Sabbath, came together on the Sabbath-day. But I cannot say that we

Two weeks ago, a Baptist who separated Baptist sister, who has always with force op- joined our little church. He is a young posed the Sabbath doctrine, but now con- man, a baker's man. Since some months he This last method would be a very good fesses her error. She learned Sunday-keep- kept the Sabbath among much struggle and ing to be a sin, but she could not bear the difficulties, because all his relations were against the Sabbath. Regularly he assisted day-keeping friends. Now, methinks, she in our meetings on the Sabbath, and finally has to follow faithfully her Saviour, and if he asked for acceptance. Unanimously and Sunday-keeping friends do not allow this, without any hesitation he was received. Anothor member of the Sunday-keeping Bapunless Christ himself was the greatest schis- tist Church here, a young girl of perhaps eighteen, has asked for membership in our Sabbath-school. Perhaps she too feels attracted by the truth we confess. She and the named young man were both baptized by me; they are brother and sister. You feel it is a great joy when we see that such who were brought by means of our labor to Christ, and who were separated by misunderstanding, receive light and walk in it.

I was somewhat indisposed the last time, not sick, but always like fatigued. My necessary labor, as preparing and issuing my paper, leading the meeting, etc., must, of course, be done. But it was all I could do. Now anything. Some people who are reading it has gone. I feel well, and therefore able our paper gratuitously seemed to see the to write to you. God bless all who love his Yours in Christ,

G. VELTHUYSEN.

P. S.—Many thanks for your tidings about the history of our China mission. When time has come that you may give it, I hope

FROM H. P. BURDICK.

SHINGLE HOUSE, Pa.; Oct. 19, 1884.

Since my last a lady convert to the Sabbath has united with this church. Some others are keeping the Sabbath that ought and I hope will come in soon. There is a deep interest in the meetings on Horse Run. fore. I wish our dear Bro. Van der Schuur | So soon as it seems best to close these extra In short there is a work for every Chris- received some pecuniary help. Groningen meetings and complete some interests here is indeed an important place, and Van der in the church, I feel that I must in justice Schuur knows how to defend the truth in a to the cause work less here and more in other proper manner. As much as I can do I places. The Methodist Episcopal church help him, but that is little, and the friends have sent on to this field one of their very there are indeed poor. My daily prayer is best this time. On many accounts I very for Bro. Van der Schuur, that the Lord may much dread to take up any of my appointments here without some one to take my I had the privilege to visit Oost-Friesland place. I hope our people will be faithful. again. I preached two times in the Baptist | The first day folks who have professed rechurch at Weener. I went to Emden and ligion since I came and have been so true. I spoke there with some Baptists about the deeply sympathize with. But those who law of God and the Sabbath, but could not will not attend church nor allow their chilpreach there. At Leer the Baptists were in dren in the Bible-school, ought by this time the same position as when I met with them | to be able to have nearly as good visits and

Sabbath Remember the Sabbal Bix days shalt thou labor, a

AGITATION IN BELI

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The effect of the Outlook that the Autumn of 1884, unusual amount of discussi bath question in religious ci interest in national political Sabbath discussion. The have come under our notice logue: "At the Union Ministers

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Sabbath Beform.

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

AGITATION IN RELIGIOUS CIRCLES.

The effect of the Outlook is plainly seen in the fact that the Autumn of 1884, has been marked by an unusual amount of discussion concerning the Sabbath question in religious circles. Even the intense Sabbath discussion. The following items which have come under our notice form a part of the cata-

"At the Union Ministers' Meeting in Cleveland last Monday morning, Oct. 14, the subject of The Attitude of the Church in Respect to Sunday Amusements was discussed. The pastor appointed to regularly open the subject was not able to be present but the brethren took up its consideration in a very animated way, many of them making remarks not only against the opening of the opera house on Sabbath evenings, but against the Sunday newspaper; Sunday driving for recreation; the milk, and especi ally the liquor traffic. It was urged by several that there had been too much letting down on the part of the churches; that 'the old Puritanic days' were better than these days; that there was need of more consecration on the part of the people, as well as the pastor, though the preaching of the pastors and a reliance on the gospel was thought by some to be the only remedy, as committees and other efforts had committees and better organized opposition to Sabbath desecration. Rev. H. M. Tenney closed the discussion with the suggestion that the purposes for which the opera house in Cleveland was open last Sunday—the hearing of Mrs. Belva Lockwood—and a Sunday afternoon given to St. John, at Chautauqua. this Summer, should not be lost sight of in considering the topic. The subject is to be further discussed at the next union meeting, the second Monday in November, with Drs. Spinning or Ladd to next day be Monday? Were not the English

At the New York State Congregational Associa

"Rev. William Kincaid of Oswego read a paper cntitled, Sunday a Holiday; or a Holy Day? He pleaded earnestly for the better observance of the day, and to this end that there be a more thorough are agreed in the reckoning of the days of ure formed in the image of God and enpresentation of this subject from the pulpit. Rev. W. D. Williams followed in an earnest plea for the Puritan Sabbath rather than the German Sabbath."

"THE OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH." "'The Use and Abuse of the Sabbath' was the title of Rev. Carlos Martyn's evening sermon at the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, Seventy-first street and Ninth avenue. 'The Christian Sunday,' he said, 'is the old Jewish Sabbath transferred by the authority of inspired prophets to the first day of the week. The Mosaic dispensation shows us that a proper observance of the Sabbath includes four points | sanctified it because he had rested upon it.

cussed the Sabbath question in their latest sessions,

mainly in October, 1884. Michel Association, Clear Lake, Iowa,

* New Nork Herald.

Central Association, Gladbrook, Iowa. Hampdem Conference, Sprinfield, Mass.

Missouri Association at Sedalia, Mo., discussed, "The Lord's-day and the Fourth Commandment as one of the 'living issues of the day.'"

Marshfield, Maine, discussed, "Sabbath Desecra-

Rev. Dr. A. H. Plumb, read a paper on "The Sabbath, before the Suffolk Congregational Conference at Roxbury, Mass.

Rev. S. D. Gammell, read a paper on, "How can a better observance of the Sabbath be secured," before the congregational conference at Rockport,

At the State Sunday-school Association, Portland, Maine, Rev. W. F, Crafts, read a paper on, "What shall we teach about the Sabbath."

At the Moody Convention of Christian workers, held at Tremont Temple, Boston, October, 1884, Rev. A. H. Plumb, make on address on, "Sabbath

The reduction of the fare on the elevated roads of New York on Sunday, created additional interest in the Sunday question in that city. The New York correspondent of the Congregationalist said:

"The city elevated railroads have reduced their fares to five cents for all hours on Sundays, and the advocates of Sunday music in the Park, Sunday opening of art galleries, libraries, museums, etc., have set up a general jubilation over it as a long step in their movement. The travel by the elevated cars is greatly increased; whether much in excess of the falling off of that by the surface roads is not yet ascertained. To-morrow's Park concert is to be the

The Oxford Congregational Conference at Berlin N. H., discussed "The Sabbath," at its Autumnal

"THE SABBATH WE HAVE."

The following from the pen of R. F. Cottrell, in the Review and Herald, is worth repeating entire.

25th, is an article headed as above, by Rev. J. M. Bailey, D. D., which exhibits wonder- and Christians have been, and are, agreed in ful effrontery in naked assertions, presuming | numbering the days of the week. The Jews | dence will plead for the identical time appointed by God when that time has been lost again and again with no possibility of face. restoring it." And he draws this conclusion: "Sticking for identical time or any other than the establised seventh part is absurd." easiest way to correct it."

seventh day, but has left it with men to very day of the resurection of Christ. What and how to die."

"the influence of keeping Saturday and them, we have no means of knowing. He thinking. Learning comes from without; vine right? A particular day is indeed essen- their supper-"they sat at meat." Mark tial; and we shall find that God was aware 16: 14. Admit that he "sanctioned their of it, and by a wisdom not xceeded by that meeting." What else did he do? He "up-of men appointed the day, and by his provi-braided them for their unbelief and hard-

amusing, were it not the deliberate utter terance of a grave doctor of divinity. Speaksays, "The English were so slow in adopt-September came on Sunday, would calling not be Sunday all day? and would not the then observing Sunday, the first day of the week? and have they not observed it ever since? The fact is, the cycle of seven days, the oldest division of time, is God's arrangein months or years can affect it. And from Eastern Asia to Western America all nations the week.

Again we quote: "When Moses established the Sabbath he did not pretend to count from the creation, but from the falling of the manna which might have been any day of the week for all that we know." To this we reply that God, and not Moses, established the Sabbath, when he rested upon the seventh day, and then blessed and -worship, domestic reunion, the kindly offices of friendship and errands of mercy."*

And the commandment which he gave with his own voice at Singi is a perfect refutation his own voice at Sinai is a perfect refutation of every attempt to make the day of the The following "Congregational Associations," dis- | Sabbath indefinite and changeable. Let us see. "Remember the Sabbath day." This refers to something in the past, and is equivalent to, Remember the rest day. "The seventh day is ihe Sabbath,"—rest. Whose rest is it?—"The Sabbath of the Lord thy God; in it thou shalt not do any work. Why is this? "For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that The Washington Congregational Conference, at | in them is, and rested the seventh day: wherefore [for this reason,] the Lord blessed the Sabbath day and hallowed it." This refers us directly back to the creation, in the record of which it is said, "He rested on the seventh day from all the work which he had made. And God blessed the seventh day and sanctified it; because that in it he had rested from all his work which God created

become his rest day? Not till he shall rest can the seventh day ever cease to be his rest appointed by the societies."

Now if the Lord still requires us to obey the fourth commandment by keeping his Sabbath, and yet has suffered the day to be lost so that we cannot possibly find it, an logic throws the blame on our Creator.

Moses said, "This is that which the Lord mirably this distinction: hath said. To-morrow is the rest of the holy Sabbath unto the Lord." Ex. 16. And afrest at creation.

In the Morning Star, Dover, N. H., June | must have kept the day specified in the commandment. From that day to this, Jews

working Sunday" can be "destructive of met some of them several times that day and wisdom, from within. Learning is an acsays, "The established seventh part." That sending them forth as the Father had sent greatest which any man can possess. These alone. means Sunday. But the question arises, If him, Probably for fear of the Jews, what two gifts are the greatest which any man uniformity in the day is essential to the quiet he said against Judaism or in favor of the can bestow upon his children. And in our the beginning, determines that he will not observance of the Sabbath, as all must ad- Christian Sabbath was not published." This times and country they are in some measure, mit, and if God has not by his word and "convocation" or "assembly" consisted of within the reach of every child. The poorprovidence established and preserved the day, the eleven. Mark 16: 14. They had one est parent can give to his children, the poor- future. The first week decides his four by what authority shall it be established? common abode. Acts 1: 13. They were at est child can make for himself, the choice of years, and, indeed, a large share of all his interest in national political issues did not bury the Have not all equal rights in choosing the home and had closed the doors for fear of Solomon.—Lyman Abbott. day? Has God clothed majorities with di- the Jews. What were they doing? Eating dence he has preserved the knowledge of it to nes of heart, because they believed not them which had seen him after he was risen." The following statement would be truly Were they met to celebrate his resurrection, eight years old. Not till this age is its brain before they believed he was risen? "He substance sufficiently developed. An infant's showed them his hands and his feet " to con- brain is soft. It contains a large percentage | pended for placing a horse in the chapel. ing of the change from Old Style to New he | vince them of what they did not believe, and | of water. It is deficient in fat and phosfurther, he took some food and ate in their ing it that they were obliged to jump eleven presence to satisfy them of the reality of his days, calling the 3d day of Sept. 1752, the resurrection. See Luke 24: 36-43. It is are fewer. The different parts of the brain 14th day, bringing the Sabbath into the very true that "what he said to the disciples do not grow in size and weight alike—the thought, exceed 200 in number. There are middle of the week." Now who ever read to convince them of the change of the normal proportion of the front, back and about 1,200 young men in the University. of this marvelous event in English history? Sabbath, "we have no means of knowing." lateral portions not being reached before the And how long was it before England came Is this evidence that he said anything about age of ten. So too the normal proportion Other remarks, however, were in favor of into harmony with the rest of mankind in it? "Probably for fear of the Jews, what of the chest to the lower portions of the library contains 50,000 volumes. Its new respect to the week, as she now is? Or did he said against Judaism or in favor of the body is not attained until the eighth year, the whole world, Jews, Mohammedans, and | Christian Sabbath was not published." And | Christians, adopt the change when the Eng. | this silence of the inspired record is the best | lish did? Now supposing the said 3d of evidence he can offer that a "Christian Sabbath" was instituted that day! Paul did About the fifth and sixth years the base of it the 14th make it Weduesday? Would it not keep back anything that was profitable the brain grows rapidly, the frontal bones for the church for fear of the Jews; but he did keep back the Sunday-Sabbath.

When holy angels behold the attempts which are constantly being made on every hand to sustain a human tradition which be amazed at the daring presumption of men, and be filled with wonder that a creatdowed with reasoning powers but a little lower than the angels, could voluntarily so degrade his noble, God-given powers as to put forth such silly and contemptible quibbles for the want of better arguments, as are constantly being resorted to for the purpose Be astonished, O ye heavens, at this, and be horribly afraid, be ye very desolate, saith two evils; they have forsaken me, the fountwater.' Jer. 2: 12, 13.

Cemperance.

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

like an adder.'

these two items concerning Milton College:

"An effort is being made to secure funds to buy books for the Daniel Babcock library. If the people contribute liberally the library will be open to the citizens of Milton."

"A new organization, called the Milton Sabbath means rest. God worked during College Oratorical Association, has been

LEARNING.

There is a difference between learning and impossibility is required, and we cannot be wisdom. Learning is intellectual wealth; blamed, though we work on his rest day. | wisdom is intellectual power. Learned men The inevitable conclusion of our friend's are not always wise; wise men are not always learned. Learning tends to give wisdom, but Before we thus impeach him, let us see | wisdom is by no means always the accompaniwhether his providence has not preserved to ment of learning. Abraham Lincoln was us the day of his rest. When the Lord gave not a learned man, but he was a very wise manna to his people, he pointed out his Sab- man. James I. of England is said to have bath by giving none on that day. A month been a learned man, but he certainly was before the Sabbath law was given at Sinai, not a wise man. F. W. Robertson states ad-

things; from information first. It is one their course, while still others are nearing ter this when God spoke the commandments, thing to be well informed; it is another thing the end. Now and then a student changes he proclaimed this Sabbath as, the day of his to be wise. Many books read, innumerable his methods, and from idleness and dullness Jesus kept the Sabbath. Did he not know does not constitute wisdom. Books give it steady will and final success. But, as a rule, which was the day of rest at the creation? | not; sometimes the bitterest experience | the student of the first few months is the His disciples kept it "according to the com- gives it not. Many a heart-break may have student of the last weeks of his course. He mandment" after his death. If so they come as the result of life errors and life is only, as a Senior, the intense Freshman. mistakes; and yet men may be no wiser than | This is equally true in a moral sense. The before. Before the same temptations they young stranger who knows how to say no, fall again, in the same ways they fell before. and is filled with a loathing of the low socie-Where they erred in youth they err still in ty measures employed to manipulate him very greatly upon the credulity of the read- and a part of the Christian church, some- age. A mournful truth! 'Ever learning,' and others new to college life, is pretty sure His leading position is that the time of times more and sometimes less, have kept says St. Paul, 'and never able to come to a to have an easy time all through his course. the Sabbath has not been accurately kept. the seventh day, while a large part of the knowledge of the truth.' Distinguish wis- He who yields the first week, and indulges He says, "We do not know how many times | Christians, especially in the later centuries, | dom, again, from talent. Brilliancy of | in some form of sin which he would not it has been changed, or lost and re-establish- have kept the first day because it was "the powers is not the wisdom for which Solomon have done under his father's roof, has quicked." Again he asks, "Who with any confi- first day of the week." Those who make prayed. Wisdom is of the heart rather than sands and rocks before him, and he little reckless assertions that time has been lost of the intellect; the harvest of moral knows when he can get out into the deeper would do well to look these facts in the thoughtfulnees reaped in through years. sea and better sailing. Our friend makes the customary voyages love. First, that rare thing, earnestness, stand upright and immovableat the outset around the world both ways to find an ob- which looks on life practically. Some of of school life. But he who has gone through jection to the Creator's arrangement in the wisest of the race have been men who such an expeperience knows very well that Ae asks, "What difference does it make making "the Sabbath for man," and yet have scarcely stirred beyond home, read lit- the first bold attitude, in the presence of when we begin to count? If number makes placing him on a round and rolling earth. tle. felt and thought much. 'Give me,' such temptations as some students know any difference, commence on Monday and it It is not worth the time and space to follow said Solomon, 'a wise and understanding how to present, is among the first difficulwill make it all right. Indeed, this is the him. But we notice a part of what he says heart'—a heart which ponders upon life, ties of life. There is nothin, in all the years of the change of the day. Says he, "It not in order to talk about it like an orator, of study, that approaches it in terrible and If the seventh-part-of-time theory is true, appears that the day of 'convocation' was nor in order to theorize about it like a phidead earnestness. But once assumed, the

WHEN TO BEGIN GOING TO SCHOOL.

Dr. Jacobi, who has made this a special study, concludes that, as a rule, a child should not be sent to school before he is phorus, on which, to a great extent, intel- University, with headquarters at Chicago, lectual activity depends. The convolutions on the Chautauqua plan. while that part of the back (the lumoar) on which the sitting posture mainly depends, is even then only moderately developed. extend forward and upward and the anterior portion grows considerably. Still the white substance—the gray is the basis of intelligence—and the large ganglia preponderate. It is not until about the eighth year that the sets aside the plainest possible expression of due proportion of parts is reached, and a ment, and no change in the number of days the will of God to man, they must certainly certain consolidation, both of the brain and the organs of the body generally. Before this period, memory alone can be safely received, besides additions to the upper

"SOUTHERN COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS."

The above caption forms the subject of an

tober Atlantic. The South, in 1880, re- come of eighteen is \$5,000 or more a year of sustaining the practice of Sunday-keeping ported 123 colleges and universities. Many each. The professor of anatomy receives against the commandment of the Most High! of these are merely high schools, and not \$16,000, the professor of Greek \$6,500, while school is a college, if it is not a university. | departments respectively get \$7,500. the Lord. For my people have committed Of seventeen higher institutions for the colored race, thirteen were universities. ain of living waters, and hewed them out | This nomenclature is not merely absurd, but cisterns, broken cisterns, that can hold no also injurious; for it conceals from the public mind the fact that there is such a thing as a college education in distinction from wisdom; and with all thy getting get understandthat of the common school. Again, as evending the best Southern colleges have very low standards of admission, or none at all, it is practically impossible to sustain good preparatory schools. Why should a boy go to a given school to prepare for college when he can enter the college without further preparation? Further, the Southern colleges have largely followed the University of THE Telephone, of Milton, Wis., contains Virginia in the adoption of the "school" the sea, and goes on as follows: system, in which each study is made a department by itself. Thus young men who have not had a college education, or even a good academy training, are put into a strict university system, one adapted only to the training of specialists. As a result of this school system, undue prominence is given to examinations and to parallel readings, as six days. Can any one of those days ever formed. The Association is an auxiliary of compared with teaching. Southern instituthe State Oratorical Association, and con- tions are not able to hold their students for upon it. He rested on the seventh day of sists of the three college societies, acting successive years, as do Northern colleges, the week. Can that fact cease to be a fact? through a committee of eighteen equally the difference being greater than can be attributed to the differences of social conditions. There are, however, many hopeful signs in Southern educational work. There is an awakening of interest in public schools and in preparatory training. Young men who aspire to professorships are seeking a more thorough training. There is also a growing conviction that colleges must be endowed.—Independent.

THE BEGINNING OF STUDY.

The schools, all over the land, are filled with students. Some of the number have just started from home, and to them everything is new, and the goal of the diploma "Let us distinguish wisdom from two seems far in the future. Others are midway books hived up in a capacious memory—this undergoes a revolution which brings him

choose the day, -we can hardly see how that he said to his disciples about it to convince Learning comes by studying; wisdom, by that all further overtures are hopeless. lirium tremens.

When John Wesley went to Oxford. the first day was enough to convince his wicked the Christian Sabbath;" for Saturday is a then appeared in their assembly where they quisition; wisdom is a development. Learn- fellowstudents that to secure his companseventh part of time, as well as any other were met with closed doors 'for fear of the ing may be forgotten, and so lost; wisdom ionship was as hopeless as to endeavor to day. But the writer has learned to be Jews,' and sanctioned their meeting by is a part of the character, and so will abide turn the Isis from its course. He was the guarded in his words of expression. He breathing on them the Holy Spirit and forever. These two possessions are the unchangeable student, and was terribly let

> When a young man once, boldly and at make common cause with the idler, the spendthrift and the profane, he has an easy life.—N. Y. Christian Advocate.

CLIPPINGS.

The total number of graduates from all the departments of Columbia College is now

Twenty-eight students of the technical institute at Worcester, Mass., have been sus-

There is announced a new Correspondence

The incoming classes at Harvard will, it is The Union Theological Seminary dormi-

tory accommodates 150 students, and its buildings have cost \$750,000. England boasts that it has within ten years added 2,000,000 to its school popula-

tion. France must have done nearly as well. It is said that in Paris a seat in a school is provided for every child. Miss Harriet McCreary, of Gettysburg, Penn., has by will bequeathed \$3,000 to

Princeton Thelogical Seminary for the support of students preparing for the missionary field. Fifty applications for admission to the

freshman class of Rutgers College have been There are few changes in the faculty. Professor Reilly, who for twentyfive years has been with the college, goes as United States consul to Athens.

The above caption forms the subject of an article by Charles Forster Smith, in the Oc- University of Edinburg. Of these the invery high at that. Nearly every Southern | the heads of the Latin and mathematical

Education.

"Wisdom is the principal thing, therefore get

HOW PROHIBITION PROHIBITS.

The Independent refers to the Christian Mirror's account of "Portland's rum-hole," -the hole through which the liquor captured by the police of the city is poured into-

"That paper now reports another 'rum-

hole,' that into which the State sheriff pours

the liquor he has seized. The Mirror reports the seizures lively, and denies that there are any open liquor shops in the city. The deputy sheriff declares that there is not: an open place where liquor is sold known tothe officers. There are such apparent establishments, with counters and bottles, etc.. but the bottles are all empty, and they are 'shams, kept for the very purpose of creating the impression that liquor is openly sold, and that prohibition does not prohibit in Maine.' Doubtless in these cases there are bottles and casks concealed somewhere. but they task the ingenuity of the officers tofind them, and are, therefore, not open seloons. In the sheriff's office alone (the Police Department is additional) the following

is the official report of work done in Port-

land from Jan. 1, 1883. to Aug. 1, 1884:

brandy..... Bass ale.... Number of distinct seizures...... 1.197 Persons discharged..... committed to jail.....

"This does not look like an absolute failure, even in Portland."

.BREVITIES.

The Queen of Madagascar is said to have organized a police force to prevent the manufacture, importation, or sale of intoxicants

It is said that every member of the Illinois bar both drank and gambled when Judge David Davis first joined it. He. having made up his mind to do neither, has outlived them all.

Phillips Brooks dealt a well merited rebuke to a large class of people when he said, "There is nothing more disgusting and disheartening than to hear ease-loving men. living selfish, luxurious lives, railing against temperance fanaticism."

There are 11,000 saloons in Berlin. The result of this "important industry" in if God has not given a specific, sanctified changed from the seventh to the first on the losopehr, but in order to know how to live deceitful and impure stand aloof. They see Germany according to the Cologne Gazatte. no hope of misleading, and are convinced is, that 10,000 persons die annually of d

Alfred Centre, N. Y., Fifth-day, November 27, 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

All other communications, whether on business or for publication, should be addressed to the SABBATH RECORDER, Alfred Centre, Allegany coun-

THE music loving people of Alfred and vicinity will do well to read the special notice of J. M. Stillman in another column.

Two on three packages of the RECORDER for last week have been returned to us, the wrappers having been torn off in the mail. We have sent extra copies with this number.

THE Sabbath-school Institute is expected to be held at Independence, on Sabbath and Sunday, November 29th and 30th as previously announced. Arrangements are also being made to hold a similar meeting at Little Genesee, on Sabbath and Sunday, December 6th and 7th. It is hoped that there will be a good attendance at each of these appointments.

FOUR more numbers will complete volume 40 of the RECORDER. If during the remaining weeks of the year, all unpaid dues should be suit in, it would help wonderfully in closing up the volume in good order. If any one does not know how his account stands, let him inquire of the Local Agent, or send a postal card to this office. The desired information will be promptly

At the regular Sabbath service of the First Alfred Church, last Sabbath, Bro. I. L. Cottrell, Pastor of the First Hopkinton (R. I.) Church, preached a childrens' sermon, in the course of which he quoted with telling effect the motto of the French boys of a given period: "Tyrants, beware, we are growing up." Would that all our boys and girls were so firmly rooted in the truth, that their very presence in the world might continually say to all error and wrong " Beware, we are growing up."

A question of vital importance, was dis cussed at the Sabbath school Teachers' institute just held in the First Alfred Church, the question of organizing a course of study or series of lectures to hold about the same relation to Bible study and practical Christian work that the Normal School sustains to the studies pursued by the student preparing to teach in our public schools. It seems to us that this is a thing which is vastly important and very easily accomplished. Why not have it started soon?

It is a solemn thought that all our neglected opportunities and unperformed duties, are irretrievably gone. No amount of repentance can bring them back. It is a comforting thought that God in Christ is both able and willing to forgive the sin of all our misdoings and shortcomings. It is an to be done, awaiting the touch of willing, strong, consecrated hands. It is a warning thought that these opportunities and calls to service are also passing away whether we wake or sleep.

WE have on former occasions expressed our deep regrets that the old Seventh-day Baptist Church of Newport and its furniture could not have been kept the property of Seventh-day Baptists. Our regrets ever it is needed most, and the \$2 that I deepen as the consciousness is forced upon us that house and land and furniture all salike have slipped forever from our possession, and this first land mark of Sabbatarianism in America has passed to other hands. But it is a satisfaction to know that it has become a part of the permanent property of the Newport Historical Society, and as such will be carefully preserved and tell its own story to future generations. It is said that the pulpit and gallery remain unchanged, except as a careful cleansing and a little paint would change them; and that the old clock which used to measure the long sermons of our fathers, still hangs pit, and ticks out the "standard time" not a history of the organization of this

dedicated on Monday evening, Nov. 10th,. which is thus mentioned in the Providence Bullatine of Nov. 11th:

"The exercises, Monday evening, on the occasion of the dedication by the Newport Historical Society of their new hall, formerly the property of the Seventh Day Baptist Church, were interesting to the last degree. The building, has been altered and painted and renovated, and is now about as good as new. The building and land was purhased from the trustees of the Seventh-day Baptist Society, and a large sum of money has been expended upon it. The walls are charmingly adorned with scores of articles having great historical value, and which brarian, Mr. R H. Tilley. On the evening of the dedication a number of valuable Ind an relics from Montana were presented to the Society by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bickeiton, who also added several old copper coins found in some rooms which were dismantled, in a house at the corner of Mill and Thames streets. The old pulpit, the clock made by Claggett, the ten commandments on the tablets, the ancient galleries, still remain and serve to remind one of the days of yore. The entire floor and gallery were densely packed and scores were unable to obtain admision. A choir of venerable singers, led by Deacon Marsh and accompanied by Mr. George H. Wilson as flutist rendered very charmingly some old time

HEART GIVING.

What we can do for any cause depends largely, upon the amount of personal inter est we have in that cause. Jesus said "Where your treasure is there will your heart be also." It is not less true, where the heart is there will the treasure readily go. The man who grudgingly drops a nick el into the collection for missions on the Sabbath, and the next Wednesday pays a dollar and a quarter to go to the circus, has told plainer than words could have done where his heart is. Fortunately there are few, if any such among us. But may it not be that we are withholding our means from the Lord's treasury for other purposes, when if we loved the Lord's work as well a we love our own pleasure, we should give many times more than we now do, and do it quite as cheerfully? Be this as it may, we certainly need a deeper love for souls, a more earnest desire to see the Lord's cause prosper, a burden of heart for the victories of the cross. If we all possessed the spirit manifested by some who send money for various phrposes, it would not be difficult to carry on the work committed to us, with vigor. We think we shall be justified in making a few anonymous extracts:

"My heart is burdened with desires for the prosperity of our cause. Oh! that a the minds of all who read the earnest appeals for more means to carry forward the have no right to withhold it."

Miss Swinney's use. I do so long to do something for the cause, but am not circumstanced so that I can do as I wish. I am a lone Sabbath-keeper, trying to keep God's a Bible School Assembly in Nebraska as a day holy, and to teach my children to do so. last evening, and, after I had made it, they took up a collection and presented it to me, to buy some memorial with; but I told them nothing could give me such pleasure as to send it to our medical missionary in China, so I enclose it, wishing it were increased a inspiring thought that all about us is work hundred fold. I do not know what form a pledge should be made in, but I pledge myself to send before New Years \$5 for the Missionary Society and the Outlook. I will send more if possible, but pledge myself for that sum, hoping all may take hold in the spirit of Christ, and say Forward, instead of Backward."

> "I feel a deep interest in all denominational work, and when I read accounts in the RECORDER of the many needs of the Societies, I am deeply moved. I enclose \$5. My sister sends \$3 of it to use whersend is for the home mission, South and West. I have given to the other missions, and to the Ontlook fund this Summer, and felt desirous to have this go out there, as I want to do something for all branches of the work, if it is but a small sum for each. My earnest prayers are that the Seventh-day Baptists all over the land may each work and pray earnestly for the Sabbath cause, and give, according to their means, to every scholars; its cause and cure. It was held Society, and to all our work."

YOUNG PEOPLE'F SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN RN DEAVOR.

The Third Annual Convention of this Society was held at Lowell, Mass., in October. on the face of the gallery opposite the pul- The two objects of this Society are to develop character in young Christians, and to with commendable accuracy. Why may employ the young to save the young. It is them that are without. undenominational, and there are about 600 church, and some brief sketches of the local societies in active operation, each being berland Conference, Saccarappa, Me., interesting congregation. They hold their ministers who have labored in it, be written a part of the work of the individual church. centered in the question of revivals—their Sabbath-school at 10 o'clock A. M.

with their churches. The distinctive features of the society, according to Rev. F. E. Clarke, the founder, are, the frequent confession of Christ, association with other Christians, active work for others by every member. Among the subjects considered at the Convention were these: The experience meeting, the prayer meeting, the Y. P. S. C. E. as a means of home evangelization. duties of the outlook committee, the missionary committee, and the prayer meeting committee. The Society is rapidly growing, and pastors are finding in it an important and efficient auxiliary. Mr. Wm. have all been tastefully arranged by the li- H. Pennell, Portland, Me., is President, and Mr. J. W. Stevenson, of the same city, is Secretary.

AMONG OTHER DENOMINATIONS.

BAPTISTS

The Indiana Convention has aided 15 churches, and the 15 missionaries report 443 weeks of labor, 1014 sermons and addresses, 1960 religious visits, 109 additions, and total contributions for pastors, buildings, missions, &c., by churches and Bible Schools, \$5,998 18. Adding to this what some Associations did within their own bounds and there would be reported 28 missionaries, 31 churches aided, and 193 baptisms. Thirty students for the ministry have been aided to the amount of \$464 46. The demands for more work, a lack of zeal and benevolence, methods of work and questions relating to changes in organization, the Sabbath and laws and customs, relating to divorce, were discussed, and some of the subjects quite warmly. A layman in speaking of the duty of pastors to be leaders, said one could not lead without intelligence; Indiana pastors are deficient in this and without the means of obtaining it; and some are destitute of influence on account of their unclean and boorish habits.

Rev. A. G. Lawson, D. D., spoke on the necessity of witnesses—qualified witnesses to the Christian religion. "God always Presbyterians train their boys and girls; and they excel us in the amount given, while so much fewer in number than we are, for this churches. reason—they cultivate, while we are an evanmaking as the occupation of their sons. O beloved, educate your boys and girls, both! O brethren in the ministry, be 'teachers' on our own."

CONGREGATIONALISTS.

There are 162 churches in Nebraska, where, fifteen years ago, there were less than spirit of generosity might be enkindled in 20, also 82 houses of worship in use and 11 more in construction. With a German good work. May God help more to realize seminary at Crete, 12 German churches and that one-tenth belongs to him, and that we 8 ministers, a good work has begun among that people. Doane College, claimed to be "You will find enclosed fifty cents for the foremost Christian College in the State, is steadily growing. The Congregationalists appear to be taking the lead in establishing permanent institution. 109 acres of land, Our hop pickers wanted some candy made valued at \$7,500, have been given for this purpose, provided that \$10,000 be raised by next May for permanent improvements. A large part of this has been subscribed. Temperance was a subject of great interest at the recent meeting of the Congregationalists of Nebraska; and there is a vigorous Ladies' Missionary Society organized for both home and foreign work.

> The Manhattan Association has had the privilege of listening to a paper by Prof. ality in Art," by Rev. H. J. Vandyke Jr. of morals over beauty," and denied that the ages of highest art have been those of lowest

> The Congregational Union of England and Wales has just held its autumnal session in London, the attendance being the largest in its history—some 1660 delegates. Two of the most important questions discussed were the following: The relation of the churches to the poor, and our loss of senior that religion should control the earnings of of the young.

Rhode Island autumnal Conference were the | vis has supplied them with preaching a share relation of the Conference to Home Mis- of the time, he being located on his farm in sion churches, and how best to labor for this neighborhood. Eld. Jacob Davis car

in the building? The house was formally cieties reporting, 607 persons have united perils, and what preperation shall be made ordinary interest. The message seemed to for them this coming winter.

PRESBYTERIANS.

Dr. James Woodrow, professor of Natura Science in connection with Revelation, in Columba Theological Seminary, South Carolinia, and a believer in the Bible as the inspired word of God, holds to the evolution of the earth, plants and animals; thinks it probable that Adam's body was evolved from the body of a lower animal; and believes that the body of Eve was miraculously created from the rib of Adam. The "dust of the ground," he thinks, may be the "living," "organic" dust of the body of some animal. The Synod of South Carolina by a vote of 50 to 45 disapproved the teaching of evolution in the Seminary.

The Presbyterian General Assembly reports 24 Synods, a gain of 1 since last year; 190 Presbyteries, a gain of 8; 5,336 ministers, a gain of 118; 5,973 churches, a gain of 115; an addition of 61.739 communicants, 34,938 on examination, an increase of 2,086 over last year; and a total of 615,942 communicants, a gain over the last year of 15,247.

The Southern General Assembly reports 13 Synods 68 Presbyteries, 1,079 ministers, and 131,258 communicants; being an increase since 1880 of one Synod, one Presbyterv. 19 ministers, and a little over 11,000 communicants.

The Synod of Nashville, Tenn., reports an increase in the spirit of loyalty, of revivals in the churches, and of interest and progress in evangelistic work.

There is a young and vigorously growing college at Hastings, Neb. It has received \$8.000 from Mr. C. H. McCormick, and McCormick Hall was recently dedicated.

The Woman's Synodical Committee of Home Missions of New York, recently met in Buffalo. The necessities of the freedmen and poor whites of the South, and the importance of Christian education in Mormondom were among the prominent subjects considered. There has been an increase of Societies, and of Bands for youths and children. \$22,855-48 have been contributed during the past chooses the best and deserves the best. The eighteen months. In the land of the Mormons there are 2,000 children in Bible schools, 2,300 in day schools, and 12

The Presbytery of Troy, N. Y., has apgelizing people. The Baptists prefer money- pointed a committee to arrange for the vis- surprise was occasioned by the discovery at itation of all churches within its bounds. Only 15 of the 75 churcher in the Synod

of Colorado are self-supporting: but most of diate vicinity has risen to fabulous prices. this subject—the importance of educating the others are advancing towards self-sup- | No other fuel than gas is used for the works,

REFORMED (DUTCH.)

The Theological Seminary at New Brunswick N. J., recently celebrated its Centenial Anniversary. Organized in 1784 it now has five endowed professorships, a library of nearly 50,000 volumes, five professional residences, a gymnasium, a hall for the accommodation of students, beautiful and attractive grounds, and is well-equipped for the thorough training of young men for the gospel ministry. There were addresses, fraternal letters from old students and from the Dutch fatherland, and friendly greetings were brought by professors from seminaries of other denomina-

The classis of Philadelphia gave special consideration to the benevolent work of the denomination and expressed a determination to stir up the churches to render more efficient help to the various Boards.

LUTHERAN.

St John's church New York City, has about 1700 communing members; the pastor preaches in German Sunday morning and in Brown of Union Theological Seminary upon | English in the evening; the Bible school "The Hittites," and an address upon "Mor- numbers about 1,100 pupils and teachers, and the pastor and wife are actively engaged who contended "stoutly for the supremucy in its management and instruction, the latter being given in both languages.

Communications.

MIDDLE ISLAND, W. VA.

New Milton, the post-office address of the Middle Island Church, is a cheerful looking place, about five miles south of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The church at Christian men as well as their spendings; this place takes its name from the stream and that the church should make provisions which runs through this section. They for the complex natures and the necessities | have a cozy place for their house of worship. It stands fronting this stream, and is encir-Two questions prominently before the cled by beautiful trees. Eld. James B. Daried me over to meet my appointment on The most earnest discussion at the Cum- Sabbath morning, Oct. 18th. Here met an

be blessed to the comfort and edification of many. After the preaching, the brethren and sisters followed in a prompt and cheerful conference, in which they showed their interest and anxiety for the cause. About twenty-five bore testimony to the mercy of God, and expressed their desire for the salvation of sinners. The younger members shared largely in this work.

This is an interesting field for Christian effort, and the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom. May the blessing of the Lord attend their efforts. L. M. C.

Condensed News.

There were 248 failures in the United States last week.

Alexander K. Davis, colored, Lieutenant Governor of Mississippi during Adams's administration, died recently of heart disease.

Congressman Tucker has been appointed guardian of the minor children of the late President Garfield. The trust includes all the property owned by President Garfield in

At Worcester, Mass., the teeth and fragments of bones of the head of what is supposed to have been a Mastodon has been found on a farm in Shrewsbury. The animal is estimated to have been fifteen times the size of a horse.

Six thousand tons of silver money—in round figures \$136,000,000—are now in the United States Treasury, the bulk of it being stored in New York. Only about \$5,000,-000 of it, it is stated, is actually held at the Treasury Department in Washington.

William H. Stone and Henry Schafer, counterfeit money passers, have been convicted in the Federal court at Trenton, N. J. Stone was sentenced to the State Prison for three years, and Schafer to two years. The men belonged to a gang who obtained the spurious money in Philadelphia, and passed it in the cities of New Jersey.

Illinois, it is said, still leads all other States in miles of railway, having 12.882 miles. Ohio is second, with 9,000 miles; New York third, with 7,230 miles; Pennsylvania fourth, Indiana fifth, Missouri sixth, Wisconsin seventh, Texas eighth, Minnesota ninth.

At the depth of 1,100 feet, a vein of gas was tapped at Findlay, Ohio, Nov. 18th, which promises to yield a sufficient quantity to light and heat the entire city. Great a depth of 700 feet of a heavy grade. The well promises to become a perfect "gusher" of both gas and oil, and land in the immeand enough is wasted each day to light the entire city. The escaping fluid is now carried up to the top of the main derrick, height of 75 feet, and there lighted, making a flame fully 15 feet in length, and half as broad, which serves as a magnificent beacon, illuminating the country for miles around.

Poreign.

Spanish students are rioting for freer ed-

Frosts in Paris have apparently lessened

the ravages of cholera. The French transport Isere will sail for New York about May 15th, with Bartholdi's

statue of Liberty Enlightening the World. The German government is credited with the intention to annex several islands in

the Pacific Ocean as well as a part of New

The Yorkshire Post, Eng., says Mr. Gladstone will not seek re-election to the new Parliament, but will accept a peerage after

the passage of the Franchise bill. It is reported that the Chinese government has offered France 75,000,000 francs in settlement of the latters claims, and that

France demands \$1,250,000,000. The Governor of Senegal, who is now in Paris, will probably be sent to Berlin, to appear before the Congo Conference where the question of the Niger River is being discussed by that body.

The Agent of the Mexican Government writes, that President Gonzalez and President-elect Diaz in order to restore quiet, had adjourned the vote on the settlement of the debt to December 1st. The agent believes that the ratification of the scheme of settlement by Congress is entirely certain.

MARRIED.

In Alfred, N. Y., Nov. 21, 1884, at the home of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. Allen. Mr. EDWIN MOREMOUSE and Miss IDA MINNIE B. KERYON, both

In Independence, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1884, at the home of the bride's father, Mr. Warren Snow, by Eld. J. Kenyon, CHAS. L. CASHY and Miss RALDA

At the Seventh-day Baptist parsonage, Adams Centre, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1884, by Rev. A. B. Prentice, Mr. Josiah S. WEBB, of Smithville, and Miss JULIA E. GREENE, daughter of Geo. W.

In Walworth, Wis. Nov. 20, 1884, by Rev. A. McLearn, Mr. Henry May and Miss Hulda SCHUTT, both of Harvard, Ill. At Fargo, Dak., Nov. 14, 1884, by Rev. D. E.

Bierce, A. J., Thomas, (formerly of Shiloh, N. J., and Miss Lizzie A. GRIFFIN, both of La Moure, La Moure Co., Dak.

DIED.

In Scio, N. Y., Nov. 5, 1884, MARTHA, wife of Martin M. Green, aged 64 years, 5 months, and 26 and deposited with the society to be kept Through the instrumentality of the 150 so. place in the economy of church life, their The preaching service was of more than Charlestown, R. I., May 9, 1820. In 1836 she with

her mether's family care years of age she profession the First Church of Alfre married to Martin M. Gn of Bolivar she removed h Branch Church, where sh long as that Church exists moved to the village of Sc ing she did not long enjoy worship with the Church. painful, but she was caree have done all they could i Her conflicts are now end a glorious crown at the ap leaves a lonely husband on with many other dear fried

MALTILDA SAUNDERS Rensselaer Co., N. Y., F Adams Centre, N. Y., No. daughter of Isaac Saunder children. In early life al and united with the Peter she became connected with which she remained a faits until death. She was a w ary intelligence and of an She was always true to he vows. Whenever in the was always when she coul sure to be heard eloquently ness of the Master and ple her last illness she seemed course was completed, and in her Saviour which had life. Passing from life to "We all do fade as a leaf."

In the town of Watertow SOPHIA WHITE, aged 79 ye was born in Brockfield, N. dent member of the Adams 1837. She was a quiet wor everyday duties of life. her Christian profession, le the cause. When the su ready to depart and be widone what she could."

Mrs. M. A. CLARKE BA four children, three daught Paul and Mary Perkins Ch late Austin Baucock. She land Co., N. Y., Nov. 23, womanhood, having attain partly at DeRuyter, being usefully, and with honor. and posit ons in woman's married to D Austin Babe of a true wife and faithfu age of eight years she gave found Jesus a precious Sa witnessed a good professi and became a member of Church in her native tow a good member, until the She loved the church and gladly filling her place, at something to advance it ago, her husband died, si ued her pilgrimage in lone For several years her health Tuesday, Nov. 11th, she t heavenly home and to leaves an aged mother, Scott, and a brother in Cal of kindred and friends to without hope. Upon the gation testified their appre tears, and we laid to res kindred dead, till the resu

At Jones's farm, Porter 28, 1884, aged 64 years, M of Miner T. Jones, and da In the Winter of 1840-41, father in the faith of Church. From that time her husband, lived in the bath. By all who knew h earnest, faithful, Christian a mother, but in her early a little girl whom she nur She afterward adopted a she has left at the age of panion of his foster father Her death was occasione and was instantaneous. times, and was unconscio no need to say it is well

Books En

THE December number Little Men and Women. certainly proven its righ ire that Volume VI., W its predecessors. Chart jingles, and poetry al Boston, Mass. \$1 per

OUT OF EGYPT, Bi Exodus, by George F has achieved an enviab and abroad, for his ser of ministerial labor. special mission, in this testify who have atte The chapters forming a series of Bible Read his visit there. The wo many editions abroad country with the auti special Preface from 1 Published in Funk Standard Library. P THE danger of inch

or to certain classes use of machinery, th etc., is greatly dimini laws, and especially pret them, recognize that it is a means, no things arises for whi precedent must be a ened jurists hold this and how the commo civilization, is adm article in the North "Labor and Capit T. M. Cooley, of M William K. Ackern "Notes on Railway tells what he found Tiryns, in Souther supplements his sci Ancient Poetry" v glish Poetry." The are, "The Britis Ticknor Curtis, an s an interesting field for Christian d the extension of the Redeemer's . May the blessing of the Lord eir efforts.

ondensed Aews. -

were 248 failures in the United

der K. Davis, colored, Lieutenant of Mississippi during Adams's adion, died recently of heart disease. ssman Tucker has been appointed of the minor children of the late Garfield. The trust includes all erty owned by President Garfield in

cester, Mass., the teeth and fragbones of the head of what is suphave been a Mastodon has been a farm in Shrewsbury. The aniimated to have been fifteen times f a horse.

ousand tons of silver money—in ires \$136,000,000—are now in the ates Treasury, the bulk of it being New York. Only about \$5,000. it is stated, is actually held at the Department in Washington.

H. Stone and Henry Schafer, money passers, have been conthe Federal court at Trenton, N. was sentenced to the State Prison years, and Schafer to two years. pelonged to a gang who obtained ous money in Philadelphia, and a the cities of New Jersey.

it is said, still leads all other miles of railway, having 12,882 nio is second, with 9,000 miles; third, with 7,230 miles; Pennsylth, Indiana fifth, Missouri sixth, seventh, Texas eighth, Minnesota

epth of 1,100 feet, a vein of gas d at Findlay, Ohio, Nov. 18th, mises to yield a sufficient quantity nd heat the entire city. Great is occasioned by the discovery at 700 feet of a heavy grade. The ses to become a perfect "gusher" and oil, and land in the immeby has risen to fabulous prices. uel than gas is used for the works, is wasted each day to light the The escaping fluid is now carthe top of the main derrick, a 5 feet, and there lighted, making y 15 feet in length, and half as h serves as a magnificent beacon, g the country for miles around.

Poreign.

students are ricting for freer ed-

Paris have apparently lessened of cholera.

ch transport Isere will sail for about May 15th, with Bartholdi's iberty Enlightening the World. nan government is credited with on to annex several islands in Ocean as well as a part of New

shire Post, Eng., says Mr. Gladof seek re-election to the new but will accept a peerage after of the Franchise bill.

rted that the Chinese governfered France 75,000,000 francs in f the latters claims, and that ands \$1,250,000,000.

rnor of Senegal, who is now in robably be sent to Berlin, to aphe Congo Conference where the the Niger River is being dist body.

of the Mexican Government President Gonzalez and Presiaz in order to restore quiet, had e vote on the settlement of the mber 1st. The agent believes cation of the scheme of settlegress is entirely certain.

MARRIED.

Y., Nov. 21, 1884, at the home of ata, by Rev. J. Allen, Mr. Edwin Miss IDA MINNIB B. KENYON, both

nce, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1884, at the les father, Mr. Warren Snow, by

CHAS. L. CASHY and Miss RALDA costs of the day Baptist parsonage. Adams tov. 18, 1884, by Rev. A. B. Prentile. S. Webb, of Smithville, and Greene, daughter of Geo. W.

Wis. Nov. 20, 1884, by Rev. A. HENRY MAY and Miss HULDA Harvard, Ill.

Nov. 14, 1884, by Rev. D. B. OMAS, (formerly of Shiloh, N. J. GRIFFIN, both of La Moure, La

DIED.

Hov. 5, 1884, MARTHA, wife of seed 64 years, 5 months, and 26 cl of this notice was born in

her m ther's family came to Alfred. At about 18 years of age she professed Christ and united with the First Church of Alfred. Sept. 16, 1843, she was married to Martin M. Green. Moving into the town of Bolivar she removed her membership to the Scio Branch ('hurch, where she retained her standing as long as that Church existed. In October, 1883, she moved to the village of Scio. Her health soon fail ing she did not long enjoy the privilege of public worship with the Church. Her illness was long and painful, but she was cared for by kinds hands that have done all they could to alleviate her sufferings. Her conflicts are now ended. She died in hope of a glorious crown at the appearing of Christ. She leaves a lonely husband one bro her and one sister with many other dear friends to mourn their loss.

MALTILDA SAUNDERS was born in Petersburgh, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., Feb. 7, 1811, and died at Adams Centre, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1884. She was the daughter of Isaac Saunders, and the oldest of rine children. In early life she gave her heart to God and united with the Petersburg Church. In 1837 she became connected with the Adams Church of which she remained a faithful and worthy member until death. She was a woman of more than ordinary intelligence and of an ardent religious character. She was always true to her baptismal and covenant vows. Whenever in the social meeting-and that was always when she could be there-her voice was sure to be heard eloquently testifying to the goodness of the Master and pleading his cause. During her last illness she seemed to realize that her earthly course was completed, and evinced that strong faith in her Saviour which had always cha acterized her life. Passing from life to be crowned with glory. "We all do fage as a leaf." Isaiah 64: 6.

In the town of Watertown. N. Y., Nov. 18, 1884, SOPHIA WHITE, aged 79 years, and 1 month. She was born in Brookfield, N. Y., but had been a resident member of the Adams Church since the year 1837. She was a quiet woman, doing faithfully the everyday duties of life. She was also faithful to her Christian profession, loyal to the church and the cause. When the summons came, she was ready to depart and be with Christ. "She hath done what she could." Mark 14: 8.

A. B. P.

Mrs. M. A. CLARKE BABCOCK was the o'dest of four children, three daughters and one son, born to Paul and Mary Perkins Clarke, and widow of the late Austin Babcock. She was born in Scott, Cortland Co., N. Y., Nov. 23, 1829, where she grew to womanhood, having attained a good education, partly at DeRuyter, being thus qualified to sustain usefully, and with honor, most important relations and posit ons in woman's work. In 1854, she was married to D Austin Babcock, filling well the place of a true wife and faithful mother. At the early age of eight years she gave good evidence of having found Jesus a precious Saviour, and at eleven, she witnessed a good profession in Christian captism. and became a member of the Seventh day Baptis Church in her native town, in which she remained a good member, until the Master call d her home. She loved the church and the house of God, always gladly filling her place, and joyful always in doing something to advance its interests. Seven years ued her pilgrimage in loneliness, living for Christ, For several years her health has been declining, until Tuesday, Nov. 11th, she triumphantly passed to the heavenly home and to the victor's crown. She of kindred and friends to mourn their loss. but not tears, and we laid to rest her remains beside her kindred dead, till the resurrection. "Thy will be

At Jones's farm, Porter, Cass Co., Mich., Oct. 28, 1884, aged 64 years, Mrs. Eliza J. Jones, wife In the Winter of 1840-41, she was baptized by her ural history on "Winter Neighbors." "Topics of father in the faith of the Seventh day Baptist Church. From that time till her death, she, wi h her husband, lived in the observance of the Sabbath. By all who knew her she was accounted an earnest, faithful, Christian woman. She never was a mother, but in her early married life the adopted a little girl whom she nurtured, married, and buried. She afterward adopted a three year old boy, whom she has left at the age of seventeen, the sole companion of his foster father, her bereaved husband. Her death was occasioned by the kick of a horse, and was instantaneous. She breathed but a few times, and was unconscious. Her Christian life left no need to say it is well in the parting moment.

Books and Magazines.

THE December number closes Volume V, of Our Little Men and Women. The little magazine has certainly proven its right to live, and there is promise that Volume VI., will be even better than any of | ing paper, "A Talk About Painting." Another its predecessors. Charming little stories, histories, jungles, and poetry abound. D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, Mass. \$1 per year.

OUT OF EGYPT, Bible readings on the Book of Exodus, by George F Pentecost, D. D. The author has achieved an enviable reputation, both at home and abroad, for his services in this particular field of ministerial labor. He has a special gift, and a special mission, in this direction, as multitudes can testify who have attended upon his "readings." The chapters forming this volume are made up from a series of Bible Readings given in London during his visit there. The work has already passed through many editions abroad. It is now issued in this country with the author's permission, and with a special Preface from him for this American edition. Published in Funk & Wagnalls' (10 and 13 Dey St.,) Standard Library. Paper, 25 cents.

THE danger of incidental harm to the community, or to certain classes of people, from the increased use of machinery, the extension of public works, etc., is greatly diminished when those who make the laws, and especially those whose duty it is to interpret them, recognize that law is a progressive science; that it is a means, not an end; that when a state of things arises for which there is no precedent, a new precedent must be made. How the most enlightened jurists hold this principle constantly in view, and how the common as well as the statute law is thus made to keep pace with the general advance of civilization, is admirably set forth in the leading article in the North American Review for December, "Labor and Capital before the Law," by Judge T. M. Cooley, of Michigan. To the same number, William K. Ackerman contributes some suggestive "Notes on Railway Management," Dr. Schliemann tells what he found in his execvations of the ruins of Tiryns, in Southern Greece, and Principal Shairp supplements his scholarly article on "Friendship in Ancient Poetry" with one on "Friendship in English Poetry." The other articles in the number are, "The British House of Lords," by George Ticknor Curtis, and "Responsibility for State Rogu-

ery," by John F. Hume.

THE TRIPLE E. By Mrs. S. R. Graham Clark, Boston: D. Lothrop & Co. Price. \$1 50 The "Triple E." is the name playfully given by her friends to a girl of eighteen, whose three names begun with that letter, and who is left with a younger sister to make her way in the world after the death of her parents. She has promised her mother on her deathbed to not only care for her sister; but also for an insane uncle, and a little girl waif who came into their family in the most mysterious manner. Much of the interest of the story centers in this latter character, and the mystery in which her parentage is involved lends it a strong fascination. It is a book which cannot fail to make a strong impression upon the minds of those who read it.

HARPERS' for December is unusually full. The number opens appropriately with an article on "Christmas Past," which is preceded by a full page engraving of the boy Jesus in the temple, by W. B. Closson from the painting of Prof. Henrich Hoffman, of Dresden. It would be difficult to speak in too high terms of the engravings of this number throughout. The publishers deserve well at the hands of the public for this fine contribution to the means by which the love of the beautiful is culti-

Home Science has reached Vol 1. No. 4, in November, just at hand. It bids fair to become a valuable adjunct to all who desire to make home and homework something more than a place in which to stay and a drudgery for subsistance. Home Science seems to us, however, a little pretentious as a name for this magazine. 29 Warren St., New York, \$3

THE OLD TESTAMENT STUDENT, for November is No. 3, Vol. 4, of that growing magazine. A series of articles seems to be promised on the "Value of the Old Testament to the Work of the Pastor," by the appearance of article No. 1, on that subject. We recommend the study of this article to those who are contemplating abandoning the study of the Old Testament in their weekly Bible-schools. The whole Morgan Park, Ill.

THE Century for December has for its frontispiece a profile portrait of General Grant, engraved from a recently found photograph taken in 1863. It accompanies the second of the papers on the Civil contributed by General Lew Wallace, who commanded the Third Division of Grant's army during the siege. A score of illustrations present views on the field, portraits of officers, maps, and (not the the Time" contain editorials entitled "One Way to Prevent Divorce." "Was the Chinese Traveler Right?" "Economic Mistakes of the Poor," and "A Ready-made Foreign Market for American Goods." Other communications deal with "The World's Exposition at New Orleans," "Recent Electrical Prog ress," and "Co-operative Agriculture." Bric-a-Brac contains a cartoon by W. H. Hyde, and verse by John Vance Cheney, and others. O. C. Auringer, James T. McKay, Emma Lazarus, and C. T. Dazey contribute poems to the number.

THE CHRISTMAS ST. NICHOLAS.-John G. Whittier opens the Christmas St. Nicholas with a beauti ful poem, entitled, "The Light that is Felt;" while Lord Tennyson is represented by a charming portrait of his two grandchildren, from the painting by Anna Lea Merritt, which accompanies her interestartist-author, Mary Hallock Foote, writes and illustrates a delightful sea-side article, called "Menhaden Sketches-Summer at Christmas-time." A prominent feature of this number of St. Nicholas is beautiful wood-engraving of a painting by the Spanish painter Velasquez, which is considered one of the finest child pictures of the world. It is a portrait of the Infanta Marguerita Maria, daughter of King Philip of Spain, who was Velasquez's patron and friend. The engraving, which by permission of the editor of the Century appears in St. Nicholas in advance of its publication in the other magazine, is one of a series of engravings from the works of the old masters, now being made in Europe for the Century by Mr. T. Cole. In addition to this pictorial treasure, the artistic quality of the illustrations in this number is especially fine.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TER subscriber will give ten cents apiece for the following denominational reports: General Conference, 1813, and American Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society, 1835; and five cents for each of the following: 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

PROF. J. M. STILLMAN and Concert Company | Ducks will give a concert in the church, Wednesday even. ing, Nov. 26th, introductory to a Musical Institute. The Institute will commence Thursday evening, Nov. 27th, and continue ten days.

THE Annual public session of the Woman's Evangelical Society of Alfred Centre, will be held in the church, the evening of Nov. 27th, commenc-

PROGRAMME.

Reading of Scripture and prayer, W. C. Tits-Music.

Purpose of the Woman's Executive Board of the Mrs. E. T. Platts. General Conference.

Children's Exercise. Address, "Christian Benevolence," Miss P. F.

Mrs. I. F. Kenyon.

Recitation, Music. Adjournment.

Music.

THE LITTLE RIDDLE BOOK. Send 2 cent stamd to Walter A. Taylor, Atlanta, Ga; for Riddle Book with illuminated cover. Amusing.

IRVING SAUNDERS expects to be at his Friendship Studio from Dec. 4th to 10th, inclusive. This is the last trip before Christmas.

THE Enterprise Meat Chopper has been tested and endorsed by over one hundred Agricultural Journ als. The Farm and Fireside says: "After testing, each Editor immediately ordered an Enterprise Meat Chopper for his family use." The American Agri culturist says: "These Choppers excel anything of the kind made in either hemisphere." See large ad vertisement in another column.

THE principal excellence which the Mason & Hamlin Organ and Plano Company claim for their new upright piano is that they are characterized by peculiarly pure, refined musical tones Their new method of construction gets rid almost entirely of that mere noise (sound without musical pitch), which number is valuable. Am. Pub. Society of Hebrew, has heretofore been inseparable from the tones of this instrument. To the musically cultivated ear the Mason & Hamlin pianos certainly justify this claim. An incidental advantage which many will value almost as highly, however, is their greater durability. Any mechanic who examines one can see the reason for this is in the fact that they use only accurate and perfectly secure metallic fasten-War, "The Capture of Fort Donelson," which is | ings for their strings instead of merely winding them around pins set in wood.—Boston Journal.

THE AURORA WATCH COMPANY.—The sample movements manufactured by the Aurera Watch least interesting) an autograph copy, recently made | Company are evidently the precursors of an exten ago, her husband died, since which she has contin- by General Grant, of his famous "Unconditional sive trade. The company was incorporated in July, Surrender" dispatch to General Buckner. Other 1883, and since that time has erected extensive illustrated papers are "Dublin City," of which Mr. | buildings at Aurora, Ill., and equipped them with Joseph Pennell has made sketches to accompany a the latest and most improved watch machinery. A leaves an aged mother, a daughter, and sister, in humorous and instructive paper by Prof. Edward large force of experienced labor is employed manu Scott, and a brother in California, and a large circle Dowden, the Shakspere commentator; a third paper facturing a line of 18 size movements. The compawithout hope. Upon the 14th inst.. a large congregation testified their appreciation of departed worth Langley, in which he endeavors to give the reader in each city and town and give him the exclusive in "The New Astronomy" series by Prof. S. P. | ny proposes to sell its movements to but one dealer by their presence at her funeral, and by falling some conception of "The Sun's Energy," and a agency. Every Aurora movement is warranted by critical paper on "American Painters in Pastel" a certificate bearing the signatures of the company with an example of pastel work by Robert Blum. and its agent. The company makes a specialty of Miss Emma Lazarus contributes a critical paper on Boss and Keystone cases, though selling other "The Poet Heine," which contains translations by | makes, and enters upon its career under the most of Miner T. Jones, and daughter of Eld. Job Tyler. herself, and John Burroughs a piece of poetic nat encouraging auspices. J. C. Burdick, Agent, Alfred, N. Y.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Review of the New York market for butter, cheese. etc., for the week ending November 22d, reported for the RECORDER, by David W. Lewis & Co., Produce Commission Merchants, No. 85 and 87 Broad Street, New York. Marking plates furnished when desired.

A quart of milk weighs 2.14526 lbs., and 46.6143 quarts are equal to 100 lbs., of milk. Four pounds of butter are reckoned as an average season's make from 100 lbs. of milk, and 10 lbs. of cheese are commonly so estimated. Calculated, therefore upon this basis, the following table shows approximately the value of milk in 100 lbs., and in quarts and also in butter and cheese, and may be of interest for ref-

	-		
Cents per 100 lbs.	Cents per Quart.	Cents in Butter.	Cents in Oheese.
70	11	171	7
82	12	201	81
87	11	214	8
. 93	$2^{\mathbf{*}}$	23 1	98
99	21	244	10°
\$ 1.05	$2^{\mathring{1}}$	$26\frac{1}{2}$	101
1.11	28	274	. 11
1.16	$^{\prime}$ $2\frac{1}{4}$	29	115
1.23	2	30 1	121
1.28	28	32	124
1.34	2 1	33 1	138
1.40	3	35	14
1.51	37	374	. 151
1.63	3 1	402	16 <u>1</u>

BUTTER.-Receipts for the week 34,376 packages; exports, 2,654 packages. Exporters have some orders for firkin butter at 20c., but are mostly unable to find suitable quality at that price. Early Summer make butter is slow sale, and quincy or cheesy or rancid stock is unsaleable unless at very low prices. Pleasant, well made Fall butter, such as has life and fine flavor and sparkles on the trier sells quick, mostly at a range from 25a S0c. We

	Fancy.	Fine.	Faulty
Sour Cream Creamery, Home dairy, fresh Summer firkins	31@32 26@30 —@24	28@30 22@25 20@23	18@22 14@20 16@18
Frontier, picked-up butter	18@20	13@17	8@12

CHEESE.—Receipts for the week, 48,163 boxes; exports, 18,344 boxes. Only the top and bottom of the market is selling, at 12@124c, for fine September and October makes, and 4@7c. for good skim grades. Middling qualities are very quiet. We

•			
	Factory, full cream 121@121 11 @12 (a little.) (more.)	6@10 (most.)	1
	Skimmed 9 @10 6 @8	1@3	1
	Eggs.—We quote:		,
-	Near-by marks, fresh-laid, per doz Southern, Canada and Western, fresh laid,	.27 @28	1
		24 @251	•
	DRESSED POULTRY.—We quote:	-10 0 71	(

Turkeys 12 @ 16

..... 10 @ 14 BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, BEANS, ETC. Exclusively and Entirely on Commission.

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.

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

LETTERS.

L. C. Rogers. Bible Publishing House, A. B Prentice, Mrs. Sar lı Socwell, Sarah E. Picrce. B. L. Barber, Daniel Clark, L. F. Skaggs, J. H. Babcock, James Phelan, Dauchey & Co., Geo. H. Babcock 2, L F. Randolph, A. E. Main 2, J. S. Potter, J. L Shaw, G. H. Davis, A. P. Harris, A. H. Lewis 3. Wm. M. Stillman, Mrs. Susan Potter, J. J. Hevener, E. R. Green, Geo. H. Utter. J. Clarke. Mrs. E. L. Greenman, Thomas S. Rogers, C. W. Threlkeld. Mrs. Phebe Downey, J. M. Titsworth, W, C. Whitford, T. A. Saunders.

RECEIPTS.

All payments for he Sabbath Recorder are acknowledged from week to week in the paper. Per sons sending money, the receipt of which is not duly acknowledged, should give us early notice of the

٠,			in to	4 O1.	MO.	Ĺ
ļ	Mrs. Susan Potter, Andover,	2	00	41	52	ļ
١	M. V. Barber, Almond,	3	00	41	52	ĺ
,	J. R. Green, Adams Centre,	2	00	41	2	
d	Thomas S. Rogers, Brooklyn,	5	00	42	26	
·	L. W. Potter, Homer,	1	50	40	52	ŀ
,	P. S. Green, Alfred Centre,	3	00	40	26	ľ
t f	Mrs. E. G. Potter, Scott,	2	00	40	52	
ا 🖈	Mrs. Amy Crandall, "	2	00	41	26	
I	C. R. Coon, Worthville.	2	00	41	52	ľ
ŀ	Henry Shoephelt, Cedar Rapids, Neb.	, 2	00	40	52	ĺ
	J. L. Shaw, Freedom, Minn.,	5	00	41	26	ļ
-	James Phelan, Dassel,	2	00	41	4	ŧ
&	Mrs. E. L. Greenman, Westerly, R.I.,	2	00	41	39	l
r	J. J. Hevener, Roanoke, W. Va.,		(0	41	27	I
y	Harriet F. Randolph, Louisville, Ky.,		25 .	41	2	ŀ
Y	A. C. Potter, Dunlap, Ill.,	1	50	40	48	ŀ
f	Mrs. Ellen Potter, "	ន	50	41	52	l
h	Sarah E. Pierce, Garwin, Iowa,	2	00	4(52	١
f	Geo. Reid, Partick, Scotland,	2	13	43	4	l
70	CONTRACTOR OF					Į

QUARTERLY. Ellen W. Socwell, Milton, Wis.,

I. L. Cottrell, Ashaway, R. I.,

BARNES'

LANK CERTIFICATES OF MEMBERSHIP, with return notice of the certificates' having been used, suitable for any church, for sale at this office. Price by mail, postage paid, per dozen, 20 cents; per quire, 85 cents; per hundred, \$1 25. Church Clerks will find them both convenient and



DRIDA Illustrated Contains 20 size Colored Views fillustrating Or Florida Scenes Per mail postage free on receipt of 50e. postage Address ASHMEAD BROS., Jacksonville. Fla

1885 HARPER'S MAGAZINE

ILLUSTRATED.

With the new volume, beginning in December, HARPER'S MAGAZINE will conclude its thirty-fifth year. The oldest periodical of its type, it is yet. in each new volume, a new magazine, not simply because it presents fresh subjects and new pictures, but also, and chiefly, because it steadily advances in the method itsely of magazine-making. In a word, the Magazine becomes more and more the faithful mirror of current life and movement. Leading features in the attractive programme for 1885 are: new serial novels by Constance Fenimore Woolson and W. D. Howells; a new novel entitled "At the Red Glove;" descriptive, illustrated papers by F. D. Millet, R. Swain Gifford, E. A. Abbey, H. Gibson, and others; Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer," illustrated by Abbey, important papers on Art, Fulton St., New York.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Per Year:

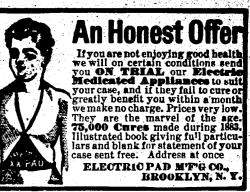
HARPER'S MAGAZINE	\$4	0(
HARPER'S WEEKLY	4	00
HARPER'S BAZAR	4	00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	2	04
HARPER'S FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRA-		
RV One Year (52 Numbers)	10	0

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Selected Miscellany.

Dear Lord of life and death, To thee I bow, And with each conscious breath Would trust thee now.

Strange shadows cloud my way, I cannot see; I look above and say, "He leadeth me.

And if I cannot feel Thy presence near, Let faith to me reveal The knowledge clear.

'Tis better far to prove In sorrow's night The fullness of thy love, Its gentle might,

Than in unbroken day, 'Neath cloudless sky, To lose the faith-lit way That brings thee nigh.

I do not understand, Nor need to try; Do thou but hold my hand Till by and by,

Life's mystic path shall cease At heaven's door, And I, in perfect peace,

Christian at Work.

KITTY'S GRANDMOTHER.

"It's perfectly impossible to please grandmother, and I do not mean to try any longer," said Kitty, addressing her friend, Miss Theo, the new teacher at the academy.

All the girls were in love with Miss Theo. They admired her pretty dresses, the way she wore her hair, the flowers at her belt, and the gold cross and sparkling crystal which hung from her watchchain. Privately every girl in the class was determined, when she should be grown up, to dress and move and Winter, with a flower or a geranium leaf shining in dainty sweetness somewhere, either at throat or waist; and, if so lovely a thing could be found, to have a crystal for clearness, and a cross for plainness, precisely like those worn by the darling teacher.

"Darling" was the name that fitted her best; the girls all thought of her in just that sweet, caressing manner, and more than blessed was she whom Miss Theo sent on an errand, whose pen Miss Theo borrowed, or by whose desk Miss Theo sat to relate one of her wonderful after-luncheon stories.

The best thing about it all was that the girls, consciously as well as unconscionsly, were making lovely Miss Theo their model in more than mere externals. They copied her gentleness, her low, softly modulated tones, her pleasant, "I beg your pardon," "Thank you, dear;" and more than one mother was delighted at the charm which she saw growing in her Susy, Jenny, or Sal-

ly, a charm never to be attributed to mere arithmetic or analysis.

But Kitty, poor orphaned Kitty Parsons, who lived with her grandmother in the wee brown house, not much bigger than a wren's nest hidden amony the leaves and shrubs, and tucked out of sight, in a turn of the road, under the hill-Kitty had known harder times ever since she had begun to love and copy Miss Theo.

Grandmother was a rough old womrn; she took care of Kitty as well as she knew how, and she wanted her to go to school, and learn to read, write, and cipher; but good manners she disliked. She called them "affectation," and was very impatient with that, whatever she meant by it.

"Kitty," said Miss Theo, answering the remark at the beginning of this little story, "Whether you can please your grandmother or not, it is your duty to try. It is always our duty to do our very best, because there is One who sees and cares; you know who that is, dear."

"Yes, Miss Theo, Jesus." "The Master," said Miss Theo, reverently, "Now I will give you a help-word for teday and to-morrow and all the week: 'Whatsoever ye do, do it heartily, as to the Lord,

and not unto men." Kitty repeated the verse over twice after Miss Theo, then all the way home she kept saying it until she knew it perfectly. Down the long village street, shaded by the maples gently she spoke, gently she attended on her with their glory of flame-colored leaves, past grandmother. Though she received no with their glory of flame-colored leaves, past the black-smith's shop where she usually liked to loiter a little, watching the red glow of the fire, and hearing the beat of the smith's great hammer, past the bit of wood-land where the boys and girls came to gather nuts, she walked slowly and said the verse.

"Kitty!" said a sharp voice, "where have you been idling? School must have been out an hour ago. You do try my patience with your dawdling, dilly-dallying ways. Make haste to your room now, change your to try to do it 'as to the Lord, heartily." dress, and finish the ironing before dark The flats are just right."

At last she was lifting the little unpainted

Grandmother herself was busy sewing on blue overalls for Farmer Mott's hired man. She did odd jobs of the kind, whenever she could get them, and really needed Kitty's assistance with the work. The trouble was

she never asked for it graciously. "Please, grandmother," said Kittie, "may I dray my map first? I can iron after dark, but I cannot see to draw then." "Draw a map! No, indeed. I never heard

of drawing maps till these new-fangled no-tions came in at the school."

"But when can I, grandmother?"

No wonder grandmother was angry. Kitty in a loving embrace, as Kitty said:— Do vou hear me. Katharine?"

was dragging one foot after the other. She knocked down the ironing board, she let the iron holder fall on the hot stove, and an and I mean to try more and more, with your odor of burning pervaded the little room. Would Miss Theo have known Miss Kitty?

But, presently, better thoughts came. A sweet voice seemed to whisper Kitty's text into her ear. It filled the space about her. And a new feeling, something Kittie had never experienced before, took command of her willful feet and laggard hands, of her pouting lips and frowning forehead

The lips forgot to pout, the brow smoothed its puckers away, the feet stepped lightly and swiftly back and forth, the hands moved the iron deftly over the nicely dampened clothes, and it was not very long before the task was done, and the old clothes-horse hanging full of pieces, ready to air.

This was doing work "heartily as unt the Lord."

"Grandmother, may I draw my map now? I am sorry I was so cross."

How surprised grandmother was! Never had Kitty made such an acknowledgment | mind brushing out her lovely hair before the before. She said, however, poor grandmother | girls, nor getting out her pretty dressing who had not learned any better.

"Well, you ought to be sorry. You've been spry, though. Yes, draw it, if you like."

It did do some good, then, this verse of Miss Theo's.

Kitty finished the map. She learned her lessons, too, in the between-times when she wasn't bringing in wood, or drawing water, or going after the milk, or setting the table, or washing the dishes. That daily changing her dress, on which grandmother insisted was a necessity; for the child was a little maid-of all-work at home, and the gray frock and white ruffled apron which she wore at school could not have been kept neat had they not been replaced by calico when school

The next morning Kitty was up bright and early. She loved to go to school. It was just bliss to be there with the girls and exactly like Miss Theo; to be seen, Summer | Miss Theo. As she tripped down the narrow little stairway, her grandmother called her, not crossly, but plaintively.

> "Come here, child, I've a headache. I'l not be able to get up, I'm afraid. You must make me a cup of tea."

answer she was expecting.

She lighted the fire, made the tea, and toasted a half-slice of bread delicately crisp | only to hear her say:

"You won't be able to go to school to- comfortable to know just what she was going day, Kitty. I'm too sick. You'll have to to do. stay home and take care of me, and finish Jeames Sanders' overalls."

she was speechless.

day." her grandmother went on. Kitty, darken the room, and keep very still. | beating which it had almost seemed to her My head feels as if it would split.'

"And my heart," said Kitty," as she looked at her beloved school books, on the shelf by the clock, not wanted to-day—" my knees. heart feels as if it would break."

enough, out under a tree, and began to strange or unusual; they kissed one another finish them as she well knew how, for Kitty good night, their voices just as happy as bewas clever with her needle. She had for- fore, but a little quieter, and very soon the gotten her text, when suddenly, high over light was out, and they were resting on her head in the tree, a bird began to sing. their pillows. The time of the singing of the birds was past. Most of the warblers were busy with was a part of a verse that Sophie had learned familiy cares, preparing to move sonthward | not long before, and it kept floating through before winter, and not feeling like singing. her mind as she went to sleep. But this bird sang into Kitty's very soul.

And as she listened, her text came to her again: "Whatsoever ye do, do it heartily as unto the Lord."

Even Jeames Sanders' overalls? Yes, Kitty, the Lord accepts that sort of work. if you do it in your very best way, heartilly. "Grandmother needs the money," said How ashamed she would have felt!—Pansy. Kitty to herserf, "and she always keeps her

Like a fairy or a mouse, Kitty slipped in the house and out of it; gently she moved, special thanks, it was much that she was not scolded nor found fault with. By and by side the window.

cause she was tired, weak and unhappy. "Nobody loves her very much,"

So do the seeds of the kingdom always, if

only you give them room to grow. Shall I read to you, grandmother?" said

"If you like, child."

Then, taking the old brown Bible down, Kitty found the fourteenth chapter of John, I would have told you."

enough. Iron now, and be quiet about it. tenderly, and thanked her.

"I found out yesterday that it was not impossible to please grandmother, after all; text to help me."—Mrs. M. E. Sangster, in Sunday School Times.

She wasn't homesick, at least not exactly, though it was her first day at school, but she was thinking. It was almost bed-time, and she dreaded it.

For the first time in her life she must get herself ready for bed in a room with three other girls, strangers to her, and two of them at least laughed and chattered so much that they made her nervous. If she could only slip away to her room before the others, and have a few minutes of quiet! But there was no use in trying for that; the moment the bell rang, they were all expected to troop to their rooms.

If the truth must be told, Sophie Baker felt a little bit like a coward. She did not case, and useing her ivory handled toothbrush, nor even putting on her dainty nightdress with its delicate lace trimmings; the thing that she did not want to do was to kneel down before those girls and pray. She knew there were girls who never did this; she had heard Mollie Andrews only a few and always "said her prayers" before she went to bed. And Mollie Andrews had been in boarding school for two years and knew how things went. What was to be done? Sophie was the youngest of all the girls, and could not bear to be laughed at, and she "most knew" she said to herself, that none of those girls prayed. Yet she had never in her life gone to sleep without praying, and it shocked her to think of doing so.

Of course she wouldn't; but couldn't she slip into bed, cover her head closely, and pray, as well as she could on her knees? This is what she asked herself with a beating | she will glory in his fame and exult in his heart, while the girls buzzed around her, busy with a last glance at their next day's

* Sophie had been very carefully taught, she knew that if she were sick and could not "Heartily, as unto the Lord," whispered | kneel down God would be as well pleased with | him. Round the idea of one's mother the Kitty to herself. She had been saying her her prayer as he would on her knees, but prayers in her little bed-room, and felt as if how about creeping into bed and praying be-God had heard her. Yet this was not the cause she was ashamed to have others see

It made her cheeks glow to think of it. "I'll never do it," she said at last, decidand brown; with the pleasantest face in the edly. "I shall kneel down and pray just as

evening, and the merry voices around her Not one word could Kitty answer. The did not quiet the beating of her heart, but disappointment was simply so dreadful that at last she dropped on her knees and buried her face in the pillow and tried to pray. It he was speechless.

'I promised them to him at 12 o'clock to was very still all about her; the girls might and, knocking dolefully at the heart, will "It's be planing some fun, but they did it quietly. only buttons to sew on, and a few places to A sweet sense of being with Jesus stole into M.D. stay. You can do it, easily. Go away now, Sophie's heart, and when she arose the loud

> the rest could hear was still. But why were the others so quiet? She looked about her, every girl was on her

One by one they arose quietly, with no She took the blue overalls, spitefulle air about them of having done anything

"I have much people in this city." I

Perhaps the Lord Jesus had "much people" in that school where she had foolishly imagined herself the only one who prayed? She did not feel lonely any more, and it seemed to her very silly to have been afraid to pray. What if she had jumped into bed without it, and all the others had knelt?

AFFECTION.

The Mother's Affection. Alas! how little do we appreciate a mother's tenderness while living! How heedless are we in youth of all her anxieties and kindness! But when her grandmother felt able to rise, and sit, she is dead and gone-when the cares and dressed in a loose wrapper and a shawl, be- coldness of the world come withering to our hearts—when we know how hard it is to Little Kitty, feeling strong and well to find true sympathy, how few love us for ourher very finger-tips, suddenly realized the selves, how few will befriend us in our miscontrast between herself and the wan, thin, fortunes, then it is that we think of the know where she came from. I never saw worn old lady, querulous and exacting be- mother that we have lost. It is true, I had her before. always loved my mother, even in my most heedless days of infancy, when I was led by have such a care for her, if you do not know thought. "I wonder if I could, if I were a mother's hand and rocked to sleep in her?" a mother's arms, and was without care or sor-Miss Theo's verse was bearing sweet fruit. | row. "Oh! my mother!" exclaimed I, burying my face again in the grass of the grave, be kind to her." Oh! that I were once more by your side, "sleeping, never to wake again on the cares | "here is a text for me to preach from: "Beand troubles of this world.'

of the loveliness of woman, the affections of her.'" The words came to him: "Inasmuch of a sister, or the devotedness of a wife, and it as ye have done it unto one of the least of and read those dearest words of the Master: is the remembrance of such things that these, my brethren, ye have done it unto "Let not your heart be troubled: ye believe cheers and comforts the deariest hours of me." So, taking the little girl by the hand, in God, believe also in me. In my Father's life, yet a mother's love far exceeds them in he went back to the school-room, and told house are many mansions; if it were not so, strength, in disinterestedness, and in purity. the people the simple story; then spoke of Grandmother listened, and her face was and left her, he may have disregarded all her another. even as our Saviour sought out no longer cross, but full of peace. When instructions and warnings, he may have be- those who were humble and of low estate, "To-morrow morning, if you get up early good night time came, she kissed Kitty come an outcast from society, and none may making them his peculiar care. The miscome an outcast from society, and none may care for or notice him, yet his mother chansionary forgot his weariness, and felt that the Recorder office for sale, at \$1 50. Sent by Next day Miss Theo drew the child close ges not, nor is her love weakened, and for God had put a good word into his mouth. him her prayers still ascend.

Sickness may weary other friends, misfortunes drive away familiar acquaintances, and poverty leave none to lean upon, yet they affect not a mother's love, but only call into exercise, in a still greater degree, her tenderness and affection.

The mother has duties to perform which are weighty and responsible; the lispinfant mustbe taught how to live, the thoughtess child must be instructed in wisdom's way, the tempted youth must be advised and warned, the dangers and difficulties of life must be pointed out, and of virtue must be impressed on the mind. Her words, acts, faults, frailties, and temper, are all noticed by those who surround her, and impressions made in the nursery exert a more powerful influence in forming the character of youth, than do any later in-

If passions are unrestrained, if truth is not adhered to, if consistency is not seen, if there be a want of affection, or murmuring at the dispensations of Providence, the youthful mind will receive the impression, and subsequent life will develop it. But if all is purity, sincerity, truth, contentment, and love, then will the result be a blessing; and many will rejoice in the example and influence of the pious mother.

There is something in sickness that breaks down the pride of manhood, that softens the heart, and brings it back to the feeling days befor she left home, laughing about a of infancy. Who that has languished, even girl in school who kept up her "baby" habits, in advanced life, in sickness and despondency, that has pined on a weary bed, in the neglect and loneliness of a foreign land, but has thought of the mother that looked on his childhood, that smoothed, his pillow, and administered to his helplessness? Oh! there is an enduring tenderness in the love of a mother to a son that transcends all other affections of the heart. It is neither to be chilled by selfishness, nor daunted by danger, nor weakened by worthlessness, nor stifled by ingratitude. She will sacrifice further particulars and circular, address, surrender every pleasure to his enjoyment; prosperity. If adversity overtake him, he will be dearer to her by misfortune; if disgrace settle upon his name, she will still love and cherish him; and if all the world beside cast him off, she will be all the world to mind of a man clings with fond affection. It is the first deep thought stamped upon our infant hearts, when yet soft and capable of receiving the most profound impressions, and all the after feelings of the world are more or less light in comparison. Even Sabbath Literature and Reform, Biblical Archæolo-It took her longer to brush her hair that itory voice, and nothing but calm memory London, E. remains to recapitulate her virtues and affections, be sure that every unkind look, every ungracious word, every improper actell us of our ingratitude.—John C. Gunn,

"SHE WAS A STRANGER.

A missionary was requested to go out to a new settlement to address a Sabbath-school. He had preached in the morning, and was wearied, and felt quite unfitted for the task, but reluctantly consented to go. When he found himself at the spot he looked round for the assembly with great misgivings, not knowing what to say to them. He noticed a little girl, shabbily dressed and barefooted, between her small brown fingers, and sob- farm contains bing as if her heart would break. Soon, however, another little girl, about eleven years old, got up and went to her, led her toward a brook, then seated her on a log, and, kneeling beside her, she took off her ragged sunbonnet, and, dipping her hand in the water, bathed her hot eyes and tearstained face, and smoothed the tangled hair, talking in a cheery manner all the while.

The little girl brightened up, the tears all went, and smiles came creeping around the

The missionary stepped forward and said:

"Is that your little sister, my dear?" "No, sir," answered the child, with tender, earnest eyes; "I have no sister, sir." "O, one of the neighbors' children?" replied the missionary. "A little school-

mate, perhaps?" "No, sir, she is a stranger. I do not

"Then how came you to take her out, and "Because she was a stranger, sir, and

seemed all alone, and needed somebody to "Ah!" said the missionary to himself,

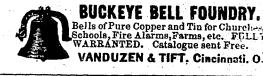
cause she was a stranger, and seemed all Scarcely a day passes that we do not hear alone, and needed somebody to be kind to The child of her bosom may have forsaken the great love that all should bear to one -Children's Friend.

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the tree after enoug church. Another re Murphey's Mill, in t ten years ago, furnishe the constant labor o for two years before The above statemen True by Supervisor. Rosa.(Cal.) Republica

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or similar to that

leable iron, and for chills. When brok is very similar to tha and, except for lac the same general p this cast iron is not work by blows, it ice picks and axes, h pers. The manufa shears and scissors material, and sell t they are. Of cour than forged work o tailers, also, know is not steel, and usu they will answer tru subject. But, real shears or scissors work is just as g steel. There is o way of supersedin cast iron castings in is that the chill does not always e allow of repeated ings, the material brought to an edg and edged, the of tempered, cas tain their edges lor

THE ANTIQUIT

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A CHURCH BUILT FROM A SINGLE TREE. A redwood tree, cut in Sonoma county, furnished all the timber for the Baptist church in Santa Rosa, one of the largest church edifices in the country. The interior of the building is finished in wood, there being no plastered walls.

Sixty thousand shingles were made from the tree after enough was taken for the church. Another redwood tree, cut near Murphev's Mill, in the same county, about ten years ago, furnished shingles that required the constant labor of two industrious men or in the Courts attended to for Moderate fees. We for two years before the tree was used up. | are opposite the U.S. Patent Office, engaged in pat-The above statements are vouched for as ent business exclusively, and can obtain patents in true by Supervisor. T. J. Proctor.—Santa less time than those remote from Washington. When model or drawing is sent we advise as to patentabil-Rosa. (Cal.) Republican.

CAST IRON CUTLERY.—This title may appear anomolous, but east iron cutlery of advice, terms, and reference to actual clients in your certain forms is far more common than its own State, or county, address—C A. SNOW & Co., purchasers generally imagine. And it is Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D C. not necessarily of a poor quality, although made of nothing but cast iron. In the writer's family is a pair of scissors of cast iron that has been used for three years, and has been several times sharpened. The writer has shaved with a cast iron razor, which did excellent work for months. There are in Connecticut two quite extensive establishments which reckon cast iron cutlery as among the important products of their work.

This allusion to cast iron shears and scissors does not refer to the combined cast iron and steel articles which are usually considered superior to the forged ones. These have a steel inner plate cemented on each blade by the fused iron when it is poured into the mould: but the cast iron shears and scissors are wholly and entirely of cast iron, and they are finished for the market precisely as they come from the mould.

The quality of the iron used is the same or similar to that used in casting for malleable iron, and for cutlery it is cast in chills. When broken, the crystallization is very similar to that of hardened cast steel, and, except for lack of elasticity, it serves the same general purposes. But although this cast iron is not adapted to tools which work by blows, it is sometimes made into ice picks and axes, hatchets, and steak choppers. The manufacturers of cast iron shears and scissors make no secret of the material, and sell their goods for just what they are. Of course they are sold cheaper than forged work of steel can be sold. Retailers, also, know that this cheap cutlery is not steel, and usually—unless dishonest they will answer truthfully questions on the subject. But, really, a pair of cast iron shears or scissors for ordinary household work is just as good as one of forged cast steel. There is only one difficulty in the way of superseding cast steel forgings by cast iron castings in these implements, which is that the chill that makes the iron hard does not always extend to a depth that will allow of repeated grindings and resharpenings, the material crumbling before it can be brought to an edge. But when first ground and edged, the shears are as keen as those of tempered, cast steel, and the blades retain their edges longer. - Scientific American.

THE ANTIQUITY OF MERCURY .- A recent writer in the North China Herald discusses the part played by mercury in the alchemy and materia medica of the Chinese. Cinnabar was known to them in the seventh century before the Chaistian era, and its occurrence on the surface of the earth was said to indicate gold beneath. Their views on the transformation of metals into ores and ores into metals by heat and other means took the form of a chemical doctrine about a century before Christ, and there is now no reasonable doubt that the Arabian Geber and others(as stated by Dr. Gladstone in his inaugural address to the Chemical Society) derived their ideas on the transmutation of metals into gold and the belief in immunity from death by the use of the philosopher's stone from China. Among all the metals with which the alchemist worked, mercury was pre-eminent, and this is stated to be really the philosopher's stone, of which Geber, Kalid, and others spoke in the times of the early Caliphs. In China it was employed excessively as a medicine. On nights when dew was falling, a sufficient amount was collected to mix with the powder of cinnabar, and this was taken habitually till it led to serious disturbance of the bodily functions. In the ninth century an emperor, and in the tenth a prime minister, died from overdoses of mercury. Chinese medical books say it takes two hundred years to produce cinnabar; in three hundred it becomes lead; in two hundred years more it becomes silver, and then by obtaining a transforming substance called "vapor of harmony "it becomes gold. This doctrine of the transformation of mercury into other metals is 2, 000 years old in China. The Chinese hold that it not only prolongs life, but expels bad vapors, poison, and the gloom of an unessy mind .- Screntific American.

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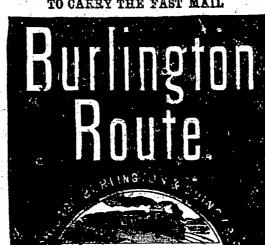
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Dunkirk 1.05 PM Little Valley 2.52 " Salamanca 8.25 AM Carrollton 8 35 " Olean 9.00 " Cuba 9.25 "	No. 6
Little Valley	
Carrollton 8 35 " 4.06 "	
Andover 10.47 " 11.04 " 11.04 "	11.48 " 12.14PM 1.07 " 1.27 "
Leave 12.00† m †7.20 pm 1.15 a Hornellsville Arrive at 12.00† m †7.20 pm 1.15 a Elmira Binghamton Port Jervis 1.35 pm 9.11 " 2.47 7.23 " 3.28 am 8.25	1.50 PM
New York 10.20 pm 7.10 am 11.25 a	M

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5.00 A. M., except Sundays, from Salamanca, 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 2.32, Alfred 3.32, Almond 4.10, and arriving at Hornellsville at 4.35 P. M.

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

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 5*	No. 8*	No. 9
Leave New York Port Jervis	9.00 am 12.13 pm		8.00 PM 11.40 "	8. 15 Pm 12.55
Hornellsville	†8.55 рм	4.25 AM	†8.10 A≥	12. 25†PM
Andover Wellsville Cuba Olean Carrollton Great Valley Arrive at Salamanca	9.35 PM 9.57 " 10.49 " 11 18 " 11.40 "	6.02 '' 6.25 '' .6.48 ''	9.13 AM 10.08 " 10.37 " 11.09 "	2.22 " 2.50 " 3.30 " 3.40 "
Leave Little Valley Arrive at				4.85 PM
Dunkirk	3.00 "	1	1.30 PM	t 6 00 "

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS WESTWARD,

4.35 A. M., except Sundays, from Hornellsville, stopping at Almond 5.00, Alfred 5.20, Andover 6.05 Wellsville 7.25, Scio 7.49, Belmont 8.15, Belvidere 8.35, Friendship 9.05, Cuba 10.37, Hinsdale 11.13, Olean 11.55 A. M., Allegany 12.20, Vandalia 12.41, Carrollton 1.40, Great Valley 2.00, Salamanca 2.10, Little Valley 3.25, Cattaraugus 4.05, Dayton 5.29, Perrysburg 5.58, Smith's Mills 6.31, Forestville 7.05, Sheriden 7.10, and arriving at Dunkirk at 7.50

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Bradford Custer City Arrive at	9.20 9.85	7.30 7.42	4.55 5.07	3.00 3.10		7.00 7.15
Buttsville	 	8.20	5.45			

11.04 A. M., Titusville Express, daily, except Sunys, from Carroliton, stops at Limestone 11.30. Kendall 11.31, and arrives at Bradford 11.85 A. M. EASTWARD!

STATIONS	6.*	20.*	32.*	40.*	16.	38.
Leave	P. M.	А. М .	А. М.	P. M.	P. M.	
Buttsville	18.45	1	6.25	1 1 1 1 1	10 : 74.1	100
Custer City	9.35		7.06		2.01	6:10
Arrive at			- 25	哲学局		可是是数
Bradford	9.50		7.20	6.45	2.10	6.80
Leave				A. M.		
Bradford	9.55	7.18		5.00		
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INTERNATIONAL LESSONS, 1884.

FOURTH QUARTER.

Out. 4. Solomon succeeding David. 1 Kings 1: 22-35.

Ost. 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: 29-25. Dec 13. Vanity of worldly pleasures. Eccl. 2: 1-13. Bec. 20. The Creator remembered: Eccl. 12: 1-14.

> LESSON X.-DRUNKENNESS. BY REV. T. R. WILLIAMS, D. D.

> > For Sabbath-day, Deember 6.

SCRIPTURE LESSON.—Prov. 23: 29-35. 29. Who hath woe? who hath sorrow? who hath conten

tions? who hath babbling? who hath wounds without cause? who hath redness of eyes?

30. They that tarry long at the wine; they that go to seek mixed wine.

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

32. At the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like

an adder.
33. Thine eyes shall behold strange women, and thine

heart shall utter perverse things.

34. Yea, thou shalt be as he that lieth down in the midst of the sea, or as he that lieth upon the top of a mast.

35. They have stricken me, shalt thou say, and I was not sick: they have beaten me, and I felt it not: when shall I awake? I will seek it yet again.

TIME.-Cir. 1000, B .C.

PRINCIPAL THOUGHT.-The fruits of in-

GOLDEN TEXT.-" Be not among wine-bib-

OUTLINE. I. Effects upon the drunkard. v. 29, 30.

III. Its moral effects upon the victim. v. 83-85.

II. Its power as a tempter. v. 31, 32.

QUESTIONS. I. Who is the author of this lesson? Had Solomon any experience with intoxicating drinks? What kind of drinks

Job 11:7; Psalm 131;1; Prov. 25:2. II. What is the best rule for a young man? v. 31. What is meant by the phrase "It biteth like a serpent? v 32. III. How does strong drink affect a person's social habits? v. 33, What is meant by the comparison? v 34. What is the effect of strong drink upon one's senses? v. 35.

are mentioned in the lesson? Isaiah 3:11; Job 1:4: 28:9;

INTRODUCTION.

The first nine chapters seem to be introductory to the real body of the book of Proverbs, giving a body; "dead drunk," insensible as a butchered beautiful portrait of wisdom. With the tenth chap ter begins a collection of moral precepts and comments on vices and virtues. It seems to be espe cially directed to young men, giving them counsel in regard to the social dangers which they are very likely to meet. After many practical topics are commented on, he speaks of the proper deportment at banquets, and from this he very naturally passes o warn them against strong drink, pointing out in the most graphic manner, the fearful danger of in dulgence, in the use of wine, then he draws a true character picture of the drunkard. This is the lesson for our study to day. But before entering upon this study it may be well to consider briefly the magnitude of this business of strong drink. In 1883 the United States Government derived as revenue from the manufacture and sale of liquors \$91, 000,000. The cost of the liquor business in money and industry in 1883, \$900,000,000; cost in insanity, \$36,000,000; cost in idiocy, \$42,000,000; crime, \$36,-000,000; cost in sickness in hospitals, \$10,000,000; cost in pauperism, \$50,000,000. Losses by accidents, 50,000,000. Making a sum total of cost to this nation in the year 1883 of (\$1,124,000,000.) One billion, one hundred and twenty-four million dollars. In this business 100,000 men are accumulating great fortunes. Government is protecting the business and deriving from it a revenue of \$91,000,000. There is now supposed to be in this country one million seven hundred and sixty thousand drunkards and seventeen million moderate drinkers. An English journal after making a careful investigation makes the following statement relative to the liquor business in the United States: 'For the last ten years this one agent has imposed upon the nation a direct expense of \$600,000,000; an indirect expense \$600,000,000, has destroyed 300,000 lives; has sent 100,000 children to the poor houses; has committed at least 150 000 people into prisons and work-houses; has made at least 1,000 insane: has determined at least 2,000 suicides; has caused the loss by fire or violence of \$10,000,000 dollars worth of property; has made 200,000 widows, and 1,000,000 orphans.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

V. 29. 30. Who hath woe? who hath sorrow? There are very many kinds of woe and sorrow in the world. Sometimes men and women have been reduced to physical bondage, and deprived of many of their natural rights, torn away from their childhood home, and separated from their dearest friends, and made to toil for cruel masters without remuneration. Sometimes families are robbed of their homes and earthly goods by dishonest men, and thus reduced to poverty and distress. Sometimes sickness and death comes into homes and takes away father or mother, or one of the precious little ones, or the blooming youth, and the home is thus left full of lonely darkness. But all these forms of woe and sorrow have no comparison with the woe and sorrow of the drunkard. The questions of this first verse distinguish the various forms of sorrow and calamity that are sure to come to those who tarry long at the wine. So omon speaks of them as if they were immeasurably deeper than any others that could be mentioned.

V. 30. They that tarry long at the wine. Issiah 5: 11, proncunces were upon such. The protracted banquets, long continued indulgence and reveling at the wine table, result in the hideous catalogue of woes which follow the drunkard like insatiable demons. There is no escape for the wine drinker. They that go to seek mixed

wine. Reference is here had to wine infused with spices, to increase its strength. The wrath of God is compared to wine "full of mixture." Psa.

V. 31. Look not thou upon the wine when it is red. The first dangerous step towards temptation is looking upon it. Through the gaze one is charmed, and thus becomes a victim. There is something in the very color of wine to inflame the appetite and passion. There is a volume of meaning in the "sign" which we often see put up in brilliant colors at the windows of liquor sa loons, "Sample Rooms." There is the place where men eongregate to test the qualities of various brands of wines and liquors. If men can only be hought to admire and discriminate the peculiar qualities of various wines, and dwell upon their beauties, they are sure victims. Hence the only safe course is to heed the counsel of the wise man, and look not upon the wine when it is red, and giv eth its color and moveth itself aright.

V. 32. At last it bitcth like a scrpent. There is no apparent contrast so great as that between the beginning and end of sin. Wrong is introduced to us with all the charms and promises possible, but when the result is reached it is full of disappointment and sorrow. This is emphatically true of indulgence in strong drink. It is tempting to the appetite and looks very innocent in itself; but at last it bites and poisons the body and stings the soul; all the promises of indulgence are charged into mortification and woe; everything pure and noble is lost, nothing is gained or saved; all the fountains of joy and bliss, are turned to bitterness and hatred; home which should be the paradise on earth, is filled with cruelty, sensuality, shame and moral darkness.

V. 33 Thine eyes behold strange women. It is thought that this means, strictly strange visions, strange sights. Allusion is here made to the wild distempered funcies which crowd the imagination of one whose brain is filled with the fumes of alcohol. It is a form of insanity which comes from drink, and leads the victim to criminal lust. This insanity and intoxication, is generally manifested by the utterance of perverse things. Vile and lustful thoughts find expression in loathsome words and beastly actions, rendering the victim the most revolting spectacle in the world.

V. 34. Thou shalt be as he that lieth down in the midst of the sea. This brings before us another condition of the drunken man. Even his sleep is strangely unnatural. His dreaming fancies are wild and distorted. No sweet peaceful rest comes to his feverish and excited and bewildered imagination.

V. 35. They have stricken me, I was not sick. This verse gives an idea of the stupid, besotted condition finally reached by the poor drunken man. His consciousness is so paralyzed that he is insensille of violence and injuries to his beast. If he is partially aroused, his first blubbering words are, "I will seek it again." Half recovered from his drunken carouse, the dreadful appetite is again aroused, and he returns to his cups. No more fearful slavery ever befell a human being than this irresistible passion for strong drink. Even though he may at times come to a clear sense of his wretchedness and ruin, and of the degradation and distress he has brought upon his family, and may be smitten with remorse of conscience and horror of the future, yet instead of abandoning the guilty cause of so much woe, "he seeks it yet again."

SABBATH SCHOOL INSTITUTE.

At the Sabbath School Institute, held at Alfred Centre, Nov. 22, 1884, the morning service sermon to children was preached by Rev. I. L. Cottrell, of Ashaway, R. I.

At 3 P. M. the Sabbath-school of the First Alfred Church convened as usual. The lesson of the day was in the regular International Series, from Prov. 1: 1-16.

After the recitations the pastor of the First Alfred Church, W. C. Titsworth, made a few remarks on "what and how shall we hear?" Following this, J. Summerbell, pastor of the Second Alfred Church, gave some hints upon the uses of the words "yes" and "no."

In response to the invitation there were in attendance, both at the morning and afternoon services, the pastor and several of the Sabbath-school workers from the Second Alfred Church.

At 7 o'clock P. M.. the Institute, under tre, N. Y.

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FIRST-DAY MORNING.

Sermon, L. E. Livermore; subject, "The relation of College students to Bible study and Bible-schools." Text, Matt. 6: 33. This was followed by remarks from D. E. Maxson on the importance of systematic and regular Bible study in College, optional for all students.

At 2 P. M., L. A. Platts read a lecture from L. R. Swinney; subject: "Geography of Bible Lands."

This was followed by remarks from several. The last session began at 7 o'clock. The pastor, W. C. Titsworth, presented a lecture on the "Authenticity of the Scriptures," which was very interesting and instructive This was followed by the presentation of three resolutions which called forth much earnest discussion.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Institute that lectures and instruction in Sabbathschool work should be included in the course of our Theological Seminary to prepare our coming ministers for leadership in this department of the work of the Church.

Resolved, That this Sabbath School Institute recommend the establishment of a Normal course of Lectures and Instruction in Bible teaching in Alfred University.

Resolved, That this Sabbath School Institute hereby expresses its approval of the Sabbath Visitor, and heartily recommends it to the Sabbath-schools and families of our

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THE BI BY BARAIL

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PLACES AND PEOPLE

Prooceeding south ride through some narrow valley, which had been flooded the burst. We soon pass ly built by one of Mexican people, who first settlers of this er we spent a day railroad station waiti He is a courteous, ciable gentleman; ar many facts relating country. He bade urged us to visit

A few miles farther

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Standing isolated, it tance as approache would attract but lit connected with a fam It is related that m one of the petty Indians, a powerfu Grande, attacked t village, and drove height, a level and ing twenty five acre single path, which Taking refuge be could successfully d their cruel foe, nu dred warriors. In liberately resisted a oners to escape, lofty retreat until bunger and thirst and fields. From the eminence is called proper to add that section say they no until the America route, and they th notoricty to the p fully believed by have erected a cro

> within view of the Pueblo. They & miles, and are seems to us like by foo: hills and nificent amphith is no other loca not alone for the for the history The crumbling said to be cons friars in 1628, si the southern si swift running ! thirty to forty ! Roman cross, wide at the tre

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