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

TERMS-\$2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

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ALFRED CENTRE, N. Y., FIFTH-DAY, JANUARY 1, 1885.

WHOLE NO. 2082.

# The Sabbath Becorden.

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

#### WISE-HEARTED WOMEN.

A friend sends us the following, taken from the Newport Herald of April 23, 1789:

On the sixth instant, a number of the good women of three different societies, viz., of the Sabbatarian Raplist, the first First day Baptist, and the first Conregational Courch in Newport, met at the house of glder Bliss, in Midd etown, with 1224 skeins of exellent fine linen, which they had spun for his use. The afternoon was spent, with harmony, in freedom of conversation on religious subjects and singing the praise of God; nd after refreshing themselves, the Elder gave a lecture suited to the occasion, from Ex odus 35: 25, "And all the women hat were wisehearted, did spin with their hands, and brought that which they had spun, both of blue, and purple, and scarlet, and fine linen." After prayer, the service was concluded with the following hymn, composed on the occasion, the whole being conducted with the greatest order and barmony:

When God, in Israel's camp, His worship had ordained, He taught his serv nt. Moses, how The work must be maintained. Exodus 25.

A free will offering then, In love must Israel bring, Of gold and silver, wood and stone, And every precious thing. Exodus 35: 25.

The women, wise of heart, Their free-will offerings brought, Scarlet and blue and linen fine. Which their own hands had wrought.

So Zion's daughters now, 7 Their cheerful offerings bring. To Jesus consecrate their powers, And join his praise to sing.

He rews 18: 10.

An altar now, O Lord, In Jesus is prepared, On which our offerings are received, Our prayers and praises heard.

The offerings of this day, Accept for Jesus' sake, And may we of his righteousness, And love, and grace, partake.

#### PLACES AND PEOPLE IN THE SOUTH-WEST.

#### NUMBER XIII.

At Lamy we are detained a half day in the midst of a severe rain-storm, waiting for a belated train. The people say that they have never before seen so much water fall at one time and continuously for twenty-four hours. We are near the beginning of the rainy season, which lasts here during August and September. The ground receives in these months a greater amount of moisture than descends the rest of the year. With scarcely no wind, the clouds are formed into sheets of water, which are poured on the low mountain tops, the steep slopes, and into the narrow valleys. In most places the desert soil seems refreshed and gladdened, as it drinks in the warm showers. Muddy rills are dashing down sharp gullies in the hillsides, towards the full, raging Galesteo river. We greatly prefer to be housed at the station than riding in the cars exposed to the inconveniences of wash-outs which may occur in the track along the treacherous beds of sand in the streams now overflowing with the torrents of rain.

From midnight to neon we remain in the comfortable depot, gaining some rest, but studying more the characters of the persons who, like ourselves, remain here on account of the storm. Across in the corner sits a genuine, aristocratic Southerner, with his well dressed wife whose intellectual face is now smiling, but will soon have a cold, scornful look. We are tempted to tell them cow-boys probably from Texas, singing, on more stanzas ending with the refrain, "God damn this Union." Our blood is still coursing with tingling sensations through our veins, but we endure in silence the haughty curve of the lips and the occasional flash of a Catholic priest, rather stern in his demeanor, patiently passing the weary hours in reading his Latin prayer-book, while his countenance sometimes brightens as he converses in Spanish with a member of the region. The latter living in a palace at slope. What a comment on the utility of Minn., since the time of her marriage in in the evening the company returned to Vaughan.

built, has been reclining in sleep for hours upon a naked bench. Close by the door are two hungry, gaunt, woolfish-eyed Mexican tramps, with boots covered with mud, and with clothing saturated with rain. They watch with down cast but stealthy glances, the movements of all in the room. The gentlemanly station-agent occasionally calls to attend to our little wants, and to keep us in a cheerful mood. He relates his adventures among gold-hunters and robbers in the mountains. We discover under his affable manners the action of a rugged, honest nature. By the stove is a young man, poor ly clad, with a sad and disappointed face, an American, giving little attention to the others, and intent in perusing an old volume of history, which he selects from a parcel tied up in a large handkerchief. A Mexican girl, with light complexion and lustrous eyes, with soft steps and quick motions, retreats timidly to a seat by the window, and is watching for the expected approach of our train.

At this hamlet a branch road runs northward eighteen miles to Santa Fe. We enter with keen curiosity what purports to be the oldest city in the United States. We confess to have some feelings of love and reverence for ancient things; and in our first sight of this unique town, we experience a delight kindred to that felt by a traveler in visiting some of the old cities in Southern Europe. A kind of sacredness is attributed to this spot, partly from its name—Holy Faith, but chiefly from its known antiquity. It is unquestioned that the Spaniards found a well-built and populous pueblo here nearly three hundred and fifty years ago, and that they then began to live in houses which had been erected doubtless centuries before. Even the styles of the present dwellings do not materially differ from those described by the earliest explorers as inhabited by the Aztec population. An authority says, "Santa Fe was heary with age when Columbus discovered America." It was a prominent town in the great confederacy of that strange people who followed Montezuma in the remote past. In 1581, Espejo attempted to make a second visit to the place, but was resisted, according to his Spanish method of extravagant estimation, by 40,000 Indians. He writes about the houses in their villages as having "gallant lodgings;" as "plastered and painted in divers colors;" and as some of them being "four stories high." Such buildings, evidently hundreds of years old, are still existing in several localities of this region.

Santa Fe is situated at the lower extremi ty of the Rocky Mountains. It is partly surrounded by a series of large terminal moraines, made by a glacier descending from the north along the western base of this range. A river, which is only a good-sized creek, skirts one side of these moraines; and, passing round them, flows through the city, supplying it with water as pure as crystal. A broad inclined plane extends many miles to the south west te the banks of the Rio Grande. The scenery is not as broken and picturesque as in some other localities which we find in this country; but like the climate here, it is nevertheless delightful and exhilarating. Owing to the elevation of the city, over 7,000 feet, and the absence of moisture in the atmosphere a good part of the year, the sunlight is unusually clear, and the stars at night shine with such brilliancy that they seem much nearer the earth, as they always do in a desert when the air is not filled with sand

by the winds. We climb, soon after reaching the place, that we heard, a few days before, a gang of to the cupola of the Christian Brothers' College, itself standing upon a hill; and our train near the battle-field of the Apache enjoy a magnificent view of plains, undulat-Canyon, and with evident relish, a dozen or ing ground rolled up into hills, and mountain ranges in the distant horizon all about us. Patches of the silvery surface of the great river to the west, many miles away, catch the eye. We have our attention fixed upon the utter barrenness of the country in the dark eyes of the woman. Nearer us is every direction up to the very edge of tho city. Only in a single spot beyond the possible, are there gardens and small cultivated fields. All else is an unoccupied waste. No flocks of sheep and goats, and most distinguished Mexican family in this no herds of cattle are feeding on hill-side or month's of age. She had lived in St. Peter,

home, courteous and refined, short and stout | water! With it there would be scattered, as far as tha eye can see, green pastures, plowed fields covered with golden grain, orchards of ripening fruit, traveled highways instead of winding trails, and dwelling houses in the midst of the dense f liage of shade trees; for the soil is naturally fertile, and Europeans have resided here a quarter of a century longer than at Jamestown, and nearly forty years longer than around the Plymouth Rock.

Below and on all sides of us lie the narrow streets and the flat adobe roof buildings, mostly one story. The latter have a dull brown color, except where their outside has been whitewashed. In many cases they have been erected on three sides of an open court, in which are gathered sometimes old boxes and barrels, little piles of sticks for burning, clothes-lines extending from post to post, children playing, and an occasional burro exploding his voice in hoarse, grating, and screeching tones, which of en vanish into a plaintive cry. Some of the courts, when quite small, are converted into openair conservatories in which are growing semi-tropical plants and fruits. Dwelling houses, stables, state prison, stores, shops and the Governor's Palace, constructed of the sun-dried brick, all have the same general appearance, as they embrace in their form essentially only a single plan. Along one side of a few of these is extended a wide porch facing on the street, under which are seated some of the inhabitants, enjoying the fresh air. Small and large edifices are found here and there which exhibit the modern American styles of architecture. The college on whose top we are standing is one of these; a large hotel vonder is another; so is the hospital to our left; so are the Convent of the Sisters of Loretto and the Cathedral in process of erection; and so are some residences of merchants in front near the stream. Church structures, belonging chiefly to the Catholics, rise above the surrounding buildings at various points in the quite small area of the city. In that open space in the heart of the place is the plaza. an inevitable accompaniment of a Spanish town in the South-west. That group of thick shrubbery, with gravel walks through it, is the Archbishop's garden. On the bluff to the north are the dirt redoubts of the fort thrown up by the American troops when they first occupied the city. In another section is the quadrangle of the thick wall adobe buildings in which are quartered some army officers and soldiers, and in which are stored guns, cannons, and ammunition. One side and near us is the quite spacious graveyard, somewhat slovenly kept, in which are lying the remains of generations of the people, rich and poor, white and dark skin, former members of the families who erect here the sacred cross.

# OBITUARY.

W. C. W.

This community was startled on Sabbath morning Dec. 6th, on hearing of the death of Mrs Mary A. wife of James H. Snyder of St. Peter, Minn.

of our people, a brief notice of her life and repast, to which ample justice was done, aldeath seems appropriate. She was at the lowing your correspondent to be judge. time of her decease a member of this church, and had been for over 27 years, having been M., a most social and highly interesting that man made the State. but that God baptized at the age of twelve, by Pres. Wm. time was had, interspersed with speeches made the family. Of the last clause, at all C. Whitford, when he was pastor of the and songs, and the introduction of what Milton Church. Her sudden death was a sad surprise to the community where she ing into tunes. It was more ancient than lived, and so well known and so much esteemed was she, that each of the three For the benefit of any who may stop to read papers of the city published an obituary concerning her. "On Friday morning at 9 o'clock, Mrs. Snyder was standing in a chair like a book, four by six inches, and one inch attending to some house-plants, when the thick, having a frame slide on the inside, chair tipped forward, she falling across the which may be drawn out or closed up at the back of it, and thence to the floor. Although suffering severe pain, her condition was not considered alarming until about the slide being drawn out to the letter wanthalf past seven Friday evening, when she began failing rapidly, the symptoms showing which proceeds a sort of whistling noise at rupture of blood vessels and internal hemorrhage, and her death occurred on Sabbath morning at 4 o'clock." She was the second houses along the stream where irrigation is daughter of Doctor B. F. and Mrs. Tacy the guests, he being 86 years of age, living Collins; was born in Albion, Wis., the now with his second wife, and whose first family afterward moving to this place. She marriage, in 1827, was in the town of Gene was at the time of her decease 39 years 6

1865, and observed the Sabbath as long as she lived, taking our publications and mainanning a lively interest in all affairs pertaining to our denomination. She was of a the intervention of some one, the company kind, affectionate, disposition; a warm, impulsive temperament; an excellent wife; a wise and loving mother, and manifested continually the possession of firm principle in her religious views and practices. She was a woman, who always made home a sunny and cheerful place; and the influence of her hopeful and happy disposition radiated sunlight in the society in which she moved. Surely in the midst of life, we may be at death's door. On Thursday evening before her death, she wrote a letter to her sister living here, saying she never felt better and stronger in her life, and twelve hours before the letter reached its destination, the earthly life with her had become extinct. Yet death found her prepared. "When told that she must die, she said, 'It cannot be, I love my family too dearly to leave them,' but in a minute's time she was perfectly reconciled, and bid each one of the family, and each friend farewell, and gave to each one good advice and words of comfort; then quietly closed her eyes and calmly awaited death. One who was present, says it was a pathitic scene, one that would bring tears to the eyes of the stoutest hearts; yet it must have been a grand scene, the way she met the final decree of heaven with a mind fully reconciled and a trust in her Saviour which alone can make | basement a large and well equipped gymnasoft a dying pillow."

She leaves behind a husband, a son and two daughters, besides her mother, two sisters, five brothers and very many friends. The funeral and burial were at St. Peter, on | in use since last September, they were not Sunday Dec. 7th, and there repose the formaly dedicated until Dec. 9th. mortal remains of one who was strong and lovable in life, and who through faith in Christ could meet a sudden death with | Seminary, who had assembled to listen to calmness and resignation. E. M. DUNN.

MILTON, Wis., Dec. 24, 1884.

#### BEUNION.

By special invitation from Mr. Asa L Maxson and his wife Caroline, of Genesee: N Y., twenty-four couple—husbands and wives, with nine others, three of whom were childron-from Nile, N. Y., took train on the Lackawanna and Pittsburg Railroad, Dec. 10, 1884, at 10 A. M., southerly bound, arriving at Little Genesee station at about 12 M., from which, to the new and elegant mansion of host and hostess, the company took up a line of march under the lead of D. M. Johnson. On arriving at the house, the company was met in the open door by Mr. and Mrs. Maxson with such hearty greetings, congratulations, and hand shakings, as to leave no doubt of the good intentions of those in charge. Mrs. Maxson formerly lived in Nile, with her sister-now Mrs. Rosebush of Andove N. Y.—and her early acquaintance with, and attachment to, the Nile people, and her frequent intercourse with them from that time to the present, made it desirable on her part, as she said, to welcome these friends to her

The introduction and greetings over, the As the deceased was well known to many company was invited to a rich and elaborate From that time on till nearly 7 e'clock P. was once used as a chorister's shell for pitchthe birth days of many of the company. these lines, it may be well to describe it in few words. In form it may be said to look pleasure of the manipulator. On one edge of the slide are the letters of the staff, and ed, the chorister blows in the shell, from the proper pitch on which to launch the

> Mr. Joseph Allen and wife were among see, and the first ceremony of the kind ever

their own homes for rest and repose, with such reflections as the occasion had inspired. all pronouncing it a good time. Through had the benefit of excursion rates on the railroad. And thus ends this chapter.

ONE OF THEM. NILE, Dec. 12, 1884.

#### DEDICATION OF UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The new home of Union Theological Seminary stands on the crest of Lenox hill. fronting Park avenue and extending from 69th St., on the south to 70th St., on the

The buildings, four in number, connected about an open court, are Gothic in style of architecture, built of brick and trimmed with brown stone handsomely carved. The interior is finished throughout with oak and

The Adams Chapel—erected in memory of Dr. Wm. H. Adams, former President of the Seminary—occupies a central position on Park avenue; this is flanked on the south by the library building, a fire proof structure containing at present over 50,000 bound volumes and as many pamphlets, and con the north by another large building containing the four lecture rooms. . Back of these, the dormitory, five stories in height, extends the entire length of the block. This building will accomodate 170 students, and has in its

The whole structure, with its site has cost about \$800,000.

Although these new buildings have been

On that day at 11, A. M., the chapel was filled with alumni and other friends of the the addresses of the day.

After invocation by President Hitchcock, Dr. John Hall read a portion of Scripture and offered the dedicatory prayer. Dr. Hitchcock then delivered an address, rehearsing the struggles and triumphs of the Seminary from its origin, forty-eight years ago, until the present time. The speaker dwelt with feeling upon such names as Eaward Robinson, Thomas Skinner, Henry B. Smith, and Wm. H. Adams, honored teachers in the Seminary during its earlier years.

At 1 o'clock a sumptuous collation was served to all visitors, faculty, and students, in the gymnasium.

From 3 o'clock until about five, the time was occupied with short addresses by such noted educators as Dr. Thayer, of Harvard Divinity School, Pres. McCosh, of Princeton College, Pres. Porter, of Yale, Pres. Seelye, of Amherst, Pres. Carter, of Williams, Prof. Fisher, of Yale Divinity School, Prof. Patton, of Princeton Theological Seminary, and Prof. Moore, of Andover Theological Seminary. Their remarks, though brief, were, as might be expected, appropriate, interesting and instructive.

In the evening a prayer meeting was held, as an appropriate closing service of the dedi-E. P. SAUNDERS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15, 1884.

#### FAMILY DUTIES.

It may be said, and with as much truth as is generally to be found in a paradox, events, there can be no denial—God made the family. It is the unit of society itself. According to the state of the homes of a town, or of a country, is the state of the place, and the state of the nation. I do not think that I err in noticing a decided diminution of respect and reverence inside the walls of homes within the limits of the half century to which my observation is restricted. I believe that an independence of act and speech, of conduct and manner, is now claimed, and now conceded between parents and children, whether sons or daughters, which would not have been dreamed of in the earlier years of this century.

"The mystery of lawlessness doth already work" in the midst of us here, while we are, perhaps, deploring the state of society broad and thanking God that we are not as other nations are. If we would keep in any sense, at the head of the nations, as the country of free institutions, of willing loyal-ty, of strong family ties, above all, of a pure and enlightened faith, we must look to homes. We must see that the relationship the primary, the original relationship of parents and children is exercised with all performed in that town. At an early hour authority, and with all obedience. Dear

THE Freewill Baptists received last year for foreign missions the sum of \$19,267 97, and expended \$17,940 85.

about 700 inhabitants, and a school of over 200 pupils with three teachers.

Nowhere is woman's part in home and foreign mission work better organized, it is said, than in Minnesota. They contributed for missions last year \$6,660; and there was an important increase in the number of churches and Bible-schools contributing.

THE Presbyterian Home Mission Board employed 1,458 missionaries last year who terved more than 2,000 churches, to which were added, upon profession of faith, 6,216 new members.

struction. Through the assistance of her native Bible women she teaches the gospel | tent for both. to no less than 16,000 other women.

In view of its financial emergency, the Baptist Home Mission Board recently deferred action upon about one hundred appli-West. Extensive retrenchment seems inevitable, unless the emergency is quickly met by larger offerings. Our own work is not be no retrenchment, but rather advance. To secure this result, those who are able to contributions, large or small; according to prosperity. Farm products have been large, but prices are low; manufacturers and those dependent upon employment by others are feeling the hard times keenly; and it is especially needful that all who can, shall lend a helping hand, even at the cost of a little extra self-denial.

THE Missionary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church has made the following appropriations:

Foreign mis ions.	<b>\$</b> 354 979	1
Missions in the United States, etc	2,100	H
Jomestie missions:	2,100	1 ]
Welsh missions	205	1
Scandinavian	28,700	۱,
German	43,500	1
French.	1,000	-1
Portuguese	500	ı
Chinese	11,900	1 -
American Indian	5,800	i
English speaking	167,600	١,
Miscellaneous	39.000	1
Liquidation of debt	64,721	8
	03,721	7
	4050.000	'

Among the miscellaneous, appropriations are \$32,500 "for incidental expenses," \$21,-000 "for the magazine and for disseminating missionary information." Every pastor is responsible to the Annual Conference for his faithfulness in collecting missionary

BY H. D. CLARKE,

We have considered briefly some features of Sabbath observance, but we wish now to notice another question closely connected with it, namely,

CHURCH SERVICES,

and we will not consider these at length, but discuss only two features connected with them.

1st. Collections. Many pious, benevolent men are conscientiously opposed to church collections on the Sabbath. There is a class who dislike any appeal to their generosity. no matter what day of the week it is, and such are very strong in their conviction (?). that it is wrong to take church collections. do. Money is their god, and money hath blinded their eyes to any argument in favor of Christian benevolence. But the class we wish to notice comprises many of the most conscientious and best members in our churches. They are sensitive to every wrong and have the consistency and courage to speak out their positive convictions. Would to God the church were full of such people,

tor and leaders in the church, thus destroy. without fail by our Saviour was the one they to meet our appointment at Middle Island. his field, asking some counsel in regard to ing their influence and power for good.

wrongs righted.

There are many such we say, who conscientiously oppose collections on the Sabbath. If we can succeed in proving such collections both necessary and important under existing circumstances, we are sure they will candidly listen and give serious attention to the mutter, and will ultimately fall in with the plan; but if we fail to convince them, we Mrs. Capson, in Madura, India, has the have no words of censure, and if our plan oversight of four girls' schools in the city, cause one brother or sister to stumble and and 1,003 women under regular Bible in fall, we gladly yield and work harmoniously with them in that way which will be consis-

Concerning methods for raising benevolent funds we have noticed many, among which we mention leaving the people, after they have once promised to give statedly, to themselves, trusting to their memory to cations for help, coming mainly from the hand in the sums which they felt able to give. We have never known this plan to succeed, and for an illustration we mention one church, not by way of censure however. at all large, compared with what we as a A year ago some families in said church people are well able to do; and there should purposed to adopt this method with envel-Within three months every one ceased. Other similar meth ds have been give must take special pains to furnish their equally unsuccessful. The best and surest way at present to raise, all the time, moneys for benevolent work, is by the envelope system, the collections being made regularly in the Sabbath convocation. It is easier to give often and systematically, and more is raised than by a yearly subscription, or most other plans adopted.

But is this right? To be reminded from the pulpit, and by the passing of boxes onc a month at least, of one's duty in this direction, looks to some as of too worldly a nature, and often the remark is made, "That contribution spoiled the sermon and Sabbath for me." We hardly need say that previous education, or a lack of acute discernment, or a knowledge of the relation existing between the gospel of Christ and money or means for its extension, is the real difficulty in the case; or there is a failure to discern when the use of money is a worldly transaction and when a religious act, or an act of worship. If I pay a man money on the Sabbath for ordinary purposes, say for the purchase of real estate, I do a secular work inconsistent with the proper observance of God's holy day set apart for religious worship; but if I pay out money expressly for gospel labor, and to relieve physical or spiritual suffering, I am as truly praying and worshiping God in his temple as though I said on bended thee, "Thy kingdom come, thy will be done," and a much more effectual prayer it is too, for I combine with my Christ. We give such criticisms no more wish an effort to extend his kingdom.

money with corruption, because it is declared that "the love of money is the root of all evil," and hence to handle it on the Sabbath is to pollute the mind. As much reason would there be in refusing to handle the communion service made of metal or silver, for of themselves one is as much tainted as the other. Neither has the taint of corruption. It is not money or property | me during my visit to West Virginia. The that is evil, but the inordinate desire for it. We handle things in church which are made of gold, silver, etc., with a sense that they I preached on two Sabbaths between these are sacred because used for religious service. So when we handle money on the Sabbath each appointment. At the last meeting a for God's service, instead of "destroying conference followed in which a good num-With this class this discourse has nothing to the effects of the sermon," as people say, its ber expressed their interest in their covenant, sight should inspire them with holy and a desire for the salvation of sinners. thoughts. To give liberally and cheerfully for the cause of God is an impulse born of with Bro. Jacob Davis to Greenbrier, preachlove to God, and is as pleasing in his sight ing on prayer, on mission work, and on as giving cheerfully our time on that day for Sabbath reform. The congregation seemed

But we inquire, is any holy principle approved of God anciently out of order in this over the hill in the church of the United dispensation? Not to discuss the matter, Brethren, on Buckeye Fork. There are for it would have discipline and power of we come to the point and declare that if not, about fourteen families of Sabbath-keepers the Church at Hornellsville, N. Y., and the which it too often stands in need. Such then contributions on the Sabbath are high- in this section. Many of them are united need of the usual appropriation to that conscientious persons do not remain in the ly approved of God. Let us look at the with the Greenbrier Church. Deep feeling Church. rear, backbiting and finding fault with the Jews. They were extreme in their ideas of pervaded the congregation at this place. church and its methods, sowing doubts in Sabbath sanctity and the reproof Christ We visited most of the families in this secthe minds of children and unconverted ones made was for "superstitious extravagance, to the character and motives of the pas- never for looseness." A custom noticed

Those who have most to say about the the Sabbath day, and yet a hint is never faults and errors of the church are not the given of reproof for it, nor anything he ever ones who attend church meetings to right uttered against them can be applied to that difficulties and take a leading part in relig- regular custom or to the principle involved. ious worship. The true and conscientious As we said in substance, the real difficulty critics are the men or women who have the with some is the failure to distinguish the deepest interest in the prosperity of Zion, difference between working for one's self in THE village of North Loup, Neb, has and who, when they think certain things go a worldly manner, and working for God on wrong, will go before the church at the the Sabbath. The contribution we make proper time and labor to convince the erring | for the spread of the gospel is a religious brethren, and to set things right. And if act, not intended to advance our worldly inthey don't succeed in the first attempt, they | terests, though indirectly it does, for relig- | school during the year, and keep up a union | ing salary at the rate of \$25 per month. do not run off and declare the church lost lous acts God declares shall contribute to and beyond hope, but continue their efforts, | worldly prosperity as also to spiritual wealth. and take the matter to God in humble Therefore let every person be inspired with Baptist house, on the Turnpike, to a full favorably. prayer; and they generally live to see many noble thoughts as he remembers how much congregation. During the week, visited in his nose spoiled the Sabbath." Those whose minds are so easily diverted are in danger of manifesting a disposition which will be construed as a desire to escape the necessity of giving at all, unless they prove to the contrary by their liberal, cheerful giving on

2d. Pulpit appeals for benevolent gifts. Following the objections we have mentioned are those concerning sermons setting forth the various financial needs of benevolent societies, etc. It is claimed by many that a minister's whole duty in the pulpit is to make an appeal to sinners, forgetting that the Christian, too, needs constant instruction in all that pertains to religious duties. "All scripture is given by inspiration of perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good from the pulpits the traffic in slaves. It was them to organize for Sabbath school work. becoming a political question, and therefore In our religious visiting in different secvillainies."

objects to any disturbance of Christian conscience in matters of doctrine, benevolence, education, etc. If from the pulpit, for fear of disturbing the sanctity of the Sabbath, one may not set forth man's duty to give for God, and repeat Paul's exhortations to the churches to "make up beforehand your bounty, whereof ye had notice before," and declare in his speech that "he which soweth sparingly shall reap also sparingly," if one may not preach as Paul did in the eighth and ninth chapters of Second Corinthians, setting forth the spiritual and temporal rewards of liberality, and urge the necessities of God's cause, without being charged with "preaching more for money than for the salvation of souls," then the Lord pity us, for sinners never will be converted until Christians learn, and learn too as they only can from the pulpit, the duty of paying for their gospel privileges, and devoting their property to such work as shall be instrumental in leading sinners to the Lord Jesus attention, for they are as inconsistent as they are unjust to the preacher. They im-But some people are always associating pugn the motives of the apostles and every gospel preacher who follows their example and declares their sentiments.

#### CORRESPONDENCE FROM L. M. COTTRELL

SALEMVILLE, Bedford Co., Pa.,

Please allow me a moment of your time to speak of the goodness of the Lord with | read, corrected, and approved. first Sabbath at Salem was on the 4th of October; the last was on the 8th of November. dates. The interest seemed to increase at

After the first Sabbath at Salem I went to enjoy much these three evening meetings.

Held on the following week, two meetings

had of making collections for the poor on At this place we met an interesting congretrip to Texarkans, Ark., and also making gation. This service was full of encouragement. About twenty-five took part in the conference which followed the preaching. the financial condition of the North Lound In the evening, held service at the school- Church, Nebraska. house on Buckeye Run, five miles or more From the North Loup Church, Neb., Q. from Middle Island. The house was well B. Rood, Clerk, giving the required report filled, and many spoke of their anxiety for and asking for an appropriation to aid in the the Master's cause. These families, with a support of their pastor. few families in the adjoining district, belong to the Salem Church. They are five miles from Salem. Here they hold their Sabbath- of time he could labor among them, and as prayer-meeting.

On Sunday evening, I preached at the to become General Missionary in Minnesota good the contribution will do, and never the adjoining district. An appointment again remark that "the box thrust under was made for the next evening. The school house was well filled, and there was good attention. Some indications in this meeting cheered our hearts.

Quarterly Meeting here, which was to be meeting house. continued. We returned to Buckeye, and continued to follow up the interest. In several of these meetings the congregation was wrought up to a high state of excite- in reference to Bro. Van der Schuur, and ment. The membership in this section were | the little Church at Groningen. much encouraged. There were some cases of return to duty which excited special in- of the Milton Junction Church, Wis., had terest. Some of the young people sought pledged \$60 toward the support of a mi the Saviour.

We spent a little time with the United Brethren in their special effort, and visited over this section, and tried to encourage God, and is profitable for doctrine, for them in Christian work. This section reproof, for correction, for instruction in around Buckeye has been quite well aroused righteousness, that the man of God may be to diligence in the divine life. A few are studying the Sabbath question, and we trust works," (2 Tim. 3: 16,) and such reproof, they may take comfort in their obedience to such doctrine and instruction can never be God. Visited one family at the County so well given as on the Sabbath, especially | Seat, twelve miles distant, and returned to when most in attendance are professing | Long Run, a railway station five miles from Christians. Will such objectors remember | Salem. Formerly they kept up an interest that all scripture which is to be preached is here, but being discouraged by removals, not directed especially to sinners? Thirty the interest has gone down. We preached years ago a large class of professedly pious three sermons here to an interesting compapeople objected to ministers denouncing ny of young people. We tried to encourage

politics must be kept out of the pulpit; but | tions, we have tried to stimulate old and God only knows how much we owe to the young to earnest Christian effort. The 1, 1884, to the North Loup Church, Neb. pulpit for the removal of that "sum of all Lord be praised for the good-will of friends, "Preach the gospel," says he who lacks over this mission field. A few dollars have moral discernment, and especially he who been given for mission work, which I will hand over in due time. May the Great Head of the Church keep them in the way

> Allow me to add that in the two months. I have preached twenty-seven sermons, and have attended several prayer-meetings, and one funeral service. This labor has been performed in eight different neighborhoods. During this time I have been invited into many families, where I have conversed with old and young upon the present duty to the cause of the Master.

> On my return, I stopped off to visit the German Seventh-day Baptist brethren at New Enterprise, Pa. Since then have been engaged there with Eld. S. D. Davis in revival work. Yours in the gospel,

L. M. COTTRELL.

#### MISSIONARY BOARD MEETING.

The regular meeting of the Board of Managers of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society was held Dec. 10, 1884, at 9.30 A. M., in the usual place at Westerly, R. I. Thirteen members present.

William L. Clarke in the chair, prayer by N. H. Langworthy.

Minutes of the last regular meeting, and a special meeting held Nov. 16, 1884, were

The Treasurer, A. L. Chester, reported balance in the treasury not voted out

Correspondence read by the Corresponding Secretary:

A letter from the Ritchie Church. Alva F. Randolph, Clerk, asking an appropriation of \$50 to aid in the support of their pastor.

From S. D. Davis, accepting an invitation to labor three months in West Virginia and asking remuneration at the rate of \$500 per year, and bear his own traveling expen-

Quarterly Report of Joshua Clarke, in which he mentions increased interest, conversions, and candidates for baptism.

D. E. Maxson, in respect to his labors in [25] 其第二集的数据人员

H. P. Burdick, accepting his appointment with some suggestions concerning his field. and asking an increase of salary.

Sabbath, the 18th, Eld. Davis carried us S. R. Wheeler, in respect to the extent of distributed.

Geo. J. Crandall, mainly in reference to

Andrew Carlson, accepting missionar work among the Scandinavians, the extension

From A. G. Crofoot, considering the Ca

Letters from J. F. Shaw, in respect to a months of labor on his field, asking for remuneration only \$20 per month to meet traveling expenses, mentioning an interes lately sprung up in White county, and also a request that S. R. Wheeler visit Texarka-The United Brethren had arranged for a na at the time of the dedication of the

D. H. Davis, request in regard to the dis posal of money received from sale of pictures G. Velthuysen, through Geo. H. Babcock

From N. Wardner, that the Mission Band by staves inserted in the rings upon sionary at Groningen, and \$30 of it ready

Quarterly Report of S. R. Wheeler. Business from the correspondence:

An appropriation of \$50 was voted to th Ritchie Church, West Virginia, for the year commencing Oct. 1, 1884.

The proposition of S. D. Davis was ac cepted and an appropriation of \$125 w voted him for three months labor and h bear his own expenses.

The Corresponding Secretary was in structed to write H. P. Burdick that the condition of the Treasury is such, the Board do not see their way clear to increase hi

S. R. Wheeler was authorized to go to Texarkana, Ark., at the time of the dedica tion of the church edifice.

Voted an appropriation of \$150, from Dec.

The Corresponding Secretary after con as we have labored to build up the cause sulting with members of the Board, had employed J. F. Shaw and Andrew Carlson to do missionary work on their fields on th terms by them proposed, that they might its history that this singular chest should commence work at once. This action of the Corresponding Secretary was unanimously approved.

An appropriation of \$120 from Jan. 1885, was voted to G. Velthuysen for th employment of a missionary at Groningen.

Orders on the Treasurer voted: A. E. Main, \$262 26; G. J. Crandall, \$50; J. W. Morton, \$216 77; S. R. Wheeler, \$213 14; L. C. Rogers; 202 72; C. J. Sindall, \$98; S. his commandments exactly as he gi W. Rutledge, \$25; H. P. Burdick, \$125 19; them." D. H. Davis, \$5; American Sabbath Tract Society, \$17 98; (bill on Minutes.) G B. & J. H. Utter, \$126 78; (bill for material, printing, and binding.)

The seal of the Society having been de stroyed years ago by fire, a new seal was adopted.

Geo. B. Utter gave an account of his set tlement of the bequests of James W. Young to the Missionary, Tract, and Education Secieties.

Voted, that the \$1,500 which will soon be eceived from the bequest of James Young, be deposited by the Committee of Permanent Fund, Bequests and Devises, a a part of the Permanent Fund of the Seventh day Baptist Missionary Society, the interest only to be used at any time.

An order for \$15 was voted to Geo, B. Ut ter, for traveling expenses incurred in set tling said bequest.

Thanks were voted him for time and some where, in express terms, forbidden it. expenses gratuitously given in the work of said settlement.

O. U. WHITFORD, Recording Secretary.

#### FROM 8. W. RUTLEDGE.

Houston, Mo., Dec. 2, 1884.

This report only covers the time from the reception of the blanks which was about five weeks ago. I have done considerable missionary work since the 15th of last August of which I have taken no particular account. The prospects are hopeful, nearly all profess themselves convinced that we have the right day; but the trouble is in getting them to move out of their old channels. Please write me and give any instruction that you may think needed.

Bro. Rutledge reports 5 weeks of labor 3 preaching places including the Providence Church; 12 sermons; congregations of 75; 7 prayer and other meetings; 5 visits; and 300 pages of tracts and other publications

# Zabbath Beform.

he Babbath-day, to keep eventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy

#### WE OUGHT TO OBRY GOD.

A correspondent sends us the follow which he has clipped from the Tenn Rantist, and which that paper credi the Journal and Messenger of Cincin If our Baptist brethren have justly and telling effect, "turned the guns" upon riter whom they quote, on the subject baptism; we think our correspondent turned them with double effect upon Baptists, on the subject of the Sabbath

#### Turning their Guns.

How honest men, when off their gu will sometimes say things which the not quite ready to stand to when they whither they are tending, is beautifully Instrated by several writers for the Sui School Times, (2 Samuel 6: 7,) where death of Uzzah is attributed to a failui observe the divine law with regard to carriage of the ark. Thus Rev. Dr. Gr of Princeton Seminary, says: "According to the express direction

the law the ark was to be borne upon shoulders of the Levites (Num. 4: 5: 7: gides. (Exodus 25: 12-14.) ... The was not unknown, as appears from its mervance when the ark was subseque taken from the house of Obed-ed (Verse 13.) It was disregarded as of s consequence. and less convenient, than conveyance of it upon a cart, as the Pl tines had sent lit back to the land of Is (1 Samuel 6: 7, 8.) The legal form been dispensed with on that occasion impunity; why might it not again? initial error prepared the way for the serious transgression which followed, an fatal consequences. It can neither be in cent nor harmless to disobey the plain mand of God, even in the smallest and trivial matters."

#### Rev. A. F. Schauffler says:

"RASH PRESUMPTION .- David ough have known that God had given certain cific directions with regard to the way which, and the persons by whom, the was to be moved. Only Levites were touch the ark, and they were to bear it u their shoulders. The fact that the Pla tines had sent back the ark in a cart, se ty years before, was no fit precedent for vants wanted to honor God, they sho have asked how God wanted them to act Rev. Dr. Charles S. Robinson says:

"It had been decreed in the beginning carried on men's shoulders. For the pose of handling, it had been construc with rings through which poles might passed, so that it could be borne by priests. Here we observe that Abina mounted it upon a cart; and in this he terned not after Moses, but after the Ph tines themselves. (1 Sam. 6: 7, 8.) It of no use to say this was of no consequen It is always of much consequence that obeys God, and pays respect to every one

And Dr. H. Clay Trumbull, the edit

"It is so easy to improve on God's way having God's work done! What if Lord did command that the ark should borne on the shoulders of his priests? Philistines sent it home on a new cart w they wanted to do it honor. Why should the Israelites secure a similar ride for it their turn? There is a good deal of t Philistine cart business in doing the Lor

work now-a days. All these are Pedobaptists, and rarely ever, practice immersion; and though the are unable to point out a case of infant b tism, or of sprinkling, in the New Tes ment, and admit that the command Christ is to baptize, yet they argue the sprinkling is more convenient; that it come down from a venerable antiquity; t much good has been done by those who has practiced it, and that infant sprinkling m be well-pleasing to God, because he has

Yet see: the Philistines had put the of God on a cart, and had sent it av without harm: this had been done seven years before David's removal of it; the c was more convenient than the shoulders priests, and God had nowhere in his word express terms forbidden the putting of ark upon a cart. How exceedingly pat the baptismal question are those words Dr. Trumbull. "It is so easy to impro upon God's way of having God's work don What if God did command the believer be baptized? The Catholic church has creed that infants shall be sprinkled, a thus saved. Why should not Presbyteria and Methodists and Congregationalists in with the Romish Church? "There is good deal of this Philistine cart business doing the Lord's work now-a-days." So seems to us. And yet we agree with Robinson: "It is always of much con quence that one obeys God, and pays resp

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Rutledge reports 5 weeks of labor thing places including the Providence is 12 sermons; congregations of er and other meetings; 5 visits; and other publication

# Sabbath Reform.

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

#### WE OUGHT TO OBEY GOD.

A correspondent sends us the following. which he has clipped from the Tennesses Baptist, and which that paper credits t the Journal and Messenger of Cincinnati If our Baptist brethren have justly and with telling effect, "turned the guns" upon the writer whom they quote, on the subject of hantism, we think our correspondent has turned them with double effect upon th Baptists, on the subject of the Sabbath:

#### Turning their Guns.

How honest men, when off their guard will sometimes say things which they are not quite ready to stand to when they see whither they are tending, is beautifully ilobserve the divine law with regard to the carriage of the ark. Thus Rev. Dr. Green, of Princeton Seminary, says:

"According to the express directions of the law the ark was to be borne upon the an habitual violator of this law? shoulders of the Levites (Num. 4: 5; 7: 9), m N. Wardner, that the Mission Band by staves inserted in the rings upon its sides. (Exodus 25: 12-14.) . . . The law was not unknown, as appears from its ob servance when the ark was subsequently taken from the house of Obed-edom. (Verse 13.) It was disregarded as of small consequence, and less convenient, than the conveyance of it upon a cart, as the Philistines had sent it back to the land of Israel. (1 Samuel 6: 7, 8.) The legal form had been dispensed with on that occasion with impunity; why might it not again? This proposition of S. D. Davis was ac initial error prepared the way for the more serious transgression which followed, and its fatal consequences. It can neither be innocent nor harmless to disobey the plain command of God, even in the smallest and most trivial matters."

#### Rev. A. F. Schauffler says:

"RASH PRESUMPTION .- David ought to have known that God had given certain specific directions with regard to the way in which, and the persons by whom, the ark was to be moved. Only Levites were to touch the ark, and they were to bear it upon their shoulders. The fact that the Philis ed an appropriation of \$150, from Dec. tines had sent back the ark in a cart, seven ty years before, was no fit precedent; for the Corresponding Secretary after con- Israelites to follow. If David and his servants wanted to honor God, they should have asked how God wanted them to act."

Rev. Dr. Charles S. Robinson says: "It had been decreed in the beginning of its history that this singular chest should be carried on men's shoulders. For the purpose of handling, it had been constructed with rings through which poles might be passed, so that it could be borne by the mounted it upon a cart; and in this he patterned not after Moses, but after the Philistines themselves. (1 Sam. 6: 7, 8.) It is of no use to say this was of no consequence. It is always of much consequence that one obeys God, and pays respect to every one of his commandments exactly as he gives

And Dr. H. Clay Trumbull, the editor,

"It is so easy to improve on God's way of having God's work done! What if the Lord did command that the ark should be Philistines sent it home on a new cart when they wanted to do it honor. Why shouldn't the Israelites secure a similar ride for it in their turn? There is a good deal of this Philistine cart business in doing the Lord's work now-a days."

All these are Pedobaptists, and rarely, i ever, practice immersion; and though they are unable to point out a case of infant baptism, or of sprinkling, in the New Testa ment, and admit that the command of Christ is to baptize, yet they argue that sprinkling is more convenient; that it has come down from a venerable antiquity; that much good has been done by those who have practiced it, and that infant sprinkling must be well pleasing to God, because he has nowhere, in express terms, forbidden it.

Yet see; the Philistines had put the ark of God on a cart, and had sent it away without harm; this had been done seventy years before David's removal of it; the cart was more convenient than the shoulders of priests, and God had nowhere in his word in ark upon a cart. How exceedingly pat to the baptismal question are those words of Dr. Trumbull, "It is so easy to improve apon God's way of having God's work done!" What if God did command the believer to be baptized? The Catholic church has decreed that infants shall be sprinkled, and thus saved. Why should not Presbyterians and Methodists and Congregationalists fall in with the Romish Church? "There is a good deal of this Philistine cart business in doing the Lord's work now-a-days." So it Robinson: "It is always of much consequence that one obeys God, and pays respect as he gives them."

#### Our correspondent says:

I suppose that nearly all Baptists would olic Church has decreed? endorse the above comments but a thought! Dr. Wm. Smith, in his Bible Dictionary, I plane and diagrams and books bearing on \$200,000.

glass houses afford to throw stones?" The editor of the Journal says, at the close, that "it is always of much consequences that one obeys God, and pays respect to every one of his commandments, exactly as first day of the week to the purpose above he gives them." Does the Journal and Messenger man do this in respect to God's holy tution, or even of apostolic practice. . . Sabbath law? I am afraid he almost convicts himself of doing a carting business in its dedication questioned (?) or argued the Lord's work.

prepared the way for the more serious transeffort to justify it by the former practice of allowed to carry Sunday on a cart, why reearly disciples. He adds: "It can neither proach Presbyterians, Methodists, and Con Instrated by several writers for the Sunday be innocent nor harmless to disobey the gregationalists for taking baptism on a School Times, (2 Samuel 6: 7,) where the plain command of God, even in the smallest death of Uzzah is attributed to a failure to and most trivial matters." What command is plainer than "Remember the Sahbath day. . . . The seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God?" Is not Dr. Green

Rev. A. F. Schauffler says: "The fact that the Philistines had sent back the ark in a cart, seventy years before, was not fit precedent for the Israelites to follow." The law for the removing of the ark was far more ancient than that Philistine precedent, and should have been consulted. So the law, so explicit, for Sabbath observance, is much older than Sunday-keeping. And Dr. Schauffler's presumption that the Sabbath has undergone a change, or the law relaxed is no less rash than David's, that the ark could be carried on a cart.

Dr. Chas. S. Robinson says of the same thing, that Abinadab "patterned not after Moses, but after the Philistines themselves." The error consisted in following a heathen pattern instead of God's Word. Those who keep Sunday pattern after heathen rather God's law. He says of Abinadab's putting the ark on a cart instead of having it borne on the Levites' shoulders according to law, "It is of no use to say this was of no consequence." How often is it said that "it is keep one day in seven!" notwithstanding God said "the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God." It is as great a disobedience of God's law to keep the first day, or any but the seventh, as it was to put the ark on a cart. As Dr. Robinson says, "It is always of much consequence that one obeys God, and pays respect to every one of his priests. Here we observe that Abinadab commandments exactly as he gives them," and designs it to be applicable to the bearing of the ark, so we maintain that it is equally applicable to the keeping of the Sabbath according to the pattern of God's law.

And Dr. H. Clay Trumbull interjects, "It is so easy to improve on God's way of having God's work done!" Why, it is said, "The resurrection is a greater work than creation, and the Sabbath ought to be observed on the first day—the day on which it occurred—in commemoration of that event borne on the shoulders of his priests? The rather than in commemoration of the creation, which is eclipsed by it. Thus man says that it is an improvement upon God's way of having the Sabbath kept. "The Philistines sent it home on a new cart when they wanted to do it honor." Yes, and men who "delight in the law of God after the inner man," when they want to do honor to the Sabbath law, put it on the first day instead of observing it on its own rightful day, the seventh day. It is one part of the "Philistine cart business in doing the Lord's

work now-a-days." Now, will the Journal and Messenger, and its endorser, the Tennessee Baptist, argue for Sunday what they charge upon Pedobaptists with reference to sprinkling, that "it is more convenient," "that it has come down from a venerable antiquity," "that much good has been done by those who have observed it," and that Sunday-Sabbath express terms forbidden the putting of the must be well-pleasing to God, because he has nowhere, in express terms, forbidden it?" for all admit that he has nowhere, in tized? The Catholic Church has decreed that infants shall be sprinkled, and thus of accepting and practicing what the Cath-

has struck me, "How can men who live in article "Lord's day," after quoting the pas- school architecture, school hygiene and sages u ually relied upon for the day, says: "Taken separately, perhaps, and even altogether, these passages seem scarcely adequate to prove that the dedication of the is regarded as best in these respective methmentioned was a matter of apostolic insti-

It is an extraordinary fact that we never find

about (?), but accepted as equally apostolic What Dr. Green says of dispensing with with confirmation, with infant baptism, the legal form of bearing the ark is true of with ordination, or at least spoken of in dispensing with the legal form of observing | the same way." We are satisfied that many the Sabbath. He says "the initial error would return to the Lord's Sabbath "if it was not inconvenien;" "it makes against gression which followed, and its fatal conse | my business," "my father and mother kept quences." An initial error was substituting the day, and I feel that I would dishonor the first day for the seventh, and the more them to give up Sunday," and "Sunday has serious and fatal consequence has been the been observed so long." If Baptists may be J. F. SHAW.

TEXARKANA, Ark., Nov. 2, 1884.

### Education.

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

#### HEALTH AND EDUCATION.

It was an important recognition of the

relation of physical training and culture to education, that the Health Exhibition found tself forced by the pressure of public opinon and official advice, to give to the school in these relations a department by itself. The parochial system so long existed in England without any plan of assisted state education, that, for a time, anything like a public school spirit did not prevail. But from the first move in 1839 to 1872, when education was made compulsory, there was a steady increase of interest, and of recognition of how much the welfare of the nation depended upon physical as well as mental care. In 1882, 18,289 schools in Eng land and Wales, containing four million of scholars, were inspected. Conditions for health came under examination. Besides these voluntary schools, training colleges, science schools, numbering, in the United Kingdom, 1,354, and 146 schools of art under Government patronage have added much of no consequence which day we keep, so we to the care and interest of the department. This group in the Exhibition made display of all apparatus and appliances for the creche and infant schools, primary schools, domestic economy and other forms of technical and industrial education for girls. handicraft teaching in schools for boys, science teaching, art teaching, technical and apprenticeship schools for the blind, and for the deaf and dumb, together with literature, statistics, diagrams, machinery and appliances. Besides, a school museum made a collective display of school work and appliances. Thus were gathered together the results of the best plans and experience of various nations and of various grades of schools. Model school-rooms, fitted up in full, like those of the London School Boards, the Christian Brothers and the Belgium, Dutch and Swedish displays were of the greatest interest.

The designs and models of improved buildings for elementary schools, the apparatus and fittings for warming, ventilating and lighting schools, Latrine's closets, the special school fittings for storing and drying clothing, school kitchen and arrangements for school canteens and for warming children's meals, precautions in schools for preventing the spread of infectious diseases, special apparatus and gymnasia for exercise. drill and training, together with the lite.a. ture, statistics and diagrams of school work give some idea of the comprehensiveness of the Exhibit. The varied and extensive apparatus of the Roth and the Zander systems were both shown in constant use. The Belgian Exhibit may be taken as an illustration of the fullness of details. The Exhibit, for instance, of teaching for girls' schools includes instruction in hygiene of the household, in the proper furniture for health, in cooking, in foods, in clothing, and in heating and lighting. With the tendency there is to give prominence to science teaching, is combined the idea that the most important instructions in science are those which have the most direct bearing upon the art of preserving life and of making it comfortable and useful. Even a school for girls from Algiers shows some valuable models. The Board Schools of England, are now giving particular attention to such matters as relate to home life. It is being recognized, too, that the instruction of the children in express terms, commanded it. "What if such details is having a salutary effect upon God did command the believer to be bap- the parents, and that it is a method of improving the condition of the wage classes. In the single article of desks and chairs for seating pupils there was much to study. saved." Well, what if God did command Not only are these adjustable to height and the seventh day to be kept? The Catholic position, but in some the lid of the desk is Church has decreed that Sunday, the first so arranged as to move out of the way for day, should be kept instead of the Jewish access to the seat, to give a different angle for different work, and to fold so as to form Sabbath! "Why should not Presbyterians a book-rest. Thus change of posture is and Methodists and Congregationalists fall well facilitated. The variety of charts, dito every one of his commandments, exactly in with the Romish Church?" and why not agrams and illustrations, show how facilities First-day Baptists conform if on the score for imparting instruction by the eye have

physical training, organized under the auspices of the French Education Department. was also creditable. The greatest advantage is to be derived from the displays of what ods and appliances, so that students of the subject, or those engaged in the practical work of teaching, are thus able to make comparisons and to profit by the various suggestions thus received. It is coming to be recognized that the care of all social condi- from six to ten dollars per year for tobacco tions, and of life in all its exposures, is a and only two to four for the gospel, I thought matter not so much for opinion and advice that if a man will rob God of his tithes and as for training and skilled teaching. If only the rising generation can thus be in- time to cast to the moles and bats "idols? structed in the principles that lie at the that claimed such supremacy. foundation of all hygiene of the person, the house and the surroundings, and then from to practice these principles, society at large of love and zeal in God's cause. will get a heart-life it can get in no other in full sympathy with those laws passed in | seen? some of our states by which such teaching is made obligatory. We were glad to find representatives of the American Educational Departm nt present at the Exhibition, and doubt not some valuable improvements likewise, I would say, "I am a companion will be transferred, so as to become a part | with those characters, in the pipe at least;" of our American educational experience. -Independent.

#### THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The public school question seems likely to be a perpetual annoyance to the Romanists, unless they can control it to suit their own purposes. But what shall be said of that system of religion which finds its worst enemy in the education of the masses? We once heard of a man who said that the enlightenment of the present day had been the death of him. Evidently the time had come when the most fitting thing for him to do was to die.

Speaking of the Plenary Council of Roman Catholics, recently held in Baltimore, the one of its members on the school question, and makes some pertinent comments on the subject. It says:

of great annoyance to the leaders of the yours, and the result the same. Catholic church. In nearly every large city in the country a great number of Catholic children attend the public schools. Experi ence has taught that these children frequent ly become careless in the duties of their religion and indifferent to the high standard of morality on which the church places so high a value. Her bishops and clergy sternly advocate the daily catechism and stated instructions on the principal tenets of the Catholic faith. To bring about this result, parish schools have been attached to many churches. where the poorer children are educated. But Catholics are crippled by want of pecuniary resources, and thus it happens that in some instances these parish schools are inferior in their curriculum to the public schools of our country. The bishops see that the only way for them to secure a thorough disciplining of the children according to the Catholic belief and practice is to establish a more thorough system of parish schools in every city, the studies being graded on the same plan as the primary, grammar, and high school courses of the country. For this purpose they demand such a divis ion of the school tax as will enable them to place their schools on a level with the public schools. What means can be adopted for the accomplishment of this plan, is a problem to be solved by the wisdom of the fathers of the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore.'

"Such is the subserviency of politicians to any church that can poll votes that we are never safe in saying the Romanists will not carry their point. We can demonstrate the iniquity, the unfairness, the inexpediency, and the unpatriotic character of the measure proposed, but we cannot say the politicians will refuse their demand.

"Our school system is founded on the great American idea of equality of all the people before the law, and therefore the importance of teaching the children of the people in the same schools to make them homogeneous, and to avoid training them in diverse and hostile classes and class. If parents wis their children to be taught in private or parish schools, the State does not forbid. But it does have free schools for all, and there the great mass of children are educated. To allow one sect to take a portion of the school money to sustain its sectarian schools is to break up the great State system altogether. For if the Romish sect may have a part, why may not each and every other sect have its part, and then what is left! We are not surprised at the demand. It has been made in this State for the last half century. We have fought it when Bishop Hughes had the governor of the State on his side in favoring separate schools for Roman Catholics, and we know that the sense of the people is now more strongly opposed to the un-American idea than it was then. But the politicians manage these things, and it is fearful to be in their hands.

REUBEN E. SPRINGER has made an addi tional gift of \$15,000 to the College of Music been increased, impression being made in a at Cincinnati. This clears the college of plers to go to five different groggeries instead vivid way in much less time than it could be embarrassing debts and leaves it with of twenty-five? If this is to be the end of in the printed book. The Exhibition of property and funds valued at not less than all our labors, the mountain travails only to

# Cemperante.

"Look not thou upon the wine when it is re when it giveth his color in the cup, when it mov tself aright. "At the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth

1. When I saw church members paying offerings from love of his pipe, it was high

2. It often seemed to me that smoking clouded the light of God's countenance in childhood are, at least in the schools, made | Christian experience and dampened the fire

3. When I saw preachers seeking a secret way. It is a favorable omen that the teach- place to "puff," I would think, If the deed ing of this practical natural philosophy in is justifiable, why not do it publicly? or was our common schools is increasing. We are it that they felt guilty and ashamed to be

4. When I saw boys and young men, and women too, smoking the pipe, I felt that I could not say anything against it. 5. When I saw the drunkard and profane

then my conscience would smite me.

6. That for the church wholly to abstain from both smoking and drinking, and set an example of total abstinence to the world, would remove two great hindrances to a more general outpouring for the Spirit of God.

7. Then when at devotion I smelled my own breath, so smoky, I wondered if God would accept the incense of tobacco.

8. That if it be as hard for the drunkard to give up drinking as for me to give up smoking, then I should have more feeling for the poor drunkard, and how can I consistently advocate total abstinence while I am intemperate in smoking?

After duly weighing all these facts and arguments, I determined to try to abandon the pipe. After I got the victory, I could not help praising God for the deliverance I had often wished for, but never thought I could obtain; and now I feel better in health, more lively in spirits, less peevish and fretful-New York Observer quotes the utterance of have a clearer intellect, and better memory, a peaceful conscience, a brighter and sweeter evidence, and nearer communion with God and his church. And I now say to all, if I have conquered, so may you; only rely on "'It is not many years since the columns divine strength; for you will need it, if of the press teemed with articles on the pub- smoking is as hard a habit for you to give lic school question. This has been a source up as it was for me. The victory may be

#### A SOLEMN WARNING.

I was crossing the churchyard ofwhen I observed a coffin borne by four men approaching the door of the church. A single mourner followed. Her loud sobs and solitary appearance deeply affected me, and I paused by the side of one of the old elm trees. Several of the villagers uncovered their heads and bowed as the weeping female passed. An old man of three score years and ten was amongst the group, and from him I soon found that the mourner was a mothera widowed mother—and that she was following her only son to his premature grave.

"He was as fine a lad as ever lived, sir," said the old man: "his mother was left a widow when he was only a few years old. She was one of the kindest creatures ever born. She was too kind to him. She never would cross him in anything. He always had his own way, and it proved his ruin.

She plentifully supplied him with money, and he had ready access to the decanter. Before he was twenty he had got some of the worst Sabbath-breaking companions in the place. Many and many a night has his poor mother sat up till midnight, when he has been carried home from the public-house by his drunken comrades. Lately, he treated her most cruelly, but like a mother she bore it, as only a mother could, He would bear no restraint. Last week, poor fellow, after drinking very hard, he had for the third time an attack of delirium tremens, and he died in an awful state. Ah, sir, I have seen many broken-hearted parents lay their ungodly children in this churchyard. I always say with Solomon to young fathers and mothers, 'Chasten thy son while there is hope, and let not thy soul spare for his crying.' I am an old man now, and have observed during my long life that those children who have been pampered at home, and always allowed to have their own way have generally turned out to be bad, ungrateful children, and in many, many cases have filled, like this poor widow's son, a drunkard's grave!"

"Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from

Oh, Children, remember that "The wages f sin is death."—Sel.

THE OBJECT OF TEMPERANCE LEGISLA-TION.—One of our secular exchanges quotes a temperance man as saying: "It is believed by many a firm friend of practical temperance that a sound and efficient license law will be certain to lessen the number of cheap dives and low groggeries in the State. Well, but what is the object of temperance legislation? Is it merely to lessen the number of places where liquor is openly sold, or is it to diminish the amount of liquor sold and swallowed? If the latter, as we have always supposed, a license law is hardly the thing to accomplish the object. What is gained by compelling a thousand local tipe bring forth a "ridiculous mouse."—Star.

Alfred Contre, A Y., Pifth-day, January 1. 1885.

REV. L. A. PLATTS, Editor and Business Agent REV. A. E. MAIN, Ashaway, R. I., Missionary and Corresponding Editor.

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> " Ir shadows o'er thee fall, Faith still can see The Father smil through all-Sunshine to thee.

T en always look above, And choose with hear of love." Life's sunny side.'

An exchange truthfully says, it is true that men are sometimes hastily judged, and wrong estimates are made as to their real characters, but in the long run they come to be valued at just about what they are worth. If a man is small, and selfish, and misanthropic, his neighbors are sure to find it out and to rate him accordingly; if, on the other hand, he is large hearted, and true to all the noble instincts of manhood, the people among whom he lives will find that out, too, and love him for it.

now living in Rhode Island, in his ninety growth and the wonderful facility with third year, was converted about fifty years which many men make fortunes, has ago by reading in a newspaper the sentence, tendency to make us, as a nation, prod-"Thou, God, seest me." They were casually read, but they stuck in the mind un- is a continual surprise to those who ob til the man, in penitence, sought and found serve us. As a rule, the working classes the pardoning mercy of the God in whose of our country, manual laborers and brain sight we all dwell. The old man now shows workers alike, live up to the limit of to his friends the identical paper in which their income. And if by some good fortune those words, so fraught with blessing to the income is increased, the necessary exhim, were printed fifty years ago. It is not penses are increased so as to absorb the whole possible to estimate the blessings that may of it. When the time for reduction of income to our homes if we are careful to keep come comes, as it is sure to do sometimes, in them the right kind of reading, nor the we have little or nothing to fall back upon harm that may come if we are careless of and know not how to readjust our style of what we and our children read.

#### HAPPY NEW YEAR!

How many will, to day, greet friend and acquaintance with "Happy New Year!" But how many will really ston to think how much it means, or inquire how much they may do to make the wish a reality? It is a good thing, on the New Year holiday, to meet friends with cheerful countenance and pleasant words; it is 365 times better to be always cheerful and by word and deed do what we may to lighten the burdens of others, and to add a little to the sum of human happiness. Nearly twenty years ago we had occasion to stop for dinner on New Year's day at a small tavern in a country town. Apparently, the only waiting room in the house was the bar room in which a half dozen men were pitching pennies for the drink. After a little time one of the company staggered towards the corner of the room in which we were sitting, and with stammering utterances said, "Stranger, you must excuse us if we are a little noisy today, it's New Years!" Then we thought of six possible homes in which Happy New Year's greetings were spoken that morning, and which at night fall, if not sooner, would be made the scene of utter wretchedness and despair, by the hands of him who in the morning had spoken the words of happy greeting. Then, in an instant, the six men before us were multiplied by hundreds, and by thousands, until the heart became sick at the thought of the multitudes made unutterably wretched that day all "because it was New Years." Besides, what a way is that in which, to begin a new year!

We are glad to believe that to all our readers the above reflections have no application, except, possibly, to raise the inquiry, what can we begin to do on this New Year's day to make it forever impossible, in this land of ours, for such scenes to be enacted on any day in the year, or for those whose solemn duty it is to bring happiness into their homes, to bring sorrow and shame instead, by the demon drink. But to us all, tivate a large respect for all men, and a gen- the Congregationalist upon the following they may give point to this lesson: we owe it to ourselves, to our families, to our friends, to our country, to our God, to spend this day in such a manner as will bring the the least possible of that which is evil. We have no right to give up the day, because it ransom for sinners. Doing these things the practical problems of Christian work. days to come.

There are some things which, if generally practiced, would add much to the happiness and general good of all. Without presuming to exhaust the list of these things, we may mention a few of them.

1. A larger measure of confidence in oth er people, and a more genuine respect for their opinions. Not many persons would do the same thing exactly alike; and yet each may be believed to do it in the way which seems to him best. Very few persons view the same subject from exactly the same stand-point as that from which others view it, hence there is room for an almost endless variety of opinions upon almost every subject, and especially upon those subjects which are largely matters of opinion; but that is no reason why one man should be adjudged less honest or less intelli, ent than another. The past few months have begotten an untold amount of bitterness in many hearts for want of the observance of these simple principles. And always, in politics, in religion, and in social life, there is need to heed and cherish the spirit enjoine byd an apostle, that each esteem other better than himself, in honor preferring one an 2. A sensible practical economy would

add much to the happiness and prosperity of the country. We do not mean any nar row selfish economy which leads those who practice it to self-denials and even hardships, for selfish and unworthy ends. The wonderful resources of our country, her THE Morning Star relates that a man | fertile soil, her mineral wealth, her rapid igal of our possessions, to an extent which living to the more slender income. Take the matter of dress, for example,—and we have no tirades to make against well dressed people,—we need to learn that to dress neat ly and comfortably, is better, even for the man of abundant means, than to dress richly and showily; how much more so, for him whose income is small. But there is no other one thing in which our extravagance is so great as in the matter of pleasure seeking. There is no investment which pays better dividends these hard times, than investments in places of amusement. Amusements that are, to say the least, of quesiion able propriety as to the health and morals of 686 churches, and 63,374 members. The the pleasure-seekers, and that last not beyond the fleeting hour in which they are indulged, are taking more money from the The Convention has an efficient system of purses of young people than many good causes put together can by any possibility extract from them. If we could learn some maderation in such matters, and practice some self control in reference to them, it would not lessen, but heighten many times the pleasure of living, and add much to the days in 27 counties at 136 stations, and resum of human happiness.

tice more of that spirit which was implied in the instructions of Jesus to his disciples 10 "church houses" built, 37 Bible schools when he sent them forth with the words organized, 226 Bible-school addresses, 275 ringing in their ears, "Freely ye have received, freely give." Count your mercies, brethren, and tell over to your own heart the bounteous way in which the Gracious Father has bestowed them upon you, and let that become the measure of your doing for the salvation of others. It is true we are living in the midst of "hard times;" but souls may perish in hard times as well as in prosperous times, and if it is our duty 172,000, a "university" with over 200 puat any time to use our best endeavor to save the lost, it is when "times" seem to darken and make life cheerless and hopeless. If times are hard, so much more the need of determined purpose, careful economy and rigid system in our efforts. We must not relax, but redouble our diligence in the work

of the Lord. erous charity for such as differ from us in | points of public interest: 1. The rapid dematters of opinion; let us seek to use the velopment of the country almost surpasses means God has put into our hands with a belief. For example, Lincoln, Neb., 16 wise and manly economy; and above all, let | years old, claims a population of 20,000. largest possible good into the world, with us strive to possess the spirit of the Master 2. The power of the gospel to leven comwho pleased not himself, but gave his life a munities. 3. The devotion of Christians to is a holiday, to such pleasures or indulgen- faithfully, with all that is implied in them, Hundreds of persons carry letters from ces as are evil in themselves, or to such as we may wish the world a "Happy New Eastern churches and do not use them; but day greeting.

#### AMONG OTHER DENOMINATIONS.

BAPTISTS.

Most of the supporters of churches in Washington are department clerks, chiefly from the North; and considerable anxiety 18 felt in regard to the future. Northern Ba tist churches cannot furnish many Democrats for the expected new appointments; although in the South, Baptist Democrat

Denison, of Rhode Island, a frequent correspondent of Baptist papers, that he no longer call us "Sabbatarians," but by our name, Seventh day Baptists.

The Vermont statistics are as follows: 113 churches; 9,326 members, only 6,448 being residents; 78 pastors; 353 baptisms; total the unfolding of new truths, the enlarging increase 599, and decrease 543; 82 Bible schools; 1,078 officers and teachers; 8,257 scholars; \$65,278 raised by churches and and schools for expenses, and \$8,300 for be-

Colby University, Maine, admits ladies to its classes; has 116 students; an astronomical observatory; a very valuable cabinet of Natural History; the beginning of an art collection; a library of 19.000 books and 9,500 pamphlets; and scholarship funds amounting to \$75,000. It has graduated since and including 1822, 219 ministers, 158 lawyers, 44 physicians, and 120 teachers, including 7 college presidents and 34 profess-

The Boston Ministers' Meeting lately discussed "The Insecurity of the Pastorate a source of weakness to both the ministry and the churches." One thought the evil of this insecurity was counterbalanced by the advantages attendant upon a change even in the case of the best of pastors; and others thought the insecurity a great evil, and its causes deplorable.

The Puget Sound Association consists of 18 churches with 458 members, scattered over an area of 25,000 square miles.

Two years ago a woman opened a day and Bible school at Eagle Rock, Idaho, and last August a church of 11 members was organized; on the same day three candidates were baptized; and a meeting house costing about \$1,800 is nearly completed. This is the only one out of about 30 thriving towns within an area of 250 by 400 miles, in which there is a church of any denomination.

The total increase in the churches of the Cherokee nation during the past year has been about 350. At the last annual meeting of the Association between 30 and 40 inquirers requested prayers, and 11 converts were baptized. The entire membership is some 1,500.

The South Carolina Convention represents a constituency of 29 District Associations, contributions reported aggregate \$161,283, but full reports are not easily obtained. State missions under the direction of an executive board, with a corresponding secretary who devotes his whole time to the superintending of the work, and to labors as an evangelist. The Board employed the past year 49 missionaries who labored 3,263 port 27,641 miles traveled, 740 prayer-3. As a Christian people, we need to prac | meetings, 2,415 sermons; 3,218 religious visits, 318 baptisms, 10 churches organized, misssionary addresses, and 267 other religious addresses. An effort is made to bring the mission stations into the habit of giving regularly to all the objects of the Convention. The colored Baptists have large numbers, and are making commendable prog-

> The colored Baptists of Kentucky report 45,000 communicants out of a population of pils, and property valued at \$200,000, a weekly paper having a circulation of about 2,000, and a Woman's Educational Convention that raised \$1,000 last year.

#### CONGREGATIONALISTS

A journey of 6,000 miles through several Western States and Territories, with visits to five State Associations, and a number of Let us begin, this New Year's day, to cul- towns and cities, leads a minister to write to

people. 5. The safety and importance of investments in Western property. Money is wanted upon good securities and at higher rate than can be obtained in the East.

Secretary Cobb, of the Home Mission So ciety, pleads for 200 home missionary parsonages a year. Comfortable parsonages conduce to power in the pulpit and permanency in the pasterate. Dr. Taylor says he finds it hard enough with the facilities he has, but with the surroundings of some of | ing tea with many of the families there, en-We suggest to "F. D.," Rev. Frederic the home missionaries he should be dumb.

For over five years a class of young ladies connected with the Edwards Church, North ampton, Mass., has been studying the Old real, only correct, and truly distinguishing Testament, taking each book and analyzing its history, scope, doctrines, and object. The result has been what might have been expected, deeper interest in the Scriptures, of their spiritual perceptions, and real and valuable mental discipline. The class meets once a month to compare notes.

The starting of a ladies' prayer-meeting at Falmouth, Maine, in 1840, was followed by a revival in which over 100 united with the church.

Rev. Mr. Hoyt, of Newtown, Conn., has announced to his congregation that he will try the experiment of reading prayers spe cially prepared for church service, in place

of extemporaneous prayers.

The Congregationalist for Dec. 4th regis ters 15 calls, 3 ordinations and installations, 3 dismissions, 3 churches organised, and 70 additions to the churches.

It has been proposed to hold a Congress of American Evangelical Churches at New Haven, Conn., next May, in the interests, we suppose, of greater unity and fellowship in Christian spirit, methods, and work.

It is said that Chicago, has a church for every 400 families, but a saloon for every 50. The spirit of atheism and communism is rife; and 11 out of 23 grand jurymen are liquor dealers.

An event of great interest recently took place in the French Protestant church, Lowell, Mass. Monsieur J. A. Derome, allied to the family of Bishop Langerin of Canada, publicly abjured the Church of Rome. The large audience was thrilled as he told, in French and in English, how he had been led from darkness into light.

Mr. Henry Varley, the English Evangelist, is now in this country, and will hold meetings during the Winter, beginning, probably, in St. Louis.

A church of Hungarian Slovakians, adherents of the Augsburg Confession, has been organized at Streator, Ill., the first church of the kind in this country.

President Price, of Zion's Wesleyan Institute, Salisbury, N. C., thinks that the Southern Problem is the question of the hour in this country, and the solution is to be found in Christian education. A. E. M.

# Communications.

#### TRACT BOARD MEETING.

The regular monthly meeting of the Executive Board of the American Sabbath Tract Society was held at the residence of C. Potter, Jr., Plainfield, N. J., at 2 P. M., Dec. 14, 1884.

A proposition was received, and accepted from H. M. Maxson, representing the estate of the late Orlando Holcomb offering to settle the bequest of \$500, in notes and money, interest on the notes commencing to accrue to benefit of society, Jan. 1, 1885.

The state of our treasury compelled the Board to authorize the Treasurer to borrow (\$800) eight hundred dollars to meet present indebtedness.

The Board was also obliged to arrange to suspend the publication of the Seventh-day Baptist Quarterly, after the completion of number four, until pledges enough are received to insure its support.

The committee selected to name the Scandinavian paper reported that they had decided upon Evangelii Harold and it was voted to publish an edition of 2000 copies of Vol. 1, No. 1.

The President was, by vote, authorized to execute the deeds necessary to convey the interest of the Tract Society in real estate of the late Jas. W. Young, of Little Genesee, N. Y., in settlement of bequest.

Voted to make price of Vol. 1, 'Sabbath and Sunday," at thirty and sixty cents respectively, for paper and cloth binding.

After an informal, but earnest discussion of the question of finances of the Society it was voted, that in the opinion of this Board it is advisable to employ an agent to canvass the denomination for funds, sell publicalay the foundation for evil and sorrow in the Year" with more than a meaningless holi- those who maintain their faith are in earn- tions, distribute tracts, and do general work for? If not, then what in the name of all est. 4. The love of learning among the in the interest of the society.

#### FROM MRS. E. F. SWINNEY.

Nearly six months ago, I left Shiloh for

Philadelphia, and then joined by Miss Allie Davis, started for West Virg nia to visit the dear ones on Lost Creek. Truly, as the mountains are round about Jerusalem, so the hills are round about Lost Creek. During the cool afternoons, we often drove around visiting the members of the church, and takjoying their hospitality and kindness. Especially do I remember the young people in their homes, their respect and kind attention to their parents, and their great desire to obtain an education. We also visi ed that beautiful village of Quiet Dell, and spent little time in the homes of some of the Sabbath keepers. But West Virginia is a great place to go to meeting, and on Sabbath mornings, at an early hour, we could see carriage load after carriage load and many on horseback, both parents and children, winding around the hills on their way to the Brick church, where all engaged in the Sabbath-school. Truly, it was a blessed sight to see so many young people studying together the precious word of God. Then after a short recess, they were quietly seated and listened to a short sermon by their pastor, more fully explaining and enforcing the truths of the lesson. But the Summer with its hot days and cool nights, its pleasant visits and happy meetings soon passed away. and then came the Conference. To this we had long looked forward, and for this many earnest prayers had gone up, and we were not disappointed in its gathering of so many delegates, and its precious privileges. The new step taken by the ladies in organizing for special work was encouraging, although the sisters have been giving and working in the missionary cause and in benevolent and mite societies. But we think the age demands greater advancement, and we can aud ought to do more than we have. On First-day at 4 o clock, the Conference adjourned and accompanied with our children and grandchildren, and many brethren and sisters, we waited for the special train, and got ready to say "good-bye.". Oh, we know the meaning of that word good-bye; but there will be no good-bye said in heaven.

Our journey East was delayed by late trains, and was somewhat tedious, but I desire to express my thanks to Eld. A. B. Prentice and wife, and Bro. Geo. H. Babcock, for their care and kindness to me. the lone mother, on my way to Wilmington, Del.

A few days rest in that city, and then the short journey to Smyrna, brought me to other children and among old friends, with whom I had lived and labored before our last home was broken up, and the loved one sailed for China.

It was especially pleasant to see the mothers and children, in Delaware, earnest in the temperance work, and to have the privilege of attending the State Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

After eight weeks' stay I started for Philadelphia, accompanied by my granddaughter, and through the blessing of a kind Providence again reached Shiloh, and my dear old home in safety.

And, now, after visiting so many places and enjoying the society of so many brethren and sisters in Christ, and especially the blessed gatherings at the Conference, I can say truly of our beloved Zion, 'The lines have fallen to us in pleasant places, and we have a goodly heritage,' but at the same time God is calling us to a great and blessed work.

Shiloh, N. J., Dec. 16, 1884.

#### WHAT ARE CHRISTIANS FOR?

A Christian lady, who was engaged in work for the poor and degraded, was once spoken to by one who was well acquainted with both the worker and those whom she sought to reach, and remonstrated with for going among such a class of people.

"It does seem wonderful to me that you can do such work" her friend said. "You can sit beside these people, and talk with them in a way that I do not think you would do if you knew all about them, just what they are, and from what place they

Her answer was, "Well, I suppose they are dreadful people; but if the Lord Jesus were now on earth are they not the very sort of people that He would strive to reach? And am I better than my Master? Would He feel Himself too good to go among

A poor, illiterate person, who stood listening to this conversation, said with great earnestness and simplicity." Why I always thought that was what Christians were for?"

The objector was silenced, and what wonder? Is not that what Christians are that is good are they for?—

# Tunia eijan

FIRST VERONA. Last Sunday the 21st, the Gr Sunday-chool presented to ou P. Stilson (their Superintend family bible and stand, as a to appreciation of his untiring eff behalf. Already good fruits beg the result of his seed sowing-a have not yet known Christ a very tender and seeking light fr of God. At the close of the series of

the Frst Verona Church many were given expressing new for the Saviour, on the part of th Christians, and many pledges faithful in the future. While for prayers and were deeply a their sins, we cannot as yet posi conversions among our own per the meetings have continued they would have soon sealed the of the Saviour. However, we encouraged and know that a goo been done.

As announced, the week's se Second Church began on the Dec. 14. with a large attendance praise of the brethren, with acti tion by testimony, prayer, etc mercury from 10° to 28° below: the time. the attendance continu interest increasing. Several hope in Christ and gave good t their purpose while others rising and in private conversation sh selves seeking salvation which they will speedily find.

Bro. T. R. Williams. of Alfred was with us Sabbath-day condu teresting Sabbath school, and the evening following.

The series of meetings clo evening Dec. 21st. Sister Rande ing on the subject of Fruit Bear the converts to see the duty church connection and active C It was a powerful appeal from and was profitable to every follo

Sister Randolph has been he two churches twenty-three days a twenty-six sermons and visited families showing no signs of wearines in well-doing. While s called her away it was with relu the people bade her good-bye for have remained longer and als Green's Corner's we believe a harvest of souls would have resul

To God be the praise for t visitation and may those who l the Christian journey continue unmovable, always abounding in of the Lord.

The young pastor now feels the responsibility to be greater the only with God's help and the fai eration of the Verona brethren ca be maintained.

To non-resident members w that the next covenant and season will be on Jan. 9th, an we ask them to send their annua cation to the church expressing t ual condition and Christian fello love to hear from our absent men

> Wisconsin. ALBION.

The home of the pastor was scene of a very pleasant surprise ing after the Sabbath, Dec. 20tl wife went to make a call and or home, about 7 o'clock, found th number of the good people in vicinity had taken possession and

things their own way. Other arrivals continued to s number until every part of the ing was filled with happy faces a voices. In a little while the com had unceremoniously taken po the kitchen, invited us to the we were treated to a bountiful re ters, etc.

The evening was passed with r chat, forming acquaintances, friendships, strengthening form ments. There were left with the family many substantial tokens ship and good-will. May the ki "frem whom cometh every goo fect gift," richly reward with th of his grace.

Our school is progressing very der the efficient management of corps of teachers. The attenda

many of the families there, enhospitality and kindness. Reremember the young people in their respect and kind attention nts, and their great desire to cation. We also visi ed that age of Quiet Dell, and spent the homes of some of the Sab-But West Virginia 18 8 great to meeting, and on Subbath

an early hour, we could see after carriage load and many both parents and children. and the hills on their way to the n, where all engaged in the Sab-Truly, it was a blessed sight

ny young people studying togethus word of God. Then after a they were quietly seated and a short sermon by their pastor, explaining and enforcing the e lesson. But the Summer with and cool nights, its pleasant viepy meetings soon passed away. me the Conference. To this we ked forward, and for this many ers had gone up, and we were inted in its gathering of so many nd its precious privileges. The ken by the ladies in organizing work was encouraging, although have been giving and working in ary cause and in benevolent and es. But we think the age deter advancement, and we can and

more than we have. On First-day the Conference adjourned and d with our children and grandnd many brethren and sisters, we the special train, and got ready od-bye." Oh, we know the meanword good-bye; but there will be e said in heaven. rney East was delayed by late was somewhat tedious, but I de-

ress my thanks to Eld. A. B. Prenfe, and Bro. Geo. H. Babcock, for and kindness to me, the lone my way to Wilmington, Del. ays rest in that city, and then the ney to Smyrna, brought me to iren and among old friends, with

d lived and labored before our was broken up, and the loved one specially pleasant to see the moth

ildren, in Delaware, earnest in the e work, and to have the privilege ing the State Convention of the Christian Temperance Union. ght weeks' stay I started for Phil-

ccompanied by my granddaughter, gh the blessing of a kind Provin reached Shiloh, and my dear old

w, after visiting so many places ing the society of so many brethsters in Christ, and especially the therings at the Conference, I can say ur beloved Zion, 'The lines have s in pleasant places, and we have critage,' but at the same time God us to a great and blessed work. V. J., Dec. 16, 1884.

#### MAT ARE CHRISTIANS FOR?

stian lady, who was engaged in the poor and degraded, was once by one who was well acquainted the worker and those whom she reach, and remonstrated with for ong such a class of people.

es seem wonderful to me that you ch work" her friend said. "You beside these people, and talk with a way that I do not think you if you knew all about them, just by are, and from what place they

nswer was, "Well, I suppose they ful people; but if the Lord Jesus on earth are they not the very ople that He would strive to reach? I better than my Master? Would Himself too good to go, among

or, illiterate person, who stood to this conversation, said with rnestness and simplicity " Why I hought that was what Christians

bjector was silenced, and what Is not that what Christians are not, then what in the name of all pod are they for?—

# Home Mews.

FIRST VERONA.

Last Sunday the 21st, the Green's Corners Sunday- chool presented to our Deacon, J. F. Stilson (their Superintendent) a large family bible and stand, as a token of their appreciation of his untiring efforts in their behalf. Already good fruits begin to appear, the result of his seed-sowing-and souls that have not yet known Christ are becoming very tender and seeking light from the word | Christmas eve. of God.

encouraged and know that a good work has | tian Association. been done.

Dec. 14, with a large attendance, and to the | meetings. praise of the brethren, with active co operation by testimony, prayer, etc., with the mercury from 10° to 28° below zero some of the time, the attendance continued good and interest increasing. Several souls found hope in Christ and gave good testimony of their purpose while others rising for prayer and in private conversation showed themselves seeking salvation which it is hoped they will speedily find.

Bro. T. R. Williams. of Alfred University, was with us Sabbath-day conducting an interesting Sabbath school, and preaching in the evening following.

The series of meetings closed Sunday evening Dec. 21st. Sister Randolph preaching on the subject of Fruit Bearing, leading the converts to see the duty of bantism. church connection and active Christian life It was a powerful appeal from God's word and was profitable to every follower of Jesus Christ.

twenty-six sermons and visited twenty-five | car. families showing no signs of fatigue or wearines in well-doing. While school duties called her away it was with reluctance that the people bade her good-bye for could she have remained longer and also went to Green's Corner's we believe a still greater harvest of souls would have resulted.

To God be the praise for this present visitation and may those who have begun the Christian journey continue steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord.

The young pastor now feels the weight of responsibility to be greater than ever and only with God's help and the faithful co-operation of the Verona brethren can this work be maintained.

that the next covenant and communion season will be on Jan. 9th, and 10th, and we ask them to send their annual communi- Jan. 1st. cation to the church expressing their spiritual condition and Christian fellowship. We love to hear from our absent members.

#### Wisconsin. ALBION.

The home of the pastor was made the scene of a very pleasant surprise on the evening after the Sabbath, Dec. 20th. He and wife went to make a call and on returning home, about 7 o'clock, found that a large number of the good people in Albion and vicinity had taken possession and were having things their own way.

Other arrivals continued to augment the number until every part of the large dwelling was filled with happy faces and cheerful voices. In a little while the committee, who had unceremoniously taken possession of the kitchen, invited us to the table where we were treated to a bountiful repast of oys- tory.

The evening was passed with music, social chat, forming acquaintances, renewing friendships, strengthening former attachments. There were left with the pastor and family many substantial tokens of friendship and good-will. May the kind Father, "from whom cometh every good and perfeet gift," richly reward with the bounties of his grace.

Our school is progressing very finely under the efficient management of the present corps of teachers. The attendance has not persons were killed by falling walls.

been as large this year as last, but the school is composed of a class of students who "mean business" and are here for work. We were glad to welcome the return of our former preceptress, (Miss Mary F. Cadegan) who comes back not as preceptress but as the wife of Prof. F. E. Williams.

fetters and all nature has yielded to his embrace. Mercury indicated 20° below zero. Dec. 18th.

Christmas is coming and our Sabbath s-hool is preparing for an entertainment on

It is a general time of health in the so-At the close of the series of meetings at ciety and the year has been one of great the Frst Verona Church many testimonies | material prosperity. The last Quarterly were given expressing new found love for Meeting and Ministerial Conference of the the Saviour, on the part of those who are Seventh day Baptist Churches of Southern Christians, and many pledges made to be Wisconsin was held here Nov. 28-30, beginfaithful in the future. While some asked | ning with the Ministerial Conference, which for prayers and were deeply stirred to see was one of deep interest, followed by the their sins, we cannot as yet positively report | regular services of the Quarterly Meeting conversions among our own people. Could and closing on First-day evening with a the meetings have continued we feel that lecture on "What the Bible says about they would have soon sealed their reception | secret societies," by Rev. Isaac Bancroft, of of the Saviour. However, we feel greatly | Monroe, Wis., a representative of the Chris

The presence, preaching and exhortations As announced, the week's series at the of Bro. J. W. Morton, our missionary in Second Church began on the evening of | Chicago, added much to the interest of the

# Condensed Aews.

Shernberger's nail factory at Pittsburg has resumed, giving employment to several hundred men.

The passenger agents of the lines running south of Chicago have decided to restore the rates immediately.

Commodore Ralph Chandler assumed command of the New York Navy Yard on he 31st of December.

months, and 13 days, died at Syracuse on war of 1812. The finance committee of the colored

people's world's exposition, to be held at chicago, September next, has issued an appeal for aid. the South Boston street railroad company,

two churches twenty-three days and preached | tiff who lost an arm by being run over by a | hoff, Hiram N. Davis. Much suffering, some loss of life, and much loss of live stock, is reported from various sections of the country by reason of

> to railroad travel. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railway has declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. payable January 20th. The past eleven months the company has earned

> nine per cent. on the stock. In the Sugar Growers' Convention at St. Louis it was stated that if the sugar industry was fostered and protected by the government, all the sugar needed in this country could be raised within its borders, and the heavy drain on its finances obviated.

Ezra White, the resigned President of Mrs Annis Langworthy, Andover, Eastman's College, who is known from Maine Mrs. G. A. Everett, to California, has assumed the Presidency of the Coleman Business College at Newark, To non-resident members we would say N. J. He, however, does not give up his residence in Poughkeepsie, nor his position as Mayor of that city. He will be sworn in as Mayor of the city, for the third term, on

#### Foreign.

Dumas, author and dramatist of France, has been made a commander of the Legion of Honor.

Eighty native chiefs have proclaimed Spanish sovereignty over 15,000 square kilometres of land on the Gulf of Guines, opposite Corisko Island.

The Independence Belge says that negotiations looking to the cession of the New Hebrides Islands by Great Britain to France will shortly be concluded.

Russia is about to transfer her naval head-Sebastopol. The estimated cost of transfer is \$7,000,000. The Jews in the province of Volhynia, in

Western Russia, are refusing to undergo military service and are offering resistance to the Russian police. General Sanford, the American delegate

to the Congo Conference, proposes that opium be included under the rule prohibiting the sale of alcohol in the Congo terri-Advices, in Paris, from the Congo state

that King Makoko has conferred on M. de Brazza, the French explorer, the Order of the Grand Collar, which is the highest distinction of the country. A newspaper urges the Russian govern-

ment to seize the opportunity now offered by the rebellion in Corea to raise the Russian flag and supplant England or any other power competing for influence there.

Shocks of earthquake have been felt at Gibraltar, which were severe in the southern provinces. They caused great alarm among

Spain has been visited with severe gales and snowstorms. Many shipwrecks are reported from the coast, and much damage done to the tele, raph lines.

THE SABBATH RECORDER, JANUARY 1, 1885.

The anarchists tried last week for the at tempt to assassinate the emperor of Germany at Neiderwald, have been sentenced. Three were sentenced to death, and two to Winter has again returned with his icy ten years' penal servitude. Three were ac-

> The German and French Governments are discussing the form of a declaration of the limits of future annexation of Africa. If they come to an agreement on the declaration, the success of the Congo Conference is guaranteed

#### MARRIED.

In the Steinheim, at Alfred Centre, N. Y., Christmas, 1884, by Rev. J. Allen, Mr. GEORGE G. CHAMP LIN. of Westerly, R. ., and Miss MAY ALLEN, of

In DeRuyter, N. Y., Dec. 25 1884, by Rev Clarke, Mr. FENTON G. MAINE, of Cazenovia, and Miss Rosa M. Elmer of New Woodstock. In Hopkinton City, R. I., Dec. 24, 1884, by Rev.

L. F. Randolph, Mr. J. CASPE ZOERB of Hopkin ton and Miss EMMA L. PALMER of North Stoning-In Walworth, Wis., Dec. 21, 1884, by Rev. 4

McLearn, Mr. Nels N Morse, of Chemung, Ill. and Miss May Cone, of Lawrence, Ill.

#### DIED

In Cedar Rapids, Neb. Dec 13, 1884, of diphthena. WILLARD H., aged 5 years and 5 days, and JOSEPHINE 3., aged 3 years, 5 months and 14 days; children of Henry and Eva Shoephelt.

In Sherman, Tex., No . 20, 1884, EMILY C. MIL LIKIN daughter of J. A., and S rah A. Millikin, with typhoid meningitis Jesus was her strong tower in all of her sufferings; he had not failed her from early childhood, and in her last hours he was present with her. The subject of this notice was born in Jacksen County, Id., May 11, 1864, and emb aced religion we der te preaching of Eld. L. M. Cottrell when about twelve years old. To live for h r Saviour was her joy. She leaves a father, mother, brother and sister and many fren a to mourn her loss; but they have hope that they will meet her in that beautiful city wh re parting will be no more. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord, from henceforth; yea, saith the Spirit, for hey rest from their labors and their works dofellow

#### LETTERS.

Thomas Van Valin, aged 104 years, 11 W. S. Bonham 2 Mrs G. A. Everett, M. L. Sut ton, H. D. Clarke 2, S. D. Davis, J. A. Potter, Mrs Christmas day. He was pensioner of the J B. Willims I Rogers, J. & F B. Garrett, F O. Burdick, Mrs Hannah Wheeler, C. W. Threlkeld Mrs Z. Campbell, F B. Robbins, Flora B Crandall; G. W. Lewis, L. L. Davis, O. W. Bab ock, A. H. Lewis, H. P. Burdick, J F. Hubbard, S. H. B., N A. Collins. Mrs. T. H. Spencer Mrs. O A. Burdick, C. A. Chapman, Wm. A. Babe ck, E. B. Crand Il Mrs. Hannah Callen. J. B Satterlee. C. D. Potter, The jury in the case of Daniel Collins vs. E. C. rown Mrs. S. J Buell, B. H. Stillman, E. R. Clarke, W. R. Burdick, A. S. Martin, J. P. Dye C. Ammons, Mrs. L. R. Lyon D. W. Cartwright, Sister Randolph has been here with the returned a verdict for \$13,000 for the plain- M. B. Cottrell, J. L. Shaw, A. E. M., J. Brinker strength; richer in engravings; printed on finer p.

All payments for he SABBATH RECORDER are acknowledged from week to week in the paper. Per sons sending money, the receipt of which is not duthe cold, to say nothing about inconvenience ly acknowledged, should give us early notice of the

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marters in the Black Sea from Nikolaiev to Mrs. Hannah Callon, Royal Oak, Mich., 200 42 26
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H. D. Clarke, New London, N. Y., \$1 00 Mrs. H. Herrington, Alfred Centre, J. B. Langworthy, Alfred, 1 50 Rev. W. B. Gillette, Shiloh, N. J., LESSON LEAVES. J. B. Satterlee, Berlin, N. Y.,

Wm. A. Babcock, Leonardsville,

#### WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Review of the New York market for butter, cheese, etc., for the week ending December 27, reported for the RECORDER, by David W. Lewis & Co., Pro duce Commission Merchants, No. 85 and 87 Broad Street, New York. Marking plates furnished

BUTTER.-Receipts for the week, 16,763 packages; exports, 2,774 packages. Prices now are at a point from 4@8c. lower than a year ago, and are low the people at Grenado. At Malaga only two enough to induce a more general consumption and wider demand, but the foreign export call continues

light. The market closes with a good demand for fine flavored, well made fresh butter. We quote:

25@28 20@23 Sour Cream Creamery, 30@32 Home dairy fresh.... 18@21 Summer firkins ..... —@23 Frontier, picked-up

15@18 10@18

butter..... 18@22

CHEESE.—Receipts for the week, 13,272 : oxes; exports 8,963 boxes. The market in a general way is weak and irresolute, wit the position in buyers' favor. A few fancy colored cheese of special merit are firmly held in a few hands and jobbed at 124@13c., with white che se 101c. lower. Early make cheese are dull nd nominal, and Winter make Pennsylva maskims are lower, with sales mostly .t 3@4 cents. We quote:

Fine. Faulty Factory, full cream.. 124@124 11 @12 6@10 9 @10

Eggs - Receipts for the week, 3 311 bbls. The in ense col has caused an advance of 2 . per doz. in fresh laid stock, and more firmness in limed stock.

Near by marks, fresh-laid, per doz...... 30 @31 Southern, Canada and Western, tresh laid, Dressed Poultry.—We quote: Fowls and chickens...... IO @ 19 ...... 13 @ 14

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, BEANS, ETC.

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# Old and Young.

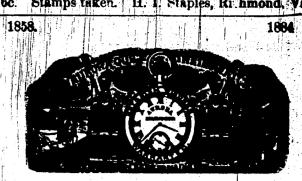
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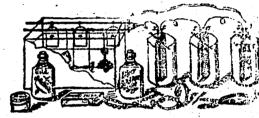
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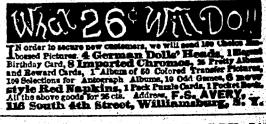
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HISTORY OF CONFERENCE.—REV. JAMES BAILEY has left a few copies of the History of the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference the RECORDER office for sale, at \$1 50. Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price.

SABBATH RECORDER, Alfred Centre, N

# Selected Miscellany.

I cannot say Beneath the press re of Life's care to-day, 1 joy in these; That I had rather walk this rugged way If Him it p ease.

I cannot feel That all is well. when dark ning clouds concea The shining sun; But then I know God lives and loves: and say, ince it is so, Thy will be done.

In happy tones: he tear drops on my cheek ≻how I am sad; But I can speak Of grace to seff-r with submission meek, Until made glad,

I cannot speak

I do not see Why God should e'en pern it some things to be, When he is Love; But I can see

Though often dumly, through the mystery, His hand above.

I may not try
To keep the hot tears back; but hush that sigh. "It might have been;" And try to still

Each rising murmur, and to God's sweet will Respo d-AMEN.

#### "ALWAYS DRESSED UP."

The other morning when I had finished my marketing, I ran in to see Mrs. Mason. I had it upon my mind to ask her for a new pattern for a wrapper, and so found an ex cuse for resting my tired feet. She opened the door herself, and you can't think how sweet she looked. Her dress was nothing but a pink cambric, to be sure, yet she had lace in the neck and sleeves, and if you believe me, a bunch of flowers in her hair, and that was all braided and puffed just as if it were afternoon. I could not help looking at her, for she was a perfect picture. After I had explained my errand, Mrs. Mason and I fell to talking about one thing and another. At last our conversation came right around to the point I longed to touch upon namely, what made her look like a fresh, dewy rose that morning.

"Have you company? If so I had better be going, and not stay just to hinder." "No; nobody is in the house but our two

"Then surely you must be expecting com-

pany, and that would be the same." "Why, no, indeed; what could make you

think so? 'she said, smiling. "Because you are fixed up so nicely," said have heard that lady laugh.

"Why, I'm not fixed up' in the least, this is my usual manner of dressing."

"But do you always puff your hair and put the fancy touches on in the morning. when there is no one but Mr. Muson to see?" I blurted out at length.

"Always, Aunt Matilda, unless I arrange it some other equally fancy way."

"Well I am glad to hear it, and if there

were more ladies who did so there would be more husbands as fond of home and wife as Mr. Mason is."

"Now, then, as you have been the first to begin the subject—for I cannot call it a discussion where we agree so well-I believe that I will tell you a little of my personal history; that is, if you would like to hear it." "Indeed and indeed I would, Mrs. Ma-

"Well, then, let me tell you why I am so careful about my dress. When we had been married about two years, and I had a dear little baby, I began to grow careless about dressing up, as it is called. I wore calico because it washed well, and made it up with out ruffles or other trimmings, so that I could have more time. I never dispensed with collars; I was too well brought up for that. My hair I were simply, although I al ways combed it before breakfast and dinner. Mr. Mason was alwars kind, and I supposed I was getting along nicely enough; but sometimes I just hungered for those expressions of endearment I used to have when we were courting; but then, I thought, all married people settle down and become less demonstrative; so I thrust my longings away down into the corner of my heart, and went on in

the same way six months longer. "How did I come to change? Why, one day—our anniversary, it was—I thought to myself: This is our wedding-day, and I guess that I can afford to dress up for once. I wonder if Oliver will notice the difference. So I made over a lovely lawn that I had on hand and put lace all down the front of the waist. I did'nt put on a great apron, either, and cover it all up, but tried to look as if I were invited out to tea, and was waiting for his escort. First of all I opened my door to let our little boy in. He was the first to see me.

Oh, mamma, how sweet you look! I must kiss you," said he, clasping his arms about my neck. That was the first impression made; but when I heard Oliver coming I pretended to hide from him. He spied me quickly, and there was a light in his eyes that

I had not seen for years.

Why, who is this?' Then he took me right up in his arms and kissed me again and again, calling me all manner of pet names. I was astonished, I can tell you, and delight-Well, next day, I went back to my clean | spouted Tom, when at last he stood on the almost unseen, but she is none the less fra-CALENDAR.

CALENDAR.

Co again. Oliver said nothing until even the bound of the Ben, and looked back at the white the vear a complete index is sent.

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A good paper one year and a useful book after Yes, he did, he said, if I could get wind a land the property and if I could not, he could hard." saved in the Lord through her instrumental structures, prominent public officials, etc.

Saved in the Lord through her instrumental structures, prominent public officials, etc.

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If young wives or older ones either, wish to neat, but they must dress as other people do, running right down to the foot of the mounavoiding, of course, absurdities and sinful tain? extravagance, but carefully cultivating all the graces of manner, apparel and conduct

If you do not "fix up" for Rob, he will wish with all his heart that Mary looked a little more as she used to. So, my dears. have your dresses cut in a pretty way, after a sensible pattern, wear little ribbons and ruffles, and put up your hair becomingly. And another thing, always look so pretty when your husband leaves you in the morn- show me." ing, that he will have a pleasant picture in beloved the same charming one you were in | mist down on us here also." girlhood's prime, when he wooed and won you - Christian Weekly.

#### WHO ARE YOUR ASSOCIATES?

Allen Winfield lived next door to the school house. So he used to work until quarter before nine every morning, and then expeditiously changed his working garb for a neat school suit, which made him look like a new boy.

, "I wouldn't be digging away there so every morning," said Hugh Rogers, as he lounged over the garden fence about eight o'clock. "I am going over to school to have some fun."

"The teacher does not like to have us come much before school time," said Allen, and I take more pleasure in seeing these things come on so well in the garden than in game of ball, though I like that well enough

"Well, you have a curious taste," said the lounger, as he sauntered on to join a company of like minded lads, who thought play the main business of life.

Mother was sure to call Allen the moment

"Don't be late, Allen," she said, glancng at the clock, which said one minute of

"Never fear, mother," said the lad, fast-ening the last button of his jacket, "the teacher just passed. I will be there as soon as he." And giving his mother a hasty, good bye kiss, he bounded down the stairs, and in another minute was in his seat at

Allen's companions were quickly seen, let him be where he would. They were always the best scholars in the school, no matter and then he knelt down quietly and offered a I half-shamefacedly. Then I wish you could whether they were broadcloth or homespun. short prayer for deliverance. A noble-hearted mother had taught him from childhood that character, not clothes, was the standard by which to measure people. Nowhere more than at school is the old adage true about "birds of a feather." At recess you would see Allen one of a knot of boys who were intelligently talking over lessons, or matters of improvement, or joining | ning was away to the right. heartily in bracing, manly sports.

Hugh, just as regularly, gravitated toward a very different circle. They were the tricky boys, those who always keep the teacher on the alert, nipping in the bud their plans of mischief, or correcting them for misdemeanors. They get little profit out of their excellent advantages for obtaining an educa-

Now cannot anyone easily fancy the future history of those two boys? One sinking lower and lower, led on by evil associates into rounds of dissipation, beginning at the drinking saloon; the other rising to a noble, prosperous manhood, to take the responsible positions of honor in society.

"He that walketh with wise men shall be wise." A young man's whole future life depends largely upon the associates he

#### WHAT TOM FOUND ON THE MOUNTAINS.

They were lost. There could be no doubt about that. It never was an easy matter to find one's way down from the summit of the mountain; but now when the mists had rolled down the hillside, shutting out all the landmarks, it seemed impossible to go a step far-

Tom Neville had come down from the city to spend a week or two in his uncle's house at the seaside. On the morning of the second day of his visit, his cousin, Bob Graham, proposed that they should climb to the summit of Big Ben that frowned down on the shore. The day was clear, the air cool, and

everything promised well for the expedition. As the boys climbed the mountain, Tom kept up a series of laughing remarks which served to lessen the fatigues of climbing. Tom was of an easy, careless nature; and the sense of unwonted freedom which he had, kept him in a constant state of exhibaration which found vent in jokes, and scraps of poetry, and impromptu rhyme. What with the rests which Tom insisted on taking-to the aniusement of his companion, who was better used to mountain-climbing—and the frequent pauses of both boys to indulge in bursts of laughter, it was high noon before they reached the summit.

"The mountains look on Marathon,

. And Marathon looks on the sea."

always found it so." "Say, Tom," he went on, "do you see the Father is with them. keep their husbands lovers all their lives, that low line of stones, looking almost they must not only keep themselves looking like a gray scratch on the hillside, and

> "Yes," answered Tom; what about it?" "When we go down we must keep by that, unless we want to get waist-deep into a bog or drop over a precipice."

"That's all right," said Tom, "but we're not going down just yet, are we? See, here are some loose stones. Let's build them up, so as to shelter us from the wind; and then we can lie down behind it, and you'll point out the places that you promised to

"Well," said Rob, dubiously, "we may his mind all day long, one that will attract | wait just a little. Not long, though; for l him toward home when night draws near. see that Ross has his nightcap on," pointing, Then you may be assured of his expressed as he spoke, to a cloud-capped mountain affection, and you will always be to your best | away to the west, "and we'll soon have the

> It was not long before the boys were snugly ensconced on the heather behind the rough wall which they constructed. Rob had many legends to tell Tom about the places in sight, and Tom had stories of city life to which Rob listened eagerly. It was no wonder, therefore, that both boys forgot all about the mists. It was only when a faint hiss struck Rob's ear, and a little gray vapor carried over the sheltering stones, that they became aware of their danger. Then Rob jumped to his feet with the first look of real terror in his face which Tom had ever seen there.

"Come on," he said; "we'll have to run

Over the springy heather they went with great bounds; but swift as they were the mist was swifter. In a few minutes they were completely surrounded. They had not reached the wall which should have guided them down, and soon, in their confusion, they lost the knowledge of its direction. Then Rob knew that they were lost.

"Stop." he said quietly, "we mustn't go any farther."

"But what are we to do?" said Tom, in a voice of terror. "We can't do anything. We must trust

in God," was the low reply. "Sometimes it's days before the mists lift." "But I'm afraid of God. I have never

thought of him. Oh, Rob! what can we Rob made no reply. In a minute or two he began to sing one of the psalms, in the

version which he had learned: "I to the hills will lift mine eyes, From whence doth come mine aid; My safety cometh from the Lord, Who heaven and earth hath made;"

He had scarcely finished, when Tom seized

his arm, with the exclamation: "Rob the mist has lifted!"

"When the mist had cleared off, he boys saw they had stopped running just n time. Not twenty feet before them was a precipice; and the wall for which they had been run-

That night before going to bed, Tom said to his cousin, "Do you know, Rob, that I found two things on the mountains to-day? One was, that I couldn't take care of myself; the other was, that I could trust Christ alone to take care of me."—S. S. Times.

#### WHAT SHALL I ASK!

"Ask, and ye shall receive."

Shall Iask health, with pulses musical, Keeping glad time and tune the whole year round? Shall troops of friends, responsive to my call, With welcome footsteps make it holy ground?

Shall wealth and fame with choicest gifts draw near, And plea are yield her sparkling joys for me, All wreathed in smiles, forgetful that a tear In such a world as this might ever be.

What shall I ask? What is that gift supreme That lifts the soul on wings of joy and peace, More than the worldling's joys that come to him In the glad time when corn and wine increase?

What shall I ask? 'Tis for thy grace, my God; For daily grace as well as daily bread. Feed me, O Christ, according to thy word, Till this soul-hunger is forever fled!

And still, dear grace of God, abide with me, And lead me safely, kindly, all the way, That when life's day beam sinks beneath the sca The hill-tops gleam with glory's morning ray.

#### LONELY LABORERS.

Many Christians have to endure the solitude of unnoticed labor. They are serving God in a way which is exceedingly useful but not at all noticeable. How very sweet to many workers are those little corners of the newspapers and magazines which describe their labors and successes; yet some who are doing what God will think a great deal more of at the last, never saw their names in print. Yonder beloved brother is plodding away in a country village; nobody knows anything about him, but he is bringing souls to God. Unknown to fame, the angels are acquainted with him, and a few precious ones whom he has led to Jesus know him well.

Perhaps yonder sister has a class in the Sabbath school; nothing striking in her or in her class; nobody thinks of her as a remarkable worker; she is a flower that blooms

evening I have kept myself well dressed all "At least I have climbed the Ben often, and serving him without the encouragement of man's approving eye, yet they are not alone;

> Never mind where you work; care more how you work; never mind who sees if God approves. If he smiles, be content. We canno always be sure when we are most useful. It is not the acreage you sow, it is the multiplication which God gives the seed which makes up the harvest. You have less to do with being successful than with being faithful. Your main comfort is, that in your labor you are not alone. For God, the eternal one, who guides the marches of the stars, is with you. - Rev. C. H. Spurgeon.

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# Aggille Jeen

BLUE Eres are bound to be tinet, seconding to M Alphonse de in Archives des Sciences. He cl browns and blacks as black, and and grays as blue, thus having types. From a series of observ claims to discover that when bot have eyes of the same color, 88.4 of the children have eyes like the that where the mother's eyes are l the father's blue. 55 9 per cent children's eyes are black, and w father's eyes are black and the moth 53. 9 per cent of the children ha eyes. He also states that about 5 more women than men have black follows that as there is an increase 5 per cent of dark eyes person in eration, the time is possibly com blue-eyed belles will be scarce.

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A NEW ANÆSTHETIC.—A new

promises to be a most important to the medical profession was recen through pure accident by a German who had occasion to experiment drochlorate of cocoaine. Getting accident in his eye, he was amaze that it caused the surface to become sible to all feeling. A few days a ansesthetic was tried by a prominer of this city, who had occasion to pe operation for the removal of a cata a woman's eye, and with the greates Her eyelids were held wide open, drops of the l'quid were cautiously upon the surface of the eyes. It pi slight anæsthetic effect upon the coating. After an interval of five four drops more were applied, which the insensible caudition to extend and after waiting five minutes fo more used. After the last application done its work, the sensation of the tested, and they were found to be a anaethetized that the very severe erwise painful operation was p without the slightest pain to the Hydrochlorate of cocoaine is th principle of cocoa, and cannot be h country as yet. An anæsthetic thi render a particular part of the hus without sensation, and avoid the of using chloroform or ether, has sought, and this new discovery will oughly tested and experimented wi hope that it may be found to have upon other portions of the body eye.—Scientific American.

AUTOMATIC ARCTIC EXPLORATION

Chicago Current says: Probably

wonderful thing in connection

whole sad history of Arctic expl

the recent discovery of an ice fi waters of Davis' Strait—west of Gre which had drifted from a point in tic Ocean northeast of the Lens where the crew of the Jeannette div three parties and took to the open to the southernmost point of G and north again to Baffin's Bay this floe were a corpse and many able relics of the expedition, incl article of wearing apparel marked name of Seaman Noros, who. it remembered, in company with Seat dermann went a few miles ahead De Long, and lived to write the m ordinary experience ever penne human hand. Had these two simple been able to tell, in the Siberian that their comrades were only ele back, the whole De Long party wo lived to join Melville and Danenhov the floe discovered by the Greenlan perhaps crossed directly over the Pole. From the Jeannette floo

southern point of Greenland, in line across the Pole, is 3,500 miles way of the northern shore of Asia rope—past Cape Northeast, Nova Spitzbergen, and Iceland, and not into Baffin's Bay—would be a dista least 6,000 miles. Scientifically, t a moving ice flee for so many year migration from one side of the wor other, ought to furnish suggesti data more valuable than all the ot of polar research combined. Self-re mateorological apparatus, and gauges of the miles traveled, m future reveal to the investigators. scriftoe of thousands of lives has alled to discover. - Scientific 2

# PEVERAL THOUSAND

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# Popular Science.

BLUE EYES are bound to become extinet, according to M Alphonse de Candolls. in Archives des Sciences. He classes the browns and blacks as black, and the blues and grave as blue, thus having but two types. From a series of observations he claims to discover that when both parents have eyes of the same color, 88.4 per cent. of the children have eyes like the parents: that where the mother's eyes are black? and the father's blue. 55 9 per cent of the children's eyes are black, and where the father's eyes are black and the mother's blue. 53. 9 per cent of the children have black eves. He also states that about 5.per cent more women than men have black eyes. It follows that as there is an increase of about I ner cent of dark eyes person in each generation, the time is possibly coming when blue-eved belles will be scarce.

THE comet discovered at Heidelberg by Wolff. September 17, proves to be more interesting than was at first supposed. Calculations made by Messrs. Chandler and Wendell of the Harvard College observatory show that the comet is periodic, with a period of six and two thirds years. The elements are as follows: Perihelion passage, November, 17.7; longitude of perihelion, 19 degrees 4 minutes; longitude of node, 206 degrees 28 minutes; inclination, 25 degrees 11 minutes; per helion distance, 1.5705; mean distance, 3.536; period, 2, one discovered by Barnard, July 16.

A NEW ANÆSTHETIC.—A new and what promises to be a most important discovery to the medical profession was recently made through pure accident by a German student, who had occasion to experiment with hydrochlorate of cocoaine. Getting some by secident in his eye, he was amazed to find that it caused the surface to become insensible to all feeling. A few days since this anæsthetic was tried by a prominent oculist of this city, who had occasion to perform an operation for the removal of a cataract from a woman's eye, and with the greatest success. Her eyelids were held wide open, and four drops of the liquid were cautiously dropped upon the surface of the eyes. It produced a slight anæsthetic effect upon the external coating. After an interval of five minutes, four drops more were applied, which caused the inspecial of the external deponer. the insensible condition to extend deeper, and after waiting five minutes four drops more used. After the last application had done its work, the sensation of the eyes was tested, and they were found to be so entirely anaethetized that the very severe and otherwise painful operation was performed principle of cocoa, and cannot be had in this country as yet. An anæsthetic that would of using chloroform or ether, has long been sought, and this new discovery will be thoroughly tested and experimented with, in the hope that it may be found to have an effect upon other portions of the body than the eye.—Scientific American.

AUTOMATIC ARCTIC EXPLORATION.—The Chicago Current says: Probably the most wonderful thing in connection with the whole sad history of Arctic exploration is the recent discovery of an ice floe in the waters of Davis' Strait—west of Greenland which had drifted from a point in the Arctic Ocean northeast of the Lena deltawhere the crew of the Jeannette divided into three parties and took to the open waters to the southernmost point of Greenland, and north again to Baffin's Bay. Upon this floe were a corpse and many indubitable relies of the expedition, including an article of wearing apparel marked with the name of Seaman Noros, who, it will be remembered, in company with Seaman Nindermann went a few miles ahead of poor De Long, and lived to write the most extraordinary experience ever penned by a human hand. Had these two simple seamen been able to tell, in the Siberian tongue, that their comrades were only eleven miles back, the whole De Long party would have lived to join Melville and Danenhower. Now the floe discovered by the Greenlanders has, perhaps crossed directly over the North Pole. From the Jeannette floe to the southern point of Greenland, in a direct line across the Pole, is 3,500 miles, but by way of the northern shore of Asia and Europe past Cape Northeast, Nova Zembla, Spitzbergen, and Iceland, and north again into Baffin's Bay—would be a distance of at least 6,000 miles. Scientifically, the life of a moving ice floe for so many years, and its migration from one side of the world to the other, ought to furnish suggestions and data more valuable than all the other fruits of polar research combined. Self-registering meteorological apparatus, and possible gauges of the miles traveled, may in the future reveal to the investigators what the sacrifice of thousands of lives has otherwie

ailed to discover. - Scientific American.

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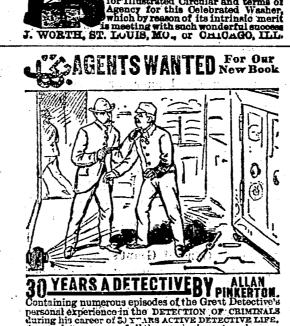
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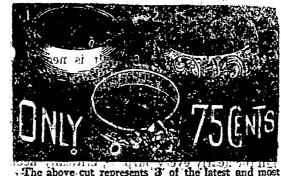
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Abstract of Time Table, adopted Nov. 24, 1884 EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	No. 4*	No. 12*	No. 4*	No. 6
Leave Dunkirk Little Valley		2.05 PM 3.49 "		8.50 AM 10.26
Salamanca Carrollton Olcan Cuba Wellsville Andover Alfred	8.25 AM 8 35 '' 9 00 '' 9.25 '' 10.24 '' 10.47 '' 11.04 ''	4 41 " 5.09 " 5.35 " 6.30 "	10 50 PM 11.20 " 12.23 AM	11 09 " 11 48 " 12 J4PM
Leave Hornellsville Arrive at Elmira Binghamton Port Jervis	1.35 рм	9.82 " 11.20 "	1.15 AM 2.47 " 4.27 " 8.25 "	1.50 rm 4.80 " 7.80 "
New York	10.20 рм	7.10 AM	11.25 AM	•••••

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS EASTWARD.

5.00 A. M., except Sundays, from Salamanca, stopping at Great Valley 5.07, Carrollton 5.35, Vandalia 6.00, Allegany 6.50, Olean 7.50, Hinsdale 8.28 Cuba 9.27, Friendship 10.25, Belvidere 16.45, Bel mont 11.17, Scio 11.40 Wellsville 1.45, P.M., Andover 2.32, Alfred 3.32, Almond 4.10, and arriving at Hornellsville at 4.35 P. M.

4.45 P. M., from Dunkirk, stops at Forest-ville 5.17, Smith's Mills 5.33, Perrysburg 5.58, Dayton 6.12, Cattaraugus 6.47, Little Valley, 7.16, Salamanca 8.15, Great Valley 8.22 Carrollton 8.37, Vandalia 8.50, Allegany 9.07. Olean 9.18, Hinsdale 9.37. Cuba 9.58 Friendship 10 28. Belvidere 10.43. Belmont 10 54 Scio 11.07. Wellsville 11.19, And dover 11.48 P. M., Alfred 12.14, Almond 12.28, arriving at Hornellsville at 12.42 A. M. No. 8 will not run on Monday.

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 5*	No. 8*	No.
Leave New York Port Jervis	9.00 AM 12.13 PM		8.00 <b>гм</b> 11.40 "	8. <b>80 PM</b> 12.45 "
Hornellsville	†8.55 <b>₽</b> ₩	4.25 AM	₹8.10 A¥	12.25†PM
Andover Wellsville Cuba Olean Carrollton Great Valley Arrive at Salamanca	9.35 PM 9.57 " 10.49 " 11 18 " 11.40 "	6.02 " 6.25 " 6.48 "	9.18 Am 10.08 " 10.87 " 11.09 "	1.05PM
Leave Little Valley Arrive at Dunkirk	12.82 AM 8.00 "		11.52 AM 1.80 PM	4.85 PM 6 00 "

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS WESTWARD.

4.35 A. M., except Sundays, from Hornellsville, stopping at Almond 5.00, Alfred 5.20, Andover 6.05, Wellsville 7.25, Scio 7.49, Belmont 8.15, Belvidere 8.35, Friendship 9.05, Cuba 10.37, Hinsdale 11.12, Olean 11.55 A. M., Allegany 12.20, Vandalia 12.41, Carrollton 1.40, Great Valley 2.00, Salamanca 2.10, Little Valley 8.25, Cattaraugus 4.05, Dayton 5.28, Perrysburg 5.58, Smith's Mills 6.31, Forestville 7.05. Sheriden 7.25, and arriving at Dunkirk at 7.50

5.25 P. M., daily, from Hornellsville, stops at all stations, arriving at Salamanca 11.14 P. M.
No. 9 runs daily over Western Division.

BRADFORD BRANCH WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	15.	5.*	9 *	8 <b>5</b> .	21.*	87.
Leave Carrollton	A. M.	A. M. 6.50	Р. М. 4.44	A. M. 8.00	P. M. 9.02	
Arrive at Bradford Leave		7.25	5.11		9.40	
Bradford Custer City	9.20 9.85	7.30 7.42	5.14 5.26	P.M. 2.00 2.15	• • • •	7.00 7.15
Arrive at Buttsville			6.04			4 10 to

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

8				- I	1		
3	STATIONS	6.*	20.*	32.*	40.*	16.	88.
8	Leave	Р. М.	A. M.	А. Ж.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
	Buttsville	8.45		6.25		l	
	Custer City	9.85		7.08	6.30	12.50	5 59
n	Arrive at						
n h	Bradford	9.50		7.20	6.45	1.00	6.26
8	Leave		(19.00)		A. M.		¥
d	Bradford	9.55	7.18	l	5.00		
: :	Arrive at	1	l			193	
-	Carrollton	10.85	7.46		5.55		

5.45 A. M., daily, from Bradford, stops at Kendall 5.50. Babcock 6.00, Limestone 6.10, arriving at Carrollton at 6.35 A. M.

8.30 P. M., daily, except Sundays, from Bradford, stops at Kendall 8.34, Limestone 8.44, and arrives at Carrollton 4.01 P. M. Passengers can leave Titusville at 8.00 A. M., and

arrive at Bradford 11.35 A. M. Leave Eradford 8.80

P. M., and arrive at Titusville 7.80 P. M.

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FIRST QUARTER.

Jan. 17. Paul's Farewell. Acts 20: 28-38. Jan. 24. Paul's Journey to Jerusalem. Acts 21: 1-14. Jan. 31. Paul at Jerusalem. Acts 21: 15-26. Deb. 7. Paul Assailed. Acts 21: 27-40. **Feb. 14** Paul's Defense. Acts 22: 1-21. Jeb. 21. Paul before the Council. Acts 23: 1-11, Jeb. 28. Paul sent to Felix. Acts 23: 12-24.

3. S. Paul at Troas, Acts 20: 2-16.

Jan. 10. Paul at Miletus. Acts 20: 17-27.

March 7. Paul before Felix. Acts 24: 10-27. March 14. Paul before Agrippa. Acts 26: 1-18. March 21. Paul Vindicated. Acts 26: 19-32. March 28. Review; or Lesson selected by the school.

LESSON II.—PAUL AT MILETUS.

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

For Sabbath-day, January 10.

SCRIPTURE LESSON .-- Acts 20: 17-27. 17. And from Miletus he sent to Ephesus, and called the

18. And when they were come to him, he said unto them, We know, from the first day that I came into Asia, after what manner I have been with you at all seasons,

13. Serving the Lord with all humility of mind, and with any tears and temptations, which befell me by the lying

many tears and temptations, which befell me by the lying in wait of the Jews:

20. And how I kept back nothing that was profitable ento you, but have shewed you, and have taught you publicly, and from house to house.

21. Testifying both to the Jews, and also to the Greeks, repentance toward God, and faith toward our Lord Jesus

22. And now behold, I go bound in the spirit unto Jerusalem, not knowing the things that shall befall me there:
23. Save that the Holy Ghost witnesseth in every city, saying, that bonds and afflictions abide me. 24. But none of these things move me, neither count I my Mfe dear unto myself, so that in Light finish my course with joy, and the ministry which I have received of the Lord Jesus, to testify the gospel of the grace of God.

25. And now, behold, I know that ye all, among whom I have gone preaching the kingdom of God, shall see my

face no more.

26. Wherefore I take you to record this day, that I am
pure from the blood of all msn,

27. For I have not shunned to declare unto you all the

AUTHOR.-Luke, the writer of the third Gospel. DATE OF THE EVENTS OF THE LESSON.—A. D. 58. PLACES OF MEETING .- Miletus, Asia Minor.

. Acts 12. . Acts 13.

5. Acts 15. 7. Acts 17.

PRINCIPAL THOUGHT.-A faithful minis-

GOLDEN TEXT .- "Repentance toward God, and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ. 39—Act 20: 31.

#### OUTLINE.

- I. Appeals to his own example among them. II. Paul's forebodings of the future trials. v.
- III. Calls them o witness to his faithfulness

#### QUESTIONS.

I. What was the chief incident of the last lesson? To what city was Paul hastening? What point had he reached on his journey? For whom did he send to meet him? Had he preached in Ephesus previous to this time? What trials had befallen him there? What were his methods of teaching? What were the topics of his teachings? Whom did

II. in what condition of mind was he going to Jerusalem? What does he mean by the witnessing of the Holy Spirit? What had he reason to expect? How did bonds and afflictions affect his purpose? How did he count his life? What was the supreme object of Paul's mind? How did Paul know that they should see him no more?

III. What is it to be pure from the blood of all men? How can such a state be preserved by a finite man? Is it easy to be attained and preserved? Can you declare of yourself what Paul declared of himself? Has any man a right to keep back any truth which he may hold? Is he responsible for the consequences of withholding the truth?

#### INTRODUCTION.

Paul is hastening his journey, if possible, to reach Jerusalem in time for the great national F ast of the Pentecost. This would give him an opportunity to meet very many distinguished men from various parts of the world. His soul was thoroughly inspired with the great work of proclaiming salvation to the Gentile world. He was also the bearer of many messages of encouragement, and with him were brethren bearing the contributions of the churches in Greece and Macedonia, to the poor brethren in Jerusalem. He had now reached Miletus, and having sent for the elders at Ephesus to meet him there for an interview and consultation, he gave them his farewell address, feeling assured that he should never meet them again. The lesson for to day is a part of that address.

#### EXPLANATORY NOTES.

V. 17. He sent . . . and called the elders of the church. Paul had engaged his passage an the ship which stopped at Miletus. Its time of departure from that fort was not fixed, and might occur very soon, and for this reason his friends must meet him there if hey would see him at all. Paul was very anxious to see the elders. Upon them rested the chief responsibility of guiding the affairs of the church. This would bring to them many trials in which they would feel the need of counsel and wisdom. Since Paul had expended much lai or on that church, and suffered many hardships there in behalf of the cause, his heart was filled with solicitude for the future welfare of the church. Hence, this last interview with the elders.

V. 18. And when they were come to him. That is entered upon the object of the meeting at once; no time to lose. He said unto them, se know after what manner I have been with you. He thus refers to his all who expect to buy seeds or bulbs. labors with them, as a way of telling how he would have them labor and endure.

V. 19. Serving the Lord with all humil-11y. One of the most fatal liabilities in the progressive life of leaders and teachers of the people, is pride and self exaltation. Nothing so blights a good man's prospects and ability to do good, as such a state of heart. With many tears and temptations. Paul knew what trials and sorrows meant. So intense was his at xiety that the people should

fort to bring the truth and the way of salvation to lost men, evil minded men, and bitter enemies were York. constantly lying in wait to mal reat him, or to kill

V. 20. Kept back nothing that was profitable. This brings out a very striking example of faithfulness. Though his life was constantly in jeopardy for preaching the truth, yet he is able to call them to witness that he kept nothing back. Taught you publicly and from house to house. He did not seek obscurity nor shin the most pullic places to proclaim the death and resurrection of the Lord Jesus Christ, and from house to house he carried the same blessed

V. 21. Testifying both to the Jews and also to he Greeks. This was another manifest tion of his dauntless courage. Repentance to vard G d. Repentance offends the proud and selfish heart, yet this is the foremost topic in Paul's preaching, and prepares the way for faith towards our Lord Jesus Christ. A man must know himself as a repentant sinner before i is possible for him to understand the saving power of the gospel. These two principles constitute the essential body of the gospel.

V. 22. Now I go bound in the spirit. In this Paul express s a deep sense of foreboding evil aweiting him at Jerusalem; and yet he was hasten ing forward to that city with all dispatch.

V. 24. None of these things move me. Nothing could break his purpose to accomplish his mission to the church at Jerusalem. Neither count I my life dear unto me. There was no price so great that Paul was not willing to make the offering, if need be, to cary forward the gospel.

V. 25. Ye shall see my face no more. Their personal acquaintance now has reached its

V. 26. I take you to record that I am pure from the bload of all men.. This is a very solemn affirmation Few men can call to 25 cts. gether the witnesses of their life work and challenge their testimony in this way. But Paul stood justified there is a certain mockery in the sudden appearance before God and men.

V. 27. Here he states the ground of this strong

#### SPECIAL NOTICES.

QUARTERLY MEETING. -The second quarterly meeting of the First Seventh day Baptist Church of Richburg, will be held, commencing on Sixth-day afternoon, January 9th, 1885, at 2 o'clock, and continuing until the following First-day evening. A cordial invitation is extended to the ministers and members of neighboring churches, to meet with us on this occasion.

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

THE Quarterly Meeting of the churches of He broi, Hebron Centre, and Shingle House, commencing Sixth-day evening, Jan. 9,1885. Preaching Sab b) th day at 11 o'clock, by Eld. Jared Kenyon; at 2 o'clock by Eld. George Kenyon; on First day, at 13 o'clock, by Eld. Jared Kenyon, and at 2 o'clock by Eld. H. P. Burdick. Let us come together expect ing to receive the Holy Spirit, and we shall not be disappointed. B. O. BURDICK, Clerk. East Sharon, Potter Co., Pa.

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#### Books and Magazines.

THE Phrenological Journal issues a chart—a litho graph of a symbolical head, the relative location of hear and accept the gospel, that every reverse was a each of the organs being shown by special designs, Phillips & Hunt, New York. 291 pages. \$1 25. very great trial, and every departure from the church | illustrating the functions of each in the human mind. ne a source of great sorrow to him. Then the Size of head, 12 inches, on heavy plate paper 19x24. The Christian Union, 20 Lafayette Place, New fact that while he was seeking, by every possible ef. It is offered as a premium for new subscribers to the York City, which we have before heartily com-

teresting number. To those who find pleasure in flowers the following announcements will be attract ive. The publishers of the Floral Cabinet supply to their sub cribers each year premiums of a floral na ture; and for 1885, they announce six different premiums from which subscribers may take their choica, emb acing ten packets of Flower Seeds and some cloice Bulbs, details of which may be had on application to the publishers at 22 Vesey Street, New York They will also send any of our readers a

THE Pulpit Treasury commences the year with feast in all depar:ments of unsurpassed excellence. There is a portrait of Dr. Palmer of New Orleans, s view of his chu ch and a S rmon, with an excellent sketch of his life. Full Sermons, Outlines, Sketches, Hints, &c., make up a very interesting and helpful numb r. Some of the most eminent clergymen of the country are among its regular contributors. All departments are full. Yearly, \$2 50; to Clergymen, \$2 00 Single copy 25 cents. E. B. TREAT, Publisher, 757 Broadway, New York.

CHRISTMAS IN NARRAGANSETT, by Edward Everett Hale. Author of "The Fortunes of Rachel." "Our Christmas in a Palace," etc. Such a hearty reception was given by press and public to "Our Christmas in a Palace" ono year ago, that this new work of Mr. Hale's, prepared after a somewhat similar plan, is sure to be hailed with delight. Over a dozen most engaging stories are woven together in this volume, and woven so skillfully that the unity of the narrative is preserved from first to last. There can be little doubt in any reader's mind that if any man was ever born to tell tales, Mr. Hale is that man. Published in Funk & Wagnalls' (10 and 12 Dey St., New York.) Standard Library. Paper.

With snow falling and mercury 15° below zero of the annual seed ca alogues. "Vick's Floral Guide" leads the van, and as usual needs no commendation. The number contains the usual lists of new seedlings in both vegetables and flowers, and with its brig't flower frontispiece, is quite worthy a prominent place on the sitting room table, while the Illustrated Magazine has long been a faithful guide in all matters rel ting to the garden. James Vick. Rochester. N. Y., will send the Floral Gu de to any address for 10 cents, which, if seeds are afterwards purchased, may be deducted from the order.

THE CENTURY for January presents a (literally) crowded table of contents, both the body and the departments showing a wide range of topics, which, as usual, are most admirably written, and some of them superbly illustrated. The historical feat res

practical living questions, both editorially and by who is qualified and willing to work. Continued correspondent, makes it invaluable to every student ill health only cause of selling. Will assist successor of the times in which we live. The February number will contain General Grant's paper on Shiloh, together with supplementary material describing the battle from the Confederate point of view.

ST. NICHOLAS FOR JANUARY.—This capital Winter number opens appropriately with a poem by Celia Thaxter, entitled "The Child and the Year." Winter, and other stories, for boys and for girl; poems, pictures and puzzles; facts, fun, and fancies; all unite in a very happy way to make a most readable and instructive magazine.

MUCH FOR LITTLE.—In this age when the events of yesterday in all parts of the world are found in to day's paper; when tidings of a battle in Egypt or China are flashed across seas and laid at our door before its smoke is dissipated, it is necessary for well-informed people to have access to reliable Traders National Bank. maps. Not all can afford the heavy library atlases, and even they are often found untrustworthy unless a new copy is purchased as often as revised. If you want an atlas, small enough for general use, full enough for nearly every purpose, critically accurate enough for nearly every purpose, critically accurate and up to date, we recommend the new Handy SILAS C. BURDICK, Books, Stationery Atlas of the World, published by Messrs. Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor, & Co, 753 and 755 Broadway, New York, which is both a credit to them and to the American press. It is bound in flexible cloth, contains 38 beautifully colored maps and important statistics. Among its many notably good things are maps showing standard time, the railways of the United States, recent polar expeditions, Central Africa as explored by Stanley, the seat of the Egyptian war, Bible Lands, and our principal American cities. If your bookseller does not have this excellent work, send fifty cents direct to the publishers and receive it by return mail.

THE January North American Review is number one of volume 140. The following list of subjects which are discussed in the number, will make it one which a large class of persons will wish to read. "Vituperation in politics," "Froude's life of Carlyle," "The Reunited South," "William Herschel's Star Surveys," "American Labor Organizations," "Socrates, Buddha, and Christ," "The Increase of wealth," and the "Evidence of the Senses." The first article is particularly applicable to the present time. 30 Lafayette Place. 50c a number, \$5 a

OUR MISSIONARY HEROES AND HEROINES; OR HEROIC DEEDS DONE IN METHODIST MISSIONARY FIELDS. By Daniel Wise, D. D. This addition to missionary literature is devoted chiefly to Methodist Missions, but this is its purpose, and it is none the less valuable and inspiring on that account. Some of the chapters are: Some Missionary Society Pioneers; Lives given to the Liberia Mission; On the Banks of the Gambia River; Heroic work among Every one who is a judge of good workmanship and New Zealand Savages; Conquest of beautiful Tonga; Going to Ceylon's Isle; In the land of the Namaguas: Perils and trials of missionary life; Some heroic lady missionaries; and missionary scenes and incidents. There are also five illus rations. Such books help us to remember that the Christian life is one of self-denying but glorified service.

Journal. Fowler & Wells, 753 Broadway, New | mended, wishes us to say to the readers of the RE-CORDER that it is not a denominational, church ews. theological, weekly scrap, daily, or story paper, but THE Ladies Floral Cabinet for December is an in that it is a news, Christian, progressive, comprehensive, home, helpful, fearless, c ean, and interesting paper. Specimen copies free; special advantages to clubs and neighborhood canvassers. A. E. M.

THE FOUNDATION OF DEATH.—A study of the drink ques ion, by Axel Gustafson. This is a most thorough and complete work upon one of the most important of subjects; for temperance is related to health, education, morals and religion. With a vast array of authorities the writer discusses the followsample copy at half price (six cents), if this paper is | ing points: Drinking among the an ients; History of the discovery of distillation; Preliminaries to the study of modern drinking: Adulterations; Physiolog ical results, or, effects of alcohol on the physical organs and functions; Pathological results, or, Dis eases caused by alcohol. Moral results; Heredity; or, the curse entailed on descendants by alcohol; Therapeutics; or, Alcohol as a medicine; Social results; or, The General effects on society caused by alcohol; Origin and causes of alcoholism: Specious reason ings concerning the use of alcohol; and What can be done? The last thirty pages are occupied by an ap pendix, bibliography, and valuable index. The hope of temperance reform, like the hope of all other reforms, is vested in love, labor, humility, and unselfishness. Ginn, Heath & Co., Boston, Mass. 582 pages. \$2. A. E. M.



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VOL. XLI.-NO. 2.

The Subbath Bed

fice at Alfred Centre. N. Y.

My God. I thank thee who hast The earth so bright; So full of splendor an i of joy, Beauty and light; So many glorious things are here

Noble and right!

I thank thee more that all our jo Is touched with pain; That shadows fall on brightest h That thorns remain: So that earth's bliss may be our And not our chain.

-Adelaide

NEWPORT HISTORICAL SOCII

I noticed in the RECORDER a since an article on the sale of th Seventh-day Baptist meeting ho glad it is sold. It would have go soon if it had been left. The roo tially fallen in, the storms come foundation was nearly gone. It been of no use to our people, so Laws of Rhode Island remained they are. There is but one villa city in the State where a person of the first day of the week without himself to a fine. These are th Westerly and the city of Hopkint country indeed! Within four y enth-day Baptist has been arrest port for working on First-day.

That anti Christian spirit that er Williams and other First-da from Massachusetts, has in turn onth-day Baptists still farther we of Providence Plantation. Look records of that old Seventh-d Church and you will get a clue to

Having had a cordial invitatio Newport Historical Society to att dedication of the old Seventh meeting house on Barney Street, assured that I should have a seat come (you know I am not as goo ing as I once was), I went down had been done with the old ho so many of our forefathers wor which you and I have always he

The house and lot were sold la the Newport Historical Society they have expended \$1500 in reand it is nicely fitted for their use

The zeal which the Newport C one hundred and fifty-five years a ing that house and adorning it so inside, considering the means t remarkable. They did not have that Solomon had or, perhaps, have used it; but they did have red cedar timbers. They might from Lebanon for ought I know piece of one that was taken out f the floor that would be very cost in the log as it once was. There expensive work in that house the been put in any house of worsh Seventh day Baptists since that seems as if the whole body and people was wrapped up in the eff a nice place in which to worship had not much regard for extern ances, or even for bodily comfor had neither furnace, steam, stove ney to the house. I think a ch been built on the bach side, out of

I have thought the Lord must toward them, as he said to Solomo heard thy prayer and thy suppli thou hast made before me. I have this house which thou hast built, name there forever, and mine ey heart shall be there perpetually."

The house has fallen into the society which will not allow its ! tures to be changed, and thus it most as enduring as our Nat I am glad they have it. The w hands of our forefathers are at witness for the Lord.

The meeting for the dedication evening of Nov. 10th. It would h the 9th, if that had not come ( Which would have been one hund ty-five years from the date on wh was passed by the Church, orderi struction of the church build Southwick, the chairman of th