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Sabbath Becorden, PUBLISHED WEEKLY,

RICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY.

D CENTRE, ALLEGANY CO., N. Y.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

in advance.....\$2 00 to foreign countries will be charged 50 cents d, on account of postage. payment is delayed beyond six months, 50 itional will be charged.

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

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.

mt advertisements will be inserted for 50 sch for the first insertion, and 25 cents an each subsequent insertion. Special conde with parties advertising extensively, or

dvertisements inserted at legal rates. advertisers may have their advertisements marterly without extra charge. ertisements of objectionable character will

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ce is furnished with a supply of jobbing and more will be added as the business may o that all work in that line can be executed ess and dispatch.

munications, whether on business or for should be addressed to "THE SAB-CORDER, Alfred Centre, Allegany coun-

Recorder. Sabbath

PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY.

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

TERMS-\$2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

VOL. XL.-NO. 8.

ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., FIFTH-DAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1884.

WHOLE NO. 2037.

The Sabbath Recorder.

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

THE DEAD YEAR—1883.

BY SARA A. PALMER.

Stretched upon hissnowy bier, Stately lies the grand old year. Ne'er again you'll meet him here.

Quietly he passed away, Vain we tried to say him nay, Vainly strove to bid him stay.

Out into the solemn night, Out from firesides blazing bright, Silently he took his flight,

While the winds rang out his knell, Booming low, like passing bell, And we whispered, sad farewell.

Still and calm, he lieth now, Peace and rest upon his brow.

Minding not or prayer or vow; Heeding not our frenzied moan For the moments, once our own, Now with him forever flown.

To the ages of the past, Of the century's children last, He his storied days has cast—

Ne'er by mortals to be read, Till the years of earth all fled, Shall have joined the zons dead.

Only angels, clearer-eyed. Con the pages. opened wide, Of the days as swift they glide.

Once again you'll meet the year, Lying now upon his bier, Meet him in another sphere;

Meet him with his children all, Days and hours and moments small, When before God's throne you fall—

Meet the record angels made, All your deeds in sight arrayed, Good and evil there displayed-

Wasted hours and unwon meeds, Scattered flowers, and crops of weeds, Failures, folkies, sins, misdeeds. Thus to meet him do you fear? Dread the summons dire to hear,

In his presence to appear? Shrink not, for the Holy one, Who the mighty victory won,

If you'love, this work has done; Made all spotless this dead year, Lying now upon his bier; You shall meet him without fear.

-The Watchman.

TO SUNSET LANDS-NO. 12.

VICINITY OF SALT LAKE.

About Salt Lake City are some of the most famous mines and some of the richest. Here is the Emma Mine, which played so great a part in the reputation of our former minister to England; abandoned and going to decay, but believed by many yet to hold untold treasures. Near by is the "Empire," the collapse of which was hastened by the collossal defalcation of its President, Mr. Crowell. only a few years ago. Just over the mountains is the famous "Ontario," which has paid dividends of \$75,000 every month, for half a dozen years, and is still turning out silver by the ton. Then there is the "Flag Staff," which figured somewhat in the celebrated "Cronin Electoral College," its manager having gone as the confidential messenger to complete the purchase of the missing vote, and its private "dictionary cypher," furnishing the means for communication with the sage of Gramercy Park. While in Salt Lake City we drove out to

the Germania Lead Works, one of the nu merous smelting works, and the only refinery and manufactory of lead products in that vicinity. A ride of seven miles over a road which was doubtless very good in dry seasons, but now miry and rutty in spots, and parallel with the snow-clad mountains, which, viewed from the north were covered with along by prosperous farms connected by telephones, past irrigating streams led down resorts with their play grounds and parks, past numerous brick and adobe houses, wellbuilt and substantial looking we finally came to Little Cottonwood, where we find the dark colored and discolored buildings forming the Germania Lead Works. Presenting our card to the Superintendent he very kindly left his work to show us around. First, he took us to the smelting house, where the proper amount of flux, and, with the coal, hoisted and dumped into the top of the tall,

the liquid lava formed from the non-metalic minerals. This was caught in little iron barrows and, when cool, dumped outside. The molten lead and silver, when the troughs were filled, was dipped out in ladles and poured into moulds, forming "pigs" which were stamped with their weight and the proportion of silver, and piled up in the yard like pig iron. These contained about \$200 worth of silver to the ton. We could not see the process of separating the silver from the lead, as the "refining house" was undergoing some changes. But we were taken to the "Lead House" where the lead is worked up into pipe and white lead. It was a pretty sight to see the lead pipe, like a great rod of silver, flow slowly out from the hydraulic presses and pass to the reels where it was

coiled up for sale. But the process for making white lead was a novelty and a surprise. I had seen the old process, where leaden waffles were put into pots with vinegar, and the pots buried in a bank of tanbark and manure to heat. After six weeks they are removed, the crust of white lead cracked off from the waffles, or "buckles," as they are technically called, the remaining lead being remelted, while the white lead is ground, floated in water, and then dried by artificial heat, after which it is ground in oil for painters' use.

In the new process—the invention of Dr Tuttle, who showed us through the worksthe lead is first pulverized by "atomizers," worked by steam—just as the ordinary instrument is used to scatter perfumery—the lead powder thus made being nearly as fine as flour, and when placed in a pile and moistened, it speedily oxydizes, generating heat It is then placed in great revolving drums and subjected to carbonic acid gas, derived from the combustion of coke. In a day or two it is all converted into pure white lead, when it is ground and floated in water. Here steps in the next strange improvement, for without drying it, or separating the water, it is stirred up with linseed oil, when the lead forsakes the water and, joining the oil, is ready to be put in kegs and shipped. By this process it is possible to ship the white lead in eight days after the metallic lead is taken into the mill.

Near the city, toward the north, are the "Warm Springs," where one may enjoy a bath of nature's own warming, and a little further away is a boiling spring, where the water is hot enough to cook eggs in three minutes, it is said. We did not try it, or we doubt not we should have found them very rare done, for at this altitude boiling water is not as hot by some eight degrees as it is at

the level of the sea. When we left Salt Lake City the blush of the early morning sky was reflected in a rosy hue from the surrounding snow clad peaks, the first rays of the rising sun were gilding the hoary heads of Old Oquirrh, while Salt Lake City still lay in the shadow of night, and a dark mist hung like a funeral pall over the dead sea at her feet. Soon the light of day came also upon the city and drove away the darkness until it found rest only upon the sea, so devoid of life, that no ray from the sun may ever awaken it from its Stygian slumbers. May this be an emblem of the coming enlightenment which shall drive away the moral shadows now resting upon G. H. B.

LOOK UNTO JESUS.

There are certain people who look across | The tomb has closed upon the "silversnow to their bases, while viewed from the south they were white only on their tops; also is their characteristic habit. There are a peerless, brave and noble spirit is laid bethe difficulty with all such people is that ument. they do not want to work, but try to find This great and representative American columnar, fiery furnaces. At the bottom of fully look at each other, that they decline preparation, but also social position and as Mr. Dunning was out of work. en lead, while from a hole in the side flowed of the gospel.—Baptist Weekly.

AN EVENING LESSON.

BY MRS. M. E. EVERETT.

When I behold the heavens thy hands have fashioned Each star by thee its separate glory givenleave the text through the low cottage window, To lift mine eyes upon the silent heaven;

A few white clouds are drifting in the azure But far above the wind blown wreck I see A shining multitude no man hath numbered: Proclaiming their most glorious source to me.

My heart is silent with the deepening wonder-Through tears Oricn's beauty groweth dim, 'Lord, who is man, that thou shouldst think upon

The son of man, that thou rememberest him?"

FROM WM. M. JONES.

15 MILL YARD, GOODMAN'S FIELDS, London, E., January 31, 1884. To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:

Many thanks for your kind mention, in the RECORDER of the 17th inst., of my work here. As a working minister of the denomination I often feel more deeply than any language can express the loneliness of the situation; but though apparently "embededd,"I have endeavored to prove equal to the barreness and indifference of external appearannces. The work is not a fruitless one. The word spoken from the pulpit, and social intercourse, and the press, has done much toward enlightening many minds on the Sabbath question, and the intimate relation of the law and gospel, particularly amongst literary men, with many of whom I have very pleasant intercourse, and whom I find very frank, in most instances, to confess that we have the truth on our side.

We much need the moral support which the presence of a Seventh-day Baptist family would give to the Sabbath, and other meetings in our chapel. The thought has often occurred to me that some brother, who has children to educate-University Educa tion in London offers special advantages and is cheap-or who has retired from business, might pass five or ten years here in great usefulness, living in a very pleasant part of London and worshiping with us. He and his would soon find many ways to assist in advocating our cause. The next and immediate want is more means to increase the circulation of the Sabbath Memorial among the people-in fact to supply every clergyman and minister of the gospel in this great London, with a copy every quarter, and as far as possible throughout the King-

The first want seems practicable where a willing mind can be found. The second can be made trebly efficient by a com paratively small increase of the receipts, the larger part of which is given by members of my church. The Memorial is making its mark and has proved itself to be quite indispensable for the work before us. I thank you for asking the question, "Ought we not as a denomination to make a bold strike in this great city?" My reply is, yes, and the sooner you can help me in doing so the better; and the foregoing are the steps leading to such effort which my experience and judgment indicate should be taken. Encouraging details of the work there are, and burdens too, yea, and joys also. The full outcome of our struggles and labors I shall not see with mortal eyes. We labor not for an earthly fortune, but for the heavenly. Pray for us.

Yours in the gospel.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

the way at their neighbors, and say "If I tongned orator" of reform. The iron gates were as well off as they, how I would help of the old burying ground near Tremont but I was in the family, and I am not others who take up a peevish disposition, side the dead of centuries, while men who and cultivate a kind of envy toward those could once have torn him in pieces in rage

excuses for their idleness. If their hearts had a remarkable career. The son of the were in the cause of Christ, they would do | first mayor of Boston he received the highest what they could, which is all that he re- culture and was admitted to the bar in 1834, quires of any one, and finding a pleasure in and soon became known as an eloquent adit, they would grow up into a disposition of | vocate, not only in his profession but as a brotherly communion with their fellow- friend of the anti-slavery and temperance worshipers, and experience the enjoyment reforme. The Garrison and other mobs of hearts free from jealousy. It is always about this time deeply impressed the mind safe to look, reverently and gratefully at of the young lawyer, and in 1839 he threw ores, mostly Galena, are mixed with the the Saviour. If along with this there is a up his profession and henceforth devoted could ship the product of his mill as the best determination to do his will, there will be himself to the advocacy of reform. In do- grade. He suddenly discovered, too, that ten with the benediction. We like to hear healthy, happy living. It is when men ing this he sacrificed not only practice in a some of his buildings needed new paint, and quit looking at him, and selfishly or spite- profession for which he had spent years in it was curious that this always occurred just Sabbath that will deepen our convictions of

all the personal advantages and native gifts of an orator, and there were few positions as he sometimes did in the absence of the he could not hope for in his profession. But, on the other hand, he saw a grim prospect. all the wealth and culture were against him, and it meant to fight the world in a very unequal contest. But he did not hesitate. From that time Mr. Phillips devoted himself with unfailing energy to the advocacy of the anti-slavery cause. He was the orator, above all others, by the charm of his powerful logic, his wit, and his command of the English language. And it is questioned whether there ever spoke in America such | health," but if ahy one could enjoy poor another orator as Wendell Phillips.

His first great anti-slavery speech was made der ministrations were such as to make the in Faneuil Hall in 1837, at a meeting called condition of receiving them an enjoyment. to protest against the murder of Elijah P. Lovejoy. It is said that his eloquence on this occasion amazed, captivated and aroused the audience to the highest pitch of enthusi asm, and made him famous as a defender of the equal rights of men. While he could not be called a leader in the anti-slavery reform, like Garrison, Cheever, the Tappans or Gerrit Smith; nor could it perhaps be said that his eloquence produced that effect upon the convictions and hearts of men as the plainer speech of Weld, Finney, Lovejoy, Codding and others, yet as the matchless orator, undaunted and calm as an eagle in a storm, amid the yells of the wildest mob, Mr. Phillips will be forever remembered.

His later efforts for temperance, the woman's ballot and the rights of labor have been made in less trying and less famous circumstances, yet they have proved the sincerity of his devotion to whatever could elevate the race. One of his best and probably the most celebrated addresses upon temperance was his overwhelming reply to the famous speech of Dr. Howard Crosby, a few years ago.—Christian Cynosure.

IT IS CURIOUS WHO GIVES.

Wood, he's put down \$2; his farm's worth stroy the sinner's guilt, and put him into \$10,000, and he's money at interest. And | Christ's resurrection-standing to God, wherethere's Mrs. Brown, she's put down \$5; and I in there is no remembrance of sin I don't believe she's had a new gown in two The popular saying of Christians in Paul's years, and her bonnet ain't none of the day, which he loved to record, because it is newest, and she's them three grandchildren God's gracious and eternal truth, is not the to support since her son was killed in the popular saying of professed Christians in this army; and she's nothing but her pension to day! Indeed, it has become an offensive live on. Well, she'll have to scrimp for but- word to many who profess to understand the ter and tea for a while, but she'll pay it. She just loves the cause; that's why she

These were the utterances of Deacon Daniel after we got home from church the day pledges were taken for contributions to foreign missions. He was reading them off, and I was taking down the items, to find the aggregate. (The Deacon said he had much more confidence in my knowledge of Arithmetic than in his own.) He went on "There's Maria Hill, she's put down \$5; she teaches in the North District, and pays her board; and she has to help support her mother. But when she told her experience the time she joined the church, I knew the Lord had done a work in her soul; and where he works, you'll generally see the fruit puts down \$1, and he'll chew more than that worth of tobacco in a fortnit. Cyrus left. Dunning, \$4. Well, he'll have to do some extra painting with that crippled hand, but he'll do it, and sing the Lord's songs while he's at work. C. Williams \$10. Good for him. He said the other night in prayer meeting that he'd been reading his Bible more than usual lately. Maybe he had been reading about the rich young man who went away sorrowful, and didn't want to be in his company."

ments to the end of the list. Now, I wouldn' have you think for a moment that the good Deacon was finding fault with his neighbors, or was too critical in his remarks; for I as sure you that he had the most Christlike spirit of any one I ever knew. But he was jealous for the Lord's cause in every department of it, and very shrewd in noticing inconsistencies in giving. wouldn't have spoken so freely to every one; sure but he intended to give me a les-

So the Deacon went on making his com

Lest some of my readers, after all I have not lie in a knowledge of books or the graces said, should get a wrong impression of the Deacon. I will tell you more of him and his love for them; a love for the erring and the from the mountain canyons, past Summer | who do more than themselves. The root of | are eagerly preparing to raise his lofty mon- | acts. He was not only interested in the Booroo-ghas of Africa, or the Choo hing Foos of China, but his heart went out to every cause that had for its object the advancement of Christ's kingdom. He delighted in having those give who possessed very small means, and he had a peculiar way of helping them without making them fee as if under obligations to him. Mrs. Brown was known to be an excellent bread-maker, and he occasionally sent her a sack of flour to test its quality, before he felt sure that he

had a fortune assured without labor; he had grammer "to speak of" he used to say, and when he conducted the prayer meeting, pastor, he mispronounced words in the reading of the hymns, and one evening when he said, at the beginning of the meeting, "We will read for our instruction the 25th chapter of Psalms," a smile passed over some

faces; but when he prayed; every one was awed; for he prayed as one who talked face to face with God, and we knew a blessing would come to the meeting. Once, when asked after the welfare of his family, he said his wife "enjoyed very poor

Oh, I forgot to tell you about the aggregate of that list of pledges. It was \$68, but the printed statement of receipts in the Herald gave it \$100. I know where the rest came from, and the Deacon was not a rich man either.—Advance.

health, I think she must; for his kind, ten-

THE FAITHFUL SAYING.

"Faithful is the saying: for if we died with nim, we shall also live with him; if we endure, we shall also reign with him; if we deny him, he will also deny us; if we are faithless, he abideth faithful; for he can not deny himself." 2 Tim. 2: 11-13. Revised.

The apostle lets us know that the popular saying among the believers of his day was this: "that if we died with Christ we shall also live with him." Not that the "if" was intended to throw suspicion on the fact that God judges the believer to have died and risen with Christ, but to mark the fact that the apostolic teaching was that every believer died to sin with Christ, and that he was also included with Christ in his life out of death, one with Christ in his resurrection life. "If we died with him as sinners, we shall live with him in the life of justification or accept-"It's curious who give. There's Squire of Christ's death if it did not expiate or de-

> Word of God and to teach it to men. That faithful saying, so popular as to be in the mouth of all those taught by the apostles, as a summation of the work accomplished by the cross, is now seldom heard as the ground of assurance toward God and the victory of believers over sin and death.

The truth is, the cross and resurrection of Jesus are fading out of the pulpit, fading out of the minds of the Church. Instead of being the popular saying of believers now. the very statement, the very words themselves, are questioned, and explaimed away: and something opposite to them has become the popular expression. Many seem to see but little in them. Yet in Paul's day these faithful words, "if we died with Christ, we shall also live with him," were the bugle note in giving. And there's John Baker. He of eternal victory. As this great saying dies, all true faith must die also; for no gospel is

FAITHFUL MINISTERS.

"The ministry has come to be a profession rather than a lowly service in the cause of the Master." Has the Christian Church earned this reproach by seeming to give prominence to learning, rather than spiritual fitness, in choosing her ministers? It is not uninteresting, however, to hear the secular press discoursing upon the apparent want of spirituality in much of the preaching of today, inasmuch as it shows the estimate put upon spiritual teaching by a few, at least, who stand outside the pale of the church.

In this advanced age the church requires learned ministers, a requirement that appears to be met. Faithful ministers are not few He in number—ministers who are learned as well as faithful; but "the fields already white to harvest" are exceeding broad. It is great thing to be an earnest, helpful, inspiring preacher. The power of such a one does of oratory, but in a knowledge of men and a sorrowful, because Christ first loved them, and gave his life for them. The good shepherd does not forget, in his joy over the ninety and nine safe within the fold, the one lost, straying sheep away on the mountains.

A world-weary man, after giving close attention to a carefully-prepared, rhetorical. eloquent sermon, containing no message from the Master, turned to some one beside him with the inquiry, "Is that all?" Sometimes sermons of that kind delight the ear, but they touch no heart; they start from no point of interest in life's realities, and are forgotsomething in the church ministrations of the duty, and make our lives broader and better: the furnaces were troughs filling with molt- fruitful from piety, and lose the blessedness ambitious prospects, such as few young men are lead while from a hole in the side flowed of the gospel.—Baptist Weekly.

The Deacon, as you have discovered, was something that will help us take a step to have ever made. He was well bred, and not an educated man. He knew nothing of ward God.—Golden Rule.

ELD. GEO. J. CRANDALL, North Loup, Neb., reports that he is in the midst of encouraging revival work.

DR. SWINNEY writes from Shanghai: Many sick are coming to me from different directions, and wide fields are waiting for me as soon as I can master the language somewhat.

ONE Superintendent kindly says: I wish we could or rather would do more. May God bless you in your work for missions; another coolly says that they propose to send their small contribution to "Head Quarters." We hope that Head Quarters will kindly pass it over to the Treasury, when received.

ALL Sabbath-schools that contribute toward the Shanghai Mission School Fund, or that take regular collections for missions, will be supplied with printed envelopes upon application to A. E. Main, Ashaway, R. I. Pledge cards and envelopes for the use of churches in regular Sabbath collections for the Missionary and Tract Societies may be ordered from the RECORDER Office.

THE total receipts of the Missionary Treasury since the last Annual Report, including a balance of \$46 28, have been \$2,843 39 and the expenditures \$2,476 72, leaving a balance on hand, Feb. 14, 1884, of \$366 67 When we recollect that nearly five months of the present Conference year have gone by it is very evident that if our missionaries are to be paid and the great work to go forward, our churches must come up more promptly and liberally to the help of the Missionary Board, who are bearing grave responsibili-

THE appointment of A. E. Main as Treasurer, he being already the Corresponding Secretary and not living in Westerly, and of Geo. B. Utter, as Agent of Permanent Funds, thus dividing the funds of the Society between two officers, having been found to be opposed to the Constitution and Charter, Mr. Albert L. Chester, of Westerly, has been elected Treasurer of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society, as previously announced, and the interests of the Society in Bequests, Devises, and Per. manent Funds are to be looked after by a committee of three, of which the Treasurer is chairman. That the Board have taken the right and wise course we fully believe.

Action has been taken by the Missionary Board looking towards more missionary work in West Virginia, Southern Illinois. Missouri, and the occupation of the field soon to be left by Rev. O. U. Whitford, in Chicago and the Northwest. Work calls for workers; and workers are worthy of their hire. Will our churches furnish the "hire?" Eld. Andrew Carlson, of Minnesota, has been appointed to visit the Sabbath-keeping Swedes in Maine, Bro. C. Potter, Jr., kindly offering to pay the expenses. Though greatly interested in the Sabbath cause in Russia, the Board does not feel justified in sending a delegation to that country at present, unless the expenses can be provided for by special private contributions.

NORTH LOUP, Neb., reports a marked increase in business, population, and wealth, and a future bright' with promise; a fertile soil for farming, and fine grazing lands; a good graded school with three departments and 200 pupils; two churches with pastors, one Grand Army Republic Post, one lodge of Good Templars, and not a licensed saloon. The population is said to be from seven to eight hundred. In 1883 \$32,000 were expended for buildings, and \$3,000 for improvements. An \$8,000 grist mill stands two miles east of the town. There were received at the station of O. & R. V. R. R., in 1883 14.893.357 pounds of freight, and 9,046,004 pounds were shipped, making a total business of 23,939,361 pounds.

SHANGHAI MISSION SCHOOL FUND.

Nine shares previously reported ... Second Brookfield Sabbath school, 3 shares : 30 00

WOMAN'S WORK FOR HEATHEN WOMEN.

Tont sermon, confident no mosses to to

Woman's work for man is found record ed on nearly every page of human history; but the inauguration and prosecution of well or-Canize I work by woman in enlightened lands the festival was unusually be women, not only in our own land but in will hold out time will tell. the benighted lands of heathendom, has been Yours truly,

reserved for the nineteenth century. Among its grand achievements must be ranked the noble efforts of women to educate, elevate and liberate her ignorant, degraded and enslaved sisters." I believe the female medical missionary will relieve an amount of human suffering that lies beyond the reach of any medical man.—Dr. Valentine.

To maintain this department of our China Mission, as now organized, including salary of medical missionary, medical supplies, in cidentals, Bible-women for Mrs. Davis and Miss Dr. Swinney, etc., will require about \$1,200 a year. It is proposed to divide this sum into shares of \$30 each, half shares of \$15, and third shares of \$10; and to ask the women of our churches and congregations, in gratitude for what a Christian civilization has done for them, to furnish these needed funds. Two circulars have been sent to each church, generally through the pastor: and will not two or three women, after consultation with others, sign them, and return one to A. E. Main, Ashaway, R. I.

FROM H. E. BABCOCK.

ORLEANS, Neb., Jan. 29, 1884. Everything here seems about as heretofore. We keep up regular services in this society since my restoration to health, but there appears to be no present indications of permanent growth to the society, although the country seems to be developing rapidly and seared by neglect. permanently.

I have spent three weeks in general missionary work, preaching at Orleans and five other stations. There are still argent calls for work on every hand, but "how shall they preach except they be sent."

I expect to labor right along as I shall have opportunity, and may be able, but at no charge to the Board until they shall authorize it.

spirit to retire from the work yet. When | paired to the water, a mile, in the woods, the urgent calls for men and money go out I can simply say, I am of the former, ready to work where I can be of service. Hoping | in the ice, and I baptized Bro. Helm and and, praying for prosperity to the cause Yours truly.

CHICAGO MISSION-SCOOOL FESTIVAL.

The Winter festival of our school occurred Thursday evening, Jan. 31st., according to their former baptism, it having been adminarrangement and notice. The school for istered by persons whom they afterwards the last quarter has been larger than ever known before, a hundred or more names on the roll, and an average attendance of about eighty-five. The children had more than usual interest in this festival, for a supper was promised to all who had eight punches for attendance, and a present to each one who learned perfectly the Golden Texts for that suitable persons from the North shall the quarter. Mr. Ordway had also pledged to give a prize of ice or roller skates, or a doll, as may be chosen, to each one who was perfect in attendance. These had stimulated earnest effort on the part of the scholars for the entire quarter, and they were on tip toe of expectation at the festival. Col. Clarke very generously adjourned his mis sion for that evening giving us the audience room for our exercises, and the room in the rear of it for our supper. The literary exercises were presented entirely by the school. and consisted of recitations, dialogues, class songs, solos, duetts and singing by the school, Singing is quite an item among Jewish children, and some of them are fine singers. The children did finely, never did better, they make decided improvement upon each entertainment. This is very encouraging to their teachers, to their friends, and to themselves. While all did so nicely, perhaps it will not be amiss to mention for special merit, Also some in Howell county, and some in the steps down the side of the ship we came, a song by a little boy, Lee Livingston, a recitation. "The curfew shall not ring to- Baptists. Possibly they may be brought into to keep the little boat close up to the steps; night." by Laura Goldberg; and a song, "Old | union with us; but if not, they will co-oper- | it would stay in place only long enough for black Joe," by Sarah Pomaranc. A large ate in disseminating the knowledge of the one to get in, so we would watch our chance so cold I thought there had been snow in and appreciative audience were in attendance, Sabbath. The Adventists are busy there, and give a jump then it would be brought the night, so have had fire in the open grate and were evidently highly gratified with the and have sent publications to Brethren Helm up close again for the next one to do the again. I asked the waiter what I would exercises. We heard several old misison and Rutledge. I also left my "publication" school workers speak in commendation of with them, and Bro. McLearn related some and our satchels filled it for the first load, Yesterday morning when we left the Tokio, the entertainment, and said they would vote of his personal experience and observations, to give the banner to our school. After the so I think they are well guarded. Bro. Mcliterary exercises were over, the prizes and Learn seems to be well adapted to missionpresents were given. Twenty-eight scholars received a gold pencil each, for perfectly learning the Golden Texts. Mr. Ordway gave skates, dolls, doll's trunks, etc., to between thirty-five and forty for perfect attendance. He announced that a prize of a writing desk or a scrap-book for embossed next quarter for perfect attendance. A sup per was then served to those who were entitled to it, and to their friends. About one

burg ever mode. He was well and, and notice alocald and the knew perform of what God.—Bolden, Ruler

FROM N. WARDNER.

Dear Brother Main, -I returned from Missouri last Fifth-day night. In making my report it seems unnecessary to include what has already appeared in the SABBATH RECORDER. Yow saw that we were considerably delayed in getting to the field, which considerably increased the expenses. I wrote to Brethren Rutledge and Helm about nine days before we started, requesting them to inform us at Chicago, what point to go to, but they did not get my letter till the day before we started; so we had to be guided by our map and railroad men. We learned by them that Houston was about 35 miles from Rolla (which proved to be 55), and that a stage ran through daily, so we concluded this was the best way to go. The delays, of course, we could not foresee. On our return, it took a day and a half to get from Brother Helm's to Salem, the nearest railroad station to Summerville, and there we had to stay over night. Wherever we had to stop we sought private lodgings, and thus saved considerable expense. We were out on expense eight days, beside the time spent on the cars. We found the interest on the Sabbath question to be deep and wide-spread, and it ought to be followed up with vigor to get those who are convinced, committed practically, before their consciences become

Not as many entered into the church organization at Cass as was expected, nor into the branch at Summerville. Only three at the latter place. Enemies were stealthily at work to keep them back; but I think their influence will only be temporary upon those who would be valuable members. preached six discourses at each place, and once on the Sabbath question. On Sabbathday, Jan. 19th, in the afternoon, after ser-I think I have too much of the missionary | mon by Bro. McLearn on baptism, we rewhere we hung up blankets on the trees to break off the biting north wind, cut a hole daughter. We changed our raiment behind long loud blast to make known that we had two and a half miles and preached on the Helm and daughter were not satisfied with puffing and blowing along side, and a man learned were never properly authorized to administer the ordinance, and were impos-

> Brethren Rutledge and Helm, aged about 50 and 55, both desire to devote their time and strength to mission work. Besides what these brethren can do, I think it important pass through every few months to help them and give character and impetus to the enterprise. We learn that those who are trying to bolster up Sunday, are trembling, having got an impression that Seventh-day Baptists have a great deal of push about them, and are bound to succeed in what they undertake, a reputation which it would be of advantage for us to maintain.

Sabbath keepers all through the southern portion of the State. Bro. Rutledge informed me that within nine miles south of Rolla, in Phelps county, there was, a year ago, a company of about fifteen Sabbathkeepers. Fifteen miles west of this (Cass), on the waters of Hamilton's creek, is another volcano, I think by the looks of the top, and company of fifteen or twenty. Within three is worshiped by the Japanese every morning. miles of Mount Grove, is a company of about forty. On the waters of the Rubidoux, in the west of Texas county, are several more. Wright county. These are mostly German ary work, and I think would be efficient.

ately to build a house of worship, and want and carried them off, but I hope he got them help to the amount of \$150, pledging to do again. Then the jin rik shas were brought all the work themselves. They wish to do up in a row and we each got in one, and, es to forward to Bro. Rutledge at least \$10 shafts, and bowing down the head started each, for this purpose, and report the same off on a brisk run. Oh, how strange to see to the Missionary Board? East Sabbath, aft- a man take the place of a horse and like an

was to be followed by another next Sabbath, the contribution amounted to \$25. Yesterday on one side and handsome houses and shops I enclosed \$10 of it in a draft to Bro. Rut- on the other, about a quarter of a mile disledge, and expect to go to Janesville to-morneed a little help to start.

worship also, at Summerville, and will need branch will grow to be an independent it a branch at first.

P. S. (Jan. 31st.) 75 cents have been added to the collection, making \$25 75. I have bought and shipped the overcoats. I am feeling worn but am well.

Yours for the cause, N. WARDNER. MILTON JUNCTION, Wis., Jan. 29, 1884.

FROM DR. ELLA F. SWINNEY TO HER MOTHER YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, Nov. 28, 1883. Here we are in this city sure enough, after all the perils of the ocean. Yesterday, after we caught sight of the land at half past one, we had a very exciting afternoon, for then, different from our other days, we had something to look at. But coming so much farther north the last two days, and now feeling some also the cold winds from the land, Japan mountains covered with snow, if was really so cold we could stand out on deck but a few minutes at a time. By sunset we were beginning to come into Jedo Bay, and Francisco the next steamship, so we were just too late for it, and our letters will have to wait a whole week until the next mail ship goes. Now we run up the United States flag, and the Pacific Mail steam-ship company's flag to announce our arrival to the light houses and other officials on our way, so that our approach was immediately reported in the city. At half past ten the anchor was cast, and the whistle blew its those blankets, returned, and then walked entered the harbor at last. As there are no wharfs for ocean-going ships, we remained sprang on the steps that had been let down and came up into the ship and made hotel arrangements for a company of us. The Shanghai steamer does not receive us till ready to start, and it does not leave till tomorrow at 4 P. M., so we have to come into the city. Then we went to our state-rooms without rolling and falling about. I could not get to sleep for awhile, everything was so still; no whistling of the wind in the rigging, no noise of the engine, nor roar of the waves, nor rocking in our berths. Soon it was morning and we hastened to dress and pack our satchels. We then took an early cup of met our eyes, a sea around us of Japanese can ones. Beyond the city an immense solitary mountain, sugar loaf in shape, cov-

> The Winsor House, (American,) was to send its little steamer after us in the morning, so at 9 o'clock it came, and away down and on account of the waves it was difficult same. Some got quite wet. Eleven of us first thing was the Custom House, to open our little hand trunks and satchels. One

ered solid with snow white and glistening in

the sun, the Fucyama. It is an inactive

finely macadamized street, the beautiful bay tant, we were all drawn up in front of row to purchase the coats. They are poor and | the Windsor House. We were shown by bowing waiters into a parlor, and after go-Bro. Helm intends to build a house of ing to our rooms were taken to breakfast. It was then about 10 o'clock. Now we have some help, and what may be contributed | just had lunch, and our company is dividing. more than the \$150, might be passed over to Mr. and Mrs. Graves, the missionaries to him for this purpose. It is hoped that this | Shanghai, are going to take the cars and go about 18 miles to Tokio, the Capital, to church, though it was thought best to make | spend the afternoon, while five of us are going to take jin-rik-shas and visit the city. Every steamship has a physician to accompany them on every trip, and our leader this afternoon is the ship doctor, who knows all. how to do and where to go.

6 P. M. We have had our ride, and wondeful indeed. When we five, all ladies but the doctor, came down in front of the hotel to take the little rik-shas, they had a terrible time parlying over me, and finally had me get out of one and get into another I couldn't tell what was the matter, but afterwards learned they all wanted me because I was the smallest one of the party? The leader of the gang beat, and got me in his carriage, so I had a very intelligent servant, who pointed out in English the places of interest. After awhile he came to a place that pleased him much, and he said over and over what it was, but I could not understand, and he asked if I wanted to see it, so I said yes, and what do you suppose I had done? why it was a theatre, never was in one in my life, and had to come all the way to Japan then we saw pass out and onward to San to visit one. But wait a minute, it was not quite so bad; it was a menagerie. Two camels and a Japanese band! That was all, and two or three cents for the sight. We rode on and on through the city, along handsome streets and by beautiful and strange houses, then down into the streets with shops and stores, narrow and crowded, then over in another part of the city, and stopped at the celebrated silk store, Shorey's, as some of the ladies bought beautiful silk morning wrappers (28 and 30 dollars apiece); then on we went to another part of the city, very high. It was so steep we got out and walked to relieve the coolies pulling us. This way was Sabbath question in the evening; neither of about a quarter of a mile from the shore, beautiful, by such handsome homes of forus feeling any the worse, but better. Bro. when a little steamer, oh so little, came eign residents, with yards like parks in front. Here also we went into two or three public flower-gardens, and were delighted with the foreign-looking flowers, and the many novel ideas in landscaping and gardening, as the Japanese excel in these and in agriculture. I had given me such handsome camelias and roses; am going to take them on the Shanghai steamer with me. We then entered our jin-rink shaws again and came down to the hotel. In coming down those high hills the to retire. We hardly knew how to go to bed jin-rik-sha men came in their usual run. though holding back, and we all dashed down like a whirlwind, each of us acknowledging afterwards that we were afraid we would run into some one. So we each paid our coolie 50 cents for our three hours wonderful ride in this vast city.

Nov. 29th. Thanksgiving-day. We have to think of our American customs, and of what the people are doing at home. Last eventea and toast, as we were coming on shore ing we had dinner at 7, and it was very nice. for breakfast. Going on deck what a sight A number of things on the bill of fare, were strange to me, and I did not dare order them pungis and many sand-pans, eager to carry for fear I would not like them. Retired We learn that there are little companies of off pasengers or to get baggage or errands to whistle now and then, which was company do. Looking off toward the city, what for me. In the night wakened up and my strange houses, though we saw many Ameri- bed was swinging back and forth like a hammock, with the regular roll of the ship. I was astonished. Had I gone back on the ship again or where was I. After much debating, I remembered going to bed in the hotel. I lay a long time, pleased to see how good the imitation was; would roll from side to side, and sometimes would stay down at one side awhile, as though we were not com-ing back again; then I would have the front and aft pitch, then the roll, then up and down motion, all in good order, with the easy and regular swing, or now and then a lurch, as the case might be. It was so true to nature. I could scarcely believe but that it was all so. It was the same every time I wakened in the night. This morning it was have to pay for fire, and he said 25 cents each scuttle of coal. I will use about two I think. and off we came loaded to the water's edge. Miss Whitman was still looking for one of We were landed at a very fine wharf and the missionaries to come after her. The next boat-load that came to the hotel said a very pleasant elderly gentleman came out to meet her, so I suppose to-day she is in her new The Providence Seventh-day Baptist young man's trunk they did not like. They home: That last night on the ocean in that Church at Cass are going to work immedi- took out a number of packages and boxes; most fearful storms was the worst of any, when that immense ship would lie over on one side till the life-boats hanging up high would dip into the water, and the other side raised higher than ever, and the sea breakit now, before Spring work comes on. Would men with butter bowls turned wrong side ingover it in floods. Oh dear, it was dreadpictures would be presented at the end of it not be a good plan to request our church up on their heads, stepped, one each, in the ful, and black darkness without pand in matches in our room to help pass away the time. Most of the gentleman dressed and went up in the saloon, expecting every moment to be the last. I have one more week hundred were served. The festival closed er giving my people an account of our trip, animal work in the shafts I could not keep on the water and then hope to reach Shangat half-past nine and all pronounced it a suc- and the needs there, I called for a contribu- back the tears at the thought of it a faith- hui like about noon now, and the hetelcess. The attendance the Sabbath following tion to help build that church, and also to ful man, willing to do his part; but an keeper is to send, us nut to the Shanghai the festival was unusually large. How it get overcoats for Brethren Helm and Rut idolater no doubt; and unacquainted with steamer at 3 o clock. Hope to near you are ledge, and though it was unexpected, and all the blessings and privileges of the gospel. Japan is more serious in reference to war in c. U. W. followed two successive contributions, and Eleven of us in a string rode swiftly along a Chinai and entire suggestion of the sugg en lend, while from a holy in the side flowed of the gespel--Eugitst Victify.

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"Wisdom is the princip wisdom; and with all thy

DEFENSE OF CLASS Thereon sections of the

An address presented by Pro the Whitewater State Nor annual Session of the Oroj College, Jan. 9, 1884, 579

By the speech of Char Jrio before the Phi Bet Harvard / University da been revived, with unu discussion of the relativ and Scientific training. part on the programme it might be of interest b briefly to this much-dis In his address, Mr.

disparagingly of his Al that it did not do for preparing him for life's ing as I got useful for t "I got after, instead of and it came hard; while able, and now, no matte never shall be able, to disadvantages which the wrong theories and w Alma Mater inflicted the terms "superstition and worse practices," course; to the require Greek, Ass an essential course. Such a charge worthy of careful thou Mr. Adams's case, it is many others. Twish why I think that Mr. he did not suffer the di he did, but that he did for his life's work. W radical error in his ar in most of the argument education, wis the re nearly so, of all studie direct bearing upon th word, the demand for wisdom For, in the falls to most of us, th thing more than infor lines of our work. A law, a doctor somethi cure disease, a teache the algebra or gramma he is to teach !! It is education, that fills e with petty foggers and ful teachers. We ne rowness of thought a and to call for more in those who would o educated classes. W successful in any wo trate his mindawholl discern clearly and and relations, and to concerning them. in large measure from it is greatly assiste kind of mental trait Language is the c ligence. The child gles are in striving make use of it. Hi cerning it. All his by means of it. action, center in it study of language i best intellectual d language training ages does a training sent over the studi ges? To this I wo

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were all drawn up in front of

sor House. We were shown by

iters into a parlor, and after go-

rooms were taken to breakfast.

n about 10 o'clock. Now we have

anch, and our company is dividing.

Mrs. Graves, the missionaries to

are going to take the cars and go

miles to Tokio, the Capital, to

afternoon, while five of us are go-

ke jin-rik-shas and visit the city.

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on every trip, and our leader this

We have had our ride, and won-

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came down in front of the hotel to

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Il what was the matter, but after-

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Japanese band! That was all, and

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through the city, along handsome

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into the streets with shops and

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art of the city, and stopped at the

silk store, Shorey's, as some of the

ght beautiful silk morning wrap-

nd 30 dollars apiece); then on we

nother part of the city, very high.

steep we got out and walked to re-

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ents, with yards like parks in front.

we went into two or three public

dens, and were delighted with the

oking flowers, and the many novel

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excel in these and in agriculture. I

me such handsome camelias and

going to take them on the Shang-

r with me. We then entered our

naws again and came down to the

coming down those high hills the

men came in their usual run.

olding back, and we all dashed

a whirlwind, each of us acknowl-

erwards that we were afraid we

into some one. So we each paid

50 cents for our three hours won-

th. Thanksgiving day. We have

cour American customs, and of

eople are doing at home. Last even-

dinner at 7, and it was very nice.

of things on the bill of fare, were

me, and I did not dare order them

would not like them. Retired

and could hear the watchman's

wand then, which was company

ithe night wakened up and my

inging back and forth like a ham-

the regular roll of the ship. I

hed. Had I gone back on the

or where was I. After much de-

membered going to bed in the ho-

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clast night on the ocean in that

storm was the worst of any,

nmense ship would lie over on

he life-boats hanging up high

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than ever, and the sea break-

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ckidarkness without pand ino

r room to help pass away the

of the gentleman dressed and it suloon, expecting every mocelast. I have one more week

and then hope to reach Slang-

bout noon now, and the hotel-

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clock. Hope to near you are the rest. The news here in

aerious in reference to war in

in this vast city.

and where to go.

is the ship doctor, who knows all .

DEFENSE OF CLASSICAL STUDIES.

An address presented by Prof. J. N. Humphrey, of the Whitewater State Normal School, at the Semiannual Session of the Orophilian Lyceum, Milton College, Jan. 9, 1884.

By the speech of Charles Francis Adams, Jr., before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard University last June, there has been revived, with unusual ardor, the old discussion of the relative merits of Classical and Scientific training. When asked to take part on the programme of to-night, I thought it might be of interest to you were I to refer briefly to this much-discussed question.

In his address, Mr. Adams speaks rather disparagingly of his Alma Mater, alleging that it did not do for him all it might in preparing him for life's work. "Such training as I got useful for the struggle," he says "I got after, instead of before, graduation, and it came hard; while I never have been able, and now, no matter how long I live, I never shall be able; to overcome some great disadvantages which the superstitious and wrong theories and worse practices of my Alma Mater inflicted upon me." Under the terms "superstitious and wrong theories and worse practices," Mr. Adams refers, of course, to the requirement of Latin and Greek, as an essential part of the college course. Such a charge is a serious one, and worthy of careful thought. For if true in Mr. Adams's case, it is true in the case of many others. Twish to give a few reasons why I think that Mr. Adams is wrong, that he did not suffer the disadvantages he thinks he did, but that he did get the best training for his life's work. What I consider a very radical error in his argument, and in fac in most of the arguments for a purely scientific education, is the rejection as useless, or nearly so, of all studies that do not have a direct bearing upon the work at hand; in a word, the demand for knowledge rather than wisdom. For, in the broad work of life that falls to most of us, there is need of something more than information in the direct lines of our work. A successful lawyer, I take it, must know something outside of law, a doctor something more than how to cure disease, a teacher something else than the algebra or grammar or physiology, that he is to teach. It is this lack of a liberal education, that fills every city and village with petty foggers and quacks and unsuccessful teachers. We need to decry this nar rowness of thought and limitations in work, and to call for more bredth and more depth in those who would claim admittance to the educated classes. What a man needs, to be successful in any work, is ability to concentrate his mind wholly upon one subject, to discern clearly and accurately its conditions and relations, and to form right judgments concerning them. While this ability comes in large measure from contact with the world. it is greatly assisted by the amount and

kind of mental training one has. Language is the chief instrument of intelligence. The child's first intellectual struggles are in striving to comprehend it and to make use of it. His first school work is concerning it. All his school work is carried on by means of it. His whole life, thought, action, center in it. For this reason, the study of language is necessary, and gives the best intellectual discipline. Granted that language training is necessary, what advantages does a training in Latin and Greek present over the studies of the Modern languages? To this I would answer that the discipline of one is greater than that of the other, because, the objects and methods of studying them are different. The main purpose in studying Latin and Greek, is to discipline the mind; while in the study of French and German, the end is rather a practical one, facility in using them to convey thought. Hence, most Modern languages are now taught by the natural method which gives no more discipline than the acquiring of a native tongue. Surely, no one would claim that a man who had gained fluent, use of several Modern languages through a course of extended travels, was; on that account, the possessor of a cultured and disciplined mind. and tyreve december to

The form and structure of the Ancient languages, too, insure a greater mental discipline from their study. For, while a Modern; language expresses, quite exactly every relation by means of prepositions and conjunctions, the Latin and Greek leave these relations to be determined largely from the logic of the sentence; so that no one can read his Latin and Greek intelligently, without having his reasoning faculties quickened and Gymnasia have given much less time to this and noble thoughts, to look with kindling

disciplined. The fact that the Classics call front memory, judgment, power of discrimination, and nicety in the choice of words, is greatly in their favor. No other work calls for such close and constant attention, and as it can be sharply and accurately tested, it puts a strong barrier in the way of shirk-

Again, all the best work in literature, art, and history, has sprung from, or come through Latin or Greek; so that a thorough knowledge of Modern literature, art, and | history can be had only through an intimate acquaintance with the Ancient as derived through Latin and Greek.

When Mr. Adams claims that a young man or German on the ground that these studies will have a more direct bearing upon his future work, he seems to forget what he said at the opening of his speech, that "the averknows what he wants." For it is true that but very few young men finally engage in that studied German, and find out that he needs | scientific education." only Spanish than to have studied Latin and satisfied without making a careful study of one or more of them. A gentleman of my acquaintance, a graduate of this same Harvpoorly, was suddently called to public duties language spoken. He went immediately to his post, and in less than six months had so mastered the language that he was able to transact his business with complete dispatch. And he has himself often borne testimony to me of the great assistance Latin gave him in learning and retaining the Spanish.

I know that the claim of mental discipline

is a trite one; and modernists tell us that,

in the study of the Natural Sciences, they

get as good discipline along with more of fact. The best refutation of this that I know of, is the result of the experiment recently tried in the great German Universities, as set forth in a report of the faculty of the University of Berlin. In Germany, there are two classes of preparatory schools: the Gymnasia, with the Classics as the fundamentals; and the Real School with the Modern languages and the Sciences as fundamentals. The work in their schools compares about as follows: The Gymnasium has in Latin an average of nine and two-thirds hours a week for nine years; the Real School, five and one-third hours. In Greek the Gymnasium has six hours for seven years; the Real School, none. In German and one-third hours. In French the Gym- States Senate, was elected to the chair of one-half hours for nine years; the Real School, five and one-sixth hours. In the Natu-School, three and one-third hours for nine years. Thus the Real School has about half as much Latin as the Gymnasium, one and a half times as much German, twice the amount of French, one and a half times the Mathematics, and more than twice the Natural Sciences. Moreover, the Real School has an average of thirty-one and a half hours of study per week throughout the course of nine years, while the Gymnasium has but twenty-nine and two-thirds hours. With this showing, the advocates of the Real Schools claimed greater privileges in the Universites; and so strongly did they urge this claim, that in 1870 a decree was issued by the Royal Minister of Public Instruction, granting to graduates of Real Schools of first rank, the right of matriculation in the Universities, on an equal footing with the grad uates from the Gymnasia, for the study of the Sciences, Mathematics, or the Modern languages. After a trial of ten years and with from 700 to 800 students, the faculty of Berlin University unanimously asked in 1880, that the Minister of Public Instruction reconsider the question of the further admission of the Real graduatos to the Uni-

The opinions of some of the professors are interesting: The Professors of Mathematics say, that, although, the students, from the

branch before coming to the University, for hard, thorough work, bringing to the they are, as, a rule, superior to the Real students in their apprehension, and in a capacity for a deeper understanding of their

> Professor Peters says that in Zoology the Real students show a "defective knowledge not only of the Latin but also of the English and French languages; that the names and terms borrowed from the Greek cannot be made clear to them."

Professor Zeller, the lecturer on Philoso phy, says: "Not only in the history of an cient philosophy, but also in other philosophical systems, by reason of the close relation between modern and ancient philosophy and their terminologies, a large portion of should have the privilege of electing French | lectures which are calculated for the wants and understanding of students with classical training, must necessarily remain moreor less unintelligible to those of his hearers to whom the Greek language is totally unfamiliar, age student rarely understands himself or and who lacking a living acquaintance with Greek antiquity."

Professor Mullenhoff, in charge of the pursuit which they expected to while stu- German language and literature, says: "It dents. And as President Porter says, it is imposible for one who has been prepared might be much worse for a man to have in the Real School to acquire a satisfactory

Dr. Hoffman, Professor of Chemistry, a need German or Italian. For, one who scholar of rare ability, one of the foremost has a knowledge of Latin has the foundation | chemists in the world, and most devoted to for a ready and easy acquirement of any of his work and to the interests of the Univerthe modern languages, and indeed is seldom sity, says: "The students from the Real Schools, in consequence of their being conversant with a large number of facts, outrank as a rule, those from the Gymnasia, ard University that served Mr. Adams so during the experimental exercises of the first semester, but that the relation is soon rein a country where Spanish was the only versed; . . . that the latter are mentally better trained, and have acquired in a higher degree, the ability to understand and solve scientific problems."

> Such statements as these, coming as they do from prominent scientists who wish to advance the true interests of science, must have great weight, and go far to prove the great superiority of a classical train-

There is one other elements in a classical training, that I wish to speak of briefly the value of culture for its own sake. are too prone now-a-days, to estimate the value of everything in dollars and cents, to count everything a failure, that does not add materially to the bank account. But in education there is a deeper and more intrinsic worth, a value above and beyond all that, which will always bring a rich return to sits possessor. For, he who is able to draw new inspiration and new life from the founts of literature, has that which wealth can not buy nor rank bestow.

And here I would like to refer to the testimony of John Quincy Adams. For although Charles Francis Adams can find but little in the history of his family in praise of the Gymnasium has two and one-sixth a classical training, others may find more. hours for nine years; the Real School, three In 1806, Mr. Adams, then in the United nasium has two and one-fifth hours for eight Rhetoric and Oratory in Harvard Universiyears; the Real School, four and two fifth ty, His lectures were very popular, and hours for the same time. In English the there were many stories current concerning Gymnasium has none; the Real School, the number of coaches that came bringing three and one-third hours for six years. his Boston friends to near them. In the In Mathematics the Gymnasium three and Winter following, he was so unfortunate, through some of his political speeches, as to lose the friendship of these people, and they ral Sciences the Gymnasium has one and did not come after that to listen to his lecfour-fifths hours for eight years; the Real tures. This was a great pain to him; and on resigning the chair in 1809, to accept a mission to Russia, he made a profound impression on his class by alluding to it in the following eloquent words: "At no hour of your life the love of letters ever oppress you as a will burden, or fail you as a resource. In the vain and foolish exultation of the heart, which the brighter prospects of life will sometimes excite, the pensive portress of science shall call you to the sober pleasures of her holy cell. In the mortification of disappointment, her soothing voice shall whisper serenity and peace. In social converse with the mighty dead of, ancient days, you will never smart under the galling sense of dependence upon the mighty living of the present age. And in your struggles with the world, should a crisis ever occur, when even friendship may deem it prudent to desert you, when even your own country may seem ready to abandon herself and you, when priest and Levite shall come and look on you and pass by on the other side, seek refuge, my unfailing friends, and be assured you shall find it, in the friendship of Laelius and Scipio, and in the patriotism of Cicero, Demosthenes, and Burke.

A grand tribute to the value of culture for ts own sake, and one that ought to weigh heavily with every young man in deciding what his college training shall be. For the winning of bread alone is not satisfactory. Life should mean something more than this. Something more ennobling, more self-satisfying, should be its aim. To become acquainted with whatever is best in the world's history, to feel the inspiration of grand deeds

eye and quickened pulse upon the beautiful creations of a vivid imagination, to have a sympathy with, and love for, the great minds of the past; in a word, as Mathew Arnold has said, "to know the best that has been said and thought in the world," this is true To gain it is the work of years, aye, of a life time, but it should find its

I do not claim that a man is cultured because he knows Latin and Greek, but rather that his study of the classics, teeming as they do with richness of expression, and beauty of imagery, simple but grand, eloquent yet mysterious, and pregnant with humanity, will create in him a love for the good, the true, and the beautiful in literature, wherever found; and will fill him with a deeper human sympathy and love that will find expression in his daily life, and make him, in the fullest sense, a cultured man. With the prospect of such a future, we shall still con-'College Fetich."

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 SABBATH OF THE LORD."

Though many weary years may be Before I go to heaven, A bit of heaven he sendeth me One blessed day in seven! Life's cares and sorrows manifold. I drop them at his feet, And lift unfettered hands to hold The cup of mercies sweet.

Upon the ocean's crested swells În frailest barque I ride; I hear the holy Sabbath bells Ring o'er the darkening tide, And drop the anchor; lo, the sea Becomes Gennesaret. Upon whose waves to cross to me His gracious feet are set!

When in the desert lone and wide I wander sore dismayed, The fiery pillar at my side Is of a sudden stayed; As if in pastures fair, Upon the sacred ground I rest And find God's Sabbath there.

Falls on my smitten heart, And all its troubled murmurs cease, Its haunting fears depart, So, though my burden grievous be, One blessed day in seven The dear Lord sendeth down to me-A little bit of heaven!

"The Sabbath of the Lord," its peace

FROM REV. G. VELTHUYSEN.

HAARLEM, Holland, Jan. 24, 1884. MR. G. H. BABCOCK, Crrresponding Secretary of the American Sabbath Tract Society:

Dear Brother,—With joyful heart I send you the report of my labors, etc., during the last trimester of past year by means of de Boodschapper. Not before this week did I receive the last contributions of subscribers, and some gifts of friends. Therefore I could not write earlier.

Probably you know already the good fruit de Boodschapper by the blessing of God has given in the conversion to the Sabbath of the Lord of that Baptist minister at Friesland. Last night I got a letter from that brother, telling me that the Lord has rejoiced and encouraged him by the acceptance of his holy Sabbath by six of the members of his church, so that they are now seven there. The deacons were very angry, and he had the prospect to be excluded with his friends that joined him. If in any way possible, I hope to go there and see how matters are. Truly, our God and Father answers prayers and we expect more good will follow.

The good news of the baptism of a young man from Groningen, and the embracing of the Sabbath by two Baptists there, you will have heard too. Also that my dear eldest boy found Jesus precious to his heart. What good season we had and have.

My heart's desire and prayers are for a faithful exposition of the truth. I know if we are faithful, the Lord will bless in his own time our feeble testimony by the strongth and power of his Spirit. Regularly I send out my paper in the manner that I told you in my former. Opposition is sharpened these last weeks, principally on the side of the so-called Darbites or Plymouth Brethren, who in their zeal for lawlessness call me a servant of Satar. I suppose the working of the truth is disturbing their minds. By the help of God I hope to carry on the spreading of the truth in my fatherland, and, if possible, in the Dutch-speaking neighborhood, thanking God for the assistance he gives me by the zeal and love and confidence of the American brotherhood.

The number of paying subscribers at 1st January last was 131. My account during

Jan. 1 to July 1, Subs. and gifts......f 28.05 July 1 to Oct. 1, Oct. 1 to Dec. 31. 4 Jan 9 Man Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 12 P. O. M. O. of your

f1,377.02

Oct. 1 to Dec. 31. source in the training of the college course.

make up the balance and remain without debt for the past year. May the Lord grant us all a blessed new year, principally that we may be enabled to serve him in spirit and in truth. Recommending the interests of the Lord's cause in Holland continually in the good-will of the Board, I give respectfully my salutatinue to carry our four years' offering to the \ tion in the Lord, and remain Yours for Christ's sake,

G. VELTHUYSEN.

*f stands for guilders, equal to 41½ cents of our

I hope the Board will send me soon the

amount of 82 and 26-100 guilder, that I may

TRACT BOARD MEETING.

The regular monthly meeting of the Executive Board of the American Sabbath Tract Society, was held Feb. 10, 1884. The committee on publication of Quarterly reported publication completed, and that 300 copies of the edition had been shipped to American Sabbath Tract Society, Alfred Centre, N. Y., and balance, 200 copies, to J. F. Hubbard, Treasurer, Plainfield, N. J.

Letters were read from G. Velthuysen giving reports of work in and about Holland, for the last quarter, for particulars of which see letter published in RECORDER this week.

The committee on joint canvass of denomination, for the Missionary and Tract Societies, reported cards and envelopes printed ready for distribution.

Editor Outlook reported, good interest sustained during the month, and at least one convert to Sabbath truth.

The following report, with recommendation, was adopted: "Your committeee on procuring new press, would respectfully report that a two revolution press, of size sufficient to print the RECORDER, and having four rollers across form, making it suitable for fine cut and book work, has been presented to the Society by Messrs. C. B. Cottrell & Sons, of Westerly, R. I., and that the same is now in the office at Alfred Centre, ready for use. The exact value of this press is not known, but is believed to be about \$2,500. Your committee would recommend that the thanks of this Board be given to Brethren C. B. Cottrell & Sons for this timely gift."

Treasurer reported receipts for January \$624 33, and cash balance \$341 34.

J. M. Thesworth, Rec. Sec. protem.

FROM T. G. HELM.

SUMMERVILLE, Texas Co., Mo., Jan. 27, 1884 It may be interesting to the many readers of the Sabbath Recorder to hear a few words relative to the work of the beloved brethren, Elders N. Wardner and A. Mc-Learn, in this portion of our country. They came into Texas county, early in this month and organized a Seventh-day Baptist Church, in Cass township, and a branch church at Summerville, concerning which they have reported the particulars. The object of this writing is only to state what appears to be the influence their preaching had on the minds of those who heard them.

The weather being intensely cold, and the people not expecting them, the congregations, were necessarily smaller than would have otherwise been, but the numbers of hearers increased with every meeting. I believe nine sermons were preached by them, in Summerville and vicinity, which were received with joy by every one who heard them. Many persons remark that the preaching was the best they ever heard in this country, and regret that the brethren returned home so soon, Their preaching, together with the tracts distributed, has surely made a deep and lasting impression on the minds of the people; the more thoughtful of whom are aroused to thinking and talking over the Sabbath question, all admitting however. that the Seventh-day is the Sabbath of the Scriptures. Their work here brings very forcibly to my mind the case of Jonathan and his armor bearer related in 1 Sam., 15th chapter, and the cake of barley bread, Judges 7: 13. The people here say "Come over to us" which is sufficient to justify the conclusion that if the two brethren could have remained some days longer, they would have captured the community as Paul did the Gentiles. The prospects for success in the Sabbath cause are increasing. We verily believe that the time will soon come when the keepers of God's Sabbath in this portion of the country will equal if not exceed the Suns day worshipers. May the good Lord bless these and all kindred labors is the prayer of your brother in Christ.

the furnaces were troughs en lend, while from a hole Alfred Centre, N. Y., Fifth-day, February 21, 1884. REV. L. A. PLATTS, Editor and Business Agent.

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

All communications, whether on business or for publication, except those intended for the Missionary Department, should be addressed to the SABBATH RECORDER, Alfred Centre, Allegany Co.,

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

SEE special notice in another column concerning cards and envelopes, for use in making systematic contributions to our benevolent work.

THE following anonymous quotation is worth repeating again and again: "If anything goes wrong anywhere, it is heard of at ence; it is pleasant when things go well to hear of that too. Don't save your flowers till your friends are dead."

THE article published in our last issue on "Self-control the Self-imposed Limitation of Liberty," was read by Mrs. E. P. Larkin, at a meeting of the Allegany County Wom an's Christian Temperance Union, and should have been so credited.

Some accidents, and interruptions occasioned by several important changes in our machinery, together with the irregularities of the mails have caused the RECORDER to be a little late in reaching its readers for the past three or four weeks. We hope these delays at this office, at least, will find an end

A BROTHER noting our interpretation of the passage speaking about the least in the kingdom of heaven as greater than John the Baptist, asks it it does not mean the least of those who reach heaven are greater than John the Baptist. We think not, for two reasons: First, the expression "kingdom of eral things are suggested at this point: heaven" seldom, if ever, refers to the state after death; and second, in that state, the distinctions of small and great disappear.

THE Christian Advocate insists that the best thing for a Methodist is a Methodist paper. To which the Baptist publishers respond, "And for a Baptist, a Baptist paper." How would Seventh-day Baptist publications do for Seventh-day Baptists? We want our people to read other papers than our own in order that they may know more of the world about them and get larger views of men and things; but they owe it first to themselves and their children, and then to our general work that they take and thoroughly read our own publications.

Persons remitting money to this office for any purpose will please remember that it costs about twenty-five cents to collect an individual check, even though the check be for no more than fifty cents. All sums under \$5 can be sent in postal notes at a cost of only three cents to the sender, and larger sums can be sent in post office orders, drafts on New York, or in registered letters at a trifling cost to the sender, while a multitude of small checks to be collected by us makes quite an expense in the course of the year. Let us also caution our subscribers against paying money for renewals to "subscription agencies." These agencies keep 25 cents on every subscription paid them which of course comes out of our receipts. We can not afford this loss. If you pay to "agencies," please add 25 cents for the agency fee.

AN APPEAL.

The following appeal comes to us from parties living in Cincinnati, Ohio, with whom we have some business acquaintance. We can assure our readers that their statements can be relied upon and that money sent to them will be properly applied. We add our own exhortation to this appeal. We have many calls for our money in our regular benevolent, work but here is a call which ap peals at once to the sympathies and pockets of all who enjoy and appreciate the quiet security and comfort of home. Whatever is done in answer to this appeal should be done at once. Read it and allow nothing else to claim your attention until you have decided what you ought to do and have forwarded the money as directed below.

The towns and cities on the Ohio river have been visited by the greatest flood of the century. So great and appalling is the disester, that pen fails to adequately describe the misery and destitution prevailing. Over one hundred thousand people are homeless

and destitute, and must be provided with food and clothing for weeks to come. We earnestly appeal to the newspaper fraternity to aid these unfortunate people immediately, by starting subscriptions and urging the necessity of haste. We feel assured that their wants need only be known to the public to secure a generous outpouring from those who are happy in the peaceful security of their homes.

Subscriptions may be remitted to Henry Cincinnati, or to Edwin Alden & Bro., North West Corner Fifth and Vine Streets, Cincinnati. Acknowledgment will be made through the columns of the daily papers.

THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD.

That was a declaration full of significance which Jesus made to his disciples, "Ye are the light of the world." At first it seems to conflict with the statement made of Christ himself, "He was the true light, which lighteth every man who cometh into the world." A closer study shows that the two expressions are in perfect harmony. It is the Christ-life in men which illumines them and makes them luminous in the world. An illustration recently used by the pastor of the First Alfred Church, upon this subject, will make this thought plain. It is sometimes said that Christ is the Sun, and the light which Christians give is the reflected light received from Christ, as the moon reflects the light of the sun. This makes the Christian a cold, passive body, simply reflecting from the surface a light which he does not absorb or appropriate. Rather is the Christain like the coal which, the scientist tells us, has first received and packed away in itself the sunshine, which in the process of combustion is set free again, giving light and warmth to all within its reach. The true Christian has received Christ into his own heart until the spirit and life of Christ are his spirit and life. Then whatever influence he exerts in the world is a truly Christian influence, a light shining in a dark place. Sev-

1. Light is the dispeller of darkness. If the Christian have the light of life in him "the unfruitful works of darkness" will have no place in him; his life and works will be luminous, not from any outside influence, or law, but by the indwelling principle of light. Thus the Christian is to do for the moral world what the light does in the physical world—dispel the darkness by bringing into it the true light.

2. Light brings with it warmth and life. It is the mission of the Christian to bring blessing and gladness to others. This he does by his love for the brotherhood, his Christ-like sympathy with those who are in sin and sorrow, and by the power of his own warm, bright, joyous life over their lives.

3. The light does its work in the world, performs its mission largely at its own expense. If the theory of the scientist be true, referred to in the above illustration, light is given out from the illuminating body only as that body is consumed in the process of Granite and flint and adamant and steel, combustion. This is the law of the Christian life. Christ died that men might live. There was the form of a great truth, although stated in derision, when the Jews cried out against Jesus at his crucifixion, "He saved others, himself he can not save." So the spirit of the Christian is the spirit of self-sacrifice. His time, his labors, and his means are all poured out from a full, warm heart, that others may be benefited. If it pleases the kind Father in heaven to give him joy in this self sacrifice, he accepts it gladly, but it is not the end for which he lives. How important the place which God calls his children to occupy. There is darkness, selfishness, and death in the world on every hand. God has given us who believe on him, the life of his Son Jesus, that hav ing light in ourselves we might dispel the darkness about us, bring into the selfish world the spirit of disinterested love, and call to life many who are dead in sin. How ought we to live in view of out high calling Let us heed the exhortation of Christ, "Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your Father who is in heaven."

Communications.

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

THE POWER OF PRAYER.

Long Branch, Neb., Feb. 10, 1884. To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:

Permit me to write a few lines in honor of | finally Mr. Belford gained the floor, delightmy dear old mother, showing the power and ed at another opportunity to mount his pet still the work broadens and deepens. Will be a fruitful year; for four days this week

your readers will remember Uriah and Vianna Davis who many years ago emi- plus revenues, hoarded in the Treasury vaults grated from Virginia to Clark county, Ohio. in the name of suffering humanity. During After moving to the above named county, they went into the organization of the North- | time, from cities and towns along the Ohio ampton Seventh-day Baptist Church in that | river praying Congress for help. Mr. Hiscounty. There they remained several years, then moved to Jackson Township, Shelby of the appropriation, but thought measures Co., Ohio, and entered the organization of the Seventh-day Baptist Church at that place. In 1845 they left Ohio and settled in C. Urner, Chairman Relief Committee at | Peoria county, Illinois. Here again they passed into the organization of one of our churches known as the Farmington Seventhday Baptist Church, constituted by Elders L. A. Davis and Joshua Hill. From this place they moved to West Hallock, Ill., where they also composed a part of the first membership of the Seventh-day Baptist | not be marred by words of opposition. Dur-Church. In the year 1854 they went to ing the discussion an Illinois Representaive Iow., where they met two families of Sab- called the attention of a member from New bath-keepers at Welton. Here again the York to the fact that Illinois had paid this love of the Master's cause drew them with vear into the Federal Treasury eight million myself and wife into the formation of the dollars more than the Empire State. After

what this biographical sketch has to do with the power of prayer. These facts are mentioned simply to show that my mother has not only been among the pioneers of our denomination, but that her heart has ever beat in sympathy with those who are striving to keep the commandments of God and the faith of Jesus. And who, we ask, may justly expect an answer to prayer except those who seek to do the will of God?

While at Welton my mother's eyesight began to fail; she grew worse and worse until blind. My parents lived at Welton about eleven years and then moved to this place, and united with the Long Branch Seventhday Baptist Church. Here my father died in 1870. On going to the grave my mother asked me if I remembered how father looked in his younger days. "Why, mother?" said "Because," said she, "before he died I went to God in prayer and asked that I might see your father's face once more. God answered my prayer. I saw that loving face before he died and it reminded me of his younger days."

From that day until now my mother's eyesight has been good. In the hour of darkness and death God heard that humble cry and restored my dear mother to sight.

world scoff at the idea of prayer, but let us who believe God's truth, remember that "the effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much." Pray for us and our paster, Bro. D. K. Davis, that the Lord may graciously pour out his Spirit upon us and prepare us for every good word and work and in these days of evil, enable us to hold fast the profession of our faith without

IN MEMORIAM.

Rev. Lucius Crandall.

BY REV. A. G. PALMER.

Symbols of conscience, principle and right, As elements of rough, unpolished might In moral conflicts, or for woe or weal, ere the controlling factors of his life, Making him seem to strangers contumacious. And to his friends, sometimes, over-tenacious, Opinionated and a man of strife-Not so; but tender as a woman's love, His heart with Christian sympathy aglow, Throbbed for all human suffering and woe. With gentleness anointed from above; A royal man to all convictions true, Loyal to God and duty through and through. STONINGTON, Ct., Feb. 8, 1884.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.) Washington, D. C., Feb. 15, 1884.

The first bill on the programme of the House of Represenatives this week, had a charitable object. The House voted three hundred thousand dollars for the relief of sufferers from the recent floods. A whole day was exhausted, however, in discussion of the question before a vote was reached. When the resolution was read Mr. Hiscock opposed it on the ground of unconstitutionality. He thought State legislatures should succor and support their own citizens. That wealthy States like Ohio, Michigan, and Illinois had no authority for passing the hat for alms to the Federal Treasury. He said if his own State, New York, were here making such an appeal he would ask the House not to give it to her. Mr. Follet replied that people were drowning and starving and that necessity knew neither law nor constitution, and never had in this country; the latter remark causing laughter on the Republican side of the House. A running debate followed, various members participating, and

again shouted for the liberation of the surthe debate telegrams were read from time to cock softened finally and said he approved of this kind required a liberal interpretation of the Constitution. Mr. White, of Kentucky, also thought the Constitution would have to be stretched a little for the purpose, and Mr. Eaton said something about the necessity of the heart acting even though the head doubted. Mr. Towshend spoke of the inability of hunger waiting for the slow action of State or private charity. Mr. Blount hoped the gracefulness of the measure would repeated cries for "vote" the question was Perhaps the reader is now ready to ask taken. There were 234 year and 12 nays, 74 members declining to vote. The Senate passed the bill without a word of opposition.

Petitions still pour into the Senate prohib iting the manufacture and sale of liquor in the District of Columbia, the last being signed by citizens in California, Michigan, Colorado and other States.

A bill has been offered providing that the rules for the preservation of health shall be branches of education in the public schools of this District and the Territories, and that the pupils shall be instructed in regard to the nature of alcohol, and the intoxicating, narcotic, and poisonous substances in common use by the people, and their effects up on life and health.

There has been another bill to disfranchize the Mormons, by providing that before regstration a voter shall take oath that he does not belong to the Church of the Latter Day Saints, or to any sect that upholds polygamy

Home Mews.

ALFRED CENTRE.

The students and townspeople fill the Temperance Hall every Thursday evening Brethren, let the skeptic scorn and the to see the parade and listen to the able lectures. About one hundred were on parade Thursday evening last.

The prize for most marked improvement in penmanship, in the last class, was awarded to Mr. W. B. Bliss. Another class has been commenced for a term of fifteen lessons under Prof. T. M. Davis, of the Business De-

The students are busy preparing for Regents which begins this year Feb. 25th.

The latest of the dime socials was held at the residence of Mr. Wm. C. Dunham, where a very pleasant evening was passed. An Old Folks Concert was presented in appropriate costume by the townspeople, with appropriate songs and reading. All went away merry and well pleased.

RICHBURG.

Notwithstanding all the discouragements to this church since so many of our dear instruct the younger children will not be brethren and sisters moved away, there has been a faithful few who have been earnest and steadfast. The Lord also has been our | to bring, in a better attendance, and helper. Our pastor, Eld. James E. N. since Jan. 1st, there has been quite Backus, has just commenced on the second | an improvement. The class which shows year of his labors with us. He has kept up on its record of attendance, the highest the regular meetings of the Church, and the | percentage for the quarter, is to have Strangers' meeting which has been held on the banner for the next three months. First-day evenings for some more than a year. There have been among those who make up | the prize. The banner is worth trying for; the strangers' meeting all sorts of people, but mostly they are Methodists, and among | sented to the school by her husband, our them are a few earnest ones who have been | Superintendent. prompt in their labors, and since the new year came in, have joined with the faithful excepting the Cotton mill which is on twoones of the church in some extra evening thirds time, running from eight A. M. to meetings, which God has wonderfully blessed, in the salvation of precious souls. This work commenced not with children but with parents, and as parents started some children has followed, but it is wonderful to see in a revival so many married people of the midearnest workers for the Master. It seems grant it to be the beginning of a great harvest of souls from this field. Brethren, pray J. P. DYE. for us.

Giving God all the praise, we are happy to Richburg. Meetings have been held at the in the car, without fire. church nearly every evening for three weeks. sliders are being reclaimed, and young con-

earnestly that the blessed work may go on until this wicked place shall be redeemed from the thraldom of sin?

JAMES E. N. BACKUS. FEB. 7, 1884.

Rhode Island. HOPKINTON.

In common with other sections of the country, this city has felt and noted the cold wave the past months.

Manufacturing interests are more dull than usual, it is said

Religious interests are good; Sabbath and evening services are well attended by a goodly number of faithful and efficient workers,

a fact very encouraging. Three or four different church organizations are represented and have houses of worship in or near this place. These organizations have for at least sixteen years held somewhat regularly a "Union Concert," a session of which was held on First day evening, Feb. 10th, a "praise service," and is unanimously pronounced very good.

On Second-day evening Feb. 11th, about ninety persons gathered at the Seventh-day Baptist parsonage. Among these friends was the pastor of the neighboring Baptist church and a number of its prominent and worthy members, and in common with others brought and left substantial tokens of the "pound" variety. The occasion was one of genial sociability, a New England characteristic.

This pounding netted the pastor and family an abundance and a variety of articles all valuable to house-keepers. Among these articles we find two separate pounds of pennies, containing in both, two hundred and forty-three cents. It is certainly conclusive that the people desire a pastor to have plenty of good common sense.

ASHAWAY.

Thursday evening, January 31st, the Lyceum held a public session with an admission fee of 30 cents and 15 cents. Its sessions have all been open for three months past, and there were funds wanted to meet the current expenses, so the committeearranged a programme that was sure to draw a full house. The vocal music was arranged by Mrs.A. A. Palmiter; an oration by Prof. Hill: essay by Rev. I. L. Cottrell; cornet solos by Bowen R. Church; a paper by Misses Ada A. Clark and Jessie F. Briggs; a recitation by Della M. Bowman, and a farce in one act, entitled, "Don't judge by appearances," rendered by Isaac Cundall, Chas. I. Taylor, John Campbell, Estelle Crandall, and Mary Rothwell. The evening was stormy and dark; but the hall was very fairly filled by an appreciative audience, who, on leaving the hall, were unanimous in saying, "The best yet." The net receipts were

Sabbath day, Feb. 2d, our pastor preached to the young people, from James 4: 8, "Draw nigh to God, and he will draw nigh to you." The children were more than usually interested in the sermon that he had made so practical and so plain, and one looking about the room could see that the children were of all ages, from four to fourscore years. We believe lessons prepared to lost on children of more mature years.

The Bible-school is trying, class by class, Several of the classes are trying earnestly for it was made by Mrs. V. A. Baggs, and pre-

The mills are all running full time now, four one-half P. M.

Monday, Feb. 4th, quite a party left here for Florida where they intend to remain till some time in March; they were going by rail and inland navigation. The party consisted of Mrs. Kenyon, widow of the late Dr. dle age first come to Christ and become such | Joseph D. Kenyon; Dr. John D. Kenyon, wife and son; Thos. A. Barber, wife and son, that this work has just begun, and may God | and EmmaE. Kenyon; at Westerly they were joined by Mrs. E. N. Denison.

When they left here, the ground, and in fact, almost everything was coated with ice. Wednesday they were riding through Virbe able to report a glorious work of grace in | ginia with the thermometer standing at 70°

If there is any truth in the old saying, Sinners are inquiring the way of life; back- that fruit trees will bear in Summer, in proportion to their load of ice upon their boughs verts are shouting the praises of Jesus, and | the previous Winter, surely next year should worth of fervent prayer to God. Many of hobby. Amid applause and laughter he you ask the dear brethren and sisters to pray they have been completely crystallized.

Sabbath-day, Feb. 9th, the arra forRev. A. E. Main to occupy t Rev.E.P.Saunders was in town ranged for him to preach, w from Acts, 1: 8, "Ye shall be me," Christ's last commission ones. The day was stormy ye fair congregation to hear and

TheBible-school has adopted class collections and reports, wh doubled the amount of col Sabbath.

The Excel Band held a me church the evening after the 9th; their exercises were plea structive; after the society session, nearly all went to the and Festival in the basement roo Though it rained some, and quite a company came out in the net receipts can not be less that society will try again Monday 11th inst, when they will ad ASHAWAY AND POTTER

To our already long list of

see that one more must be called Mr. Hill the "superinte graded school, when we sho "principal." Considerable h on here lately, of which you hear from your regular Prominent among the-distra tractive—things, surpassing d been the weather. Fog, rain and then, snow, mud, rain, f these are nothing compared wi floods in the West.

West Virginia. LOST CREEK.

We have had very precious a great refreshing from the p Lord. Eld. Huffman was ca Sixth-day to be present at the of the Pine Grove and Ritchi recommended by our last Asso meetings here continued with until First-day night. Nex expect to have baptism, and give, like the apostles, the n baptized and added to the Cl er precious fruits of the reviv

> New Jersey. MARLBORO.

As we always read with mi "Home News" in the SABBA it is proper that we contril Thus far we are having a Winter, and there can be bu of doors.

Since Rev. O. D. Will labors with us the first Sabb we are without a pastor. Th Hummel and J. C. Bowen the desk, on alternate Sal

with good attendance. A church and congregat held Feb. 10th, at which it mously that the deacons occ in the past, until we can sec

The first Sabbath evening we held our missionary m good attendance. The pr interesting one, reading an missionary subjects, intersp and music. We all felt the be there. Then there was up for missionary purposes

Wisconsin WALWORT

Our Church has acted up

of Dr. Wardner in the las raised \$24 for the Provi Missouri; \$10 of which the to brother Rutledge for th ship, and the balance for a for one of our missionar hear that the brethren in t have done nobly too. No kept in motion till the raised. And let our d promptly; for they can not building without the mon it is as wise an investment make. It is a small amou churches to raise, but it is importance to them just i is the Lord's cause, and worthy. May God bless you to remember, that have done to one of the have done it unto me." We have been Holdin

evening since Sabbath wil far. The brethren are be a deep thoughtfulness is eral of the unconverted.

Our school is prosperin efficient management of at the blessed work may go on icked place shall be redeemed raldom of sin?

JAMES E. N. BACKUS.

Rhode Island HOPKINTON.

ion with other sections of the s city has felt and noted the cold st months.

uring interests are more dull it is said

interests are good; Sabbath and rices are well attended by a goodof faithful and efficient workers, encouraging.

four different church organizaepresented and have houses of r near this place. These organie for at least sixteen years held egularly a "Union Concert," a hich was held on First day even-10th, a "praise service," and is y pronounced very good.

d-day evening Feb. 11th, about ns gathered at the Seventh-day rsonage. Among these friends stor of the neighboring Baptist a number of its prominent and mbers, and in common with ght and left substantial tokens of d" variety. The occasion was ial sociability, a New England

inding netted the pastor and bundance and a variety of artiable to house-keepers. Among s we find two separate pounds of ntaining in both, two hundred hree cents. It is certainly conit the people desire a pastor to of good common sense.

ASHAWAY. evening, January 31st, the Lypublic session with an admis-30 cents and 15 cents. Its sesall been open for three months ere were funds wanted to meet the enses, so the committee arranged a that was sure to draw a full e vocal music was arranged by Palmiter; an oration by Prof. Hill; v. I. L. Cottrell; cornet solos by Thurch; a paper by Misses Ada A. Jessie F. Briggs; a recitation by Bowman, and a farce in one l, "Don't judge by appearances," Valsaac Cundall, Chas. I. Tay-Campbell, Estelle Crandall, Rothwell. The evening was dark; but the hall was very fairan appreciative audience, who, the hall, were unanimous in saybest yet." The net receipts were

lay, Feb. 2d, our pastor preached ng people, from James 4: 8. h to God, and he will draw nigh he children were more than usuted in the sermon that he had ectical and so plain, and one lookthe room could see that the chilof all ages, from four to four-We believe lessons prepared to younger children will not be dren of more mature years.

e-school is trying, class by class, in a better attendance, and 1st, there has been quite ment. The class which shows ord of attendance, the highest for the quarter, is to have for the next three months. ne classes are trying earnestly for The banner is worth trying for; by Mrs. V. A. Baggs, and pree school by her husband, our

are all running full time now, e Cotton mill which is on tworunning from eight A. M. to P. M.

Eeb. 4th, quite a party left here where they intend to remain till March; they were going by rail avigation. The party consisted nyon, widow of the late Dr. enyon; Dr. John D. Kenyon, Thos. A. Barber, wife and son, Kenyon; at Westerly they were E. R. Denison.

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any truth in the old saying, es will bear in Summer, in proeir load of ice upon their boughs Winter, surely next year should year; for four days this week on completely crystallized.

Sabbath-day, Feb. 9th, the arrangement was for Rev. A. E. Main to occupy the pulpit, but Rev.E. P. Saunders was in town and it was arranged for him to preach, which he did, from Acts, 1:8, "Ye shall be witnesses unto me," Christ's last commission to his chosen ones. The day was stormy yet there was a fair congregation to hear and enjoy the ser-

The Bible-school has adopted the system of class collections and reports, which has nearly doubled the amount of collections each Sabbath.

The Excel Band held a meeting in the church the evening after the Sabbath, Feb. 9th; their exercises were pleasing and in structive; after the society had closed its session, nearly all went to the Ladies' Fair and Festival in the basement room of the house Though it rained some, and fogged some, quite a company came out in the evening, the net receipts can not be less than \$80, for the society will try again Monday evening, the 11th inst, when they will adjourn without

ASHAWAY AND POTTER HILL.

To our already long list of blunders we see that one more must be added. We called Mr. Hill the "superintendent" of our graded school, when we should have said "principal." Considerable has been going on here lately, of which you will no doubt hear from your regular correspondent. Prominent among the—distracting, not attractive—things, surpassing description, has been the weather. Fog, rain, mud, snowand then, snow, mud, rain, fog. But even these are nothing compared with the terrible floods in the West.

West Virginia.

LOST CREEK.

We have had very precious meetings and a great refreshing from the presence of the Lord. Eld. Huffman was called away last Sixth-day to be present at the consolidation of the Pine Grove and Ritchie Churches, as recommended by our last Association, but the meetings here continued with great interest until First-day night. Next Sabbath we expect to have baptism, and then we can give, like the apostles, the number that are baptized and added to the Church, and other precious fruits of the revival. L. R. S.

New Jersey. MARLBORO.

As we always read with much interest the "Home News" in the SABBATH RECORDER, it is proper that we contribute our share. Thus far we are having a very unpleasant Winter, and there can be but little done out of doors.

labors with us the first Sabbath in January, we are without a pastor. The deacons, J. G. Hummel and J. C. Bowen, have occupied the desk, on alternate Sabbath mornings, with good attendance.

A church and congregation meeting was held Feb. 10th, at which it was voted unanimously that the deacons occupy the desk as in the past, until we can secure a pastor.

The first Sabbath evening in this month we held our missionary meeting with very good attendance. The programme was an interesting one, reading and speaking upon missionary subjects, interspersed with prayers and music. We all felt that it was good to be there. Then there was a collection taken up for missionary purposes.

J. C. Bowen.

Wisconsin.

WALWORTH.

Our Church has acted upon the suggestion of Dr. Wardner in the last Recorder, and raised \$24 for the Providence Church in Missouri; \$10 of which they have forwarded to brother Rutledge for their house of worship, and the balance for a suit of clothes for one of our missionaries there. And I hear that the brethren in the Milton Church have done nobly too. Now let the ball be kept in motion till the whole amount is raised. And let our dear brethren act promptly; for they can not go on with the building without the money. Dear brethren, it is as wise an investment of \$10 as you can make. It is a small amount for our strong | million dollars. churches to raise, but it is a matter of much importance to them just now. Brethren, it is the Lord's cause, and these brethren are worthy. May God bless you, and enable you to remember, that "In.as-much as ye have done to one of the least of these, ye have done it unto me."

We have been holding meetings every evening since Sabbath with good results thus far. The brethren are being refreshed, and a deep thoughtfulness is manifested by several of the unconverted.

Our school is prospering finely under the efficient management of Brother Swinney.

We are longing for a refreshing from the presence of the Lord. Sister H. W. Coon has been quite sick, but is now convaleseent. A. McLearn.

Dakota. PARKER

Every Church should to be represented in the Home News department of the RECORD-ER. If the brethren only knew how it in terests us isolated Sabbath-keepers, they would not neglect this matter. We read the Home News and Missionary departments first and last, but least the advertisements. We hope all Seventh-day Baptists are Christians—we certainly ought to be. We think a good many First-day people are also, so you see we do not agree with the brother that "wants the paper stopped." The RECORDER takes the place of pastor, prayer-meeting and Sabbath-school to us, and we realize what it is to be deprived of them; as long as we read its interesting columns we will try to "remember the Sabbath day to keep it

We feel very thankful to the Missionary Board for sending missionaries here, and notice our Dane brethren are interested in distributing tracts, and now, that they have a chnrch home, they have more confidence in themselves and more heart in the work. There are several Swede brethren near Lenox, that we are in hopes will join the church. They are 12 miles from Daneville. We need a missionary to work up this and other interests.

Elder Ring is doing what he can, but he is so situated that he can not be away from home long at a time. His last visit was cut short by the cold weather the last of Decemhim to visit our Swede brethren near Lenox as I expected.

We are interested in our denominational work and hope to see several more Seventhday Baptist Churches in Dakota in the near future. Brethren, pray for us. E. D. C.

NORTONVILLE.

We are in the midst of a good work both at Nortonville, and up at the church. I should say about fifty conversions here. There were twelve or fifteen that professed conversion last night at our church, and as many more seeking. Have been holding meetings at the church only a week. Pray for us.

Condensed Aews.

By the will of the late Stephen Williams, Since Rev. O. D. Williams closed his the Hampton, Va., normal school receives \$20,000; the home for little wanderers at Boston, \$20,000; the home for aged men, \$5,000; and the home for aged women, \$5,-000. The remainder of the estate is to be divided between the Roxbury home for children and women and the Roxbury charitable

The will of Colonel Hunt, the millionaire umberman, of Roscommon county, Mich., discloses that he has bequeathed \$5,000 to Caroline Brown, mother of Artemus Ward, and similar amounts to Eli Perkins and Josh Billings. Hunt was a lover of humor and owned an extensive library made up mainly of humorous literature.

Much comment has been caused by the passage of a bill by the House of the Mississippi Legislature allowing the sale of liquor at Oxford, the seat of the Mississippi University. Heretofore the sale of beer has been restricted there.

The National Temperance Society held a Conference in New York, recently, in relation to a bill in the legislature in regard to the introduction of scientific instruction concerning alcohol into public and normal schools of the State.

Divers, who have explored the hold of the wrecked "City of Columbus" say the greater part of the cargo is still in the hold and in good shape for handling. They believe there are a number of bodies in the

A tornado following a terrific rain storm struck Waco, Tex., Feb. 12th, overturning many houses and doing much damage. The storm prevailed throughout Northern Texas, seriously damaging stock.

The Georgia Capitol Commissioners have selected a plan for a new State capitol. It will be of marble or granite and will cost a

The new registration of voters at Norfolk Va., has closed. It shows 2,935 colored and 2,922 white voters.

At a banquest in Paris to members of the scientific press, DeLesseps said that a scheme for creating a sea in the desert Sahara will shortly be realized. Roudaire, French hydrographer, who conceived the project of cutting through Duner, which separates the Mediterranean from the desert to transform the arid sands into a fertile country, is about to start for Tunis, armed with the necessary firman from the Sultan to begin operations.

shipped to Egypt.

It is reported at London, Eng., that 300 Christian Catechists have been murdered in Tonquin. The Le Monde publishes a dispatch from the French bishop in Tonquin stating that one priest, twenty-two Catechists and 215 Christians had been murdered, and 108 mission houses destroyed. The bishop appeals for help.

In the House of Commons in debate on a motion condemning the government's Egyptian policy, Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, one of the under foreign secretaries, said the most extensive measures are being taken on the east coast of Africa to suppress the slave trade. The debate was adjourned.

During debate in the lower house of the reichstag en exceptional measures for the suppression of socialism, documents are offered showing that plots exist which threaten the lives of the highest personages of the

Five thousand volunteers are being enrolled in Paris to start for Tonquin in March.

Books and Magazines.

THE contents of the English Illustrated Magazine for this month are quite varied. The frontispicce is an engraving of a painting by Rossetti, "The Loving Cup." The author of "John Halifax, Gentleman" opens the periodical with "An Unsentimental Journey through Cornwall," which is to be continued. The second article is very entertaining, entitled "The Post-office," descriptive of the London post office. R. L. Stevenson writes concerning The Character of Dogs," and Grant Allen about

The Humming Bird's Relatives." A continued story by Walter Besant, "Julia," has its opening parts in this number; also Miss Yonges' continued serial. "The Armourer's Apprentice." The poem "The Campagna," is by Augusta Webster. Macnillan & Co., 112 Fourth Avenne, New York.

STORY OF THE MERV, by Edmund O'Donovan. As a story of travel, this is one of the most entertaining; as a work of description, its importance and faithfulness have been conceded. The country described is Central Asia, and is described as only ber, so I did not have the privilege of taking one who has acquired literary skill by many y ears' service as correspondent of a London journal. The style is dashing and spirited, characteristic of the writer's life, full of adventure and exploit. 12mo., paper, 25 cents; cloth, \$1. Funk & Wagnalls, 10 and 12 Dey Street, New York.

> By mail, the past week, we received a copy of the latest of John P. Dougherty's fine composition, 'Rosa Darling." The melody is a particularly sweet and pleasing one. The song was written by the author for Will, H. Carleton, and wherever sung has been received in the most cordial manner. The title page contains a lithograph of Nilsson, and the words are by Geo. M. Vickers. Price 40 cents. John P. Dougherty, 22 West Third Street,

" Mumu, and the Diary of a Superfluous Man," by Ivan Turgenieff. The recent death of the great Russian novelist has greatly increased the public interest in his works. Sketches and reviews of his life have appeared in many of our periodicals. The above, "Mumu," depicts in vivid style the serf life of Russia; and the "Diary of a Superfluous Man," the condition of the Russian upper classes. Funk & Wagnalls, 10 and 12 Dey Street, New York.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for March is a very strong number, and claims the attention of many readers: the illustrations are fine: the frontispiece is an illustration of the third part of Wm. Black's "Judith Shakespeare." The initial article is from the pen of W H. Bishop, descriptive of St. Louis. This is followed by W. H. Rideing's "Yorkshire Coast." The fourth part of E, P. Roe's "Nature's Serial Story" is highly interesting, and contains a talk upon our Winter birds. Col. Higginson's paper, " The Early American Presidents," still holds the attention of the readers of history. A fine sketch of Will Carleton by J. T. Trowbridge is a noticeable

THE McShane Church Bells take the lead in first class ChurchBells, Chimes Pearls, &c. The Foundry is situated in Baltimore, Md., owned by the Messrs. Henry McShane & Co., and is one of the many prominent establishments of that city, which has earned a world-wide reputation for the beauty and superiority of its productions. They have just been awarded another prize medal for the superiority of their Bells over all competitors. It appears that the McShane Bells are entitled to all the honor and far famed reputation which they are constantly re-

BEAUTIFUL EVER BLOOMING Reses.—All lovers of Choice Flowers should send to the Dingee & Conard Company, West Grove, Pa., for some of their lovely Roses. These roses are certain to bloom, and are the finest in the world. They are sent safely by mail postpaid to all post offices in the United States. This Company is perfectly reliable, and noted for liberal dealing. They give away in Premiums and Extras nore Roses than most establish ments grow Send for their New Guide, a complete treatise on the Rose (70 pages, elegantly illus irated), free. See advertisement in this paper.

IRVING SAUNDERS expects to visit his Friendship Studio from Feb. 20th to 26th inclusive.

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.

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

ANY Sabbath school, Church, or individual wishing to buy maps of Bible Lands, or a large mis sionary maps of the world, may learn something to their advantage and ours, by addressing, Missionary REPORTER, Ashaway, R. I.

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

THE Quarterly Meeting composed of the Churches of Friendship, West Genesee, Portville, Richburgh, and Scio, will be held with the Scio Church, commencing Friday evening, March 7th. Services conducted by Rev. J. E. N. Backus. Sab bath morning, preaching by Rev. J. Kenyon, followed by conference; evening after Sabbath, preaching by Rev. J. E. N. Backus, followed by conference; Sunday morning, preaching by Rev. L. E. Livermore; Sunday evening, preaching by Rev. C. A. Burdick, followed by conference. Please bring your Gospel Hymns. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

J. S. FLINT, Chairman of Committee,

THE Seventh-day Baptist Quarterly is published, mainly, in the interest of the denomination whose name it bears, but it will contain matter of value and interest to all Christians. Its object is to gather and preserve such facts, papers, biographies. sermons, etc., as may be deemed worthy a permanent place in history.

If the support will justify the outlay, each number will contain one or more photographic portraits of aged or deceased Seventh day Baptist ministers, or such other illustrations as will add to its historical value. The volume for the year will form a book of over 500 pages, which will grow in value with

each succeeding year. The price of the Quarterly is put at the low figure of \$2 a year, or 50 cents a number, which puts it within the reach of every family. From this first number several articles could be selected, either one of which is worth the price of the number.

Systematic and vigorous canvass should be made at once for the Quarterly, and let the responses of the people fully justify the Tract Board in this new move along the advanced lines of our denominati onal work. But no one need wait for the visit of a canvassing agent. Names and remittances may be Mrs. L. Crandall, South Brookfield, sent at once to the Sabbath Recorder office, when the Quarterly will be sent as ordered.

SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHERS' NORMAL, in Shiloh, N. J., opens Thursday evening, March 13th, and continues four days. Also, Sabbath School Teachers Normal, at Ashaway, R. I., opens Sixth-day evening, March 22d, and closes Tuesday evening, March 25th. A large number of papers have been very carefully prepared by some of our Sabbath school workers, and will be presented by the authors, and in behalf of the authors, by others. The talent and culture represented in these papers and lectures gives promise of very profitable sessions.

T. R. WILLIAMS, Cor. Sec.,

MARRIED

In West Edmeston, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1884, by Rev. . B. Clarke, at his residence, Mr. JASPER WATKINS and Miss Mary E. Emper, both of Brookfield.

In West Edmeston, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1884, by Rev. B. Clarke, at the residence of Henry F. Burdick, Mr. ARTHUR H. BURDICK, of Edmeston, and Miss ELLA KIMBALL, of Columbus.

In Plainfield, N. Y., at the residence of Stillman Joshua M. Clarke, Bassett, on the evening of Feb. 9, 1884, by Rev. S. Geo. R. Lanphear, Burdick. Mr BENJAMIN F. MATTESON, of Brook. B. F. Kenyon,

In Hepkinton R. I., Feb. 14. 1884, by Rev. L. F. Randelph, Mr. HAZARD W. BURDICK, of Rockville, and Mrs. MERCY A. TEFFT, of Clark Falls,

In Walworth, Wis., Feb. 6, 1884, by Rev. A. McLeain, D. D., Mr. WILLIAM J. DAVEN and Miss Angle M. Bingham, both of Harvard, Ill.

In Willing, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1884, of scarlet fever, GEOI GIANNA, youngest daughter of Lorenzo and Mattie Watter, aged 4 years, 8 months, and 19 days. Her last words, just as the freed spirit left the poor suffering Lody, were, 'It's getting dark, papa; it's getting dark;" but immediately she was basking in the radiant light of the 'city that hath no need of the fun." The darkness and shadows rested only with those left behind. Her funeral services were conducted by Rev. A. Coit, of Wellsville, who spoke upon the promise the dear Saviour left re corded in John 14: 18-"I will not leave you com-

DAVID LYON, who was well known and highly esteemed in Alfred, N Y., where for two and a half years he lived with his chi'dren, Si'as and Assenath Benjemin, died at his daughter's in New Albany, Ind., Jan. 14, 1884, of general debility and age, in his E6th year. He was known as a warm hearted believer in the Christian religion, and a lover of all the followers of the Lord Jesus Christ, and he died as he lived, in the hope of a blessed immortality beyond the grave. A member of the M. E. Church. he greatly endeared himself to all who knew him.

Sister MARY C. BAILY was born in Tiverton, Newport Co., R. I., April 28, 1798. She was married to Joseph Case Jan. 26, 1835. They came to Richburg, N. Y., in 1836, where they lived until death. Bro. Case died Jan. 13, 1881. Sister Mary C. Case died Jan. 25, 1884. Brother and Sister Case were brought up in the observance of Sunday as the Sal bath; Bro. Case a Baptist, and Sister Case a Congregationalist. In 1852 they embraced the Sabbath, and a year or two later, Sister Case was baptized by Eld. Leman Andrus, and together with her husband became members of the Richburg Seventh day Baptist Church, of which they remained worthy and loved members until ceath.

In Westerly, R. I., Feb. 8, 1884, at the residence of Nathan Brown, on Spring Street, R. FRANK-LIN TANNER, in the 65th year of his age.

In Plainfield, N. J., on Sabbath, Feb. 9, 1884. LILY HALE WHITE, in the 32 I year of her age. She was a native of Boston, Mass. Her conversion to Christ occurred under the labors of Mr. Earle the Mrs. Lydia Mundeback, Adams Centre, evangelist, at Plainfield, in 1873 when she united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1878, she, with her sister and mother, embraced the Sabbath, and were baptized into the fellowship of the Seventh day Baptist Church by Rev. Dr. D. E. Maxson. She took great comfort in her new found faith in the Sabbath, and was earnest and zealous in spreading the truth. She was devoted in her attendance on the services of the house of God, and was a teacher in the Sabbath school when the call came to come up higher. A firm trust that she has entered into rest comforts those who mourn her loss. They rest upon the promise, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.

In Edgerton, Wis., Feb. 7, 1884, Lester W., son of Rev. L. C. Rogers, aged 22 years, 4 months, and O. U. Whitford, Chicago, Ill., 5 days. He had been running down for a long Anthony Hakes West Hallock, time, chiefly from abscesses, which continued to form and discharge in spite of the best medical skill that could be employed. For months he had been nearly or quite helpless, but bore his great suffering with extraordinary patience, never once having been heard to murmur. He left very comforting assurances that his peace was made with God often en gaging in audible prayer with his parents, and by decided expressions of faith and trust in God's for- Mary V. Davis, Nortonville, Kan.,

giving mercy through Christ. His last audible words were, "I feel the blessing in my soul!" The funeral services were held at the house on Sabbath, the 9th, in the presence of a large gathering of symthizing friends. Sermon by the pastor of the Milton Junction Church, from Rom. 13: 11, "And that knowing the time, that now it is high time to awake out of sleep; for now is our salvation nearer than when we believed.'

N. W. Crosly, N. W. Carry, P. M. Green, Mrs. Hannah Rhodes, A. E. Main 2, G. W. Stillman, W. A. Rogers, C. D. Potter 2, Mrs. Ada R. Kellyer, Mrs. J. G. Brinkman, W. H. Hurley, S. P. Stillman 2, E. D. Coon, C. L. Swan, J. G. Spicer, J. C. Bivins, B. F., Titsworth, C. A. Burdick 2, Sirrilla Saunders, S. Bumppus, Alberta A. Fass, Della Chapman, W. E. Coleman, C. F. Webb, James A. R. Greenman, B. I. Jeffrey, E. R. Kenyon, Almon Hall, S. G. Crandall, A. H. Lewis, R. A. Barber, G. G. Mead, L. F. Randolph, C. B. Cottrell 2, C. Potter, Jr., J. M. Titsworth, V. A. Willard, A. M. West 2, Warren Goodrich, Mrs. Lyman Pratt, A. B. Prentice 2, J. B. Clarke, W. C. Whitford 2, L. A. Griswold, L. C. Rogers, C. L. Harvey, D E. Titsworth, L. Brissey, Mrs. O. D. Williams, A. R. Crandall, Mrs. T. H. Spencer, Corliss F. Randolph, G. M. Cottrell, Sarah A. Maxson, Anthony Hakes, Mrs. J. V. McHenry, J. E. Mosher, J. Clarke, W. H. Severy, J. M. Todd, D. G. Stillman, M. A. Collins, E. Copeland, Sarah Wessel, C. V. Hibbard, Geo. H. Babcock, Mrs. H. W. Rider, S. Burdick, E. S. Dodge, B. & O. Myers, Mary V. Davis, A. M.

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FOR LESSON LEAVES.

Selected Miscellany.

THE UNKNOWN FUTURE.

God holds the key of all unknown, And I am glad. If other hands should hold the key, Of if he trusted it to me, It might be sad.

What if to morrow's cares were here Without its rest? Rather would I unlock the day. And as the hours swing open, say, "Thy will is best."

The very dimpess of my sight Makes me secure; For grouping in my misty way, I feel his hand—I hear him say, "My help is sure."

I can not read his future plan, But this I know, I have the smiling of his face, And all the refuge of his grace, While here below.

Enough; this covers all my want, And so I rest; For what I can not, he can see, And in his care I sure shall be Forever blest.

ONE FAULTY LINK.

"I can't see it so; and it can't be so," said the blacksmith. He was leaning at his ease against his forge chimney, for it was past six the day. His shirt-sleeves were still tucked sons." up, however, and his arms were folded carelessly over his broad chest. He was strong of limb and voice, and the words he had just uttered had rolled out in firm, deep tones. Parsons, the blacksmith, was not by any means an ill-tempered man, but he was positive in a slight degree; perhaps his consciousness of superior power made him per-

"But it is so, Parsons," said the carpenter, who also had finished his work and had looked in at the blacksmith's shop about a job he wanted done on the morrow; "you can't go against Scripture, anyhow."

"I should think not," interposed the village shoemaker, who had brought in his teakettle to boil his water for tea at the yet unextinguished forge fire, seeing it was Summer time, and his own kitchen fire was unlighted. "It would be as bad as being an infidel at once to contradict what the Bible

"Ah, but," added Everest, the tailor, who seeing Wicks, the carpenter, entering the blacksmith shop, and Rands, the shoemaker, following him, had determined to make one of the party, and, nimbly leaping off his board, had stepped across the road in time to join rooms. in the good-natured argument. The carfrom a sermon they had all heard on the previous Sunday. It may be premised that the stated by the doubter. tailor liked to side with the blacksmith, if possible, in all disputes, as if he had a feeling | kindness by speaking so freely to me about | of security in going with the stout and firm my sermon," said Mr. Gresham, when the Tom Parsons. "Ah, but," said Everest, explanation was finished. "If hearers would well. He had been down a well, and "there are different ways of looking at a do that oftener, and in the kind spirit which | could realize the horror of such a situathing, and various interpretations of Script- | you have shown, ministers would often be

"I don't know," rejoined Mr. Wicks. doubtfully; "we are told, you remember, that no Scripture is of private, interpreta-

"Which does not mean that we are to have no thoughts about the Bible for ourselves, I suppose, neighbor Wicks; and that we are to leave it all to ministers to put what interpretation they like upon different parts of it, and we to have ne'er a voice of our own in the matter. Why, man," the blacksmith went on, "that's just like Roman Catholics. The priests in England, let the people read the Bible (because in a free country they can't very well hinder their doing it), but they take care to say, Don't think about what you read, good folks; we'll have finished it." do all that sort of thing for you."

"Well, well, I don't hold with that either," said Mr. Rands, hurriedly. "Free inquiry is every man's birthright—every Englishman's at any rate."

"And so it brings us back to what I said," continued the blacksmith; "I can't see it in the light that Mr. Gresham does. Why, he made out, or tried to make out, that a man might be next to an angel."

Stop, Parsons; he didn't say that a man might be, exactly; he said, if it were possible for a man to be so and so," interposed the

put it your way if you will, that if it were possible for a man to be perfect in every- than one." thing, and yet should commit one sin in all his life, he would be on the same level with deep well." the terriblest sinner as ever lived and breathed on earth. Wasn't that it?"

same level, he said; as wanting salvation by grace, and not earning heaven by works. I think these are pretty nearly Mr. Gresham's sons?" Mr. Gresham asked quickly. own words," replied Mr. Wicks.

"Uncommon hard lines, though," cried the tailor; "and so, because a man makes a slip or two as he goes along, he is to be put the chain then," rejoined Mr. Gresham, down with the biggest rogues. This may

suit Mr. Gresham, but-" "But what does the Bible say, Everest?" demanded the shoemaker, in some haste. 'You know Mr. Gresham is not the preacher to say anything at random, without having Scripture to back it; and you remember the texts he brought out to prove his words. such as, 'Cursed is every one that continueth not in all things which are written in the book of the law to do them; and, Who soever shall keep the whole law, and yet of-fend in one point, he is guilty of all. You can't say that Mr. Gresham said more than

this, anyhow."

"That's all very well, Rands. I know the Bible says that, and I don't mean to go faulty, Parsons," said Mr. Gresliam. against the Bible; but to my way of thinking, those texts must have a different sort of meaning than he puts upon them. It does that one link in sixteen or eighteen hunnot stand to reason that "and then the dred is wrong, if all the rest are right?" blacksmith repeated the objection he had

in reply, "that it makes much difference to ver's place, and had to trust my life on the us, Parsons; because I fancy we are not chain." among the almost perfect ones who don't need salvation by grace, as you seem to my well at the end of a chain that had, let met at his Detroit reception, and that he sician, but only such as are sick, as the Lord strong, sound and trustworthy links in it, were his intimate friends. From that hour you know."

"That's neither here nor there, Wicks, I | safety?" am standing up for the principle of the thing; and, according to my views, there's a I felt sure would not bear half my own hitch somewhere."

The voice was a grave, pleasant voice; and in the chain." when the disputant looked round, behold, Mr. Gresham, himself was at the open door! The men looked rather confused at first; they did not know, while they were engrossed with their dispute that the living subject of now, to change the subject, we will go back it was so near them.

"Maybe you have heard what we were | please." talking about, sir," said the blacksmith, rather suspiciously.

"Not a word of it, my friend, till you said, 'There's a hitch.' I should not have and then said in a sudden tone: "You have o'clock, and he had knocked off work for heard that but for your strong voice, Par- beat me, sir. I see what you mean; and

> turned the blacksmith, apologetically; "I did | see." not suppose you had been intentionally list-"Thank you for your good opinion of me.

I certainly was not listening. I came about my well-chain. Shall you be able to make a and perfect law-seventeen hundred and job of it?"

with it; there's only one link defective. It depend on our uniform obedience for eterwill be ready to-morrow, sir."

life upon it?"

"L'll warrant it to bear the weight of three men when the link is set right," re- smith, frankly. plied the blacksmith. "But about this hitch, sir, if you would not mind spending moment's thought, "the two cases do not five minutes," added Parsons, who was, after agree in points, as generally happens when all, partial to his minister, and knew that, people try to illustrate great truths in figurthough he was rector of the parish, Mr. ative language. Do you see where the dif-Gresham had no pride about him, as he erence is, either of you?" " often said, and would as readily stop to or instruction to a poor man or woman, or carpenter. even a child, on the highway, as to Squire

"You have done me great honor and the better for it, and they would very likely preach better sermons into the bargain. Well, now about this 'hitch.' But, first of all, I want a few more words respecting my well-chain. Business first, you know,"and he smiled pleasantly.

The blacksmith was all attention.

"You say you have examined it, Parsons?" "Yes, sir, link by link."

"You see, it is necessary for Diver to go down the well to clean it out; and being a reckless sort of a man, I determined to have the chain well examined before he ventured

his life upon it.". "A good thing you thought of it, sir; little group thoughtfully dispersed. - British for the faulty link was almost asunder, and the weight of such a man as Diver would

"And only one link in the whole chain is faultý, you say, Mr. Parsons?" "Önly one, sir; I'll warrant all the rest to be sound."

"Is it not singular, though?"

"There's no accounting for such things, sir," said the blacksmith, speaking confidently on a matter connected with his daily calling; "it is seldom that a chain like this, floor—"is of the same quality of iron throughout. There are mostly some links weaker than others, and that wear out first, of this length there are not more faulty links

"True, it is a long chain; and my well is a

Two hundred feet or more, sir. Tought to know, for I have plumbed it, and been "Yes, pretty near it, Parsons. On the down to the bottom of it before now, sir, in particular, after which we took our leave. into the bargain."

The blacksmith took out his foot-rule and

measured. "Eight, sir," he said. "There will be sixteen hundred links in or mistake, as we took our leave." who seemed absorbed by this matter of busi- one of Daniel Webster's strong points." ness with the blacksmith, while the three

other men stood looking on, "Over sixteen hundred, sir; nearer eight-

een, reckoning the overplus.' "True, I had forgotten. Well, and everyone of those sixteen or eighteen hundred quite sure?"

All but one, sir, as I said before. Yes, sir, as sure as can be the off minuted band

the chain back to morrow in all the man an accept faulty link and made the chain safe."

before urged, in pretty nearly the same drift of Mr. Gresham's question, but he did | ly and half stopping in his walk, he looked not like to own it. "I should think it would "I don't see, however," said the carpenter, make all the difference, sir, if I were in Dis

think. Maybe the whole don't need a phy- us say, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine called each man by name as though they Jesus Christ said; but then we aren't whole, capable, as you said just now, of bearing the I knew the value of a good memory, and "Not if there was one weak link, sir, that

weight; as well all be faulty as one, every "And what is the hitch, friend Parsons?" | bit as well, sir, for any safety there would be

"If you really think so

"I certainly do, sir; I am sure of it."

"Well, being sure of it, perhaps you may as well set the chain to rights after all. And to this 'hitch' of yours, my friends, if you

The carpender smiled; the shoemaker rubbed his hands; the tailor put his into his pockets; the blacksmith rubbed his forehead, looking at it in the light you put it in, "I beg your pardon, I am sure, sir," re- there's not any 'hitch,' sir, that I can

"Ah, I fancied you would so say," replied Mr. Gresham, kindly; "and I think you can understand how it must be that though we may keep the whole law of God-the good ninety nine times, or seventeen million "Yes, sir; there is very little the matter | times, and fail only once, we can no longer nal safety; but, if we are saved, must be the man going down the well to venture his saved by grace as much as though every link in the chain of obedience were rotten throughout."

"I see it, sir-I see it now," said the black-

"And yet," said Mr. Gresham, after a

"I think I do partly, sir; but I would give a word of counsel, or advice, or comfort, | rather you would say where it is," said the

"Well, our friend Parsons can repair the This or Lady That in their drawing- | defect in my well-chain, and make it as good and serviceable as ever; but one single trans-So, in short, Mr. Gresham stepped freely gression of the Divne law can not be repaired. spins and fasten carefully on every side. penter had set it on foot, and it took its rise into the blacksmith's shed, and heard all The link is broken, and the poor soul, deabout the "hitch" plainly and manfully pending on that faithless chain, is already falling-falling!"

"I see, sir, I see, " said the blacksmith, almost with a shudder, as the idea presented explanation was finished. "If hearers would well. He had been down a well, and

> "But then the almighty arm of Divine mercy plunges down, reaches to the lowest depths of human misery and hopelessness, and—but, perhaps, you would not lay hold on the gracious hand, my friend, seeing that only one link had broken, while all the rest were sound?"

> "Wouldn't I, sir?-wouldn't I grip it? Yes, sir; and you have beat me out and out," said the honest, hearty blacksmith; "and I see now that salvation must be of grace."

> "And 'not of works, lest any man should boast," added Mr. Gresham; and then the

WEBSTER'S MEMORY.

Several weeks ago the late James Burns told how, in 1836, Daniel Webster paid a visit to Detroit, and was given a reception by the citizens at the old National Hotel. "I was about twenty-six years old," said Mr. Burns, "and had just risen to the distinction of being in business for myself. For that reason, I suppose—at all events I knew and he put his foot on a huge coil on the no other cause—I was invited to be privately introduced, with a lot of other young business men, to Mr. Webster.

"Well, sir, I was fully impressed with or maybe break when there there is too the greatness of Mr. Webster, and, I confess "It comes to the same thing, Wicks; but much stress. The wonder is that in a chain somewhat elated over the honor thus accorded me. We all assembled in the parlor, some fifteen or twenty in number. Presently | swer. Mr. Webster entered the room, and we were introduced. A social, general chat of perhaps half an hour followed, Mr. Webster talking all over the room, and with no one The remarkable feature which impressed And how many links to a foot, Par- me was the fact that Mr. Webster, who had had fifteen or eighteen young business men for the first time, and that in a general way, called us all by name, and without hesitation

"I've heard that memory of names was

"But the story isn't finished," said Mr. Burns. "Four years later I was in New York buying goods. I had not seen or

"Oh, never mind about one link being block before I could make up my mind to accost him, Everybody on Broadway turned and looked admiringly at him as he passed, "What is one link? What can it signify and finally I thought it would be in keeping with Western character to be a little forward. So with 'How do you do, Mr. Web-The blacksmith rubbed his head. He saw the ster?' I stepped to his side. Turning slightintently into my face an instant, and said: Why, how do you do, Mr. Burns? I'm glad to see you, sir. And so we walked together up to the Astor House. I actually Do you mean that you would not go down | believed he inquired after every man he weight of three such men as you in perfect from that hour I began to cultivate my own."—Detroit Free Press.

A QUEER LITTLE FELLOW.

Isn't it a queer little fellow who knows everything as soon as he's born, and builds a house for himself before he's one day old?

Everything about him is curious. To begin with, he lives at the bottom of a pond or river. At first he was nothing but a tiny atom of a green egg, stuck to the stem of some weeds under the water. After a while the egg burst open, out crawled Mr. Worm, and proceeded at once to look for building

You see, except his head and neck, which are protected by a hard covering, he is a soft little worm, and he wouldn't live long in the same pond with fish and bugs and spiders, who have nothing to do but eat, and are always hungry, unless he had a safe home. So of course he goes the first thing to building. He hunts up the dead leaves and glues them together in such a way as to leave a nice cozy house between them. It's perfectly safe, for who would suspect an old dead leaf of being anybody's house?

No sooner is the house done than Mr. Worm moves in. He doesn't have to wait for painters and furniture men-happy fellow! He just goes in and fastens himself there by means of a pair of hooks he has at the end of his tail, and then he's ready to live. The next thing is something to eat. So he starts off, taking his house with him, to hunt up some bits of green stuff, or some atom of a worm smaller than he is.

But strange things, happen to this bit of a worm at the bottom of the pond. His life is full of wonderful adventures. If he were bigger he would be the wonder of the world.

After eating as much as he can, Mr. Worm thinks it is time to retire from the gay world; so he finishes his house by hanging before it a silk door-no loose curtain, but a tightly woven net-work, which he

Whether he goes to sleep in his comical little home, or what he does, nobody knows; because nobody can peep in, you know. But something goes on there in the dark; for after awhile the little prisoner opens the door, comes out of his house, crawls up the stem of some weeds till he is out of the water, and then-you'd never guess what hap-

Why, his old skin splits open, and he pulls himself out-no longer a miserable little worm, but a gorgeous four-winged Caddice fly, dressed in a neat suit of brown. And he cares no more for the bottom of the pond and his old straw house. He sails off on the air a gay, dancing fly.—Little Folks.

ASKING NOT TAKING.

A sick soldier, whose suffering was so great that he often wished he were dead, beng asked, "How are you to escape everlastng pain?" replied:

"I am praying to God, and striving to do my duty as well as I can."

"What are you praying for?" I asked!

"For the pardon of my sins." "But now, if your wife were offering you a cup of tea which she had prepared for you,

what would be your duty?? "To take it from her, surely." "Do you think that God is offering you

anything?

"Oh, yes, sir! I think he is offering pardon to all, through Jesus Christ." "What is your duty, then?"

"Ah, sir," he said with much feeling, "I ought to accept it!"

"And yet you keep asking him for what he offers; instead of taking it at onee! But now, tell me what you really require in order to be this moment a pardoned man."

"I only want faith in Jesus," was his an-"Come, then, at once to Jesus. Receive

him as your Saviour; and in him you will find all that you need for time and eternity."

WORKING FOR THE LORD.

This is how old Susan puts it of The work was more bothersome than usual: and the holes in the stockings bigger; and the children had stole her little gourd to set up for a steeple on their block-houses, and altogether she was forgetting whom she was working for! A thought strikes her and she breaks out with: "Bress you, honey, de Lord puts dis yere work here in old Susan's the various branches of this road no of enoll even han's jest as much as he but young Massa. It owns and controls over 5,000 miles of road and thought of Mr. Webster in that time. I had | han's jest as much as he put young Massa just turned from Wall Street to go up Broad. Tom in de polepit wid de Bible words in his way when I saw a magnificent, figure walk- mour for to speak. But oleSusan am adretful links is perfect, Mr. Parsons? You are ing ahead of me. Confident that it was Mr. forgetful kind of a critter, and pretty often Webster, I quickened my pace, passed him, she don't mind who she is doin'de work for. and at the next corner stopped to get a fair look at him. I was not mistaken in the be's stockin's; de holes look like to swallar You will be kind enough, then, to send man, and I was imme liately filled with a de me. Den I tinks jes in time bout de sire to speak to him, but was held back by Lord's work, and right away de holes be-Yes, sir, as soon as I have taken out the the thought that he wouldn't remember a gin to gedder demselves up like, and look young chap like myself. I followed him a kinder shamed for making such a fuss, and,

pretty soon there ain't no hole dar, but ice a werry han'some darn in de werry best style. cause ver cant poke off none ob yer second rate work on de Lord, No, sah, honey, dat ar ain't de 'fect ob workin' for de Lord." Gospel Messenger.

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CHINESE COINS IN BRITISE During an extended residence Ecuador, the fact was often -notice that the peons rece from the various ports of understand many of the Quichau Indian language I have been looking for early migration of northern of the Aleutian Islands to continent and along the Pa Central and South America. furnished to the American James Dean, seems to bear u "In the Summer of 1882

on De Foe (Deorse?) Creek, British Columbia, thirty Cl the auriferous sand, twenty the surface. They appeare strung, but on taking them them drop apart. The ea around them was as compact neighborhood. One of these ined at the store of Chu Cho Neither in metal nor mark semble the modern coins, but looked more like an Aztec C as I can make out the mark Chinese chronological cycle invented by the Emperor H C., and circulated in this for people remember it." SCIENTIFIC PRIZES.—Moi

discoveries, and those of me have been made by America past few years, than by all world combined. That this largely, to the impetus given for honors and prizes awarde can not be denied, and in or terest may be continued an H. Warner, of Rochester, N following prizes for 1884: dollars for each and every di comet during the year, subje conditions: 1. It must be United States or Canada, eit eye or telescope, and it must 2. The discoverer must tel ately to Dr. Lewis Swift, Warner Observatory, Roche ing the exact time of discov and direction of motion, wi actness, if possible, to enab other observer to find it: 3. must not be communicated party or parties, either by or otherwise, until such time acknowledgment has bee the discoverer from Great care should be o ing this condition, as it the proper transmission of t gether with the name of the the various parts of the wor Three disinterested astrono lected to decide all disputed

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HORNETS AND THEIR NI

understood that a larg

mgo, two graded in the man of the paper we can was, rope, junk, etc. did not make their aper ing it to pulp in their ear smoonld not be done in their strange, that with all you vete; you can not do us m and hornets, who build the paper." I said, "Get and paper. I said. Get of cellsion. Which is made of cellsion. Which is made of cellsion. Wood, put it into your entitle into pulp." This Last perfectly in making paper. And now the manniages.

and catego A course with the Royal Back Roya

y soon there ain't no hole dar, but les ry han'some darn in de werry best style. e yer cant poke off none ob yer second work on de Lord. No, sah, honey, dat n't de 'fect ob workin' for de Lord." el Messenger.

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CHINESE COINS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA. During an extended residence in Peru and Ecuador, the fact was often brought to my notice that the peons recently imported from the various ports of China could understand many of the words of the Quichau Indian language. Since then I have been looking for evidence of an early migration of northern Asiatics by way of the Aleutian Islands to the American continent and along the Pacific slope to Central and South America. The following, furnished to the American Naturalist by James Dean, seems to bear upon that ques-

"In the Summer of 1882 a miner found on De Foe (Deorse?) Creek, Cassiar district, British Columbia, thirty Chinese coins in the auriferous sand, twenty five feet below strung, but on taking them up the miner let them drop apart. The earth above and around them was as compact as any in the neighborhood. One of these coins I examined at the store of Chu Chong in Victoria. Neither in metal nor markings did it resemble the modern coins, but in its figures looked more like an Aztec calendar. So far as I can make out the markings, this is a Chinese chronological cycle of sixty years, invented by the Emperor Huunzti, 2637 B. C., and circulated in this form to make his people remember it."

SCIENTIFIC PRIZES.—More astronomical discoveries, and those of more importance, have been made by Americans during the past few years, than by all the rest of the world combined. That this has been due, largely, to the impetus given by competition | ren Street, New York City. for honors and prizes awarded to discoverers can not be denied, and in order that this interest may be continued and sustained, H. H. Warner, of Rochester, N. Y., offers the following prizes for 1884: Two hundred dollars for each and every discovery of a new comet during the year, subject to the followconditions: 1. It must be discovered in the United States or Canada, either by the naked eye or telescope, and it must be unexpected; 2. The discoverer must telegraph immediately to Dr. Lewis Swift, Director of the Warner Observatory, Rochester, N. Y., giving the exact time of discovery, the position and direction of motion, with sufficient exactness, if possible, to enable at least one other observer to find it; 3. This intelligence must not be communicated to any other party or parties, either by letter, telegraph or otherwise, until such time as a telegraphic acknowledgment has been received by the discoverer from Doctor Swift.

Great care should be observed regard
Office and Home treatment, as may be desired, and ing this condition, as it is essential to the proper transmision of the discovery, together with the name of the discoverer, to the various parts of the world by Dr. Swift. Three disinterested astronomers will be selected to decide all disputed questions.

HORNETS AND THEIR NESTS.—It is well understood that a large proportion of the paper manufactured at the pres ent day is from wood. The nest of the hornet or wasp is in the substance of the same | Centre, N. Y. material. Now, how do they obtain it? Every observer knows that when wood is exposed to the action of the weather, for a long time, the fibers on the surface, though not decayed, become loose and easily detached when moist or wet. This is the building material of the hornet, and he knows exactly when and how to take advantage of the best time to collect his material for building purposes. A rather smooth or even surface, when wet, is selected by the insect. The top pole or log of an old fence, where the bark has fallen off, is a favorite place for the hornet to work. He begins by going backward; and with his two forward feet roll the loose, wet fibers of wood into a ball, which is usually about the size of a garden pear A. Her now secures the ball with his four hind feet, and flies home with his material, and uses it for building purposes. How the work is done in forming it into sheets, the writer does not undertake to say; probably the tools used are the mandibles or jaws, and the forward feet. How the sizing is done, or what the material that is used may be, I do not know. The above statement as to how and where the wasp gets his materials for building nests is correct, but I can find no description of the sort by naturalists. More than thirty years ago, two young men in an adjoining town were engaged in the manufacture of wrapping paper. The paper was made from old A YEAR (OR MORE) AND A PERMANENT canvas; rope; junk, etc. asked why they did not make their laper of wood by grinding it to pulp in their engines. They said it Are hereby offered to at least one person in each town could not be done of Lifeplied, for Life very to act as our local agent and correspondent. First strange, that with all your skill, machinery, etci, you can not do as much as the wasps and hornets, who build their nests not wood paper." I said, "Get a bail or two of excelsior, which is made of poplar or basswood, put it into your engines and grind it into pulp." This they did and succeeded perfectly in making paper of this material. And now the manufacture of paper from wood has become a great industry on Baptist

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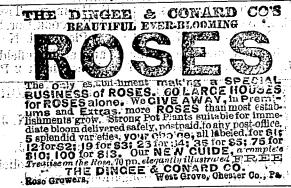
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STATIONS.	1	No. 12*	No. 4	No.,6			
Leave unkirk ttle.Valley	ere reger e ugadeeler 1 ook ee 11 ook ee	1.05 PM 2.52		9.06 Am 10.26 "			
llamenca arrollton lean uba vellsville ndover lfred	8.25 AM 8.35 " 9.00 " 9.25 " 10.24 " 10.47 " 11.04 "	4.06 " 4.33 " 4.58 " 5.50 "	11.20 " 12.23am	10.45 Am 11.09 " 11.48 " 12.14 Pm 1.07 " 1.27 " 1.45 "			
Leave Iornellsville Arrive at Ilmira inghamton ort Jervis	1.85 PM 3 15-11 7.23 "	8.57 " 10.58 " 3.28 AM	1.15 AM 2.47 " 4.27 "	7.45 "			
lew York	10.20 рм	7.10 AM	11.25 AN	r			
ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS EASTWARD.							

5.00 A. M., except Sundays, from Salamanca, stopping at Great Valley 5.07, Carrollton 5.35, Vandalia 6.00, Allegany 6.50, Olean 7.50, Hinsdale 8.28, Cubá 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 passengers from west of Salamanca.

STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 5*	No. 3*	No. 9
Leave New York Port Jervis	ing a language of the second o	6.00 рм	8.00 рм	8.15 Ры
Hornellsville	†8.55 РМ	4.25 AM	8.10 AY	12.25{PM
Andover Wellsville Cuba Olean Carrollton Great Valley Arrive at Salamanca	11 18 " 11.40 "	5.17 AM 6.02 " 6.25 " 6.48 "	9.13 AM	2.22 " 2.50 " 3.30 " 3.40 "
Leave Little Valley Arrive at Dunkirk			11.52 AM 1.30 PM	

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.
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11.04 A. M., Titusville Express, daily, except Sundays, from Carrol ton, stops at Limestone 11.20, Kendall 11.81, and a rives at Bradford 11.85 A.M. . 11.45 P. M., from Carrollton stops at all stations, except Irving, arriving at Bradford 12.25 A. M. EASTWARD.

6.* 20.* 32.* 12.* 16. 38. STATIONS. Leave P. M. A. M A. M. P. M. P. M. P. M. 6.15 8.45 . Buttsville Custer City 6.56 9.35 8.15 6.10 Arrive at 9.50 3.25 6.80 Bradford Leave 7.20 6.18 9.55 2.40 4.15 Bradford Arrive at 8.20 6.35 10.46 3.20 4.55 Carrollton

7.25 A. M., daily, from Bradford, stops at Kendali 7.30. Babcock 7.40, Limestone 8.03, 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

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mencement exercises, June 25, 1884 powerful, but be is not subject to finite limitations. Tenttory.

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"Search the Scriptures; for in them ye think ye have eternal life; and they are they which testify of

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 3: 1-18. Jan. 26. Living as in God's Sight. James 4: 7-17. Feb. 2. Paul's Second Missionary Journey. Acts 15: 35-41

16: 1-10. Feb. 9. The Conversion of Lydia. Acts 16: 11-24. 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: 22-34. March 8. Paul at Corinth. Acts 18: 1-17.

March 22. Christian Diligence. 2 Thess. 3: 1-18. March 29. Special Lesson-The Sabbath. Gen. 2: 2, 3; Ex. 20: 8-11; 31: 13-17; Ezek. 20: 12; Heb. 4: 1-9.

March 15. The Coming of the Lord. 1 Thess. 4: 13-18; 5

LESSON IX.—PAUL AT ATHENS.

BY REV. THOS. R. WILLIAMS, D. D.

For Sabbath-day, March 1.

SCRIPTURE LESSON.—Acts 17: 22-34.

22. Then Paul stood in the midst of Mars-hill, and said. Ye men of Athens, I perceive that in all things ye are too super-23. For as I passed by, and beheld your devotions, I found an altar with this inscription, TO THE UNKNOWN GOD. Whom therefore ye ignorantly worship, him declare I unto

you.

24. God that made the world, and all things therein, seeing that he is Lord of heaven and earth, dwelleth not in temples made with hands; 25. Neither is worshiped with men's hands, as though he needed any thing, seeing he giveth to all life, and breath,

and all things;
26. And hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of the habitation;
27. That they should seek the Lord, if haply they might feel after him, and find him, though he be not far from every

28. For in him we live, and move, and have our being; as certain also of your own poets have said, For we are also his offspring.

29. Forasmuch then as we are the offspring of God, we ought not to think that the Godhead is like unto gold, or silver, or stone, graven by art and man's device.

30. And the times of this ignorance God winked at; but now commandeth all men every where to repent:
31. Because he hath appointed a day, in the which he will judge the world in righteousness, by that man whom he hath ordained: whereof he hath given assurance unto all men, in that he hath raised him from the dead.
32. And when they heard of the resurrection of the dead, some mocked: and others said, We will hear these again of this matter.

33. So Paul departed from among them.
34. Howbeit, certain men clave unto him, and believed:
among the which was Dionysius the Areopagite, and a woman named Damaris, and others with them.

PLACE.—Athens, the Capital of Attica, Greece. This city was the great metropolis of literature and art.

PRINCIPAL THOUGHT. - Declare the unknown God.

GOLDEN TEXT.-" In him we live, and move OUTLINE.

I. Paul's address to the court on Mars' Hill.

v. 22-31. II. How Paul's address was received. v. 32.

QUESTIONS.

What cities had Paul visited just previous to coming to Athens? How was he treated in those cities? How did he succeed in his work in those cities? What was the distance from the last city, and mode of travel? At what season of the year did he reach Athens? How is the city of Athens situated? Describe Mars' Hill. Why had they an altar "to the unknown God?" Whom did Paul preach to them? What was denied of God? What affirmed of God? What do we in God? What ought we not to think? What is commanded all men? For what is a day appointed? By whom is the world to be judged? What did they say of the resurrection? What was the result of Paul's preaching in Athens?

INTRODUCTION.

The journey from Berea was, first, seventeen miles to Deum by land, thence by water to Athens, ordinarily requiring about three days. He would sail by many points of historic interest, as Thermopylæ and Marathon, but he lands, filled with excited interest, in the Piræns, the celebrated harbor of Athens. Athens itself is situated about five miles inland. Four famous mountains lie around it, and four still more famous hills are within the city. In his hurried journey, Paul had reached this city, weary and anxious waiting the coming of his helpers, Silas and Timothy. While thus waiting, he walks around this celebrated city, among its countless statues and idols, and his heart is stirred within him. He began to discourse to the Jews in the synagogue and with the people in the market places. Soon, for the convenience of the throngs which gathered about him, he was led up to the platform on the summit of the Areopagus or Mars' Hill. This brings us to the opening of our lesson.

COMMENTS.

V. 22. In the midst of Mars' Hill. This is a rocky eminence, a little to the west of the Acropolis, from which he could distinctly behold the temples and statues on that lofty citadel. In this conspicuous position, before a throng of listening hearers, he spoke as follows: Ye men of Athens. . An expression of great courtesy, usually employed by orators. I perceive ye are too superstitious, or very religious. This was a very skillful way of introducing the subject. He would speak to them, not of a new God, but of one to whom they had already erected an altar, and of • whom they had confessed themselves ignorant.

V. 23. As I passed by and beheld your devotions. This refers to their temples, their altars, and images. I found an altar to the unknown God. To them it might appear to be a mark of respect for this stranger to observe their altars so closely, and then to attempt to instruct them. Whom ye ignorantly worship, him declare I unto you. There was a sort of consciousness in their minds that there was a deity of whom they could make no image, and yet whom they could worship, when in great trials all others fail to deliver them. It was the true God that Paul nets they are highly valued. Sprays of moss are would declare unto them.

V. 24. The God that made the world prepaid for 50 cents, or three for \$1. Price for and all things therein. This is a comprehensive definition, making a wide distinction between this God and all others. God is known as the Creator of the heavens and the earth; and if Creator, the Sustainer and Ruler, the Sovereign of all spirit- charms now worn by ladies or gents. Price, with ual beings. He dwelleth not in temples heavy gold plate mountings, \$1; or in warranted powerful, but he is not subject to finite limitations. Territory.

He is not located to this place or that, but he is omnipresent.

V. 25. Neither is worshiped with men's hands, as though he needed anything. Worship as in serving. They were accustomed to bring offerings to their deities as they needed them, and depended on them, thus reversing the real relation of dependence. We sometimes hear Christians talk as if God depended upon them, and really needed their service, whereas the constant need is on the part of man. Seeing he giveth to all life and breath, and all things. This brings out the absoluteness or independence of God. Nothing exists independent of him.

V. 26. Hath made of one blood all nations. Having represented God as all-powerful, everywhere present, the Source and Author of all finite being, and himself an absolute and all wise Being, Paul next speaks of man in his nature and in his circumscribed conditions. One blood. Unity of the race, one nature. So that man has nothing in his nature not given to him. Hath determined the times. He hath appointed their territory and the periods of their existence. The Athenians are apprised of the fact that they are not only dependent for their favorable country and climate, but for their continuance as a people. So they had nothing to boast over other nations, however much they may have exceeded them in culture and philosophy.

V. 27. That they should seek the Lord. This brings out the end or object of all God's providence toward men. Everything he has done for us is a clear revelation of himself in his power, wisdom, goodness, and providence over us, that we might seek him and become his spiritual children. They might feel after him. Though in their blindness he may be unknown, yet they might grope among all these works of God, and find him. Though he be not far from every one of us. He is not difficult to find because he has concealed himself, but because we are feeling after him with false conceptions and in spiritual blindness. If we look at the external world, we behold countless manifestations of his power and goodness, wisdom and love, all around us. If we look within, we see manifestations of God in the faculties and possibilities of our spiritual nature.

V. 28. For in him we live and move and have our being. This is corroborative of the former statement, and repeating, human dependence upon God and our very close relation to him. He may be found of us.

V, 29. Forasmuch then as we are the offspring. If we are the offspring of God, we ought to rise up from our own highest nature to a conception of the spiritual nature of the Godhead, and not to think of him as gold, or silver, or stone, graven by art and man's devise.

V. 30. Times of this ignorance God winked at. This ignorance of Christ, God has apparently closed his eyes upon; or, in other words, he has shown his forbearance and long-suffering. But now commandeth all men to repent. Now since Christ has come and manifested himself in his wonderful teachings and marvelous works, there is no longer any excuse for men. God has now manifested himself in flesh' and dwelt among men; has shown himself in all his divine attributes. The command to repent can no longer be waved by ignorance. The word now has no future tense. Refusal to repent now is a refusal to repent.

V. 31. He hath appointed a day. This is given why men should hasten to repent. If God has made an appointment he will keep it, and we also shall have to be there. He will judge the world. The object of that appointment is as, definite as the appointment. God, who made us, and who hears every thought of our lives and knows all the opportunities we have ever had to know his will, he is our judge. In righteousness by that man. No errors in that judgment. It is to be by that man whom he hath ordained. Not by some indifferent man who may be a stranger to our measure of responsibility, but by the Son of God, who took upon him humanity, and dwelt among men, and was tempted in all respects as we are, yet without sin.

V. 32. When they heard of the resurrection of the dead. This subject would at once disturb the Greek. This doctrine was not accepted by them. Paul had come very carefully to this subject, had not yet named Jesus, though he had referred to his person. Had he not been inter rupted, probably he would have described Jesus and his work fully. Some mocked, and others said we will hear thee again. This implies derision on the part of some, but there were

others more thoughtful and willing to hear. V. 33. Paul departed from among them. That is, from Mars' Hill. Insolent and quiet indifference is more discouraging than downright opposition. Paul probably saw by this one day's work that the people were not in a condition to hear the gospel. Godless learning puts men into the most hopeless condition.

V. 34. Certain men clave unto him. A very few persons, and those scarcely heard of after that time. 'Paul's sermon was very plain and simple, still as soon as he mentioned a topic upon which they were prejudiced, they would hear no more. The same characteristic may be found even in Christian communities at the present day. One church is very sensitive on politics, another on amusements, another on secret orders, another on finance, and another on temperance. If the preacher touches the sensitive point, he might as well prepare to leave at once, though he may have the divine message from heaven to deliver.

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BUTTER.—Receipts for the week were 13,973 packages; exports, 1,203. The market is quite irregular and low-priced. Domestic consumption in all the towns and cities seems to be reduced about half, and home trade is extremely dull. There was some business for English export at 16 @ 17 cents for halffirkin tubs, and 17 @ 18 for early creamery make. Poor dairies are almost unsaleable at any price. There were sales of two fine Delaware dairies at 26 cents, and good ones are freely offered at 20 @ 23 cents; also sales of three Welch dairies at 16 @ 17 cents. Market closes with good stocks of all grades, prices weak with downward tendency. We quote:

Creamery, fresh...... —@35 Summer make.—@25 Home dairy, fresh..... 28@30 early..... 12@18 entire..... 26@27 22@2512@18 Imitation creamery..... 25@26 12@18 Factory butter...... 18@20 12@169@11 Grease qualities..... —

CHEESE.—Receipts for the week were 14,380 boxes; exports, 13,475 boxes. Exporters took sparingly, but home trade was good, and market is strong at last week's prices. We quote:

Fine. Faulty. Factory, full cream.. 14 @141 13 @131 8@12 Eggs.-Receipts for the week were 6,206 bbls. and 1,059 cases. The market has been up and down all the week. Prices started Monday at 42 @ 43

cents, and winds up to day, Saturday, at 32 @ 33

Denmark, Canada and Western......31 @33 BEANS.—Imports from France 1,021 bags. We Marrows, per bushel, 62 lbs......\$3 00@3 15

Mediums,\$2 50@2 60 DRIED FRUITS.—We quote:

Blackberries

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BY THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY,

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VOL. XL.-NO. 9.

The Sabbath

office at Alfred Centre, N. Y.

BY MRS. J. G. BRIN I passed a Summer where the

Leaped on the shelving beac Mid dancing light, and brea I daily watched its white rin Noting one morn the driftw

Upon the dashing waves mi Methought how happy just Lulled into calm by ocean's To gaze into those upper de Where fleecy clouds go drift

To know no care, nor effort To float and dream amid the Boldly I plunged in, but o'e The billows seethed and roar Blinded with briny drops m

While o'er my form the swe In vain I struggled with the I could not safely on its bos I could not catch the subtle By which the swimmer gaily

At last, the lesson learned w

'Twas only trusting, only ke Then resting calmly on the I learned the lesson of God's Ah, lesson sweet, only to yie Only to trust God's love by We can not just at first the

His gentle message all our The message tender, trouble Our longings, pains, and str 'Tis simply trusting brings t

Like floating, it is such a si

We need not heed the tossi Of restless waves that o'er li The calm, strong swell of G Will bear us safely into pro

—The Woeld, the

It stood towering up

THE GREAT J BY THE REV. 8.

heaven while prostrate mi Babylon, as Herodotus te other cities of the earth i nificence. It was fiftee walls 87 feet thick and had a hundred gates of with all manner of wo the capital of Assyria, no golden head of the imag land of Astronomy and of the land of Architecture are seen in the mystic te the Pyramids of the Nile Job, whose sublime ut die. It was the land of of the faithful, whose stars of heaven and who ing blood opens the way It was the land of all that great image lifted t into the sunlight, it loc upon many palaces and tes and the ships of com the marble quays and l sea; but it looked down of all time, a mighty wi

made man at the beginn likewise the end. If history were more it were even silent altog image of gold, silver, b we have the whole of character of its empire

Now King Nebuchad over the dream, became inflated with pride. In ble before Him who rul dazed at his elevation reason, an illustration of Deus perdidit prius God will destroy, he fir

in appropriate symbols.

Assyria, it is true, but the king should Greater Sovereign who remembering that Am pointed time upon the would be followed by pires, which likewise be shivered to pieces as of the threshing floo stone of Bethlehem. of the head of gold. all down the years of t his features lifted up with the helmet of a

· The ancient kings honors to be paid to he have the great imi

of there people and to mation. And it was