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he Sabbath Regarden,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, MERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY,

RED CENTRE, ALLEGANY CO., N. Y.

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Sabbath

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

TERMS-32 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE

VOL. XL.-NO. 5.

ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., FIFTH-DAY, JANUARY 31, 1884.

WHOLE NO. 2034.

The Sabbath Recorder

PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY.

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

LET HIM ALONE.

BY REV. S. COWELL.

"And ve will not come unto me, that ye might have life."-John 5: 40.

"Let him alone." God speaks from his throne, Rewilderment seizes the sky. "He is joined to his idols. Let him alone." Let him alone to die.

He hath listened full long to the tidings of grace, The tidings that whisper "to-day."
But from heaven's own land hath he turned his He hath turned his heart away.

And the knell of the lost hath smote on his ear, And the sound of their heavy wail. But he dreameth on still, and he feareth no fear, And the solemn warnings fail.

The loved ones above in a shadowy band, Tell in voices soft and low, Of the rest that remains in the far away land. Where the rivers immortal flow.

And gentle as dew are the tears they weep, And sweeter than Eden their sigh. He heedeth not! heareth not! Oh why doth he sleep And why is he left to die?

The word hath gone forth, the word from Throne, The Throne with its rainbow above;

"He is joined to his idols. Let him alone,"
He hath hardened himself against love. And yet the Lord's grace is as wide as the sea, And as deep as the ocean's cave, And it cometh like billows as strong and as free, When it cometh the soul to save.

But "Thus far shalt thou go," said God to the sea, As it surgeth on every shore, And thus to His grace hath he made a decree. When quenched, it returns nevermore.

Oh wake then my soul and come near the throne When the "day of salvation" is nigh, Lest of me, God shall say, "Let him alone," Let him alone th die.

SEED TIME.

"The Attorney General of the State of Illinois has expressed the opinion that sevtrated Times, and the Illustrated Police flee. News, come directly under the prohibition contained in sections 223 and 224 of the criminal code of that State, and that all persons who expose for sale or exhibition or who sell or offer to sell, or give away or shall have in their possession with or without in tent to sell or give away either of these newspapers, 1. liable to be fined in any sum, not less than \$100, nor more than \$1,000, or confined in the county jail not exceeding

six months." If the danger to the young, implied in the above statement, was confined to the few disreputable publications mentioned by the Attorney General of Illinois, the country might | and provo-ked crowd. This town, situated properly be congratulated. It is always on the Timpanogos river, just before it flows easier to deal with an open enemy like that into Utah Lake, is one of the largest towns referred to than a covert one.

respectability. They are as bold and unscrupulous in their hideous wickedness as they are indifferent to refined public senti- territories. Here Brigham Young had a ment and home morals. They can be head- house where resided one of his numerous ed off by the sten mandate of criminal codes and in some States are, as we have just seen. In our virtuous contempt of such atrocious literature we instinctively extend protecting arms to shield from its polluting touch such as we love, the dear ones of our households growing up about us. So it comes about that the danger from this source is reduced to a minimum, because it is labelled and known to be execrable-recognized as such. But there is a medium which we parents either wittingly or unwittingly furnish, whereby this soot of pabulum is from such palpable evil. I refer to the great | ubiquitous barbed wire fence. weeklies and dailies of the newspaper world. It is an evil that is growing at an astonishing rate from year to year. At the present rate it will not be long before Legislatures fast consisting of crackers washed down by will be compelled to place similar restrictions a bottle of California wine, sat looking out healthful newspaper is the exception. Many money is the root of all evil." The rascal can not. who would have the effrontery to take ad-

of your children is concerned, and should | Mormons in 1847, while it was a part of Mexclandestinely furnish them with such litera- ico. The soil reminds one of the prairies of ture as the State of Illinois has prohibited knowledge, it is probable that your vocabulary would be altogether inadequate to exyet it is a fact that you, yourself, parent, are through a deep cut and the "Narrows" would consider so reprehensible in another. Lake valley, and come out into the latter, The great newspapers of the west, in par- equally fertile, and equally well cultivated. which go into the homes of hundreds of and persevering labor have made "the wilthousands every week, teem with the harrowing details of all sorts of crime and parand fallen virtue.

As parents, what are you going to do poorer ones are thatched. about it? Whether you recognize it or not the purity of your loved ones is at stake. Shall you go right on furnishing this sort of reading for such as you would have to be possible that pure thoughts and a pure life shall come from frequent mental association that represent the best brain and enterprise cheaply. You rigidly descriminate as to the company your daughter keeps. Should not some of the same virtue enter into your and the same with your son?

There should be no consideration of cost you bear to them see to it that you do not eral papers which he specifies, viz: the Na- open to their hungry minds the very avenues tional Police Gazette, the New York Illus- to moral declension you would have them

TO SUNSETLANDS-NO. 10.

UTAH AND SALT LAKE CITY.

It was Friday morning and were to have breakfasted in Salt Lake City, but as our train was three hours late, we stopped at Provo, a dinner station for trains going east; hoping to get a breakfast there, the conductor having telegraphed in advance. But there was nothing for us unless we would wait an hour, and so we went on a hungry in Utah outside of Salt Lake City. It is our These publications make no pretension to first view of a Mormon town, and for evidences of thrift and comfort it is certainly in advance of most places of its size in other "wives," and the place bears evidence of his remarkable ability as an organizer and

The Utah Valley is a well cultivated park. lying between the Wahsatch range which we have jtst crossed, and the Oquirrh mountains on the west, the lake nestling like a mirror in the midst, reflecting snowy peaks. among which Mount Nebo rises majestically above all surroundings. As we run down the valley, farm joins farm, irrigated by the mountain streams, long rows of fruit trees shade neat and substantial white houses.

amusing incident. A lady in the section opposite, after her somewhat meagre break-

vantage of your unwariness, your sense of was, not forty years ago, an almost unknown mother-in-law.

satisfied security so far as the moral status wilderness. Yet it was first settled by the Illinois and Wisconsin, and we are told that for instance, and it should come to your fifty to sixty bushels of wheat to the acre is cided evidences of life this week. The Senno uncommon thing.

Striking the river Jordon, which flows press your indignation at the outrage, and from Utah Lake to Gress Salt Lake, we pass doing from week to week the very thing you | which divides the Utah valley from the Salt ticular, at least those of Chicago and St. Scarce an acre of ground is now covered Louis, whose circulation is immense, and with the original sage brush. Irrigation derness to blossom as the rose." The houses are mostly of "adobe," or sun-dried brick, ticularly such as are suggestive of shame laid up the same as other brick, and mostly covered with shingled roofs, though the

The Jordan is not a large stream at this the middle route. By subsidizing the Paseason of the year nor does it look as if it cific mail, the Central Pacific keeps the wawere much of a river at any time. It is ter route under control. The Northern shorn, however, of much of its original size | Pacific is not only in a "pool" with the salary, too, and from the \$900 clerk to the noble and virtuous, refined and exemplary? by the irrigating ditches which run all Central, but there is an agreement between It is not possible that a pure stream should through the valley. Having a fall of 300 them whereby they have divided the terriflow from a corrupt fountain, neither is it feet in its thirty miles of length, it furnishes tory of the great North West in regard to fine facilities for leading its waters astray transportrtion, as though ownership of a over the face of the valley, and the thrifty country followed the building of railroads that one pool, including prominent officers with impurity in any form. There are farmers have not been slow to take advan- into it. Mr. Holman of Indiana introduced metropolitan papers in the east and west tage of that fact. It has nothing in com- a set of sweeping resolutions against these mon with the Jordan in Palestine save in corporations, which were adopted, and in of the country, that are unobjectionable as the imaginations of the Mormons, and the the debate following, Mr. Belford of Colo to moral tendencies, and they can be had as fact that it runs into a salt sea, which has no rado, said he did not propose that four or long side of Union Pacific stock. Clerks

pressman who came into the car to oversight of the reading matter she devours, | exchange our checks, called our attention saving "See how our fellow-polygamists or convenience that should for a moment be live." It had some five or more well built Fitz John Porter bill and hopes to get a vote and they have it yet. It is said his good adentertained when the welfare of your chil- houses, but only the usual barns and outdren in the question. By the love that houses of an ordinary farm. This is the country residence of G. Q. Cannon, the Mor mon Congressman, and each house holds a separate "wife," while another resides in his house in the city. Near here we saw a prosperous farmer building a new house close by his old one, evidently not to supplant the former residence, as that was nearly or quite as good, but doubtless for 'No. 2" about to be taken to his capacious

Much has been written about Salt Lake City, the Mormon metropolis It lies on a mesa sloping up from the lake to the feet of the Wahsate mountains. The city is 4,227 feet above the sea, an elevation which can best be understood when we remember that it is as high as Mt. Mansfield, the highest peak of the Green Mountains, or as Ben Nevis, the highest mountain in the British Isles, or as the Peaks of Otter in Virginia, or as high as Mount Hope in Rhode Island floor. piled upon the top of Vesuvius. And yet it is surrounded and protected by mountains so that while its latitude is the same as that of New York, its climate is more genial, notwithstanding its great elevation.

bought about everything one can ask for.

We visited the grave of Brigham Young, unmarked save by an iron railing and a granite stone of some tons weight, apparentupon these great educators of the masses of the window, when she turned to us and ly put there to prevent his widows from digfurnishes a new demonstration of the truth- drink a gallon of California wine without "wives." He said also, that they had izing influences. fulness of the trite adage that "the love of affecting their vision, but it seems that some learned that it was best to marry sisters | Last Sunday I attended the dedicatory It is hard to realize that all this fruitful land had several wives they would have but one on Vermont avenue. Long before the misjudged, and the Bible is often misrep-

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Both branches of Congress have shown de-

Recorder.

(From our Regular Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26, 1884.

ate has had under consideration bills reported from various committees and the House has vigorously attacked and denounced the whole Pacific pooling combination, declaring in favor of the immediate forfeiture of unearned land grants with only eighteen opposing votes. In a meeting of the House committee on public lands, some inside facts concerning the giant monopolies tral Pacific and the Union Pacific with Mr. five cattle kings should own the west as four As we drew near Salt Lake, the ex- or five railroad monarchs owned the east.

The House abolished the "iron-clad' oath of office, and passed among other bills to a farm at the left beyond the Jordan, one for the relief of the Greeley artic expedition. Friday and Saturday it debated the declined from 74. It is now selling at 15, on the latter day at four o'clock. Many new and important measures were

introduced in the House under the call of lobbying, by Mr. Anderson of Kansas. It requires every ex-member of Congress, before being entitled to the privileges of the floor, to obtain an order from the Speaker, terested, directly or indirectly, in any corterest in the defeat or passage of a measure before Congress, or the committees, and pledging that while the House is in session, he will not communicate with any member welfare of any company, corporation, or person having an interest in legislation. In case of the violation of this pledge, the committee on rules shall declare the ex-member forever deprived of the privileges of the

over the proper limitations of the liquor traffic in the Capitol building drew from Senator Blair the declaration that the Nearly every one has heard of its broad | from the Senate and the House restaurants, streets, running streams, ten acre squares, | was to prohibit their manufacture or sale in and abundant shade trees; and has seen pic- the District of Columbia. A bill has tures of its eliptical domed tabernacle, its recently been introduced in the Senate to truth may be even more false than a whole great granite temple, yet unfinished; Brig- effect this purpose. It is probable the ham Young's "Beehive" where he kept his great temperance sentiment of the country numerous family; "Amelia Palace," which will concentrate its strength to secure the he built for "No. 19," but which the Church adoption of a stringent prohibitory law thought too good for her after his death, where alone in the whole country the naand so Pres. Taylor took it for his residence; tional authority to act on the subject is un the "Tithing House," where all have to questioned. Advocates of prohibition have from week to week held to the lips of just with large out-buildings, while orchards and bring one-tenth of their earnings or increase; long sought to get the question into national those we would by any and all means save vineyards are on every hand, separated by the and "Zion's co operative store" with its politics, and in the petition of the Woman's and "Zion's co operative store" with its politics, and in the petition of the Woman's art in his fingers." Taking an example of sign "Holiness to the Lord," the great National Temperance Union to be presented Curbet's untruthfully truthful work as illus-These fences were the occasion of an trading mart of the Mormons, where can be to the Presidential Nominating Convention trative of his error, the critic says: "Cournext Fall prohibition in the District will be a prominent feature of their demands.

The tariff question continues to agitate political, circles and if it is not the only In this picture he proved, on a commanding "living issue" it seems to have more life scale and with enormous power, how defiand for the same reason. It has already remarked: "I never saw such a funny way | ging him up to fight over. They are not al- | than any other. A quiet effort still come to that pass that a clean, morally of building telegraphs before!" "How's lowed even to be buried in the same enclos continues also, on each side to set the other that?" "Why such short poles, with wires ure. On the way back we pa sed the houses on the wrong side, in anticipation of the of them are not fit to be read in any family. all up and down them." Looking out the of Bishop Sharp, several fine brick buildings coming Presidential contest. Republicans of serious record." All of us are painters. With newspaper men, the tendency to pan- window, we could see nothing but a wire in one yard. Our driver said he married a hail the issue gladly. Nothing would deder to the tastes of sensational readers that fence; upon remarking which her face took family of sisters, and one dwelt in each light them more than a square fight this their circulation may extend, that dollars on a still deeper flush, and she stammered house, as these polygamists had learned that, year on the tariff. The Democrats however and cents may accumulate by patronage something about that being all the telegraph build their houses as large as they pleased, do not admit of tariff differences in their from every class, is on the increase, and she could see. Some people say they can no one house was big enough to hold two party that will not readily yield to harmon-

whenever it was possible, so that while they services of the Garfield Memorial church G. H. B. opening hour the edifice began to fill up, and resented. - Sunday School Times.

by 11 o'clock every part of the auditorium was crowded. Among those present were President Arthur, Secretary of State Frelinghuysen, many Senators and Representatives and other public men. The church was tastefully decorated with potted plants, and on the left of the pulpit was the late President Garfield's pew that had been bought from the little church he attended. It was draped in black, covered with white flowers and bore a silver plate engraved with the dates of the birth and death of Garfield.

GAMBLING.

Washington is noted as the greatest stock

gambling place outside of New York. A were discussed. It was explained how the few years ago there was but one special wire Atlantic and Pacific railroads are controlled to New York, and that hardly paid expenses. by the Central Pacific west of the Colorado, To-day there are fifteen broker's offices with and by Mr. Gould east of it; how the Cen- special wires, seven of them opened since December first. It is a noted fact that Gould's connections east of Omaha control | wolves catch more lambs here than in any other city, for the reason that there are no commercial industries here. Every person gets paid by the government, and a good Cabinet officer they go on the plan of all gamblers: money easy earned, easy spent. The North Pacific deal must have taken a few million out of this town. It is known of the United States Courts and others, that were cleaned out of about \$40,000, two ex-Members of from \$20,000 to \$30,000 each, and a United States Senator \$20,000 on the were duped in proportion to their means, and "fly" bankers as well. In fact, it caught them all. A great many of Mr. Gould's "dear friends" had the point to buy Texas Pacific stock at 52 after it had vice extended even to the clerks in his office. The M. C.s will always be the victims. You can't make a government clerk or official be-States. Among them, was one to prevent lieve that times are hard when iron mills are stopped, and railroads reduce wages, with thousands of men out of employment everywhere. He don't see this, for the government pays him; his salary comes along; he which shall be only issued by the ex-member | prospers, and imagines he has the inside of declaring, upon his honor, that he is not in- the shrewd men in Wall Street, who care little for governmental action, but take the poration, or person having a pecuniary in- general signs of the country for their "guide." In the grain market the Western granger figures carefully, and makes money while at home, and speculates in Chicago. He comes here, reads the agricultural reports and telegraphs for inside points, enrespecting any claim which may affect the joys a good time, and never thinks of the effect of the causes that bring about disaster AUGUST.

FALSE FACTS.

Fact is not always truth. That which is real may be false. To quote another's very The recent annual discussion in the Senate | words may be to misrepresent him totally. To testify truly of his very acts, may be to slander him baselessly. The relations of things have much to do with the truth of things. The words quoted accurately may only way to exclude intoxicating liquors | be so taken out of their relations as to give the opposite view of their meaning. The acts testified to may be mentioned so apart from their relations as to make them appear totally different from their reality. A halflie. Illustrations of this may be seen in every sphere of life. A recent art critic in commenting on Courbet as a representative painter of the "realist" school, says of him that he misrepresented both truth and art by limiting his knowledge to the sphere of his senses. "He not only could not paint what he did not see, but he did not believe in its existence. To him, the whole truth was comprehended in a glance, the whole of bet thought he was painting human nature. but he was really painting men and women seen under circumstances in which human nature is either distorted or suppressed. cient were his conceptions both of truth and art: that—in other words—he neither perceived facts in their proper relation, nor knew how to select those that were worthy friends or our enemies, or of the many more whom we count neither friends nor foes. And how often we misrepresent the truth by the truth concerning those whom we picture, First, we judge others wrongly by sceing facts, or by hearing words, out of their true relations; and then we paint the truth with accurate falseness, or with false accuracy; and in this way religion is often

THE letters published this week from Mr. Davis and Dr. Swinney will be read with great interest. All parts of our work are steadily assuming larger and larger propor-

A SISTER contributes \$100 to defray the cost of a missionary trip to Idaho by Eld. Geo. J. Crandall of North Loup, Neb.; and a brother offers to meet the expense of a visit to the Sabbath-keeping Swedes of Maine, by some Scandinavian minister.

the safety of our own and other missionaries, there will be many prayers.

Bro. D. H. Davis, Shanghai, needs at once funds for the following purposes: Balance due on sundry expenses Dec. 31,

1883......Three day schools to July 1, 1884..... Native Helpers.....

We are able, as a people, to carry on the work providentially given us to do at home and abroad. We need a greater willingness to give, and, what is almost as important, system in our giving.

FROM D. H. DAVIS.

Shanghai, Dec. 2, 1883. I have not written you in some weeks, principally because I have been so busy during the day with the work of building, and too weary to write you in the evening. Although weary, I must write you this eveno'clock. My hope that the building would | until that time, which is her hour of start- | soldiers. At this fort it was quite refreshing all be finished in October, has not been ing. realized, and it must be three or four weeks yet before the work is all done. The boys' took jin-rik-i-sha's and have been riding building has been nearly complete for some time. The building for the girls has been delayed some by bad weather, but more by bad men. I will not attempt to write you the trials and perplexities I have had in the work of building. I shall be so glad when it is all through. Soon after Mrs. Davis's return from Che foo we had a narrow escape from fire. At midnight Mrs. Davis awoke and saw the light. We hurriedly called the men, and water being at hand, the flames were soon extinguished. We at first thought it the work of thieves, but finally decided it was owing to the carelessness of the carpenters who had been using a hot iron to melt off some pitch from a stick of timber they wished to plane. Having had this experience I thought it best to have the buildings insured as soon as possible. The amount on the dwelling remains the same as before reported, 15,000 taels. The boys' schoolbuilding I insured for 800 taels. The girls' many friends in the far off home land. building in process of building 500 taels. greater risk. They charge the same on all wish when they are completed, I can put 900 taels on both the boys' and girls' build-States gold. I make a statement of what I have done, and what the buildings are regarded as worth by the largest insurance may be the opinion of the Board that I have greatly. spent too much money on the buildings, I

of the dwelling. The tower improves the hope that some one after a while will send us a medium sized bell to put into it. I inthis building for we shall hold weekly services in this place, and in case of any converts it will be much more convenient than a photograph of these schools some day. Miss Dr. Swinney's goods arrived last week. great field of work. If money has not been great strait.

Hoping to hear from you soon, I am as ever, most respectfully yours.

FROM MISS DR. SWINNEY.

S NEAR YOKOHAMA, Japan, Nov. 28, 1883.

It is with pleasure that we acknowledge our safe arrival into Jedo Bay, after a rough and stormy voyage of three weeks across the

We came by the Southern route which is the longest, but preferable during the cold

We came off the "City of Tokio" this morning about 9 o'clock, and are stopping at the Windsor House in this city until tomorrow afternoon at 4 P. M.; as the Shang- in the place of trees. In the afternoon we ing for the mail is to go to-morrow at 10 hai steamer does not receive her passengers

> Five of us in our company this afternoon, around through the city. The streets are wider and much better kept than I expected, while very many of the residences, especially those of foreigners, are handsome, with their yards so full of strange foliage and flowers.

> Amid all that is beautiful in Yokohama, there is much to make us sad; the constant presence and prominence of their idols. remind us that we are in a heathen city.

we hope to reach Shanghai.

SHANGHAI, China, Dec. 12, 1883. With thankful hearts for the many mercies on our long journey, we rejoiced when we came up to the wharf in Shanghai, at 5 o'clock Friday afternoon, Dec. 7, 1883. Who can realize my joy on seeing Mr. and Mrs. Davis and Susie waiting for me, or theirs on meeting me? That was a happy evening as we sat by the pleasant fire, and talked of the past, present and future; and of the

Now i will turn to the various scenes in The rate is a little more now owing to the my travels, by land and by sea, through which I have been brought in coming to this the buildings, viz., 3 per cent. If the Board strange country: My sad journey from New York city to Chicago, beginning on the evening of Oct. 27th, terminated Monday mornings, or 1,800 taels, equal to \$2,250 in United | ing at 8 o'clock, Oct. 29th. The kindness and interest of the friends in that city | could but wonder at the vastness and extent cheered and encouraged me very much; and leaving Chicago at noon on Tuesday, we Company in the East. In respect to the reached Council Bluffs at 9.50 Wednesday way in which I have been assisted to carry morning, Oct. 31st. Here my companion on the work thus far: I called upon the was met by the District Secretary, Mr. Tolbusiness firms, and presented my cause to | man, who kindly assisted us with our tickets the managers, many of whom kindly gave and in the weighing of our trunks. In this me a subscription; in this way I have received | long depot, was my first sight of emigrants, about 1,200 Mexican dollars. I felt when I every available space, apparently, being started out that if it was right I should crowded. At noon we crossed the Missouri succeed. I succeeded far beyond my expec- River, and after taking dinner in Omaha, tations, nearly all the money I have at my started on our long journey westward. From command is used and I have several large this city we were accompanied some distance bills to meet before the China New Year. into Nebraska by the President of the West-How it is to be done I do not yet know, but ern Branch of the Woman's Baptist Foreign I expect help will come. I have expected Missionary Society, Mrs. Howe, and the Corthe Board would send me, at least the responding Secretary, Mrs. Bacon, and Mr. amount of my estimate. I was very glad to | Tolman. Their wise counsel and hopeful | but more often is dashing around high rocks, get the \$500 sent some time ago. While it words for our future work, encouraged us

ings. Could I have felt sure of having an almost due east course through nearly money enough, in some respects I should the entire portion of the central part of Nesome of the work cheaper than I wished. way of overland travel to Utah, Colorado. Without any spirit of boasting I think I can Oregon, and California.

say, as good buildings as I shall have are not to be found in Shanghai, put up for the morning at Cheyenne, "Magic city of the nels combined. After we passed the station professors and bargains with him to make and adopts every possible means of getting same money. I have put a bell tower on Plains," the proposed Capital of Wyoming called Summit we beheld the beautiful Lake the selection. He takes his compass with rid of the nuisance as soon as possible.

place in comparison with other towns we over the tops of the tall and venerable pines appearance of the building very much. I have recently passed, having about 6,000 in- to the placid waters below, with mountain see already that it attracts the attention of | habitants. At one time in the forenoon | heights encircling it on all sides. I think, all foreigners and natives as they pass. We | Miss Whitman and myself were quite inter- | with the towering peaks above and the valested in noticing at a distance a vast num- leys below us and the constant surprising ber of little mounds, with what looked like changes in the scenes, I did not see anything tend to build a baptistery under the floor of a bird sitting on each one. After wondering anwhere in my journey across the continent, awhile and then passing by some nearer that equaled the beauty and grandeur of the the cars, we discovered they were the oft- | Sierra Nevadas. On this memorable Sabmentioned prairie dogs. Just then an ex- bath, speeding onward every moment farther to go into the city. I hope you may have clamation from one of our company caused and farther from home, how precious was us to raise our eyes from these curious little | my Bible, with its many comforting passages; creatures, to catch the first glimpse of the the remembrance of my mother's chosen I had no bill of lading to present for the Rocky Mountains, covered with snow. The verses; my pastor's frequent quotation, delivering of the goods to me. Through a whole extent of country is ascending, and "Fear thou not; for I am with thee: be friend I succeeded in getting them by writing so gradual is the elevation that the grade is not dismayed; for I am thy God: I will a letter releasing the ship and agents of all scarcely apparent, y we are told the maxi-strengthen thee; yea I will help thee; yea I THE relations between France and China responsibility. I am to get them to-morrow. mum in any one mile from Cheyenne to the will uphold thee with the right hand of my now look more warlike than ever; but still We have not yet been informed whether next station, is 90 feet. On reaching Sher- righteousness;" My own preference of choice the possibility of some kind of an adjust- Miss Swinney has sailed. She wrote to us man, 549 miles from Omaha, we find the promises—tried and proved — with many ment of the difficulties is talked of. For that she had expected to sail on the 7th of elevation 8,242 feet, the highest railroad others well known but never appreciated to the preservation and reign of peace, and for November. If she did we hope to see her point in the United States. Here could be the full extent to which I that day learned this week, Dec. 6th. We shall be greatly seen a post marked "Summit of the Rocky to value them, and thus with the Bible in rejoiced to see her and welcome her to this | Mountains." From this point to Laramie, | hand, with new and added beauties on the a distance of 24 miles, the descent is per- written page, and now and then a call to sent to aid in the completion or to pay the ceptible, and requires two engines to properly look at some wonderful scene without, what expense incurred in building, will you not control the train. Here also we pass over press its immediate dispatch? Had I not | the celebrated Dale Creek Bridge, built of | had assistance here I should have been in a iron, light and airy, yet substantial, being when, through the kindness of the conductor, 650 feet long, and 130 feet high. Looking the porter called us out on the platform to down into the valley below, the buildings be in readiness for the view when we should seem quite small, and the creek like a thread | round Cape Horn. This is a bold spur of of silver. We are now entering and passing the mountains around which the railroad through snow-sheds much of the time; later | clings at an alarming height, and yet far be on we found the ground everywhere covered low the summit. Here the first foothold with snow, while it is quite cold and frosty | for the venturesome workman on the narrow without. In the deep snows in Winter are ledge was gained by men who were let down wheels instead of four.

In coming down the grade we enter what is called the Great Laramie Plains, with an average width of 40 miles, and 100 miles in length. This country has a strange appearance from the fact that we see no trees. Later we enter the desert with not even shrubs reached Fort Steele, with large barracks for to see the North Platteriver—a clear stream -with trees along its banks. Beyond this government post we see no homes nor a solitary living creature, only as we pass the stations at long intervals. In this lonely region we enjoyed a beautiful sunset scene, with the snow drifts about us, the snow capped mountains in the distance, and the gorgeous colors in the western sky. During the night we finished passing through Wyoming Territory. In entering Utah, there were several noted places we were anxious to see, and Only one week longer on the water and through the kindness of the missionary go ing there, Miss Locke, we were aroused an hour before light, on the morning of Nov. 2d; but too late to see Echo Canyon, the Weber, and the Devil's Slide, yet just in time to enjoy the sight against the sky, of the celebrated breastworks of stone high upon the mountain's brow, built by the Indians to impede the advance of Gen. Anderson, in coming through with the United States army many years ago. In the early morning we entered Ogden, 1,033 miles from Omaha, the terminus of the Union and the beginning of the Central Pacific Railroads. Stopping at Ogden a couple of hours, we changed cars and passing westward, soon were riding along the border of Great Salt Lake, through a valley of the same name, made rich and beautiful by irrigation. We then ascended bare and bleak mountains. We of these ranges, and looking up from nature unto nature's God, with awe adore Him who in his greatness made all the earth. In the midst of such mighty works we feel our littleness and insignificance. Isaiah gives a beautiful contrast to our frailty when he says: "Hast thou not known? hast thou not heard, that the everlasting God, the Lord, the Creator of the ends of the earth, fainteth not, neither is weary?"

Nov. 3d. Sabbath morning. Daylight found us in a snow storm, dashing along in a beautiful but narrow valley by the side of the Truckee river, with mountains on either side rising range upon range until the highest points are lost in the clouds. The river sometimes spreads out with a placid surface, or down steep places with ever-changing scenery. We are beginning to notice the and to be able to recognize the lucky spots. Our afternoon was spent in riding over California pines and know by this that we The theory of Fung Swei is derived from be spared to rescue him from his unhappy feel that I have not made any too good build-prairies along the river Platte, which runs will soon pass beyond the boundary of Nevada. From Reno, 1,622 miles from Omaha, we, this morning, began to cross the Sierra have built better; I felt obliged to make braska. This valley was once the great high- Nevada Mountains. Here we were almost brought into the calculation, and their com pure air during their waking hours, prefercontinually in the snow-sheds, receiving, at the same time the comforting assurance that Nov. 1st. We stopped for breakfast this we still had 40 miles of the sheds and tun-

a day to be remembered!

It was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, used these mammoth engines in clearing the with ropes from the summit. The valley track, called moguls, with eight driving on either side unites into one in front, through which flows the American river, looking like a shining thread 2,000 feet below. This view is the acme in grandeur of all the sights from Omaha to San Francisco, acknowledged by all; and the traveler can not afford to lose this scene, which will remain with one as long as memory lasts.

set we reached Sacramento City, 1,776 but little of the long ride through the Sacramento Valley, as darkness came down when we stepped on the ferry boat at Oakland. The hackmen's manner of coming on the boat so peculiarly their own, would have astonished us even more had we not been it was, greatly amused us. 8.40 P. M., Nov. 3d, we entered San Francisco, and taking a hack were quickly carried to the Truesdell House. Seating ourselves in our pleasant room, we gazed at one another a moment, to realize that we were truly in that faraway city at last, in safety and in health. With devout thankfulness we acknowledged the guiding hand that, with many mercies and blessings, had led us thus far on our

FUNG SWEI.

Fung Swei (prnounced Swa) is a superstition peculiar to China and not easy for an outsider to understand. They suppose there is a sort of living breath or spirit in the earth which retires to the South in the Fall, and hence all nature becomes cold and dies. In the Spring this breath comes North again, and hence all nature revives and blooms. Of this breath men also partake, and it is the cause of health, happiness and prosperity. It moves back and forth in the earth and along the ground in the air, its motions being guided by hills, mountains, lakes and rivers, and, on a smaller scale, by trees, walls, roads, gullies, ponds, etc. All may catch and get the benefit of the good breath or spirit. They also arrange their doors, windows, yard-walls, gate, etc., with the same end in view.

bury him. The selection of such spots, as well | praved practice dies. are supposed to have studied the subject, Book of Changes. The sun and moon, the points of the compass, rivers, mountains

the girls' school building which is just back | Territory. This is a large and business like | Douner, by looking down the mountain side | him, walks round the man's farm, takes special notice of the direction in which it slopes, which way the water flows, what hills are near and in what direction they are. and whether any trees, caves, streams or ponds are in or near it. Then he looks wise. talks learnedly and announces the result. If no lucky spot is found, he goes round the neighborhood generally until he finds a place where the combination of signs is favorable. and then tells the man if he will buy there the family will certainly prosper and in a short time some member of it will rise to high official position. The man tries if possible to buy the lucky spot, and will often pay an enormous price for it. In the same way also if a man is about to build a house he consults a Fung Swei professor as to how he should arrange the doors, windows, chimneys and roof so that the good Fung Swei may be collected and the family be prosperous and happy. Generally when a man is unfortunate in business or his family are sick or his children die it is attributed to bad Fung Swei, and a professor is hired to come and see what is wrong. He examines and presently discovers that the door is in the wrong place, or the roof is too high, or something else is wrong, and the man has the door moved, or his roof changed. or whatever the defect is he has it corrected and then looks for better luck. I will now illustrate these things by one of the stories I have heard from the Chinese.

Many years ago there was a very rich man named Yang, who, when his father died, engaged a noted Fung Swei professor to find him a spot with the very best Fung Swei in which to bury his father. This professor looked around far and near, until at last he chanced on a large and very deep pond. He at once said there was a stone dragon in the bottom of the pond, and that if he would burn his father's body and put the ashes in the mouth of this dragon a member of his familv would by and by reign over China. He burned his father's body, but could find no one who would undertake to dive down and put the ashes in the dragon's mouth. At ast they found a man named Chow who could stay under water a long time, and he agreed to do it. As it happened this man Chow's father died about the same time, so he also burned his father's body and took the ashes along in a little bag under his clothes. When he dived down to the stone dragon he first put his own father's ashes Coming down the Pacific slope, we left into its mouth, when behold it closed its the region of snow, and were pleased to see mouth tight. He tried to pry its mouth green grass and cultivated fields. Near sunashes, but it was shut so tight that he could not get it open, so he took the bag containmiles from Omaha, where we enjoyed the ing the ashes and hung it on the horn of the half hour in walking in the fresh air under dragon. The result was that his own grandcover of the spacious depot. We realized son became emperor, while Mr. Yang's grandson only became a high officer.

I do not say that this story is really true; I simply tell it as I heard it early and hid the view. Nor were we sorry to show you what the Chinese believe about Fung Swei. These Fung Swei professors do not always hit it so well as this. however. I heard a story in point a few mnnth ago which I know to be true. A man not far from Tungchow had had bad luck previously informed of their style, which as in his family, and, as usual, it was supposed to be owing to bad Fung Swei; so he hired a professor to tell him how to improve matters. He examined everything, but all seemed to be right. He finally decided, however, that if the man had a living tree in his house it would counteract the bad luck. The man accordingly planted an elm tree in the middle of his house, letting the top of it pass through the roof. Bear in mind that Chinese houses are all one story and have uo floors. Instead of better luck it was not long till the man's daughter-inlaw hung herself on this tree. So he dug it up again and called in another Fung Swei professor, who told him if he would dig a well in his yard it would make matters all right. He dug the well, but it was not long till one of his children fell into it and was drowned. What he did next I have never heard, but I presume he believes in Fung Swei still. — Woman's Work for Woman.

CIGABETTES AND CONSUMPTION.

The record of evil against tobacco is daily growing more and more formidable. The most recent observations indicate that the use of cigarettes is a common cause of consumption. It has long been known that coal miners are subject to a peculiar form of consumption due to the lodgment of little particles of carbon in the lungs, which set up an irritation, resulting finally in a breaking down of the lung tissue, and death. Chimney sweeps are subject to the same This Fung Swei, however, concerns the form of disease. It appears also that the dead even more than it does the living. If | use of tobacco in the form of cigarettes prothe grave is in such a place that it will get a duces the same results and in the same way. large amount of this good influence, then | The little particles of carbon present in the the dead will be happy and grateful, and will | smoke are retained in the luugs, and the bestow blessings on their children, making continuance of the habit results in just such them rich and honored. Hence when a man | an accumulation of soot as may occur in the dies his children, are very anxious to get a lungs of the professional chimney sweep; the spot that has good Fung Swei in which to luugs break down, and the victim of a de-

as all other matters relating to Fung Swei, If a man were compelled by circumstances is in the hands of a class of men who may beyond his control to live in an atbe called professors of Fung Swei. They mosphere charged with an ill smelling smoke, he would receive the profound sympathy of his fellow-men, and no effort would the oldest of Chinese classics, called the position. And yet we see thousands of men who live continually in a smudge, voluntarily subjecting themselves to a martyrdom and valleys, and many other things, are by smoke, scarcely breathing one breath of bination and mutual relation determine the ring to take the life-giving fluid which lucky spots. When a man wants a lucky | Heaven has provided in such purity and spot for his own grave, or for the grave of abundance, filtered through a stinkinghis father, he calls one of the Fung Swei pipe." Nature evidently abhors smokers,

"Wisdom is the principal wisdom; and with all thy get mg." In correcting proof last in this department became It should have read: "Th University, and especially utors to the Kenyon Mem gratified to learn that th to be completed and furn opened to the departmen tory next term, commen This is a very importan facilities of the Universi was greatly needed both and lecture rooms as well the preservation and exhi of choice specimens now and in point of architec will bear comparison wit State." In the introduction

Miss Hannah A. Babcock of the American Associa of the Blind, held at Jan or two ago, on "Metho Musical Instruction," th

"The benefits which derives from the careful ject are as lasting and va from other studies. Th is strengthened by bein member the varying sub successive lesson, while in a tasteful and expre any instrument is no ea who is not permitted to the numerous forms of pear upon the printed cessity for bringing such to the knowledge of the ued attempts to reprodu him taste and keenness open up a mine of int which the mere perform could never afford. Fu range of musical compo portunity for the exerci faculty, and in this re valuable as is the study ing to the seeing. T been carefully instructed features of music, and li quainted, practically, Notation used by the having in his possession repertory of music in the prepared with a means hood, and is enabled to with seeing teachers in over, the acquisition of is found to be of great those deprive l of sight ables them to contribu others by musical per subject generally opens versation, in which the equally prepared to par

> HEAVEN AS BY S. GRA

One of the great joy en will doubtless be in word in its best and h What is character? The lamb, the kitten fant is innocent and they are all without c something positive. Character is what Go ter. In men it is that mosaic of all human moral worth and have been wrought in of God, through pat self-denials, by stead flict and sore trials, tion, by the thousa with which God has ours, and these g shaped and polished into the soul and b

This is character than all things else world and state o forming of characte Now, think-and think of the gre

that must spring o and especially in riches will be at pa The consciousne integrity, righte saints, fellowship er of the divine n joy, like mounta bursting up and If the good man self." how will it And with all th

eternal peace an

One of the m recitation is th many schools, o their hands, be the fingers, wh put to one of confusion of the rapid phrasing

walks round the man's farm, takes I notice of the direction in which it which way the water flows, what re near and in what direction they are, whether any trees, caves, streams or are in or near it. Then he looks wise, learnedly and announces the result. lucky spot is found, he goes round the borhood generally until he finds a place the combination of signs is favorable, nen tells the man if he will buy there mily will certainly prosper and in a time some member of it will rise to official position. The man tries if posto buy the lucky spot, and will often enormous price for it. In the same lso if a man is about to build a house sults a Fung Swei professor as to how buld arrange the doors, windows, chimind roof so that the good Fung Swei e collected and the family be prosper-

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CIGARETTES AND CONSUMPTION.

ill.—Woman's Work for Woman.

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Education.

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

In correcting proof last week a paragraph in this department became strangely mixed. It should have read: "The friends of Alfred University, and especially the many contributors to the Kenyon Memorial Hall, will be gratified to learn that this fine structure is to be completed and furnished at once, and opened to the department of Natural History next term, commencing March 25th. This is a very important addition to the facilities of the University. The building was greatly needed both for additional class and lecture rooms as well as rooms suited to that its peace of heart and contentment in the preservation and exhibition of thousands of choice specimens now boxed and unused; and in point of architecture and finish, it will bear comparison with the best in the

In the introduction to a paper read by Miss Hannah A. Babcock at the Convention of the American Association of Instructors of the Blind, held at Janesville, Wis., a year or two ago, on "Methods for Facilitating Musical Instruction," the writer says:

"The benefits which the blind student derives from the careful study of this subject are as lasting and varied as those derived of anything in his inner consciousness. Those from other studies. The retentive faculty are his first merits—sincere and innocent is strengthened by being compelled to re- purpose, strong common sense and principle, member the varying subject matter of each and all the strength that comes of these, successive lesson, while to be able to perform and all the grace that follows on that in a tasteful and expressive manner upon strength." any instrument is no easy task for the pupil who is not permitted to follow with the eye the numerous forms of expression which appear upon the printed page, hence the necessity for bringing such marks of expression to the knowledge of the pupil, whose continued attempts to reproduce them develop in him taste and keenness of perception, and open up a mine of intellectual enjoyment which the mere performance of the notes could never afford. Furthermore, the great range of musical composition affords an opportunity for the exercise of the inventive faculty, and in this respect is perhaps as valuable as is the study of literature or drawing to the seeing. The student, having been carefully instructed in all the technical features of music, and having been made acquainted, practically, with the system of | Notation used by the seeing student, and having in his possession an ever increasing repertory of music in the Point Notation, is prepared with a means for securing a livelihood, and is enabled to compete successfully W. E. Coleman, Missouri. with seeing teachers in this calling. Moreover, the acquisition of a musical education is found to be of great value in social life to those deprive lof sight, inasmuch as it enables them to contribute to the enjoyment of others by musical performance, while the subject generally opens a broad field for conversation, in which the blind scholar may be equally prepared to participate."

HEAVEN AS CHARACTER.

BY S. GRAVES, D. D.

One of the great joys and delights of heaven will doubtless be in *character*. I use the word in its best and highest sense.

What is character? It is not innocence. The lamb, the kitten are innocent, the infant is innocent and so is the imbecile. But they are all without character. Character is something positive. Innocence is negative. Character is what God is. God is all character. In men it is that miniature of God, that mosaic of all human excellence and truth, of moral worth and spiritual beauty which have been wrought into the soul, by the grace of God, through patient endeavor, through self-denials, by steady purpose, by stern conflict and sore trials, by the fires of temptation, by the thousand tests and probations with which God has filled this human life of ours, and these glorious gems have been into the soul and become the man himself.

This is character. It is of more worth than all things else beside. It is what this world and state of existence are for; the forming of character.

-think of the great, the unspeakable joy that must spring out of a soul so enriched, and especially in that world where such

riches will be at par value! The consciousness of inward truth, purity, integrity, righteousness, sympathy with saints, fellowship with God, "made partaker of the divine nature." What everlasting joy, like mountain springs, must be ever bursting up and overflowing in such a soul! If the good man here is "satisfied from himself," how will it be with the saints in glory? And with all this, the uplifting sense of eternal peace and safety?—Christian Sec-

TOO BRILLIANT.

One of the most objectionable practices in their strength for its preservation. recitation is the habit, still tolerated in many schools, of the children thrusting up doubtless various, but the large influx of their hands, beating the air, and snapping the foreign populations, bringing with them the hands, beating the air, and snapping the fingers, whenever a special question is habits and opinions of European countries, habits and opinions of European countries, beating the air, and snapping the foreign populations, bringing with them the don their purpose; and several times they lodged without the gates of the city, hoping lodged without the gates of the city, hoping confusion of the mind and intimidation of and infidelity, and the craze for moneythe spirit of all save the few whose power of making on the part of our American-born citizens or country people. Upon being the will. They must be taught, further, a question of a little time when Prohibition rapid phrasing and ready reckoning brings people, are among the most potent.

them to the front in this cheap sort of competitive recitation. Every pupil in a class day observance seems almost everwhelming, has a right to a quiet and respectful atten- and our cities appear to be fast hastening tion, and ample time and favorable condi- down to the plane of heathen Pekin and tions for putting his knowledge of a subject pleasure-seeking Paris. Pure Christianity into suitable language. The great danger of still holds up the unchanging standard in our graded school-work is that the brilliant God's Word, and many faithful ones yet group at the head will do the work, and the gather around it. But the boldness of those rank and file be left practically untaught; and the habit of which we speak is one of being of society and all other interests for the most mischievous in producing this re-sult."—Wisconsin Journal of Education. the purpose of promoting their own selfish ends has come to alarm all lovers of

GREEK ART.

"What are the merits of the Greek art, which make it so exemplary for you? Well, not that it is beautiful but that it is right. All that it desires to do, it does, and all that it does, does well. You will find that its laws of self restraint are very marvelous; doing a simple thing with only one or two qualities, restrictedly desired, and sufficiently attained, are a most wholesome element of education for you, as opposed to the wild writhing, and wrestling and longing for the moon, and tilting at windmills, and agony of eyes, and torturing of fingers, and general spinning out of one's soul into fiddlestrings, which constitute the ideal life of a modern artist. Also observe there is entire A spirit of self-denial that is willing to "enmasterhood of its business up to the required

"A Greek does not reach after other people's strength, nor outreach his own. He never tries to paint before he can draw, he never tries to lay on flesh when there are no bones, and he never expects to find the bones

IN THE SCHOOL-ROOM.

Teachers, as a general rule, talk entirely too loud in the school-room. Often when visiting one room, I have heard the teacher of another department giving instruction asking questions, or reproving pupils, and at the same time, the pupils are talking on the same high key. Now this is unnecessary and not only so, it is entirely wrong Teachers should speak distinctly, and require their pupils to do the same; but this can be done in a conversational tone. Al that is necessary is that the teacher and pupil be heard; anything louder than this occasions confusion, and tends to injure the discipline of the school. Why should a pupil be required to read loud enough to be heard distinctly for one hundred yards, when the school and the teacher are not half so stastic, and not noisy. — State Superintendent | and treachery toward Israel, the Ammonites |

CLIPPINGS.

recently received \$25,000 from Mr. Joseph and treacherous of a proscribed people. Dean, has received an additional gift of Greater contempt for God could not have \$30,000 from Rev. J. F. Chaffee, D. D., of been manifested than was expressed in this

There are a hundred and sixty students in the Cherokee National Male Seminary. Drury Academy, North Adams, Mass. has 1,003 pupils.

Sabbath Reform.

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

THE CONTEST FOR THE SABBATH.

We quote the following as one of the many indications of the distress in which our friends, the advocates of Sunday observance. find themselves. They see that the day is fast losing its hold upon the people both in entious countrymen; and the idolaters boastthe church and in the world, and clutch wildly at any and everything which has in it shaped and polished and cemented and forged | the least prospect of compelling men to respectit. Hence the appeal to the civil law and confusing talk about the Sabbath being made sacred by the law of God. But all men know that men can not be forced to Now, think—and this is the point I make | religious observances by human law; and everybody who is not blinded by the prejudices of a life-long practice, knows that Sunday has no claims to the sanctity with which the Bible invests the Sabbath. We suggest then that the first duty of Christians is to conform their own lives to the Christian standard, the Word of God. Their own words may then be expected to have some effect upon the lawless:

This is a contest that is not to be, but is. The degree to which both our civil and Church laws are ignored by those amenable to them has convinced an immense number

who defy all law and disregard the wellgood morals, not to speak of those who acall true Christians should revere.

We are thus brought to the practical and pressing question of what is to be done, how, and by whom. Something must be done. Reforms do not grow in the sterile soil of selfishness. Therefore God's holy day must | tor rested, that was sanctified and hallowed. be built around, must be fortified by law On this day God would come very near to his and custom, and guarded by the armies of obedient, commandment-loving people.

the press by hundreds and thousands. It will need money and prayer, and most of all a pure example on the part of Christians. occasion of stumbling in the way of the weak, must also be conscientiously culti-

THE SABBATH REFORMATION UNDER NEHEMIAH

BY MRS. E. G. WHITE.

Under the labors of Ezra and Nehemiah, the people of Judah had in the most solemn and public manner, pledged themselves to render obedience to the law of God. But when the influence of these teachers was for a time withdrawn, there were many who departed from the Lord. During the absence of Nehemiah from Jerusalem, idolaters not only gained a foothold in the city, but contaminated by their presence the very precincts of the temple. Certain families of Israel, having intermarried with the family of Tobiah the Ammonite, had brought about a friendship between this man, one of Judah's most bitter and determined enemies, and Eliashib the high priest. As a result of this unhallowed alliance, Tobiah had been permitted to occupy a commodious apart-ment connected with the temple, which had been devoted to the storing of various offerings brought for the service of God.

Thus not only was the temple of the Lord profaned, but his people were constantly exposed to the corrupting influence of this agent of Satan. Because of their cruelty itself aright." and Moabites had by the word of the Lord | like an adder." been forever excluded from the congregation. And yet, in defiance of this solemn interdict, the high priest himself casts out the consecrated oblations from the chamber of God's Hamline University, in Minnesota, which house, to make a place for the most violent Minneapolis, to endow the chair of Mental | favor conferred on this enemy of God and

> When Nehemiah learned of this bold profanation, he promptly exercised his authority to expel the intruder. "It grieved me sore; therefore I cast forth all the household stuff of Tobiah, out of the chamber. Then I com manded, and they cleansed the chambers; and thither brought I again the vessels of the house of God, with the meat-offering and the frank-incense.'

Another result of intercourse with idolaters was disregard of the Sabbath. Heathen merchants and traders from the surrounding country had been intent upon leading the children of Israel to engage in traffic upon the Sabbath. While there were some who would not be induced to sacrifice principle, and transgress the commandment of God, others were more easily influenced, and joined with the heathen in their endeavor to overcome the scruples of their more conscied of the success that had attended their the heathen, others were treading in winethe Sabbath day.

our interest with the interest of unbelivers that leads to apostasy and the ruin of the

Nehemiah rebuked them for their shameful neglect of duty, which was largely responsible for the fast-spreading apostasy. What evil thing is this that ye do, and profane the Sabbath-day?" he sternly demanded. | it; third, what it will make us do. I can | the temperance wave is sweeping so strongly this city? yet ye bring more wrath upon Is- mentary facts in the hands of every child rael by profaning the Sabbath." He gave in the land, as soon as it is old enough to of white ants only to be assailed by another. command that "when it began to be dark read, is what we want. A law requiring and eventually the structure may be underbefore the Sabbath," the city gates should of thoughtful people that the time has al- be shut, and that they should not be opened ready come for all who have any regard for | till the Sabbath was past; and, having more the sacredness of the Lord's-day to exert confidence in his own servants than in those the magistrates of Jerusalem might appoint, The causes of Sabbath desecration are he stationed them at the gate to see that his orders were enforced.

The wave of "liberal" notions as to Sun- that they would be punished if they contin- society result from it, and that the most apvites to guard the gates, knowing that on tailed upon the offspring and descendants of command greater respect than the common | this knowledge our children will grow up enforcing obedience to his law.

other nations as the worshipers of the true | ing it with intelligence and power. God, the Creator of the heavens and the In Michigan, Vermont and Minnesota the cept the Bible standard—the standard which | earth. The Sabbath was the divinely ap- | Woman's Christian Temperance Union sepointed memorial of the creative work, and | cured the co-operation of all thoughtful the day upon which it was to be celebrated | citizens in the work of inducing their rewas not left indefinite. It was not any day spective leg slatures to pass laws making the which men might choose and no day in par- above-mentioned teaching obligatory in the ticular, but the very day in which the Crea- public schools throughout the State. The

God places a high estimate upon his law. As Christian citizens, one of our first | Moses and Joshua commanded that it be read | district. Provided always, That provision duties is to demand the protection of our publicly at stated periods, that all the people | shall be made for instructing all purils in rightful claim to a day of rest by the en- might be familiar with its precepts, and re- every school in physiology and hygiene, with forcement of the civil law. This will need | duce them to practice. If they did this, | conventions, mass-meetings, committees, they had the exalted privilege of being count-sermons, and articles sent forth through ed as sons and daughters of the Most High, they had the exalted privilege of being countand might confide in him as dear children. In Nehemiah's day, the adversary of souls, working through the children of disobedience, and taking advantage of the unfaithdure hardness" rather than put the smallest | fulness of men in holy office, was fast lulling the nation to forgetfulness of God's law, the with all their teachers, will begin to be invery sin which had provoked his wrath structed in the important subject of the against their fathers; and for a time it seemed that all the care, labor, and expense involved in rebuilding the defenses of Jerusalem would be lost.

> We need Nehemiahs in 1884, who shall arouse the people to see how far from God they are because of the transgression of his will meet in 1885. To secure this active law. Nehemiah was a reformer, a great man | work all over the State is begun, and calls raised up for an important time. As he came | for the co-operation of all thoughtful citiin contact with evil and every kind of opposition, fresh courage and zeal were aroused. appeal to the finest instincts of the human His energy and determination inspired the heart, in this work of teaching and saving people of Jerusalem; and strength and cour- the boys and girls of our nation. age took the place of feebleness and discouragement. His holy purpose, his high hope, his cheerful consecration to the work, were contagious. The people caught the enthu- physicians more frequently, perhaps, than siasm of their leader, and in his sphere each by any other class of men, if we except the man became a Nehemiah, and helped to make officials in our courts and prisons. Rum is stronger the hand and heart of his neighbor. the most fertile source of physical disease Here is a lesson for ministers of the present | and deterioration, to say nothing of its reday. If they are listless, inactive, destitute | sults-wastefulness, crime, and moral deof godly zeal, what can be expected of the struction. Syphilis itself, in most cases, is people to whom they minister?—Signs of the

Lemperance.

when it giveth his color in the cup, when it moveu "At the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth

TOUCH IT NEVER.

Children, do you see the wine In the crystal goblet shine? Be not tempted by its charm, It will surely lead to harm. Children, hate it! Touch it never! Fight it ever!

Do you know what causeth woe, Bitter as the heart can know? Which would tempt that soul of thine. Children, hate it! Touch it never! Fight it ever!

Fight it! With God's help stand fast Long as life or breath shall last. Heart meet heart, and join hand,— Hurl the demon from our land. O then, hate it! Touch it never! Fight it ever.

HOW SHALL WE SAVE THE CHILDREN?

, No one questions the vital importance to our country of the temperance question, but there is a wide difference of opinion as to the modes of dealing with it. The Woman's Temperance Union in reference to our pubefforts. Many dared openly to violate the Christian Temperance Union believes that lie school system. They are beginning at Sabbath. While some engaged in traffic with | the educational method is one of the surest | the right place in seeking to foster the and shortest ways of reaching the desired presses, and others bringing in sheaves upon | end. We believe that people are intemperate from ignorance rather than from choice, Had the rulers exerted their influence and | and that if the facts relating to the evil exercised their authority, this state of things | effects of alcohol were fully known the commight have been prevented; but their desire | mon sense of the community would intro to advance their own secular interest led duce a reform upon such a sure foundation them to favor the ungodly. It is mingling as would lead to the most important and lasting benefits to the nation.

Dr. Willard Parker, of New York, the Nestor of American physicians, in a recent

"We shall never control alcohol until we have taught the people, first, what alcohol is; second, what it will do to us if we drink it. Meanwhile all good citizens rejoice that "Did not your fathers thus, and did not our | see no way that this can be done but through God bring all this evil upon us, and upon the schools. A text book teaching these elesuch teaching in all our public schools would mined. The latest attack comes from the be the wisest kind of temperance legislation. | Prohibitionists, and in South Carolina a It is a question of intelligence in the begin- | Charleston dispatch says that without ning, easily controlled if we then let in the much show of fanaticism, prohibition is belight, but no easy task if we wait until it be- coming a very formidable issue in the local comes one of imperious appetite."

Our boys and girls must be taught that alcohol lessens the brain power, weakens the charters. In other words the Palmetto muscular strength, dwarfs the growth, in- State has several Evanstons. The temperflames the baser passions, blunts the sensi- ance sentiment is rapidly gaining ground to find opportunity for traffic, either with bilities, debases the feelings, and weakens and finding embodiment in laws. It is only informed of this, Nehemiah warned them that most of the crime and pauperism of will be the chief issue in local politics."

ued this practice. He also directed the Le- palling hereditary consequences are often enaccount of their higher position they would those who indulge in its use. Possessing people; while from their close connection pure from the dangerous habit, and will with the service of God, it was reasonable to bring into mature life unpoisoned bodies and expect that they would be more zealous in brains with which to meet the problems of their existence. They will know how to re-By the observance of the Sabbath the Is- sist this evil of drink when it confronts raelites were to be distinguished from all them, and will be able to legislate concern-

> law of Michigan, which goes into operation in 1884, is as follows:

> "The district board shall specify the studies to be pursued in the schools of the special reference to the effects of alcoholic drinks, stimulants and narcotics generally upon the human system."

> This is accompanied by a law requiring the teachers to be prepared to pass an examination on this subject as well as in other required branches. In 1884, therefore, four hundred thousand children in Michigan, hygienic care of the human body, with especial reference to the effects of alcohol and

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Pennsylvania desire to have a similar law passed by their next Legislature, which zens. This is asked with confidence, in an

The Medical News of Aug. 4, 1883, thus speaks of our work in one of its editorials: "The evils of intemperance are seen by

born of drunkenness.

To combat this gigantic evil the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has begun at the beginning. They aim . . . at the education of the young in the principles of physiology and hygiene as applied to alcohol, opium, and their congeners.

actment of laws in all the States similar to those now in force in Vermont and Michigan, viz., that there shall be in the public schools, as one of the regular studies, elementary scientific instruction in 'physiology and hygiene, which shall give special prominence to the effects of stimulants and narcotics upon the human system.'

"Public sentiment shall thus be created by public knowledge of the character, extent and influence of the evil. It is in the school. house that the dram-shop shall find its strongest foe. Give it twenty years and it will win.

"These women mean business, and they go about it in a most business-like way. Their plans for work are as elaborate as those of any strong political party. No 'prentice hand has sketched them out. They use no invective, no polemics, no sarcasm, no oratory, but hard scientific facts, and wellfounded statistics.

"As a public journal striving for the health of the community we can strongly commend this action, and place ourselves heartily in accord with the calm, scientific spirit which thus seeks to suppress intemperance and

To this editorial Dr. W. W. Keen, of Philadelphia, adds the following indorsement:

"It is with great heartiness that I com-mend the work of the Woman's Christian proper sentiments in relation to the use of alcoholic drinks; and upon the right grounds, those of reason, hygiene and economy."— American Reformer.

" WHITE ANTS: "

The Inter-Ocean has the following on the temperance movement in South Carolina. It will be a blessing to that State, and everywhere, when such a "nest of white ants" gets into it and considerbly undermines over the "Sunny South."

"The 'Solid South' gets rid of one nest politics of this State.' Prohibition has been adopted by several towns in their organic

The Sabbath Recorder.

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

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Communications for the Missionary Department should be addressed to Rev. A. E. MAIN, Ash-

WE call attention to the resolutions of the Providence (Mo.) Seventh-day Baptist Church, in another column of this issue.

WE give in the column of receipts this week all we have received for the Quarterly since the purpose of the Board to issue such a periodical was announced. Hereafter we shall publish such receipts from week to week, as they come in.

Just as we are going to press, we learn that on Sabbath afternoon the Seventh-day Baptist church at Independence was burned. It will be remembered that this church was nearly new, having been built but a few years. We hear it was only partially covered by insurance. Our brethren have our heartfelt sympathy.

WE learn from an Atchison, Kansas, paper that Charles Griffin died quite suddenly in that city recently of congestion of the lungs. Mr. Griffin was a son of Dea. S. P. Griffin; of Nortonville, Kan., several years ago was a student at Alfred University, and at the time of his death was city attorney for the city of Atchison.

A BROTHER, not of our denomination, sends a subscription to the SABBATH RE-CORDER and adds; "I am glad to see the advance movements which are being made by my Seventh-day Baptist brethren, as indicated by the RECORDER and Outlook. Am glad to see the independent stand taken by yourself and by some correspondents, upon the principal questions now before the world -the Sabbath and temperance. I bid you God speed, and pray the Lord to bless every move made to exalt God's truth, and to put down error and sin."

ONE of the strongest evidences of one's character is the company he keeps. So with the practices or customs which prevail with any people. Judged by this standard that is a severe indictment which an exchange makes against German beer-drinking in the following paragraph: "Prof. Scott, of the Chicago Theological (Congregational) Seminary, who has a large opportunity for per sonal observation in Germany, says that that country 'is probably sinking in immorality and crime more radidly than any other nation in Europe. In some of the cities half the births are illegitimate. In ten years sa loons have increased by fifty per cent., and the people are fast becoming sodden with their immoderate beer-drinking."

A CORRESPONDENT writes: "Luke 7:28 reads 'For I say unto you, among those that are born of women there is not a greater prophet than John the Baptist. But he that is least in the kingdom of God is greater than | Ph. D.: The Principles of Church Discipline, he.' I understand from this passage that | by Pres. W. C. Whitford, D. D.; A Layhumility of heart is the standard of greatness in the kingdom of God, hence the child | New Testament, by Prof. W. A. Rogers; of God who is possessed of deeper humility | Editorials, and Book Notices. of heart than was John the Baptist is greater than he in the sight of God. Is this a correct interpretation of this passage? Please answer in the RECORDER, and oblige." We think the statement that humility of heart is the standard of greatness in the kingdom of God is correct, but we do not quite accept our correspondent's exegesis of this particular passage. Christ's aim seems to have been to impress upon his hearers the supreme dignity of a true Christian disciple. They had been struck with the official importance of John the Baptist, and Jesus assures them that as the immediate forerunner of the Messiah, his office was more exalted than that of the older prophets who had foretold the coming of the Messiah in the more remote future. But greater than any and all official relations to Christ was that intimate personal relation enjoyed by the true believer in, and follower of Jesus. In this sense the least in the kingdom of heaven was greater than John the Baptist. John might have been, doubtless was a true disciple of Christ and as humble, and consequently as great as any other such disciple. If so, John the disciple was greater than John the forerunner.

THE Mormon question justly comes to the person to be at large. The verdict was rereforms, this must pass through the various phases of discussion, abortive legislation, indifference on the part of some people, shall come such a wholesome sentiment against the evil as will banish it from the land. Just now there is announced a work, soon to issue from the press of Rand and Avery, Boston, Mass., which, it is thought. will do for this question what "Uncle Tom's Cabin " did for the anti-slavery movement All good people will wish it God speed.

THE QUARTERLY.

The Seventh-day Baptist Quarterly about which we have been hearing prospectively, is so far an accomplished fact that the first number is now ready for distribution. visits to our homes will depend, we suppose, upon the response which our people make to the appeals for subscriptions. On this point there ought to be no question. That we have long needed something of this kind and literary work of our people, and which should in turn give a more substantial and elevated character to such work among us, has been generally agreed. That the Quarterly gives full promise of all this and much more, a glance at its pages will satisfy almost any one. We have read the Bibliotheca Sacra, the Princeton Review, and the North American, three of the leading quarterlies of this country, and we should not feel ashamed to see the Seventh-day Baptist Quarterly upon any table beside any, or all of these publications. This is not to say that, in all respects, it is the peer of these great and standard works, but that it may justly claim a favorable nod of recognition from any of them, as the youngest, and by no means the least, in the great fraternity of quarterlies. The object is set forth in the lished, mainly, in the interest of the denomination whose name it bears, but it will contain matter of value and interest to all Chrisplace in history." How well this object has The Old Philosophies, by Rev. D. E. Maxson, D. D.; History of the Origin and growth of Sabbath-keeping in America, by Rev. the Sabbath-keepers Examined, by Rev. N. Wardner, D. D.; Sermon, The Unending Life, by Rev. A. E. Main; Phases of our Denominational Life Exhibited in the Proceedings of the General Conference, by Prof. W. A. Rogers; The College Curriculum, by Prof. Albert Whitford; Funeral Sermon —Sketch of the Life and Labors of Rev. N. V. Hull, D. D., by Pres. Jonathan Allen, man's View of the Revised Version of the

low figure of \$2 a year or 50 cents a number, family. From this first number we could select several articles either one of which is

worth the price of the number. vigorous canvass will be made for the Quarterly, and that the responses of the people will fully justify the Tract Board in this on the work with an understanding that which said: Thou art my beloved Son in new move along the advanced lines of our denominational work. But no one need wait for the visit of a canvassing agent. Names and remittances may be sent at once to the SABBATH RECORDER office, when the Quarterly will be sent as ordered.

WHO IS INSANE?

A criminal trial has just closed in a Penn-live in, the home of Dea. R. Green, of God." sylvania court, in which the prisoner was Friendship. We continued our labor in that The great epoch of John's ministry was ings has been almost a total failure of late, charged with murder. The killing was ad- form nearly three years; we received from this introduction to the Messiah, "of whom mitted but the prisoner was acquitted on the | the people of their free-will offerings, so that | Moses, in the law and the prophets, did write;" plea of insanity at the time the deed was com- with strict economy we lived, and never suf- the one mighter, "who taketh away the can brave a little cold and some distance for mitted, while at the conclusion of the trial fered for want of food or clothing. We had sins of the world." Herein was John's great- the sake of the cause of Christ. Without a he was pronounced perfectly competent to the satisfaction to know that we were not ness made apparent. He was as the chief good prayer-meeting, no church, and

front, and is likely to stay there until it is ceived with ringing cheers by the crowd inremanded, by an indignant and offended peo- side the court room, and taken up by the ple, to the shadows of perpetual oblivion. larger crowd which could not get in. It is No crime is more offensive in the sight of said that old men patted the young man ap-Heaven than that which lies at the bottom of provingly on the back, and women pressed this polygamous system. That it must | their way through the crowds with tears in | eventually be destroyed, there can be no their eyes, to shake hands with him. Carrireasonable doubt. How long it will take, ages were at his disposal, receptions and ovaof course no one can tell. Like all other tions are said to be still awaiting him, &c., ad nauseam. One can hardly help asking some serious questions at this point. The jury may have been right in basing their decisand possibly of vehement and unwise effort ion on the plea of insanity; if so, what on the part of others, until out of it all there | right had the court to pronounce him now of sound mind? what man ever ever committed murder who was in his right mind? A more serious question still is what effect will such decisions be likely to have upon the minds of revengeful and reckless young men who may fly into an insane passion at any moment, and commit any crime, and hope to go free on the ground of insanity? But the most serious question of all is as to the effect which all this lavish display of sickly sentimentality is likely to have upon the host of young men who will read it throughout the country. If young desperadoes are to be acquitted of crime, on the ground of insanity at the time the Whether it shall make regular quarterly crime was committed, and then to be fondled by venerable men, and wept over by sentimental women, and tendered ovations and receptions by the populace generally-what inducements are these to young men to commit crime? Where are in which to be gathering up the best thought the safeguards which the administration of justice is supposed to throw about the life and property of the people of a great State? Where is the moral character of the people when such things take place? Who is insane, the prisoner, the jury, the court, the people, or all together?

Communications.

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

REMINISCENCES.

Elder Campbell, in his autobiography, gives an account of the system of itineracy | sion. The people should bear responsibility that was established in the Central Association, and prosecuted for a few years with following words of the prospectus, which at | marked success. It was my privilege to lathe same time give an idea of its character. | bor on that circuit for seven months. What "The Seventh-day Baptist Quarterly is pub- | may be appropriate and successful at one time may not be at another. And means that may accomplish great things at one time may not be successful at another time. tians. Its object is to gather and preserve | I was never satisfied with my labor in that such facts, papers, biographies, sermons, section, but the arrangement was a good etc., as may be deemed worthy a prominent one for those small churches, and I never Labor to do your duty, and you will be hon knew the reason why it was not continued, been attained in this first number, may be unless it was for the want of laborers. I judged from the table of contents: Frontis- | felt that I was not adapted to the position piece-portrait of Rev. N. V. Hull, D. D.; in which I was placed, and after consultation and counsel, I left the circuit and returned to Friendship, as I had only left for a few months. I am not in favor of holding on to James Bailey; A Peculiar Argument against | a system of work, merely because we have felt attached to it in olden times, but let us remember that we are not always under the same influences, or the same surroundings. We must adapt ourselves to the circumstances in which we are placed. We are living in a different age than formorly, and are surrounded by different influences, yet it may do us good to look over the past, and we may learn even in old age, wisdom from the scenes through which we have passed and the work

in which we have been engaged. When I returned to Allegany county, I found Elder Stillman Coon, who had come from Berlin there, looking for a field in which | But when the stranger came and demanded The price of the Quarterly is put at the | to enter as a laborer. We held a consultation and concluded to propose to those he, and said, "I have need to be baptized were made with Friendship, Richburg, and Second and Third Genesee and Hebron And John he had lifted him from the wa-We sincerely hope that systematic and churches, and with a station in Independence, Scio and Amity. First Genesee had a and the Holy Spirit descended like a dove pastor, Eld. H. P. Green. We entered upeach station would have preaching every two weeks. There were no arrangements made for salary. There were no pledges, promises or subscriptions to my knowledge. We went out trusting in God for the necessaries for our families. What we received | me, Upon whom thou shalt see the Spirit dewas in free-will offerings. I had a wife and | scending and remaining on him, the same is |

kingdom. Churches were encouraged, while great inauguration. The spirit of the Masthey were increased in numbers, and I trust | ter—the greatness of John—is scarcely less in holiness of heart and life. Elder Coon was truly a faithful devoted yoke fellow in mediately enters. "He must increase, but I the Lord; he was able and willing to endure hardships, he was untiring and persevering in the work of the Lord, he was worthy of honor, for he had no compromising to make with wrong doing; he was truly conscientious and devoted to his calling, and his labor was not in vain in the Lord.

During this time a church was organized at Independence, one at Scio, and one in Amity. Amity and Scio have since become one church, (Scio.) The following brethren as near as I can recollect, were elected deacons: In Friendship, Rowland Green, A. and Moses Maxson; Third Genesee, now Portville, William Stillman; West Genesee, Ethan Crandall; Independence, Wm. Livermore and D. Remington; Scio, Charles Rowley; Amity, James Weed and John Maxson. Of that number all have died except Gilbert, Remington and Livermore; they are yet honoring the office to which they had been appointed. Randolph and Rowley afterwards entered the ministry. The question may be asked why was the itinerancy discontinued. For the want of men who could devote themselves to the work as we had done. The Church at Independence had grown in numbers until they needed more labor than we could bestow; they wanted Bro. Coon to settle with them, which he did; the Church at Friendship were not satisfied, they wanted more of my time and labor; and that church, with the little church in Persia, Cattaraugus county was as much as I could do justice to, and we made those arrangements, and the history of the other churches are well known, as they yet live, but their fathers and founders are mostly gone. God has ever cared for his children; they have not called upon him in vain. I would not advise my brethren to engage in such a work without a proper organization. The people should share the responsibility with the ministers, and it is not every minister who is situated as we were. Some were liberal; others who were more able did nothing to support the miswith the ministers; they should all be workers with God.

I will say to my young brethren in th ministry, go out and fulfill your commission preach the gospel. And if your means must of necessity be limited, do the best you can it may be well for you to be abased, and you may be permitted to abound; but learn this lesson, in whatever condition you may be placed, therewith to be content. ored by God and his people; but never, no never, think of seeking vain popularity that will perish with the using.

W. B. GILLETTE.

JOHN THE BAPTIST.

"Of all that have been born of woman, there hath not arisen a greater than John the Baptist." On what ground is this statement based? Paul has always struck us as the hero of the New Testament. But one need not study long to find the grounds of Christ's estimate of John. He was a builder, laying the foundations of things to come. After John went into the wilderness, there is no account that he ever met him whose way he was preparing, until Christ sought him that he might be baptized. He had been anxiously watching for him. There is no account that they had ever met until now. baptism, John had his suspicions that it was ters of the Jordan, "The heaven was opened upon him; and a voice came from heaven whom I am well pleased." "And John bore from heaven like a dove and it abode upon him, and I knew him not, but he that sent me to baptize in water, the same said unto

manifest in the platform on which he immust decrease." When an envious spirit had entered into some of John's disciples, they came hastily to stir him up. "And they came to John and said to him, Rabbi, he that was with thee beyond Jordan, to whom thou hast borne witness, behold, the same baptizeth, and all men come to him." What was the answer of Christ's great man? "A man can receive nothing except it have been given him from heaven; ye yourselves bear witness that I said, I am not the Christ but that I am sent before him. He that hath the bride is the bridegroom, but the friend A. F. Randolph; in Richburg, Zina Gilbert of the bridegroom who standeth and heareth him, rejoiceth greatly because of the bridegroom's voice. This my joy is made full," and again reads them the platform, "He must increase, but I must decrease." "The morning star" whose light will not be seen when the sun is up, "The voice of one crying in the wilderness," is waking the world because the year of the redeemed is come. If we catch the spirit and depth of this disciple, we shall not wonder at Christ's testimony of him. 1st. If ye have not the spirit of this Christ ye are none of his. How easily could John have manipulated and quite defeated the work of Christ. But his glory is in doing his own work, the work of a herald. He never tried to enter into other men's labors, nor to break up their work; and so important, so vital is this virtue that Christ makes it one of the most distinguished of spiritual attainments. Nothing has hindred growth of the church more than the spirit of envy. A minister who never builds up a church is very apt to make churches uneasy, nor is there any thing more damaging to the spirit of a faithful worker than to know that his plans, his hope, his joy, and his work must all be overthrown, because there is great eagerness to get into the field he has built. We have often wished that Christ had sketched one other biography, "There is not a baser man than he who builds up nothing but distroys what others build."

GOOD NEWS.

From recent létters sent to Brother N. Wardner, who is still absent on his work in Missouri, by Bro. G. Velthuysen and his devoted daughter Sarah, of Haarlem, Holland, we learn that another minister, pastor of a Baptist church in the northeast part of the dominion has embraced the Sabbath of Jehovah and has recently visited Bro. Velthuysen at his home; also another preacher, a Baker, preaches Sabbath doctrine, but does not as yet practice what he preaches, as it seriously interferes with his business, and yet his preaching is taking effect, as one young man has been brought to investigate the subject for himself, and to embrace the truth, and submit to the sacred ordinance of baptism, He has found employment as a baker's man with a Jew, so he can keep the Sabbath and live at Haarlem. We also learn the joyful news that Bro. Velthuysen's son, a promising young man for whom many prayers have been offered and for whom so much anxiety has been felt and expressed by his dear parents and devoted sister, has obtained the blessed assurance of his acceptance by his Saviour and asked for baptism.

Let us all rejoice in the glad tidings and continue to labor and pray, trusting in Christ for the fruits thereof.

L. T. ROGERS.

Home Mews.

New York. INDEPENDENCE.

The Excel Band of Independence gave a public entertainment Wednesday evening. Jan. 16th, in which they performed the which puts it within the reach of every churches and settlements of our people the of thee." But at the urgent request of the Juvenile Operetta, "Conquered by Kindestablishment of a circuit. Arrangements stranger when led him into the Jordan. He ness." The parts were well chosen and well was to know him by the descent of the Spirit. acted. The choruses, duets, and solos, well sung and taken all in all, made a very pleasant evenings entertainment. The house was reasonably well filled, though the weather was bitter cold, the wind and snowdrifts high, Vennor and Remington to the contrary notwithstanding. A small fee was taken at the record saying, I saw the Spirit descending door thereby, increasing the exchequer about fifteen dollars.

VERONA.

Deep snow, roads like the waves of the sea, our scattered condition, and some sickness, keep many from attending church a house to live in. Brother Coon had a wife he who baptizeth in the Holy Spirit, and I regularly. Yet we have "enough to claim and one child, and he soon found a place to saw and bore record that this is the Son of the promise," and make our meetings profitable. The prayer-meeting on Sabbath evenbut we hope soon to see suitable roads and weather, and warm Christian hearts, who take care of himself, and declared a safe laboring in vain. Souls were born into the justice who received the oath of office at the especially no pastor, can labor successfully

for the upbuilding of the dom. Let any pastor go conference meeting and fi when it is every way reas more, and his next morn lack somewhere. Blame vet it is a fixed fact that m will depend upon the pray borers in the church.

Our dear brother and des has been very seriously ill many are praying that he us and for the good work the past year.

It is expected that the S. Association will hold it Convention with the First day Baptist Church, Wed commencing at 10.30 A. M afteenoon session only w brethren of the First Chi freshments to the church. ercises will be as follows: Service of song led by H. D. The Sabbath-school as an ai W. C. Taylor, pastor

Church. "The Successful Teacher," b hamville, N. Y. Report of Oneida county S. L. Vincent, Verona, N. Miscellaneous Reports. AFTERNOON Questions and answers.

Christian sympathy, a nec

the successful Sabbath

A. Beecher, Verona.

'Question Drawer. An addr M. E. churches of D "The Influence of home on J. V. Ferguson, pastor Address, J. A. Timm, past Churchville. Blackboard exercise, "Conv

H. D. Clarke. A fire in New London, cently burned up one run three left however. We the destruction of built persons, but if every sinl liquid death is sold, cou what a blessing the world

DE RUYT It has been storming a 7 P. M., there is no abate wind rise, we shall have

The revival meetings in continue this week, wit interest. The number fessed conversions are mu the hindrances give way riously triumph.

P. C. Burdick, our set low, suffering from com which it is feared will cl

JAN- 24, 1884.

Rhode Isl ASHAW

The time of each wee used: To commence with the Young People' Monday evening attend ganization; Tuesday, th ers' meeting; Wednesda conducted by Dr. Still Lyceum; Friday, the pr meeting, and the next service at the Hall, fills ing without counting meeting, or the Ladies' cials and suppers, but place, and the ladies are and Festival, which the their rooms, Feb. 9th, P. M.; if said evening they will hold over t have arranged for all t and some more. Thei are very pleasant and

> DODGE (We are now havin

Minne

with but little snow very cold weather whi days at a time. We h "blizzard" yet. As vails. About Dec. 1st our

tention to the need o ings and called an exp which resulted in ou the work, and we fe blessed us in the effor wanderer return, the strengthened, those revived, and those God, persuaded to Although all who

the true life in Chris we have enjoyed a ri thank God and take Some have expres in the ordinance of others will soon.

t inauguration. The spirit of the Masthe greatness of John—is scarcely less ifest in the platform on which he imiately enters. "He must increase, but I decrease." When an envious spirit had red into some of John's disciples, they hastily to stir him up. "And they to John and said to him, Rabbi, he was with thee beyond Jordan, to whom hast borne witness, behold, the same izeth, and all men come to him." What he answer of Christ's great man? "A can receive nothing except it have been i him from heaven; ye yourselves bear ess that I said, I am not the Christ but I am sent before him. He that hath ride is the bridegroom, but the friend e bridegroom who standeth and heareth rejoiceth greatly because of the bridem's voice. This my joy is made full," again reads them the platform, "He increase, but I must decrease." "The ing star" whose light will not be seen the sun is up, "The voice of one cryn the wilderness," is waking the world se the year of the redeemed is come. catch the spirit and depth of this diswe shall not wonder at Christ's testiof him. 1st. If ye have not the spirit is Christ we are none of his. How easily John have manipulated and quite ded the work of Christ. But his glory is ing his own work, the work of a herald. ever tried to enter into other men's lanor to break up their work; and so imnt, so vital is this virtue that Christ s it one of the most distinguished of ual attainments. Nothing has hindred growth of the church more than spirit of envy. A minister who builds up a church is very apt to churches uneasy, nor is there any thing damaging to the spirit of a faithful er than to know that his plans, his his joy, and his work must all be overn, because there is great eagerness to to the field he has built. We have wished that Christ had sketched one biography, "There is not a baser man ne who builds up nothing but distroys others build."

GOOD NEWS.

m recent letters sent to Brother N. ner, who is still absent on his work in uri, by Bro. G. Velthuysen and his dedaughter Sarah, of Haarlem, Holland, ern that another minister, pastor of a st church in the northeast part of the ion has embraced the Sabbath of Jehod has recently visited Bro. Velthuysen home; also another preacher, a Baker, hes Sabbath doctrine, but does not as actice what he preaches, as it seriously eres with his business, and yet his hing is taking effect, as one young man en brought to investigate the subject mself, and to embrace the truth, and t to the sacred ordinance of baptism, s found employment as a baker's man Jew, so he can keep the Sabbath and Haarlem. We also learn the joyful hat Bro. Velthuysen's son, a promising man for whom many prayers have ffered and for whom so much anxiety en felt and expressed by his dear paand devoted sister, has obtained the

r and asked for baptism. as all rejoice in the glad tidings and ue to labor and pray, trusting in for the fruits thereof.

assurance of his acceptance by his

L. T. ROGERS.

Home Mews.

New York.

INDEPENDENCE.

Excel Band of Independence gave a entertainment Wednesday evening, 6th, in which they performed the le Operetta, "Conquered by Kind-The parts were well chosen and well The choruses, duets, and solos, well d taken all in all, made a very pleasant entertainment. The house was reaswell filled, though the weather was old, the wind and snowdrifts high, and Remington to the contrary notoding. A small fee was taken at the weby; increasing; the exchequer about

VERONA.

anow, roads like the waves of the scattered condition, and some sickep many from attending church y. Yet we have "enough to claim nise," and make our meetings profithe prayer-meeting on Sabbath evenbeen almost a total failure of late, tope soon to see suitable roads and and warm Christian hearts, who e a little cold and some distance for of the cause of Christ. Without a rayer-meeting, no church, and pastor, can labor successfully

for the upbuilding of the Redeemer's kingdom. Let any pastor go to the prayer and conference meeting and find but one or two more, and his next morning's sermon will lack somewhere. Blame him all you may, vet it is a fixed fact that much of his success will depend upon the prayers of his co-laborers'in the church.

has been very seriously ill for three weeks; sponsibilities of church work will rest on many are praying that he may be spared to them and all this discipline will help prepare us and for the good work he has been doing | them for it. Our prayer is that they may the past year.

commencing at 10.30 A. M. A morning and | have enjoyed here. afteenoon session only will be held. The brethren of the First Church will bring refreshments to the church. The order of exercises will be as follows:

Service of song led by H. D. Clarke. "The Sabbath-school as an aid to the church," by W. C. Taylor, pastor Verona Presbyterian

"The Successful Teacher," by O. F. Kelley, Durhamville, N. Y. Report of Oneida county S. S. Convention, Millie L. Vincent, Verona, N. Y.

Miscellaneous Reports. AFTERNOON SESSION.

Questions and answers. Christian sympathy, a necessary qualification of the successful Sabbath school worker," Mary

A. Beecher, Verona. "Question Drawer. An address, J. L. Short, pastor M. E. churches of Durhamville and State

"The Influence of home on the Sabbath-school,"
J. V. Ferguson, pastor M. E. Church, Verona. Address, J. A. Timm, pastor Lutheran Church, Churchville. Blackboard exercise, "Conversion of the Jailor,"

H. D. Clarke. A fire in New London, our post-office, recently burned up one rum hole. There are three left however. We do not rejoice in the destruction of buildings or danger of ing. persons but if every sink of inquity where liquid death is sold, could be burned up, what a blessing the world would secure.

DE RUYTER.

It has been storming all day, and now at 7 P. M., there is no abatement. Should the wind rise, we shall have another snow block-

The revival meetings in the M. E. church continue this week, with some increase of Among the buildings are six hotels, eleven interest. The number of inquires and confessed conversions are multiplying. May all the hindrances give way and the work gloriously triumph.

P. C. Burdick, our senior Deacon, is very low, suffering from complicated difficulties, which it is feared will close a useful life. J. CLARKE.

JAN-24, 1884.

Rhode Island. ASHAWAY.

The time of each week is pretty closely used: To commence on Sunday evening with the Young People's Mission Band, and Monday evening attend the temperance organization; Tuesday, the Bible-school teachers' meeting; Wednesday, the singing school, conducted by Dr. Stillman; Thursday, the Lyceum: Friday, the prayer and conference meeting, and the next evening a preaching service at the Hall, fills up nearly every evening without counting the Excel Band meeting, or the Ladies' Sewing Society socials and suppers, but these must have their place, and the ladies are preparing for a Fair and Festival, which they intend to hold in their rooms, Feb. 9th, 1884, at 7 o'clock, P. M.; if said evening should prove stormy, they will hold over to Feb. 11th. They have arranged for all their usual attractions and some more. Their rooms at the church are very pleasant and convenient.

Minnesota.

DODGE CENTRE.

We are now having very nice weather, with but little snow. We have had some very cold weather which lasted only a few days at a time. We have not had a genuine "blizzard" yet. As a rule good health pre-

About Dec. 1st our pastor called our attention to the need of holding extra meetings and called an expression of the Church, which resulted in our soon moving out in the work, and we feel that God has richly blessed us in the effort, for we have seen the wanderer return, the faithful cheered and strengthened, those whose ardor had cooled, revived, and those who had never known God, persuaded to seek the pearl of great

Although all whom we would see living the true life in Christ have not been reached, we have enjoyed a rich season for which we thank God and take courage.

Some have expressed a wish to move out in the ordinance of baptism, and doubtless others will soon.

Last Sabbath evening the young people held a prayer-meeting which is, we are glad to say, to be a permanent arrangement each when it is every way reasonable to expect week. It was well attended, and with only one exception all present took part in the

sisters taking such an earnest part in the good work, for just a little farther along Our dear brother and deacon, J. F. Stilson, down the course of life the labors and renot grow weary in well-doing for they will It is expected that the Verona Union S. | reap if they faint not. During the meetings S. Association will hold its Fourth Quarterly | I have often felt a wish that the isolated Convention with the First Verona Seventh- ones of our faith, could, for a short season day Baptist Church, Wednesday, Feb. 6th, at least, enjoy the rich, earnest sermons we

> At our last church meeting we extended a call to our pastor to stay with us another year, every member present voting in the affirmative.

Condensed Mew?.

Domestic.

During the quarter ended September 30, 1883, 270,000 postal notes were issued. is estimated that the aggregate issues for the fiscal year will reach 5,000,000 notes. Postal notes are said to be much more difficult to audit than money orders, and if the estimates above given are correct, an addition of forty new clerks to the clerical force will be required.

The Governor of New York reports that four hundred and forty-nine applications for pardons and commutation of sentence were presented during the year 1883, and that thirty-nine pardons, one reprieve, and seventeen commutations were granted; one hundred and eighty-one applications were denied and two hundred and eleven are now pend-

mine near Denver, Col., in which from February number has a frontispiece entitled, "Extwenty-five to fifty miners are believed to be pectation," accompanied by a pocm. \$1 50 a year. killed. The explosion blockaded the entrance to the mine. The full extent of the disaster is unknown. The mine was owned by the Colorado Coal and Iron Company of Denver. Ninety miners were in the shaft.

The annual report of the Inspector of Buildings in New York City shows that during the past year 2,600 new buildings were erected in the city at a cost of \$44,000,000. churches, five schools, and ten places of

The report of the government directors of the Union Pacific Railway shows that its floating debt has been reduced \$3,000,000. There will be a surplus of largely over one million for the year, after the payment of the fixed charges and dividend.

The whole length and breadth of Lake Champlain can be traversed on ice by teams. The lake was closed to navigation January 7th, which is almost unprecedented for permanent closing, the average time being Jan.

At Elizabeth, N. J., the Union county grand jury offered a set of resolutions recommending the establishment of the whippingpost in that city for the punishment of habitual drunkards and wife-beaters.

J. J. Douglas, manager of the Henry County, Missouri, Lottery has been arrested, charged with violating the postal laws in sending lottery circulars through the mails.

Owing to the failure of the Legislature to grant additional appropriations to continue work on the New York State Capitol, all operations have been suspended.

The Secretary of War has received notice of the departure of the remains of Lieut. De Long and party from St. Petersburg for New

Foreign.

The missing steamship Plover arrived at St. Johns, N. F., Jan. 26th, having been frozen in by pack ice for several days near Wadham islands. She reported tremendous heavy Arctic ice notheast of Notre Dame bay, icebergs of vast size being scattered through the field of ice. The Plover had a narrow escape from imprisonment in an ice field for the entire Winter. A heavy sea broke up the sce and liberated her.

The Orangemen, under their leader, Grand Master Colonel Stewart Knox, are making preparations to oppose the meeting of the nationalists announced to be held at Dungannon. Special trains have been engaged to convey the members of the various Orange societies to that place.

The Dutch expedition sent to Acheon to rescue twenty-five men of the lost steamer Nizero, have been unsuccessful. The captives have been removed to the interior and the prospects that their lives have been spared are very faint.

A Frenchman and a Portugese were arrested recently in the gardens of Buen Petrio, Madrid, charged with attempting to approach the royal carriage. These men have been constantly dogging the king's

gaged in the Australian trade, collided Jan. Researches in Asia," of one or both of the following 26th, in the English Channel. The Simla editions: London, 1849, by Ward & Co.; and Lonsank. The steamship Guernsey saved sixty- don, 1858, by Rutledge. Any reader of the REseven lives. Twenty-two men were lost.

of the Duke of Westminster, died last week. with the undersigned. of congestion of the lungs.

Two thousand Turcomans under musselman fanatic, Khaf Seyd, attacked Mechid, the capital of Kharassan, a few days ago. Persian troops repulsed the attack and disthe capital of Kharassan, a few days ago. persed the Turcomans.

At Tullamore, Ireland, the police, Monday evening of last week, captured five men We are glad to see our young brothers and who were attacking the residence of a of Farina. gentleman for the purpose of obtaining

> At Berlin, the Lower House of the Prus sian diet has rejected a motion to restore three abrogated articles of the Constitution relating to the Catholic Church.

> The Erskine Presbyterian church at Toranto, was burned the other day. Sunday school was in progress when the fire was discovered, but all got out safely. Loss \$40,000. The bark Burmah, from Natal, for Hali-

> fax, has been abandoned at sea in a sinking condition. The crew was saved. Benjamin Boville, one of the survivors of the 600 who made the charge at Balaklava,

Books and Magazines.

THE PULPIT TREASURY for January is full of such religious instruction as should be found in every household. It contains three excellent sermons; one from Matt. 7: 24, 25, by Rev. Henry C. Potter; the next is by Chas. H. Parkhurst, D. D., from John 1: 4; the other is a dedicatory sermon by Wm. Roberts, D. D., text Hab. 2: 20. They clearly prove the necessity of building character upon solid foundations, and that light is the outcome of life. The Expository Lecture upon Luke 16: 19-31, given by the Rev. C. A. Schapper, of Wittenberg, is full of instruction about the future state. This number contains some very excellent leading thoughts upon four different texts. The Treasury would be a treasure in any minister's studio. The suggestions about pastoral work, illustrations, prayer-meetings, and Sabbathschools are invaluable helps.

OUR LITTLE MEN AND WOMEN, published by D. Lathrop & Co., of Boston, for February, is fully up to the standard. It is full of truly artistic pictures and are such as serve to keep the little ones well interested. \$1 a year.

THE UNIVERSE is a new monthly to our desk. It is well stocked with original stories, sketches, vis. A terrible explosion has occurred in a coal essays, and poems, and quite well illustrated. The The Universal Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

QUITE interesting is "The Reformation in Sweden," by C. M. Butler, D. D., from the press of Anson D. F. Randolph & Co., of New York. It narrates the rise of the Reformation, its progress, and crises; and its triumph under Charles IX. Coming so soon after the anniversary of the great reformer, it is doubly interesting. Price, cloth, \$1 25.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW has for its cipal articles for February, "Corporations, their Employees and the Public," by Carl Schurz; "Henry Vaughan, Silurist," by J. C. Shairp, principal of the University of St. Andrews; "John Brown's Place in History," by Senator J. J. Ingalls; the question. 'Must the Classics Go?" is discussed by Prof. Andrew F. West, of Princeton, "Race Increase in the United States," by Congressman J. Randolph Tucker, Rev. M. J. Savage on "Defects of the Public School System," and finally the advantages and disadvantages of "Rival Systems of Heating." by Dr. A. N. Bell and Prof. W. P. Trowbridge.

RESOLUTIONS passed by the Providence Seventhday Baptist Church, Cass, Texas Co., Mo.:

1st. WHEREAS, through the generosity of W. H. Coon and wife, of Walworth, Wis., the Church in this place has been presented with a beautiful Bible for their prospective house of worship; therefore, Resolved, That we as a Churdh, extend our sincere

thanks for this valuable gift. 2d. Resolved, That we express our heartfelt thanks to the Missionary Board for the interest they have shown in sending Brethren McLearn and Wardner to assist us in organizing a church in this place, and we pray that success may ever attend their efforts in spreading a knowledge of God and his truth.

3d. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions beforwarded for publication in the SABBATH RECORDER. 4th. Whereas, we are destitute of a house to worship in, and not able to build without help;

Resolved. That we appeal to the churches and orethren for help. Done in conference, and signed by order of the

Church, Jan. 14, 1884 W. RUTLEDGE, Pastor. J. P. RUTLEDGE, Church Clerk.

P. S. We think of completing a good, neat nouse at the expense of three hundred dollars. We refer to N. Wardner, D. D., and A. McLearn, D. D. Let all funds intended for our relief be sent by draft or registered letter to the address of S W. Rutledge, superintendent of buliding, etc., Houston, Texas Co., Mo.

A RARE chance for Ministers to get the Tennessee Baptist for 1884. See advertisement in this paper.

GOOD PAY for Agents. \$100 to \$200 per month, made selling our fine Books and Bibles. Write to J. C. McCurdy & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS of the Seventh day Baptist Missionary Society, hold Regular Meeting Wednesday, Feb. 6, 1884, in the vestry of the Seventh-day Baptist church in Westerly, R. I., at 9.30 WM. L. CLARKE, Rec. Sec. o'clock A. M.

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 .rvited to attend.

PLEASE NOTICE.—The Editor of the Outlook The steamships Lucknow and Simla, en- 115 anxious to find a copy of Buchannan's "Christian CORDER having a copy of either or both of these edi-At London, Earl Grosvener, son and heir tions, will confer a great favor by communicating PLAINFIELD, N. J.

MARRIED.

In Farina, Ill., Jan. 19, 1884, at the residence of the bride's father, R.W.Burdick, by Rev, W.H.Ernst, Mr. N. W. CROSLEY and Miss JENNIE BURDICK, al

DIED.

At Alfred Centre, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1884, CHESTINE infant daughter of Chester and Jennie Stillman, 1

In Nile, Allegany Co., N. Y., at the residence of his son in law, Wm. H. Wells, Jan. 13, 1884, NOAH K. Brown, in the 73d year of his age. He was born in Brookfield, Madison Co., N. Y. Feb. 7, 1833, he married Sally Bowler, daughter of Wm Bowler, and granddaughter of Rev. Abraham Coon, of Rhode Island. In the year 1836 he, with his family, moved to Little Genesee, N. Y., when the country was new. June, 1840, while on his way from his home to Friendship, on horseback, and when in the town of Clarksville, a tree fell upon him and broke his back His lower limbs were ever after paralyzed and withered away. He was for upwards of forty-three years one of the greatest sufferers the world has ever known. Never for a moment for all that time was he without pain, and much of the time it was very severe, and yet he bore his suffering patiently and with Christian fortitude. In the year 1853 he experienced religion, and was baptized by Rev. H. P. Burdick, at Nile, where he has resided for the past thirty six years. Much of his time he was engaged in mercan tile business, being taken to and from the store. His energy, perseverance, and endurance, was simply marvelous. In all his dealing he was strictly honest and upright, gaining many and lasting friends. He waited patiently for his Master to call him home from this world of pain and sorrow to life eternal. His reason was spared him to the last, and he realized his end was near. Exhausted from his long suffering he died peacefully and without a struggle.

LETTERS.

Myra A. Crandall, Sirrilla Saunders, L. Coon, P. P. Richardson, L. T. Rogers, E. Mlnette Potter, Wm. Kingsbury, Z. E. Brown 2, H. D. Clarke, Geo. W. Hills, B. F. Stillman 2, Mrs. H. Stillman, J. Clarke, Mrs. O. D. Williams, Annie E. Mentzer, G. E. Greene, A. E. Main, Mrs. O. G. Stillman, J. B. Wells, H. W. Wilcox, C. Potter, Jr. & Co., D. L. Crandall, A. M. Prescott, C. D. Potter, R. T. Burdick, J. E. N. Backus, C. V. Hibbard, Oscar Babcock, J. K. Andrews, F. H. Bonham, Celia A. Burdick, Isaac Clawson, L. D. Seager, Mrs. A. E. Aller, dick, Isaac Clawson, L. D. Seager, Mrs. A. E. Aller, dick, Isaac Clawson, L. D. Seager, Mrs. A. E. Aller, dick, Isaac Clawson, L. D. Seager, Mrs. A. E. Aller, dick, Isaac Clawson, L. D. Seager, Mrs. A. E. Aller, dick, Isaac Clawson, L. D. Seager, Mrs. A. E. Aller, dick, Isaac Clawson, L. D. Seager, Mrs. A. E. Aller, dick, Isaac Clawson, L. D. Seager, Mrs. A. E. Aller, dick, Isaac Clawson, L. D. Seager, Mrs. A. E. Aller, dick, Isaac Clawson, L. D. Seager, Mrs. A. E. Aller, dick, Isaac Clawson, L. D. Seager, Mrs. A. E. Aller, dick, Isaac Clawson, L. D. Seager, Mrs. A. E. Aller, dick, Isaac Clawson, L. D. Seager, Mrs. A. E. Aller, dick, Isaac Clawson, L. D. Seager, Mrs. A. E. Aller, dick, Isaac Clawson, L. D. Seager, Mrs. A. E. Aller, dick, Isaac Clawson, L. D. Seager, Mrs. A. E. Aller, dick, Isaac Clawson, E. C. Satterlee, A. C. Rogers, W. S. Wells, Geo. H. Babcock 2, J. B. Clarke, G. J. Lund, S. C. Stillman. A. B. Lawton, R. L. Davis, H. H. C. Q. James, E. B. Saunders, H. Millard, Ethan Lanphear, E. B. Da-

RECEIPTS

RECEIPTS.				٠.
	Pa	vs to	Vol.	No.
J. G. Allen, Alfred Centre, N. Y.,	\$ 2	00	40	52
Amos Crandall, "	2	00	40	52
Mrs. Sardinia Crandall, "	2	00	40	52
Mrs. Wm. Maxson, Alfred.	2	00	40	52
Mrs. Wm. Maxson, Alfred, r. R. Chase,		00	40	52
Mrs. Jane Trask, Independence,		00	40	52
Mrs. Jeremiah Clark, Andover,	- 2	00	40	52
Lewis L. Canfield, Scio,	• 2	00	40	52
A. B. Cottrell, Richburgh,		00	$\overline{40}$	52
D. M. Cass, Friendship,		00	$\overline{40}$	7
Mrs. Wm. Kingsley, Rushford,		00	$\tilde{40}$	52
E. C. Satterlee, State Bridge,		00	40	52
A. S. Crandall, Watson,		00	40	52
B. W. Peckham, "		00	$\tilde{41}$	18
Rev. J. Clarke, DeRuyter,	$\tilde{2}$	00	40	52
Mrs. Sarah E. Ayers, Shiloh, N. J.,		ÕÕ	40	52
Sarah Lewis, Hopkinton, R. I.,	$ar{f 2}$	00	41	18
D. L. Crandall. Pendleton Hill, Com	ı2	00	$\overline{40}$	52
D. B. Rogers, Daytona, Fla.,	$\tilde{2}$	ÕÕ	$\tilde{40}$	52
Annie E. Mentzer, Quincy, Pa.,	ĩ		40	38
F. N. Ayers, Hebron,		00	40	52
John K. Andrews, Antrim, O.,	$\tilde{2}$	00	41	17
H. H. C. Q. James, Shepherdsville, K			$\frac{1}{40}$	52
John James,	$\frac{5}{2}$	00	40	52
Mrs. S. B. Langworthy, Farina, Ill.,		00	40	52
T. P. Andrews,	$\tilde{2}$		40	52
Thomas Zinn, "	$\tilde{2}$	00	$\tilde{40}$	52
Eld. L. Andrus, "	$\tilde{2}$	00	$\frac{10}{40}$	52
E. S. Clarke, "	$\tilde{2}$	00	40	52
P. B. Clarke,	$\tilde{2}$	00	40	52
S. C. Smith,		00	40	52
M	ດ	ΛΛ	40	52
W. I. V. Crandell Milton June. Wi	\mathbf{z}	00	40	52
G W Ruten Utica	, ₂	ÕÕ	$\tilde{40}$	52
W. L. V. Crandall, Milton Junc., Wi G. W. Buten, Utica, W. H. H. Coon, "	$\tilde{2}$	00	$\overline{40}$	52
J. A. Coon, "	2	00	$\overline{40}$	52
A. M. Knapp, "		00	$\overline{40}$	52
Eld. D. P. Curtis, Hutchinson, Mini			40	13
H. C. Severance, Dodge Centre,	~' <u>`</u> 2	00	40	52
E. L. Babcoek,		00	$\tilde{40}$	52
V. C. Bond,		00	$\overline{40}$	32
Richard Clarke, North Loup, Neb.,		00	40	52
T. H. Monroe, DeWitt, Ark.,		00	40	18
	~	-	~~	
FOR LESSON LEAVES.				
L. D. Seager, Jackson Centre, Ohio,			• .	60
D. B. Rogers, Daytona, Fla.,			1	
Mrrno A Chandall North Loun Nah			4	. 50

Myra A. Crandall, North Loup, Neb., Mrs. M. T. Jones Jones, Mich. Lewis Berry, Whitesville, N. Y. Candace Ammons, Westerly, R. I. 2 00 2 00 Mrs. G. T. Brown, Stockton, Cal., G. M. Cottrell, West Hallock, Ill., C. J. Sindall, Dodge Centre, Minn., Miss Kate Davis, Chicago, Ill., E. D. Richmond, Coloma, Wis. Mrs. Roxana Sherman, East Sharon, Pa., D. E. Maxson, Alfred Centre, N. Y.. 2 00 2 00 Stephen C. Burdick, $2_{-}00$ Wm. L. Bowler, Little Genesee 6 00 P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Kan., 2 00

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET. Review of the New York market for butter, cheese,

2 00

A. B. Burdick, 2d, Ashaway, R. I.,

Mrs. Charles Saunders, Niantic,

Mrs. Susan Stillman, "

J. F. Hubbard, Plainfield, N. J.,

etc., for the week ending Jan. 26th, reported for the RECORDER, by David W. Lewis & Co., Produce Commission Merchants, No. 85 and 87 Broad Street, New York. Marking plates furnished

BUTTER.—Receipts for the week were 21,336 packages; exports, 2,172. For finest fresh creamery make and finest Fall ends of dairies there is fair request, and the supply is light; most of the Western creameries arriving were off in quality, and we note sales of some Elgins and Iowas at 28@35c. For fair to good sort of butter, dairies or parts of dairies, Northern Welsh tubs or late Winter make tubs, the trade is very slack with large offerings, and few sales at 16@18c., and holders anxious to close out old stock so as to be ready for new make. We note sales of finest fresh creameries, 38@40c.; good ones, 28@35c.; few fancy Delaware entire dairies, 27@28c.; good ones at 22@24c., and 500 pcks. of solid boring Western factory make at 9@10c. At the close trade is dull with more sellers than buyers at quotations.

Fancy. Fine. Faulty. Creamery, fresh...... 38@40 30@35

- 1	" early 20@24 15@20
<u>'</u>	" entire 26@27 22@25 15 @20
f	" entire 26@27 22@25 15@20 Imitation creamery 25@27 20@23 15@18 Factory butter 18@20 14@16 9@11
	Factory butter 18@20 14@16 9@11
f	CHEESE.—Receipts for the week were 24,404 box-
, [es; exports, 23,085 boxes. Market has ruled quiet
1	this week and prices are unchanged. We quote:
- [
1	
- 1	Factory, full cream 13½@13½ 12½@13½ 8@12∜ Skimmed — @— 6 @ 8 0@ 8
,	
Š	Eggs.—Receipts for the week were 1,682 bbls.
	and 1,760 cases. The market has steadily advanced
f	since our last, and to day, some sales were made at
I	40@42c. This latter price, however, is extreme and
a e	hardly quotable. We quote:
٦	
ė	Near-by fresh laid eggs
i	Canada and Western
	Limed eggs, per doz25 @30
0	Brans.—Imports for the week, 350 bags. We
f	quote:
•	Marrows, per bushel, 62 lbs\$2 75@3 10
-	Mediums, "\$2 25@2 50
r r	DRIED FRUITS.—We quote:
έl	Apples, evaporated, choice to fancy13 @131
-	" poor to good10 @12
h	"Southern sliced, choice to fancy 7 @ 81
d	" " poor to good 5 @ 6
,	" coarse cut
X	Peaches, peeled, evaporated
1- S	
y	beeled, sun dried, choice to lancy, 12 (diff
y st	" " " poor to good 9 @111 " unpeeled, nalves 51@ 6
e	" quarters 5 @ 51
n	Huckleberries, per lb
is	Blackberries "
d	Raspberries, black, per lb
r-	APPLES —We quote:

Home dairy, fresh..... —@30

APPLES.—We quote:

CRANBERRIES.—We quote:

POULTRY.—We quote:

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It is so dark, dear Lord, And yet I know There is a way that thou Wouldst have me go. Oh, may it plainly lie Before my face: Grant these bewildered feet A little space One ray of light that I May serve the best; One step, and I will trust For all the rest. There is so much to do; Yet one by one

These clouds arise. O Lord. Thy will be done, By me, in me, through me, Thy will, not mine. Dear Saviour, help me now

All to resign.

And when, clear eyed, in heaven's Eternal day I cast one backward glance Along the way That thou hast brought me, then, O great High-Priest,

Perhaps where I have seemed To serve thee least, There mercy will reveal Was service true, Though I but waiting longed Thy will to do.

DYING FOR A DROP.

I was sitting by the quiet home fireside, the wind and the rain beating upon the windows; the fire blazing and roaring, as it blazes and roars on Winter nights only, the day's work done, pen, desk, and room, offering an inviting welcome—just the time to pen down for many a day.

"You are wanted, sir; a wild-looking woman is waiting in the passage to see you. I could not ask her farther in, for she is rag-

ged and dripping with wet.' So said the trim, quiet servant, who is quite accustomed to all kinds of visitors; she

used to it now." I go to my visitor, she is standing on the

mat, and the rain is pouring from her garments as she stands.

"What has brought you out on such a night?" I inquire.

"I have come to fetch you to see an old acquaintance," she replies. "Do you remember Maggie Smith? I see you do; well, she minster, and wants you."

and the beating wind and rain.

Through the choking gutters, over the plashy roads, past the flickering gas-lamps, out of the decent thoroughfares, into courts and alleys that even this rain could not sweet en, and after prolonged conflict with the tempest, that was not without its pleasant- | could pay for. ness, we reach "the Rents."

A small square of houses two stories high, worn out, squalid, fever-smitten at their best; at their worst-never-failing, swift adjuncts to hospital and infirmary beds and pauper's graves. A small flickering lamp on the staircase made darkness visible up the rotten, dangerous stairs, and we turned into the small back room. The only furniture was an iron sauce pan, a yellow basin, and an iron box. In the broken-down grate a few gray ashes were smouldering away, an old lamp work, I at mine, until the old love of the upon the mantlepiece gave light upon some | drink returned and seemed to haunt me. rags in a corner, upon which, dressed in rags | The thought of it never left me, asleep or and covered with an old quilt, a woman lay, tossing in utter unrest of body and soul.

Black hair, streaked with gray, piercing black eyes wild by roving, never still; pallid face, full, deep red lips-over all, clear witness that there lay the wreck of something that might and ought to have been infinitely brighter and better; but as she lay, her own out. I was staggering from the thrust on mother would have hated to recognize the the pavement, and should have fallen into

fined voice, startlingly out of harmony with | anger and looked into his face; there I saw the appearance and surrondings. "I knew | eyes that I knew diluted with horror, lips you would, though this is not much of a that I loved, quivering with disgust and place to come, and I hear the wind and rain. shame. He helped me to the wall and left You have come and I am glad; I have waited | me. I have never seen him since. for you with such unutterable longings that the minutes have seemed hours as I have and the love of the drink took its place and I shall get what I am longing and praying left me through good or ill."

"And what is that?" I ask.

am dying for a drop."

"Do you mean to say that you have sent | she described. for me to tramp miles through wind and rain for this?" I inquired, angrily.

why not. But do let Bet fetch the whisky; me clothing and a decent home. Again I give her a shilling, only one, and I will pray | must have drink, and home and clothing all for you as long as I live! I have no money went for it. I never made companions; no are tired out, there was only you left, and I drink destroyed my first dream, and I never of our houses? I don't believe it ever came am longing for a drop! Don't say no. If I dreamed again. I have seen my reverses— to the minds of little girls and boys when asked you for bread, or meat or tea, or coal, sometimes dressed well, quiet, respectable, they were sitting under the trees last Sumyou would give at once; the whisky won't outwardly happy, but never for long; at mer that coal was in any way like a tree. cost more, and it's more to me than all other | other times would have to sleep in common | But, strange as it may seem, we would never things put together now."

but to hear the soft; beseeching tones so me. I did not care—I could not—I only sorts of large-leaved tropical plants flourished touchingly pleading for that which had wanted to drink and forget all unpleasant even in the Arctic regions, where now the ice wrought her such evil, was something so new things. and confusing, that I found myself uncer- "Ah tainly debating what to do.

aid at length; "you know the evil that learning my business and enjoying it; then, and mosses, and immense forests, and these

to give you more!'

you. The doctor was here this afternoon, dreams to what I had sunk to was torture, and these great trees sunk under water and and he told Bet it was all over with me; that | and the dreams only came with drink. It is |, decayed and were pressed very close together; I should be gone before the morning. I no wonder I loved it, and gave up all for it then these trees and plants were changed into asked him to order me something to drink, never could leave it, and Iloved and craved peat. In time the great heat of the earth and he turned and went down stairs without | for it still." a word. But you won't be so hard hearted, I know. I should be glad if you would read you something before I go. If you will only | her quickly!" give me a very little, I will tell you the other things I want you to hear, but—just a little whisky first."

"Ask me for anything in reason," I rejoined, "and I will most gladly do it for you; but it would cost me never ending regret to give you strong drink now. I ought not-I will not."

"Bah!" said Bet, as she left the room, "I told you it would be of no use; and, if I had for you before now; but I'll try down stairs | for!" if I can't get enough for half a quartern. If he hadn't come through wind and rain to see you, I'd have made him give it to you!"

She clattered noisily down the rotten stairs, evidently bent upon getting strong drink, by any possible means. While she was gone I sat looking at Maggie in silence, for I saw it was useless to speak of anything else, while that awful look of expectancy was up-

the spirits so craved for. She looked defi- vain. antly upon me as she tenderly raised her something that has been floating on my mind | companion, slowly raised the strong liquor to | gray shade settled down upon the face, nevher quivering lips, and after all was gone she | er to be lifted any more.

left the room. "Now," said Maggie, "I shall be strong

for a little while, it's like the old life and strength I had before I loved it—while it lasts—and I'll tell you what I want to say, while I can. You know how many times I thinking also, how much makers and vend-"didn't like it at all at first, but is quite have come to you; each time I meant to give ers would meet those they had lured to deup drinking, but I never did. The truth struction, before the Judge on the Great was, my father was an officer in the church, White Throne. and he dealt in strong drink. From my ealiest childhood it was all around me.] used to smell it always—then I came to taste it—then to like it—then to love it. My mother was dead; my father was always engrossed in business, and for a long time he did not see; but I think he suspected at last, for he sent asked me to come and see if you would visit | me from home to a boarding-school. There her. She is lying in the Rents' in West-minster, and wants you."

I had plenty of money, but no drink at all, until I had time to watch which of the serv-One quiet, regretful glance at fire, desk, ants liked to drink; then it was easy. I gave pen; then the waterproof coat, thick boots, her the money, she procured the drink, and we had it secretly when we could. After I left school I was put to learn dressmaking.

> "But just then, the drink had lost its hold upon me entirely. I had become acquainted with a young man, and we came to love each other dearly. Like myself he was well educated and exceedingly fond of poetry. Not like me, as I had been, he could not bear even the name of strong drink; it was something about his mother, but I never asked particulars and he never told me; he never spoke of it but once.

I think I really loved learning, and I know

I was clever at my work, and, now that I

had my liberty when work was done, I could

do as I pleased, and have all the drink I

"Time went on; we were happy, he at his awake. I bore it as long as I could, then I thought I would quiet myself by having just a little, and I went into a tavern to get it. There the smell of it seemed to madden me I wanted. I became quarrelsome when they would serve me no more, and they thrust me the gutter, but a man caught my arm and "You have come," she said, in a soft re- | held me. I turned upon him in unreasoning

watched for you, but now you are here and | kept it. It was not like his love, for it never

Her voice had grown very tender while she was speaking; the power of memory, excited "Something to drink!" she replied. "I by the drink, had carried her back into the past, and she evidently lived again the days

"I had many a bitter fight for it," she continued; "sometimes I could go without "Yes, I do!" she replied, "and I don't see it for weeks together, then my skill procured -nothing left to part with, all my friends other man ever spoke of love to me; the that we burn in the kitchen or in the parlor fever-stricken lodging houses, going from | have had any coal-beds if God had not made If she had been starving for food, or per- thence to make the dresses of fashionable the trees to grow upon the earth. And let ishing with the cold, she could not have ladies, sometimes sleeping in the market, me tell you why this is true. Many, many turned more wildly-beseeching eyes upon me. sometimes in doorways, and even in that den years ago the air was very warm about the I was utterly confounded; all ideas of right of horrors, the casual ward. My father sent earth, for the surface of our globe had not and wrong seemed turned upside down. If me money and I drank it away, until he cooled and hardened as it has now done. she had raved, had uttered oaths, had asked heard how I was living; then he cast me off And the trees and plants that grew were food, that would have a less sad experience; and died, they said broken-hearted about large, and there were many of them, and all

had lost came back to me; then I was back time, and only a few fishes and mollusks in at school innocent and happy; then I was the sea. There were sea-weeds, and ferns,

drink gradually left her; a gray, awful shade | followed, and this brown coal was changed to me and talk with me, but I could not listen | was stealing over her face, and she was silent | into the real coal, which we burn. So coal with this raging within. Just, a very little | for a brief space of time. A spasm of pain | is made up of the trees and plants which would do for a time, and then I want to tell aroused her, and she said, "Call Bet! call grew on the earth before man or any ani

friend. As if waiting for the summons, Bet | come a mixture of carbon and bitumen,

drink; I'm dying for it." upon her knees by the ragged bed.

once more! Bet don't be hard-harded now! Reformer. not fetched him, I'd have had it out of him | Minister! give me the last thing I shall ask

> "Let me read—let me pray with you," I entreated; "pray for yourself, or it will soon

"I don't want reading, I don't want prayer—it is too late for these; I want whisky, and I must have it. It has been home, love, Bible, mother, father, religion to me. Let me have some once more, only once: I tell you I'm dying for it. Ah!" she screamed, "I never thought of it untl It was not long before Bet returned with a | now, but I am going where they are always white mug, lacking its handle, in which was | dying for a drop, and begging for it in

With one terrible convulsive spasm, the

Out, most gladly, into the wild night to buffet with the wind and rain, thinking, as I strove on homeward, that I would not be concerned with the making or sale of strong drink for all the money that was ever coined;

"At the last it biteth like a serpenet and stingeth like an adder." "Avoid it, pass not by it, turn from it and flee away."—C. J. Whitmore, in British Messenger.

PRAYER AND BREAKFAST.

Some years ago, when the country around Cincinnati was newer than it is now, a pious farmer was busy clearing his land. He had a number of hands employed, and was anxious to accomplish a large amount of work them early, and went out with them before breakfast was ready. A horn was blown, and they came in and ate and returned again to their work.

The farmer had been accustomed to have prayers every morning in his family. But to keep so many men from chopping and log-rolling, while he read and prayed, was more than he could afford; so Satan suggested and the good man yielded. His pious is the best and shortest route to and from Chicago wife saw with grief that the family altar and Council Bluffs (Omaha), and that it is preferred was neglected; that her husband, in haste to get rich, was parting with God. She plead with him, but in vain. At last she determined to try another experiment.

The next morning the farmer and his men went out, as usual, to their work. The sun began to climb up the sky, but no breakfast horn was heard. They grew hungry, and looked anxiously towards the house; they listened, but still the expected summons did not come. After waiting an hour or two beyond the usual time, they went into the house. No table was set, no coffee with lust for it; the more I drank, the more | boiling on the fire, no cook over or before it. The good wife was knitting quietly, with the Bible on her lap.

"What does this mean?" cried the husband, "why isn't our breakfast ready?"

"I thought you were in such a hurry about your work that you hadn't any time

"Have time to eat it! Do you think we can live without eating?"

"You can live without eating as well as without praying. The spirit needs the bread of heaven as much as the body needs the bread of earth."

"Well, well," said the farmer, "get us some breakfast, and we will have prayers again every morning, no matter how busy we are, or how many workmen I have."

She got the breakfast and he kept his word. The lesson was a good one and never forgotten.—Review.

I wonder how many of the very young readers can tell from whence the coal comes is so thick and the climate so cold.

"Ah!it was good to drink, for then all I There were no animals on the land at that ALDEN, Publisher.

drink has done you, and how can you ask me best of all, the time came back when he grew for thousands of years, and were folloved me, and we spoke of the happy life we lowed by other plants until the swamps and "How can I ask?" she repeated, "because | hoped to lead when we were wedded and had | lowlands were filled with beds of vegetable I want it so. Come nearer and let me tell a home of our own. To wake from such matter. Sometimes these beds of plants and the pressure would change this peat into While she was speaking the excitement of a kind of brown coul. Later another change mals appeared. Changed by heat, and wet, I went to the door and shouted for her and pressure, this vegetable matter has bewas speedily in the room and looking down. | which is a tarry substance that is always "More drink, Bet," she said, "more made by the decay of vegeatable matter.

The hard coal that we burn in the kitchen But even Bet saw the time for more drink | has a great deal of carbon in it and less bituwas gone forever as she sank, shudderingly, men; but the soft coal that makes the bright ipon her knees by the ragged bed. blaze in the parlor grate contains a great "More drink!" again cried Maggie, "only deal of bitumen and less carbon.—American

THE SILENT HOUR.

Oh Father, hear my pleading prayers And help thy helpless one, The way is dark and full of snares, And I am all alone.

I can not see-but let me know Thy hand doth lead me on.

My soul shrinks with fears beset, And terrors all untried Rise up to meet me as I go; Be Thou my Guard and Guide; I shall be safe if I hou wilt stay Forever by my side.

Let me not lean on human arm, Nor trust in breaking reed, But fold me in Thy loving arms, And fill my greatest need; And when my hungry heart cries out, With heavenly manna feed.

Is I should murmur that my life Is dark, and drear, and chill, O, chide me with Thy gentle voice And whisper, "Peace! be still! Nor let my spirit long for rest Till I have done Thy will. -South Western Methodist.

"ALL GONE."

"I can not understand" said a little bov. 'what becomes of our sins when God takes them away."

"Do you ever do a sum, Willie, and when you take the sponge and wipe your slate, what becomes of the figure?"

"Oh, I see now," he said, "they are

And so God says he will blot out our transgressions, and will not remember our sins.

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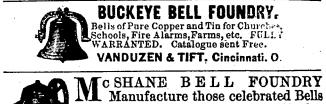
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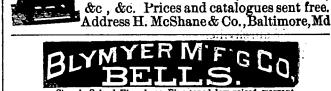
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By virtue of an Execution issued out of the Su preme Court of this State against the goods, chattels lands and tenements of Frank Ward, I have seized all the right and title which the said Frank Ward had on the twenty second day of September, 1883, in and to the following described land and premises. the like of which are not run by any other road anywhere. In short, it is asserted that IT IS THE the front steps of Green's Hotel, in the town and villoge of Almond, in the aforesaid county, on the eighth day of February next, A. D. 1884, at two o'clock P. M., of that day, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the town of Bird-York, it being in township number five in the first range of townships in said county, and being a part of great lot number seven (7), and bounded and described as follows: Commencing at the center of the valley road on the west line of said lot number seven and running thence north forty-six chains and eighty links to the north line of said lot number seven, thence east along the said north line fortyeight degrees west one chain and eighty-two links, thence south ten chains and thirty-eight links to the center of the valley road, thence westerly along the center of said valley road to the place of beginning, and containing one hundred and eighty-nine acres and twenty hundredths of an acre of land, be the same more or less, and being the same premises and lands now occupied by the said Frank Ward in the town of Birdsall aforesaid.

I. J. ELLIOTT, Sheriff, By J. W. MOLAND, Deputy Sheriff. Dated December 24, 1883.

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LOCOMOTTVE BOILER IN When the New York, V Buffalo Railway Company their ferry boats for the locomotive boiler was placed boats as a temporary arrang rine boiler could be made. the boiler was kept at 100 p reduced for the cylinders Curtis regulator to a pressu When the boat got to work boiler was found more econ marine boilers in the other result is that the boiler will nently to do the steam-m

THE ARTILLERY FERN fern, or flower as it is some curious and beautiful pl very generally known outs tions or of florists' gree quires its singular name f and explosive fashion with the action of water upon i the fern, covered with its dipped in water then held there soon commences a First one bud wil sharp little crack, throwing pollen in the shape of a sm dust. This is followed by other, until very soon th branch will be seen disch ature volleys with their ti This occurs whenever the and the effect of the entir dition of rebellion is very beautiful. As the buds sume the form of a maining too small to the naked ey attention, but under a ma are seen to possess a beauty.

A. NEW ELECTRIC R railway system, driven running at high speeds, h Mr. F. Hahn Dauchell, C whose object it is to effect of letters and parcels by The distinguishing featur tion is that it has only on to run on, instead of tw balanced by another rail the same time performs t ducting the electric curi vents the train from leav it is embraced by side fric in pairs and connecte of the carriages. A model has been tried; circular and about eigh the motor being about teight high, and deriving ordinary bichromate batt engine, has a pair of gro of large diameter, and. each other. The object is to reduce the friction thus facilitate the produ Mr. Dauchell proposes a to 200 miles per hour, specially designed for th parcels and light goods.

DRILLING AND BORIN

To the unmechanical e chanics, the true drilling rifle barrel appears to be ble job, but in reality it other processes that a Some gun barrels are beginning of their form are rolled from "skelps, seam along their entire on a rod that is the rud also, the demascened, of barrels are hand-welded three-quarters of an inc a pitch of three-quart leaves the beginning o of these sorts of barre only bored or rimmed. barrels and pistol barre solid steel, and the dril job than the boring. I er lengths and anneale in a drilling machine, a revolving disk or chu by a guide at the top.
down by an adjustable
drills are twist drills, b used they must be rem three inches of drilling ied of ships. Some us half-round drill with cutting lip on its end. tation of the barrel an are expected to insure to end. All barrels, whether

> steel, round except inches from the end, and ground perfectly is slightly smaller und eter of the bore. On squared portion is pla soft pine wood, the corresponds nearly to file. This piece of the rimmer, and secures and prevents chatter quires enlarging, one are placed between to boring is the final fin fore rifling.—Scienty

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LOCOMOTTVE BOILER IN A STEAMBOAT. When the New York, West Shore and Buffalo Railway Company were getting out their ferry boats for the Hudson river, a locomotive boiler was placed in one of the boats as a temporary arrangement, till a marine boiler could be made. The steam in the boiler was kept at 100 pounds, and was reduced for the cylinders by means of a Curtis regulator to a pressure of 27 pounds. When the boat got to work, the locomotive boiler was found more economical than the marine boilers in the other boats, and the result is that the boiler will be left permanently to do the steam-making for the en-

THE ARTILLERY FERN.—The artillery fern, or flower as it is sometimes called, is a curious and beautiful plant which is not very generally known outside of rare collections or of florists' green-houses. It acquires its singular name from the military and explosive fashion with which it resists the action of water upon it. If a branch of the fern, covered with its small red seed, be dipped in water then held up to the light, there soon commences a strange phenome-First one bud will explode with a sharp little crack, throwing into the air its will issue, early in the year, the first number of the pollen in the shape of a small cloud of yellow dust. This is followed by another and an- the object of which shall be to gather and preserve other, until very soon the entire fern-like such papers and facts of denominational interest as branch will be seen discharging these minimay be worthy of a permanent place in history. Each number will contain 128 octavo pages printed on ature volleys with their tiny puffs of smoke. ature volleys with their tiny puffs of smoke. This occurs whenever the plant is watered, and the effect of the entire fern in this condition of rebellion is very curious as well as port will justify the outlay, each number will contain one or more photographic portraits of aged or debeautiful. As the buds thus open they assume the form of a mainiature Geneva cross, too small to the naked eye to attract much attention, but under a magnifying glass they are seen to possess a rare and delicate

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DRILLING AND BORING GUN BARRELS.-To the unmechanical eye, and to some mechanics, the true drilling of a gun barrel or a rifle barrel appears to be an almost impossible job, but in reality it is as simple as many other processes that awaken no surprise. Some gun barrels are made hollow at the beginning of their formation. Those which are rolled from "skelps," and have a welded seam along their entire length, are rolled on a rod that is the rudimentary bore. So, also, the demascened, or "stub and twist" barrels are hand-welded in a spiral of about three-quarters of an inch wide—technically, a pitch of three-quarters—on a rod that leaves the beginning of the bore. Neither of these sorts of barrels is drilled—they are only bored or rimmed. But the best rifle barrels and pistol barrels are drilled bars of solid steel, and the drilling is a more exact job than the boring. The bars, cut to proper lengths and annealed, are placed upright in a drilling machine, each bar resting on a revolving disk or chuck, and held in place A superbillustrated \$1 monthly free one year by a guide at the top. The drills are fed down by an adjustable weight. Usually the drills are twist drills but even when they are drills are twist drills, but even when they are used they must be removed for every two or IN MEMORIAM.—THE MANY FRIENDS three inches of drilling and the barrels empt- | Lof the late ied of ships. Some manufacturers prefer a half-round drill with a single projecting will be pleased to know that an account of his cutting lip on its end. In either case the rotation of the barrel and its upright position mon delivered on that occasion by President J. are expected to insure a true hole from end

drilled from the solid, must be bored to size. This is effected by means of a bar of cast steel, round except for twelve to fifteen inches from the end, which is forged square and ground perfectly true to gauge, which is slightly smaller under the intended diameter of the bore. On one of the faces of this squared portion is placed a segmental slip of soft pine wood, the cross section of which corresponds nearly to that of a "half-round" file. This piece of wood goes in with the rimmer, and secures a perfectly round hole, and prevents chattering. If the bore requires enlarging, one or more slips of paper are placed between the wood and steel. This boring is the final finish of the barrel before rifling.—Scientific American.

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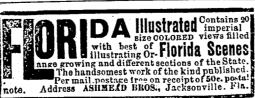
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EASTWARD.

STATIONS. | No. 3* | No. 12* | No. 4* | No. 6

<i>Leave</i> Dunkirk Little Valley			·····	9.06 AM 10.26 "
Salamanca Carrollton Olean Cuba Wellsville Andover Alfred	8.25 AM 8.35 " 9.00 " 9.25 " 10.24 " 10.47 " 11.04 "	4.06 " 4.33 " 4.58 " 5.50 "	11.20 "	11.09 " 11.43 " 12.14pm 1.07 " 1.27 "
Leave Hornellsville Arrive at Elmira Binghamton Port Jervis	1.35 PM 3 15 "	†7.00 PM 8.57 " 10.58 " 3.28 AM	4.27 "	
New York	10.20 рм	7.10 AM	11.25 AM	
ADDITIO	NAL LOCA	L TRAINS	EASTWA	RD.

5.00 A. M., except Sundays, from Salamanca, stopping at Great Valley 5.07, Carrollton 5.85, Vandalia 6.00, Allegany 6.50, Olean 7.50, Hinsdale 8.26, Cuba 9.27, Friendship 10.40, Belvidere 11.32, Belmont 12.01 P.M., Scio 12.27, Wellsville 1.45, Andover 2.32, Alfred 3.32, Almond 4.10, and arriving at Hornellsville at 4.35 P. M.

9.06 A. M., daily, from Dunkirk, stopping at Sheridan 9.15, Forestville 9.22, Smith's Mills 9.30, Perrysburg 9.44, Dayton 9.52, Cattaraugus 10.11, Little Valley, 10,26, Salamanca 10.42, Great Valley 10.48, Carrollton 11.09, Vandalia 11.20, Allegany 11.30, Olean 11.43, Hinsdale 11.58 A. M., Cuba 12.14, Friendship 12.33, Belvidere 12.41, Belmont 12.48, Scio 12.58 Wellsville 1.07, Andover 1.27, Alfred 1.45, Almond 1.54, arriving at Hornellsville at 2.05

No. 8 will not run on Monday. Train 4 will stop at Cuba for New York passengers, or let off passen-

gers from west		mca. WARD.		
STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 5*	No. 8*	No. 9
Leave New York Port Jervis	9.00 AM 12.13 PM	6.00 PM 9.05 "	8.00 PM 11.40 "	8. 15 PM 12.55 "
Hornellsville	†8.55 PM	4.25 AM	8.10 AM	12.25†PM
Andover Wellsville Cuba Olean Carrollton Great Valley Arrive at Salamanca	9.35 PM 9.57 " 10.49 " 11 18 " 11.40 "	5.17 AM 6.02 " 6.25 " 6.48 "	9.13 AM 10.01 " 10.29 " 11.09 "	2.22 " 2.50 " 3.30 " 3.40 "
Leave Little Valley Arrive at	12.32 AM		. 11.52 AM	4.85 PM
Dunkirk	3.00 "		. I.50PB	1 0 00

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS WESTWARD. 4.35 A. M., except Sundays, from Hornellsville, stopping at Almond 5.00, Alfred 5.20, Andover 6.05, Wellsville 7.25, Scio 7.49, Belmont 8.15, Belvidere 8.35, Friendship 9.05, Cuba 10.37, Hinsdale 11.12, Olean 11.55 A. M., Allegany 12.20, Vandalia 12.41, Carrollton 1.40, Great Valley 2.00, Salamanca 2.10, Little Valley 3.25, Cattaraugus 4.05, Dayton 5.20, Perrysburg 5.58, Smith's Mills 6.31, Forestville 6.54, Sheriden 7.10, and arriving at Dunkirk at 7.85

5.40 P. M., daily, from Hornellsville, stops at all stations, arriving at Salamanca 11.20 P. M.

No. 9 runs daily over Western Division.

BRADFORD BRANCH WESTWARD.

	STATIONS.	15.	5.* .	9.*	g. *	21.*	87.
	Leave	A. M. 9.26	А. М.	Р. М.	А. М.	P. M.	A. M.
,	Carrollton Arrive at		1	1	Р. М.	1	
;	Bradford Leave	1		4.51			
;	Bradford Custer City	10.00 10.10	7.30	4.55			7.00
ì	Arrive at Buttsville	10.10		5.45		1	
		<u> </u>					

11.04 A. M., Titusville Express, daily, except Sundays, from Carrollton, stops at Limestone 11.20, Kendall 11.31, and a rives at Bradford 11.35 A. M. 11.45 P. M., from Carrollton stops at all stations, except Irving, arriving at Bradford 12.25 A. M. EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	6.*	20.*	32.*	12.*	16.	88.
Leave	Р. М.	A. M.	A. M.	Р. М.	Р. М.	P. M.
Buttsville Custer City	6.15		$\begin{array}{ c c } 8.45 \\ 9.35 \end{array}$		8.15	6.10
Arrive at Bradford	7.10		9.50		8.25	6.30
Leave Bradford	7.20	6.18	9.55	2.40	4.15	
Arrive at Carrollton	8.20	6.35	10.46	3.20	4.55	

7.25 A. M., daily, from Bradford, stops at Kendall 7.30, Babcock 7.40, Limestone 8.05, arriving at Carrollton at 8.20 A. M.
3.30 P. M., daily, except Sundays, from Bradford, stops at Kendall 3.34, Limestone 3.44, and arrives at

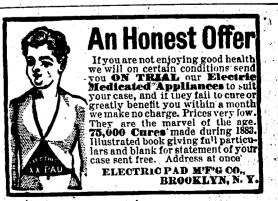
Carrollton 4.01 P. M. Passengers can leave Titusville at 8.00 A. M., and arrive at Bradford 11.35 A. M. Leave Bradford 8.30 P. M., and arrive at Titusville 7.30 P. M.

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INTERNATIONAL LESSONS, 1884.

FIRST QUARTER

Jan. 5. The Conference at Jerusalem. Acts 15: 1-11. Jan. 12. Hearing and Doing. James 1: 16-27. Jan. 19. The Power of the Tongue. James 8: 1-18. Jan. 26. Living as in God's Sight. James 4: 7-17 Feb. 2. Paul's Second Missionary Journey. Acts 15: 85-41; • 16: 1-10.

Feb. 16. The Conversion of the Jailer. Acts 16: 25-40. Feb. 23. Thessalonians and Bereans. Acts 17: 1-14. March 1. Paul at Athens., Acts 17: 22-84. March 8. Paul at Corinth. Acts 18: 1-17.

Feb. 9. The Conversion of Lydia. Acts 16: 11-24.

March 15. The Coming of the Lord. 1 Thess. 4: 18-18; 5:

March 22. Christian Diligence. 2 Thess. 8: 1-18. March 29. Review.

LESSON VI.—THE CONVERSION OF LYDIA.

For Sabbath-day, February 9.

SCRIPTURE LESSON.—Acrs 16: 11-24.

11. Therefore loosing from Troas, we came with a straight course to Samothracia, and the next day to Neapolis;
12. And from thence to Philippi, which is the chief city of that part of Macedonia, and a colony; and we were in that city abiding certain days.
18. And on the sabbath we went out of the city by a river side, where prayer was wont to be made; and we sat down, and spake unto the women which resorted thither.
14. And a certain woman named Lydia, a seller of purple, of the city of Thyatira, which worshiped God, heard us; whose heart the Lord opened, that she attended unto the things which were spoken of Paul.
15. And when she was baptized, and her household, she be-

15. And when she was baptized, and her household, she besought us, saying, If ye have judged me to be faithful to the
Lord, come into my house, and abide there: And she con-

strained us.

16. And it came to pass as we went to prayer, a certain damsel possessed with a spirit of divination, met us, which brought her masters much gain by soothsaying:

17. The same followed Paul and us, and cried, saying, These men are the servants of the most high God, which shew unto us the way of salvation.

18. And this did she many days. But Paul being grieved. 18. And this did she many days. But Paul being grieved, turned and said to the spirit, I command thee in the name of Jesus Christ to come out of her. And he came out the

same hour.

19. And when her masters saw that the hope of their gains was gone, they caught Paul and Silas, and drew them into the market-place unto the rulers. 20. And brought them to the magistrates, saying, These men being Jews, do exceedingly trouble our city,
21. And teach customs which are not lawful for us to re-

ceive, neither to observe, being Romans.

22. And the multitude rose up together against them: and the magistrates rent off their clothes, and commanded to 23. And when they had laid many stripes upon them, they cast them into prison, charging the jailer to keep them safely:
24. Who having received such a charge, thrust them into the inner prison, and made their feet fast in the stocks.

CENTRAL TRUTH. — The gospel converts the believers and angers those who will not believe.

GOLDEN TEXT. — "Whose heart the Lord opened, that she attended unto the things which were spoken of Paul."—Acts 16: 14.

TIME.—A. D. 51. Paul had probably spent a year in visiting and planting churches in Asia Minor. PLACE.—Philippi, in Macedonia.

CONTEMPORARY EVENTS.—At the beginning of the year all Jews were required to leave Rome.

I. The conversion of Lydia.

OUTLINE.

II. An evil spirit east out by Paul. III. Paul and Silas imprisoned.

QUESTIONS.

Introduction. Why did Paul and Silas go on this journey? From what place did they start? What can you say of the places mentioned?

I. The conversion of Lydia. Where did Paul go on the Sabbath? Why did he go? What is said of Lydia? What is meant by opening her heart; How did she show that she believed? How do Christians now show that they believe? What did she constrain them to do? II. An evil spirit cast out by Paul. How did

the damsel show her knowledge of God and his salvation? How did Paul manifest God's power to her? III. Paul and Silas imprisoned. What complaint

did her masters make? Why did they make it? How did they succeed in their evil purpose? What punishment did Paul and Silas receive? Do sinners now oppose the gospel?

INTRODUCTION.

The last lesson closed with the words, "And when he had seen the vision at night, we sought to go forthinto Macedonia "&c. v. 10 The writer, Luke, but an earnest entreaty. And she made it the stronger had joined the missionaries, and they were about to | by making it a test of their confidence in her prostart on a mission that had suddenly opened before fession. Come into my house. Up to this them, filled with a sense of the divine guidance. Hitherto they had devoted their labors in comparatively small towns, and where a large proportion of the people were Jews. In this work and experience God had gradually prepared Paul for this new commission and broader field in the more important cities of the Gentile world. If Paul had been a man of very small faith, he would probably have spent his life in those secluded places round about Tersus, and never ventured into any of the great centers of life and thought. But he believed God had called him to preach a great truth to the thousands to whom it was unknown, and he was ready to accept the divine commission and go forth trusting in One who is mighty to sustain. No wonder that he found ready helpers in Silas and Timotheus and Luke, and was led on till he had the privilege of proclaiming the truth in the most populous and powerful cities of the Roman Empire. Would that his faith and spirit and moral courage were more prevalent among us at the present days.

COMMENTS.

On account of the divine indication in the vision. They must make no delay in loosing or setting sail, dom to the evil spirit. She believed that they could from Troas. Whatever might have been the charms | deliver her, or fenown of Troas, it could not detain him another day. He was absorbed with the question, Where was he next to preach the gospel. With a spirt should be brought under such a fearful bond straight course. A nautical phrase, signifying age, and again that the same system of delusion and with favorable wind, enabling them to sail directly | darkness was so wide spread over the Pagan world. to the point of destination. Samothracia. A the harbor of Philippi, ten miles distant. Now for of souls endowed for companionship with holy be shores of Europe.

many of the ancient cities were, being thus better faith. And he came out the same hour. prowl about the harbors. It was in a battle near spirit at once. blow. To Christians it is chiefly interesting as being was apparent, she was now clothed in her right | Course Tickets, \$2. Doors open at 7. Ticket of the city where the gospel was first preached in Eu | mind. The hope of their gains was gone.

rope, and as being the home of a Church to whom Paul wrote an epistle. Abiding certain days. Probably becoming acquainted and waiting for the Sabbath day, as that would be the only time to find Jews assembled for worship. They must have dwelt at a public house at their own charge, being utter strangers

V. 13. On the Sabbath . . . prayer was wont to be made. The seventh day of the week. It was the custom of Paul and his companions to meet with the Jews on the Sabbath. Though the Jews were the most bitter opponents of Paul, also watching his religious examples to find something whereby to criminate him, yet they never charge Paul, or any of the Christians, of disregarding the Sabbath, or of observing any other day than the seventh day. By a river side. We learn that it was customary for the Jews to hold their prayer-meetings near the water, either river side or sea-side, whenever such places were at hand. Prayer was wont to be made. Where a place of prayer was wont to be. In cities where there were no synagogues, for any reason, such places for prayer were provided, sometimes in groves, and gardens, and even in open fields by the side of streams or bodies of water. Philippi was a military and not | their service. a mercantile city, and the number of Jews comparatively small. As might be expected we have no mention of a synagogue there. Nor do we read of opposition from Jews there as in other places. Sat down and spake unto the women. This place of prayer seems to have been by the river side, and frequented only by women. The sitting posture while teaching is often mentioned. See 13, 14 Luke 4: 20. Paul did not despise small assemblies, but like the Master at the well, entered into his instruction with all the earnestness that would be inspired before the throngs in Athens. This conver sation at the river side was blessed with happy fruits. V. 14. Lydia, a seller of purple, . .

which worshiped God, heard us. This woman was from Thyatira, celebrated for this royal art. She was evidently in good circumstances, having an establishment in Philippi where she carried on her business, receiving her goods from her native city. As the sequel shows, she was a proselyte to Judaism, of the higher type. She worshiped God. This piety prepares the mind to hear and apprehend the truth, from whatever source it may come. Heart the Lord opened. The car nal heart is naturally closed; but our Father is con stantly placing around men circumstances, appeal and motives, to open the heart for the inflowing of the divine light and life. Some hearts are opened and some are not. We are not taught here that God opens some by force and does not attempt to open others. Leaving every intelligent being a free moral being, he provides for all alike. So when the hearts of some are opened and they are blessed, God is said to do it, and he would do the same for all others if it could be done without taking away their free moral agency. That she attended unto the things spoken. She was one of that peculiar class of hearers who hear for the purpose of doing. This class is widely distinguished from that large class who hear for entertainment and pleasure, and are willing to hear only as they are entertained and pleased.

V. 15. When she was baptized, and her household. This shows the result of right hearing or attending. Some think they find evidence here of infant baptism, because her household was baptized. But the account does not represent her as having any children, or even a husband. She was a business woman, and doubtless had helpers who were included in her household. Again, the idea of hearing or attending to the word, as necessarily anticedent to her own proper baptism, is consistent with the command, believe and be baptized, but to be baptized without hearing or understanding or believing, stultifles the sacred and significant ordinance. It has no authority in the Scriptures, and has no ground of propriety more than infant communion at the Lord's table. The simple fact was, she was baptized, having believed, immersed She besought us. Not merely a friendly invitation, time the missionaries had maintained themselves by their own industry, and now they yielded reluctantly to her constraint.

V. 16. It came to pass. After they taught there some days or weeks, Sabbaths As we went to prayer. They habitually went to this place to teach. A damsel possessed with a spirit of divination, met us. Luke uses the term divination, which expressed the heathen idea of it, for they thought she was inspired by Apollo, their deity. But she was simply a demoniac, actuated by some evil spirit. On account of this strange pos session, she was a curiosity, and could be used to bring her masters great gain. It was then as now, many men were seeking to make money out of deviltry and out of those possessed of evil spirits.

V. 17. Followed Paul and us. That is, continued to follow them. Cried, saying, These men are . . . servants of the most high God. This should not be regarded as simple mock ery. It is an indication rather of double consciousness. That repeated cry came from a soul that ap-V. 11. Therefore loosing from Troas. prehended the true character of these men, and longed for deliverance from this terrible thral-

V. 18. Paul being grieved. Troubled, for several reasons, in her behalf, that an immortal He was grieved with a sense of the spiritual devastsmall, rocky island about half way to Neapolis, ation of sin, crushing out the beauty and moral life the first time Paul and his companions stand on the ings. In the name of Jesus Christ come out of her. The authority and power for such a V. 12. And from thence to Philippi. work reside in that one name alone, but it requires This city is situated inland about ten miles, as very | undoubting falth to use that name. Such was Paul's protected against pirates who were accustomed to That is the demoniac was delivered from the evil

this city that the Roman Republic received its death | V. 19. When the masters saw. The change

The change was complete and permanent. They could no longer hope for revenue from that source. There is something infernal in mental and spiritual slavery especially when you think of one man making barter and gain by the thraldom of a deathless soul. The same infernal principle that actuated those masters in making gain by the evil prossession of that poor girl, characterizes the rum-sellers of our age. Their whole hope of gain in their business lies in keeping free born souls under the cruel and destroying bondage of poisoned appetite. They are coining the joys and happiness and virtues and all the blessings of hundreds of thousands of once peaceful and affectionate homes and giving in return nothing but bitterness, agony and death. In the case of this demoniac girl, there was infinitely more hope of her redemption than of her masters. So of the millions whose souls are being bartered to-day, their cries are being heared in heaven, while that of their destroyers is more likely to be heard in the endless abode of demons. Caught Paul and Silas. As the leaders in this work of deliverance from spiritual bondage. And drew them unto the rulers. Of course such men assume to control the civil authorities, and subvert them to

V. 20, 21. Brought them to the magistrates. These officers were Romans, and bitterly prejudiced against the very name of a Jew, and especially now as the Jews had recently been banished from Rome. They knew no distinction be tween Christians and Jews, all keeping the same Sabbath and worshiping the same God. A mob, with a magistrate to match, will not long be wanting for a charge against their common victim. Trouble our city. A few individuals thwarted in their sinful business, and they think the whole city is troubled, and very often that is true. Customs not lawful. Judaism was permitted to the Jews but they must not propagate it among pagans.

V. 22. The multitude rose up . . against them. The multitude made common cause with the masters of the slave against the Chris tians. The magistrates were alarmed at this sud den mob, and to appease the people commanded them to be beaten. Rent off their clothes. Com manded the lictors to do so before beating them.

V. 23, 24. Laid many stripes. No definite number as under the Mosaic law. It is presumable that the intention was to examine them the next day, if the people could only be appeased for the present. To keep them safely. This order indicates some fear of their escape. If they could dispossess that slave, what could they not do? Thrust them into the inner prison. This was probably the most secure cell or dungeon. The dungeon was some thing like a sub-cellar, entered through a trap door in the floor of the room over it. It was a walled pit, dark, cold, and damp, where the prisoners were also generally chained to the walls. Fast in the stocks. This was an instrument of torture as well as of detention. Sometimes both their feet and their hands were stretched apart and fastened in these wooden locks, and thus they would be compelled to lay on their backs on the cold ground.

PRACTICAL THOUGHTS.

1. Church building: the material, the agencies, the cost and the directing influence and, power of the Spirit.

2. Material: men saved from their sins.

3. Agencies: men sent of God to preach. 4. Cost. self-denial: ceaseless toil and consecrated

5. Spirit's influence: in calling and directing to the work, instructing and sustaining in the work, and in applying the truth, and giving efficiency to the word spoken, to the salvation of men.

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Entered as second-class

A WORD ABOU BY THE REV.

by many of the sava down and worship the dream. Never was th of daring. Never suc made wherewith to se side. Never the pre productions. Never sky so ransacked for things; never so crus mer web of the human does it all amount to anything? Have we n are hidden laws beyo into the realm of the pernatural. Can. we vital forces, prodigies ism, a second sight, e tion of forces tell tl When one feels almor solved a problem, winds come down on the hapless crew his wits end again. to and fro in a sea w merge us all, inspires for a Helper. T we soon shall have about light and the we do recast them ar of our thoughts into not have to do it age God said to Job,

light dwelleth?"

whose book outlives

as the great pyramic

about light. We ma

down into the abyss

it mysterious, fatho

ought it not so

pride of Egypt?

ator hath chosen Is it well to look t How strange it illumines the wor the most obscure. trace indeed from t out of his chamber draweth the curta And the sun's bene wise all the day. F ding on meadow a bows bend in pron with gold. Birds a millions of unhapp But we may not t ment, no more th Mt. of Sinai. W upon the emblen ator. The Man One whose garme whose features we

Now we may b

ing down before

wisdom; but it is Human wisdom as the great ima In one place we wisdom, "We darkly." In anot er there be know This means, no human wisdom But it means th but not abuse wholesome food of reason it is F should employ able manner; ble, and never fall like unrip not wise to bu the Bible. It bricks into a le us to be humb nature of this planet floats beams.

> The univer tains three t and height.

. I. Leogik.