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LIGHT IN DARKNESS.

Deem not the voice of God withdraws. Though thou in vain bast hearkened: Or that the world is dark because Thy window-panes are darkened.

It may be that thy ear has failed To catch his intonations: Thy faith too dull—thine eye too veiled For sorrow's revelations.

Only the storm-wind rends the bars Of cloud in our repining. Only the darkness brings the stars

In their eternal shining.

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THE SOCIAL IDEA IN THE CHURCH.

It has come to be asked often whether a another. These entertainments run through all grades, from the so-called "sociable" which is generally anything but really socialto the dancing party or the full-fledged dramatic representation. Then there comes the fair for raising money, a device too often perilously near substituting gain for godliness, a combination of sham business and it were not sad.

The tendency of all this is to drive out the spirit of devotion. The desire for merry making and the religious spirit cannot be successful partners in business. We do not mean to may that social life is not desirable. nor that social entertainments should not be sought. We do not deny that, within wise limits the Church may make a legitimate use of social forces. We know of cases where this amusements. " Social life arising out of thousands of silver and gold. Church relations," says one who writes Church or subjected to its supervision."

It is never found, it may be remarked here, that amusements, or other forms of during a revival season. While this by no means stamps legitimate social pleasures as evil, it is clear evidence that the proper work of the Church, and the work that of religion. There are many ways of proworth. They might far better call out the indifferent. energies of Church people than the various

much labor to so little profit. Another evil tendency here is to put into undue and unwise prominence the young when they ought to be learners, and the more light-minded and frivolous when they

the wise and earnest. ning our churches distinctively in the inbe misundersto d here. There is a plain difference between being interested in the with a view of keeping them engaged. The young are indeed the hope of the Church; but it is only as they are grounded in the the glory of God and the good of our fellow- in which there are occasional days or weeks faith and set their faces toward active life with true principles as their motive and guide. The catering to their uniformed and Jouthful ideas does not tend to ground and settle them in principles which will stand the shock of life They do not know as much as they will later. Their parents and elder friends have more wisdom than they. and ought to have more voice in the control | Unfortunately however they had imbibed in-

judgments. The Church will hold them best by doing for them that which is wise, and not necessarily that for which they may men and women of them rather than overgrown children.

fact that f the giddy and worldly are not at hand to drink to its dirge. attracted by the real graces and solid worth A young man was selected among their of religion they are not likely to be captured number to execute their design. He was of dwells with a church not only to sanctify throne.—Central Baptist. by Church entertainments? The offering of high birth, brilliantly endowed, and elegant its members, but also to work through the in social entertainments as a bribe, "to make in manners. He set out to perform his task, religion attractive," is too much like the after drinking a few glasses. Amid the apgift of a chromo in a tea shop to every pur plauses of his jolly companions, he ap-

CIRCULATE GOOD BOOKS.

"The priest's lips should keep knowledge," of God to the ministry of His Word and the of destroying. guidance of His flock, have much to do with the diffusion of intelligence among his peomatter of every description into the hands of criminating criticism, and wise and intelligent counsel, to prevent the public being dechurch is "social;" and the meaning is sequently are induced to spend their money be obtained.

himself largely to reading, should be more familiar with this matter than most of his sham charity, which would be ridiculous if | need, and are not able to discover and obtain | Secretary. books which may lie easily within his reach and knowledge. The minister of Christ may be of great service to the people in directing the reading of 'the younger and less experienced members of the flock, and making suggestions for the benefit of parents,

but are unfamiliar with literary matters. When a good book is placed in a library, is done to manifest advantage. We have a home, though its influence may be less wide, means neglect or slight, to carry the gospel, conspicuous example of it in our mind as we it is likely to be far more permanent and in the spirit of the gospel, to every man. write. But in this ca e this social business effective. A book in the home may change woman and child within the sphere of its is held in subordination. The Church does | the life of the whole family. A book loaned | influence, -in other words to do all it can, not build its success upon as cial foundation, may be of great use to the borrower, but if by holy living and effort and prayer, to save pleased to call æsthetics or polish, not in a but upon its religious worship and religious we can induce him to buy a good book the every man, woman and child whom it can diploma from a theological seminary, but in work. Its social life is an addendum, not benefit will be far greater. The two books reach. The question is how to do this most a Christian character—a godly life. You the substratum. This is very different from | which John Bunyan's wife brought him as | effectually. It might not be wise to revive | may oppose, and successfully oppose genius, expecting the Church, as such, to furnish almost her sole dowry, may have been of the four days meetings of fifty years ago, either distinctively social life or social more value to him and to the world than but it is wise, at fitting times, to make use you cannot defeat character. The good man

by any means worked for what they are discountenance the use of those which are for which he has qualified them.

ought to be kept under control and care of and put forth an effort to do it. And it cede the wonders of the Pentecost. should be borne in mind that, while in fiting those who read them, we also indi- special and occasional. Our work is con terests of "the young people?" Let us not rectly aid those who labor to produce them; stant. The day of Pentecost cannot last thereby enables the publisher to prepare of the first outpouring of the Spirit three time in a strange city. young people, profoundly and absorbingly another good book, which may benefit some thousand were not converted every day nor interested, and running the Church simply one else. Thus the wave of blessing rolls every week, but somebody was. "The men. -S. W. Presbyterian.

TESTIMONY FOR THE BIBLE.

Years ago there was in England a society of gentlemen, the most of whom were well educated and quite polished in manners. fidel notions. They were in the habit of To provide for their best possible devel- meeting at each other's houses for the puropment is a very different thing from sub- pose of making sport of the Bible and hardmitting to the dictation of their immature ening one another in unbelief. Finally they resolved to burn the Bible with the idea that they would thus be rid of a book that was hostile to their principles and disturbing clamor. And this course will help to make their consciences. They settled upon a certain day when the Bible should be burned.

thaser of a dollar's worth of goods. In the proached the Bible, took it up and was walk. It goes the way of all unused powers, it is perfect order prevails, and the relations with fragrant with gentleness and charity.—John

strong throb of vital religion and then we As he did this he looked at the book, when, Wayland published the following scarching shall not need to depend on entertainments suddenly he was seized with a convulsive and significant sentences, "Answer to for a meretricious display of prosperity and trembling and turned pale. He then re- prayer for the conversion of souls is the sure of false ideas of success.—Presbyterian turned to the table, and laying down the Bi- test of the piety of a church. In all our ble, he exclaimed, with firm emphasis. "We churches, prayer is made without ceasing will not burn that book until we can get a for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit. If better." Not long after this, the young man our prayers are not answered, it must be died. On his death-bed, he was led to deep because we do not abide in Christ, and His repentance of his sins, and left evidence that words do not abide in us When therefore, he had received pardon, and a solid hope of additions are not continually made to a and those men who in these days are called future bliss, through the Book he had thought church it is a cause for alarm and self-

who was noted for his infidelity was one day wise man, if additions are not continually whe. The demands of the present times are called from his library to the bed of his sick made to a church, wrong in our spirit or You felt as if you had been cheated out of very urgent, and we must be diligent if we daughter. Her pious mother had instilled our methods. We do not do the work, or do your rightful heritage, as if some cruel hand keep abreast of the age. Ignorance in this Christian principles in her heart. Unexpect | not do it wisely. We do not pray as we age of information is like an owl in the day- edly her disease took a seri us turn, and she should. We are not so consecrated to light. Business enterprise throws reading | was about to die. As her father stood at her | Christ, so filled with the Spirit, so endued side, she looked up to him and said: " Fa- with power from on high as we should be. the public; and there is need of careful, dis- ther, I am about to die. Shall I believe in |-Religious Herald. the principles you have recommended, or shall I believe in what my mother has taught ceived, misdirected, and injured by it. Many | me?" He became greatly agitated; his chin families have few books; they need more, but | quivered, while his whole body shook, and they do not know what they need, and con | after waiting a few moments, he answered: " Believe what your mother has taught you." that to merit this character it must be given | unwisely for publications which, though | Such testimonies as these, coming from men to encouraging merry-making of one sort or they may not be positively evil, are far from who had sought with all of their might to he was the text and the sermon—"the word being the best or most profitable that could disbelieve the Bible, are evidences which made flesh, "-the doctrine and the exem-The minister of the Gospel, having given embodying the principles of eternal truth. | spake, and which astonished those who were people can be, and his intelligence and in. Bible holds men responsible for their treat- Son of God, which gave point and pith to fluence may be of great benefit to those who ment of it, and that a disbelief of it does his siyings. "No guile," "No sin." do not know precisely what books they do not give their consciences rest.—Christian The good effect of what we attempt for do not know precisely what books they do not give their consciences rest.—Christian

THE EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

The problem which is to be practically solved by the churches is the same now as it who wish to do their best for their children, has been. That problem was, and is, thoroughly to evangelize the people about us. Every church, be it small or large, has this it may benefit many; when it is placed in a set before it as a work which it may by no of the tendency of man to be moved in masses, There is a subtle power enshrined in a book. of the power of sympathy and of the con wisely on this matter, "ought to be merely A book may melt a heart, mold a life, and trued pressure of truth on the souls of men. incidental, and not within the duty of the save a soul. If a minister succeeds in placing It is wise to mingle prayer and the preaching a good book in a home, he may have planted of the word, even though we should deem it social 1 fe in a Church, are much sought which will preach when he is dead and gone; days. We must think also that it is wise for he may have done something which will be neighboring pastors to be ready, spiritually fruitful of more blessings than the ablest ready, and willing to help each other in the sermon he has ever delivered. Servants of work of reaping the ripening harvests in the Lord may well consider what possibilities their respective fields. We have no word to should absorb its energies, is that which in and opportunities are thus opened before say against the employment of evangelists one way or another tends to the promotion them. Books are multiplying, of every whom God endows with special gifts and class, good, bad and indifferent. It is for power for their special work. When he gives moting the influences and the power of the the servant of God to put forth his efforts to his churches a Nettleton or a Moody it is Church in a community which are not yet to circulate the good, to banish the bad, and that his churches may use them in the work

provide something that is bad. There will backsliders to their first love and taking up take up the attention and occupy the mind. laltars, the earnest prayers of the closet, and Let every Christian man and woman con- in little circles of prayer by quickened be-

on, and thus we multiply the seed sown, Lord added to the church daily those that and increase the fruits of righteousness, to were saved." The ideal state of a church is that or months of manifested power in which many begin the new life, followed by seasons in which Christians are still successfully at work, and no communion passes without some additions, more or less, to the church.

Can this be realized? It has been in some churches, through a long series of years. It is in accordance with the promises and teachings of the Bible. Years ago I read somewhere the startling sentence "When the power of reclaiming the lost dies out of a church, it ceases to be a church." Is the statement too strong? Perhaps so. But this Spirit is not Christianity, that a body of to convince the world of sin. This power belongs to a church by virtue of its union Church and all that concerns it let the full, ing slowly forward to cast it into the fire. lost. A quarter of a century ago, President | the natives are peaceful.

examination. There must be wrong some-It is said that Colonel Allen, an American where. "" Wrong somewhere, " so says this

THE FORCE OF CHARACTER IN CHRISTIAN

The supreme qualification of our Lord and Master as a preacher of his own gospel and a worker in his own vineyard was that show that it is none other than a Divine Book, I plification. The authority with which he They snow, moreover, that it is not an easy in the habit of listening to the Scribes, dething to get rid of the conviction that the pended upon the conscious character of the

> God's cause will depend, not so much upon what we say, or what we do, how we say it or how we do it, as upon what we are and how we deport ourselves, when none but the eye of God can see us. A solid inner kingdom of force of character, against which the gates of hell cannot prevail," was the supreme qualification of Jesus as a preacher. This must a so be the supreme qualification of those who would promulgate the same blessed, pure gospel.

Ministers and churches should remember the most potent qualification of the ministry is not found in a classical education, not in theological lore, not in what you may be rank, intellect, education and money, but will rise; you cannot keep him down. You may fell him to the earth, and heap upon him mountains of slander, falsehood, ridicule and contempt, but he will come forth bright and shining as gold tried in the fire. power is felt as soon as you come into the presence of one who possesses it though he may have been a stranger. And on the other hand, you may have formed an opinion in favor of one you have not met, from glowing newspaper accounts and long imyou see it in print, but if he be wanting in The weakness of the pulpit is not to be

found in the intellectual incapacity of the occuapant or his charge, but in weakness of character on the part of preacher or people. The prolific cause of infidelity in the land is the partial failure on the part of professed Christians to impress the world with the power of Christianity to fashion and mould a symmetrical, perfect character among its adherents. Professors of religion are false to trusts, covetous, grasping after the world, be talked, because we have to learn and find perpetrating "tricks in trade." taking advantages of bankruptcy, homesteads, etc., objects; but it is to be with confidential "breaking" and making "assignments" in order to defraud creditors. Here is our weakness, not in a want of money, not in a want of education, literary or theological, not in a want of intellectual acumen, but in is true, that a religion without the Holy | the want of invincible, all-conquering character, built within by the regenerating men, whatever rites it may observe and sanctifying life of the immaculate Son of whatever it may call it elf, with whom the God implanted in the soul by the Holy Spir. spirit of God does not dwell is not a church it. Give us the "old theology," regen-A large fire was made ready, a Bible was laid of Christ, for every such church is built up eration, repentance, conversion, a turning of family boards where a constant process of And is it not time that we recognized the on a table near by, and a flowing bowl was for a habitation of God through the Spirit. the heart and life from sin to righteousness, Where the church is there is the Holy Ghost. | then will we stand, firm as the mountains. This also seems to be true, that the Spirit | fixed as the stars, and abiding as God's

> African International Association on the woman to detail and report it all. Keep with Christ. It may be unused, and then Congo are highly satisfactory. The most the atmosphere as pure as possible, and

CHILDISH FANCIES.

It is not an easy thing to give up the fancies of our childish days. We cling to them till fact and science unclasp our hands and the pretty toys fall. Granted that we gain the truth and are making advances in knowledge—yes, but we are not inclined to be practical in those days. Do you remember when first the dim possibility dawned upon you that, after all, your cherished Christmas saint was no saint, and really only a fable? had shattered one of your priceless treasures. I hope the truth was told you tenderly by those you loved and trusted; but even they could not save you from the hurt. Worse, if a stranger or a playmate rudely tore away the delusion, what a tempest raged in your heart, and how ready you were to wage battle for your faith.

One of my amusements as a child, and ooe that kept me for hours in a kind of quiet awe, was holding to my ear a queer old shell that some sailor had given to my mother, and that had fallen to the lot of babyhood from my brothers down. When I asked what the strange sound I heard was. my mother told me that the shell came from deep down in the sea, and that it always sang the same old song it had learned in its ocean home. I had never seen the sea, never even heard its roar, but I listened often to that half-mournful ank as I imagined, homesick song and it told me strange stories, coined out of my own weird fancies, of course, till the shell and I came to be fast, and confidential friends. One day a longhaired collegian who was teaching the villageschool came to see my father. He picked up my shell and with a view to air his knowledge, I suppose, began to talk of the peculiar arrangement of the inner surfaces. the reverberations of sound, and smiled knowingly at the ignorance of some who feolishly believed the strange sound to be a song of the sea. Forgetful of all proper training, I snatened my treasure from his hand, rushed with it to my mother, and hid my indignant, sobbin; face in her arms. I think parents often forget what deep hold children's beliefs take on them, and are not careful enough about misleading them.

HELP IN TROUBLE.

Heroic souls need heroic treatment. To seed which shall produce an immortal unwise to have four prayer meetings and This will constitute the force of our ministry; approach one strong to the utmost endurharvest; he may have left behind a preacher | three sermons a day for several successive goodness, righteousness, character. Its ance of trouble, with the flowery pietisticpoetry which soothes feebler natures, is like offering herb tea as a medicine for cholera. People who really suffer are generally past. writing commonplace poetry, or heeding it. A woman who suffered loss of properity and portant titles before and after his name as home, by the treachery of friends-who, as the way of the world too often is, proceeded character, in goodness, you are disappointed also to rob her of her good name, to hide when you come into his presence, and though | their wrong, -and who had herself lived to you may not be able to say why, he loses his see every true friend die from her side, once Another lesson is this, the first step in influence over you. His sermons may be full said that she could bear anything if people If Christians do not provide something preparation for such work is the new con- of ornate amplifications, complete in logic wouldn't send her Miss Havergal's poems toentertainments which so often ask for so good to read, sinners will be quite sure to secration of Christians to God, the return of and rhetoric, containing many beautiful console her—helpful as these poems might. allusions to the philosophy of Plato, the prove to many a minor sufferer. What did be no vacuum. Something will come in to of neglected duties, the erection of family hermaneutics of Hillel, the poetry of Virgil; comfort her. was some strong sentence like but it all falls like ocean spray upon the that which was loved of F. D. Maurice's rock. There is no power, no vital force. It | Calvinistic mother, "Let us not be of those sider what their own duty is in the case, lievers. The prayers of the upper room pre- is a want of character in the speaker. This who disobey God in the capital instance oris not only true with reference to those who | dered for their trial;" or, again, some words But this revival work is not the only work | preach from the pulpit, but also of those who of others, "who were desolate, afflicted tor-Is it not about time that we ceased run circulating good books we are chiefly bene- to which the churches are called. This is sit in the pew and who walk among men. mented. There was deep experience in The power of all who teach and sing and the old minister who told one of those pray will depend on the character which is women who are more busy than useful, who for every one who purchases a good book through the year. At Jerusalem in the time manifested, often when they sojourn for a complained that she often didn't know what to say to people in distress, "That, madam. is a leading sign of the wisdom of keeping still."—S. S. Times.

PERSONALITIES.

Keep clear of personalities in general conversation. Talk of things, objects, thoughts. The smallest minds occupy themselves with. personalities. Personalities must sometimes out men's conracteristics for legitimate persons. Do not needlessly report ill of others. There are times when we are compelled to say, "I do not think Bouncer is a true and honest man." But when there is no need to express an opinion, let poor Bouncer swagger away. Others will take his measure, no doubt, and save you the trouble of analyzing him and instructing them. And as far as possible dwell on the good side of human beings. There are depreciating, assigning motives, and cutting up character goes forward. They are not pleasant places. One who is healthy does not wish to dine at a dissecting table. There is evil enough in man, God knows! But it is The reports from all the stations of the not the mission of every young man and

Alissions.

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

In January the Young People's Mission Band of Nortonville, Kan., had an oyster supper including a candy and peanut stand, and made \$15 64. In February they gave a literary entertainment, the profits of which were \$10 15.

FROM J. F. SHAW. General Missionary in Arkansas and Texas.

TEXARRANA, Ark, March 2, 1885.

I send you herewith my report for labor done in second quarter, commencing Dec. 2, 1884. and ending March 1, 1885. You will please explain to the Board that unlike in the Northern States, but little can be done in missionary work in Winter. Summer is the people's leisure time and time for missionary work. In the two weeks that I läbored I traveled 570 miles, my expenses being \$15. I asked your Board to pay only my expenses for travel. I have been urgently | It was a hard place to get people out to the solicited to visit the following places to lecture and preach on the Sabbath, Lovelady, New Boston, Sulphur Springs, Black Jack Grove and Sherman. There is also one Sabbath-keeping family at Arlington, and a Seventh-day Baptist lady at Denton. All these places are in Texas. It seems that we as Sabbath-keepers are doomed to the annovances of Sunday legislation in Arkansas. The present legislature has just passed an act requiring all religious denomination to observe the Lord's day(?), Sunday. It directly keeps on with snow and storm. I was there contravenes the constitution, and is destined to meet with opposition from a multitude | ruary, and preached 14 sermons, and held 3 of good people in the State. I am glad to ay that a majority of our First day neighbors are loud in their denunciation of the act. We are confident that as soon as occasion offers to bring the law to the notice of the Supreme Court it will be set aside. There are twenty-eight First-day Baptist members of the legislature, seven of whom are eminent ministers, the speaker of the house, Rev. J. P. Eagle being one of them, and President of the Baptist State Convention at its last session. I hope as they are members of that body of Christians who glory in being the foremost advocates and champions of religious liberty, that they will rise and explain what part they took in tak ing from Seventh-day Baptists and other Minn. We have good weather now. I hope Seventh-day keepers their liberty to worship God according to the dictates of their consciences and God's word. I should have mentioned that we were quite surprised and much pleased to have a Sabbath-keeping colored woman to visit us and worship with us last Sabbath. She has been keeping the Sabbath for three or four years. She will

probably worship with us regularly, and pos-

sibly will unite with the church. I received a

letter yesterday containing a request to go

FROM C. J. SINDALL. Scandinavian Missionary.

DODGE CENTRE, Minn., March 1, 1885. Grace and peace from our Lord Jesu Christ be to you. When we are at work in the Lord's vineyary, the time seems short. Now another quarter in my missionary field 15 past, and it seems to me a short time. I am thankful to our God and Father for his prethat God has called me to be one of his salvation of my fellowman.

in the court house at Forest City, and in day persons. The two baptized the week held no public meetings, being engaged the private houses. I had engaged one more There are at present some hopeful things assist at a Sabbath School Institute held because I was requested to by some Ameri- members resides there. We hope to visit vival meetings were commenced here on

place with earnest prayer to God, that he Our cottage prayer meetings on the eve of might shine more for the people.

and went to work to rewrite the translation midst. of "The Vindication of the True Sabbath," which was translated about three years ago; but when the time came to get it printed I 6 sermons; average congregations of over it, and I also noticed that the translation could | be done better than it was before, so I went to | Society \$2 00. work to write it over again. It is now sent to Alfred Centre to be printed in the Danish language.

As soon as I had that work done, I went to Nobles county, Minn., by request of a Sabbath keeping brother; but when I came there I only found two Sabbath-keeping families. It was the poorest mission place I ever had, the weather was so very cold and stormy, and the farmers live far apart. We could not have meetings in the evenings; we only had one evening meeting; the rest of the meetings were in the day time. meetings. There is a First-day Baptist church there. When I came they appointed a meeting to be held every Wednesday for the purpose of arguing about what condition a Christian is in before the law. I went there one Wednesday and had an opportunity to say what I thought about it. Most of them are of the no-law theory. When I came there I thought I would only stop one week but the brethren requested me to stay, and wait for better weather, but the weather from the 14th of January to the 17th of Febother meetings, made 9 visits, got 6 sub scribers for the Evangelii Harold, and dis tributed many copies of that paper. After I had left that place I received a letter from one of the brethren there in which he stated that some of the people are searching for more light, and wish to see our "Articles of Faith." One brother has good learning and has been a school-teacher in Norway and in America. These two families meet together on the Sabbaths. They live in good Christian love toward one another. I am sorry that not more has been this quarter, but I hope that the Lord will bless the work and fulfil his promise in Isa. 55: 10, 11.

I am now working in Olmsted county, that it will be so that we can do more work for the Lord. Yours in Christ,

C. J. SINDALL.

-Bro. Sindall reports 12 weeks of labor; 11 preaching places; 25 sermons; congrega tions from 5 to 40; 8 other meetings; 3' visits; receipts \$3; expenses \$12 45.

MISSION PLEDGES FOR 1885.

HOLLAND MISSION.

this week to New Boston, Texas, to preach to three or four interested families. J. F. Shaw.	Previously reported. 25 shares	\$250 20 20 10	0
—Bro. Shaw reports 2 weeks of labor; 2 preaching places; 7 sermons; average congregations of 15; 2 other meetings; calls upon	80 shares,	•	
11 families; and 200 pages of tracts distributed.	Women of the Hartsville Church, 1 share	\$ 60 10 \$70	0
FROM C. J. SINDALL. Scandinavian Missionary.	SHANGHAI MISSION SCHOOL. Previously reported, 14½ shares,	•	
DODGE CENTRE, Minn., March 1, 1885. Grace and peace from our Lord Jesus Christ be to you. When we are at work in	share West Hallock Sabbath school, 1 share 16½ shares	10 10 165	0

FROM MISS PERIE F. RANDOLPH. Missionary at Hornellsville, N. Y.

My work as you-see from the enclosed reserving care in life. I feel that I have very | port does not cover the entire quarter. The much to be thankful for, because I know religious interest in this church is good. They are a band of earnest, zealous Chrisservants to call the attention of our Scandin- | tians. They have been helpful to me in this | rent quarter. I have visited the churches at avian people to the voice of the Lord. I feel new relation and have shown a true spirit of Elmira, Ithaca, DeRuyter, Cuyler Hill, that I am not worthy of the office and for | Christian charity for me which helped to | Preston, and Norwich, tarrying longest in such an important work; but it is all by the lighten the burden of responsibility felt in revival labors at DeRuyter. My family grace of God. And I know that it is my entering upon this charge. Eld. L. E. moved from Wisconsin to this State about duty to work for the great cause of our Mas- | Livermore filled my appointment at our the first of December last, stopping for the ter, I believe it is my duty to work for the communion service; and Eld. L. A. Platts preached a week ago last Sabbath and ad- their arrival, and assisted in settling them Since the first of December, 1884, my field | ministered baptism. Last Sabbath follow- | in their temporary home. The third Sabhas been in Winnebago county, Iowa, and in | ing the sermon we had an experience meet- | bath in December I spent with the Church Nobles and Olmsted counties, Minn. In the | ing in which earnest testimonies were given | in Elmira, where I conducted five meetings, first place there was a good interest in the by twenty-three persons, three of whom were and administered the Lord's Supper. meetings. Some of the meetings were held seeking the Saviour, two of these being Sun- next went to Ithaca, where I visited but three different school-houses, and in three previous were received into the church. last Sabbath and First-day in this month, to school-house for meetings, but a fire pre- about this field. There is now quite an with the Church in DeRuyter. Here also I vented that. I also preached some in the interest manifested upon the Sabbath ques- assisted in the Week of Prayer; and at the English language in two of the school-houses | tion at a place six miles out. One of our | Quarterly Meeting on Jan. 3d and 4th. Recans which were hungry for preaching. that place at the end of this week to learn Jan. 10th, and continued till Feb. 15th. There was much sickness among our Sabbath- the real state of the interest there. Our By request of the pastor, Eld. J. Clarke, I

From Iowa I went home for a short time, | soften hardened and skeptical hearts in our Yours in Christian work, PERIE FITZ RANDOLPH.

-Miss Randolph reports 8 weeks of labor; found that some of the writing was so dim 31; 8 prayer meetings; 24 visits; 1 addition that it was impossible for the printer to read by letter and experience; 2 by baptism; received for preaching, \$12 50; for Missionary

FROM E. H. SOCWELL. Missionary Pastor.

CARTWRIGHT, Wis., March 2, 1885.

I herewith enclose my report for the quarter just passed. This quarter has been characterized by a steady spiritual growth for which I am very thankful. On the evening of February 9th, by a vote of the church, a special meeting was held at the church for the purpose of examining and ordaining Bro. Lewis Pierce as our deacon. Since it was impossible for us to have the cooperation of any of our ministers from abroad to assist, I was obliged to perform the ceremonies alone. Bro. L. R. Davis, has been called to act as deacon with Dea.

I am now giving a series of evening lectures on the subject of the Sabbath, having been requested to do so by several First-day with an attentive audience, the chief topic to do but little outside of North Loup. village is the Law, and Sabbath.

There are now four candidates awaiting baptism which will be administered as soon as possible, after which these parties will be received into this church.

Yours respectfully,

E. H. Socwell.

-Bro. Socwell reports 3 months of labor; 16 sermons; average congregation of about 40; 23 other meetings; calls upon every family in the society; about 1,000 pages of tracts, etc., distributed; 3 additions by letter or experience; \$38 62 received for preaching, and \$1 40 for Missionary Society.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Petrie's Corners, N. Y.

MARCH 2, 1885. I write you from this field, that through a wonderful and kind Providence, I continue to do a little work in the Master's vineyard. Our Sabbath meetings and Bible-schools have continued, with fair interest, for the three Wintermonths. We have had storms and bad roads, and we are a scattered people; but the house of God has not been for- in interest all the time, the one held last gotten. While the attendance was small those that did come, came to work. I am | eral, we think, have come to rejoice in a glad to report a growing interest in behalf of Missions. The last Sabbath in each month is to be devoted to this cause. Our collection in January was fifty-two cents, and in February \$1 05. This with \$3 43 of school money, making \$5, I send you to give to the Treasurer, A. L. Chester. I am glad to say that some of the young people are inquiring the way to Christ. I have thought it proper owing to my health, not to do much work outside of our church for the Winter. I report for the six months ended, 23 weeks of labor; for three months ended, 13 weeks of labor; 13 sermons; 14 visits; 2 funerals attended; and \$26 75 received.

Yours in hope that the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdoms of Christ. THOMAS R. REED.

FROM L. C. ROGERS,

General Missionary in Central Association.

DERUYTEB, N. Y., March 1, 1885. I send herewith report of labors for curpresent at Alfred Centre. I met them on keeping families, and they were prevented Sabbath school is doing very well under the preached every evening, and on Sabbaths, becoming more doubtful while you delay. embraced Christ.—Messiah's Herald.

from coming to the meetings. I left that excellent leadership of Mrs. O. G. Stillman. during this time. It was a truly blessed season to my soul, as well as to many others. would bless the work there so that the truth | the Sabbath are seasons of spiritual strength. | A special contribution to aid the Missionary Pray for us that the power of the Lord may | Board was taken, amounting to \$49 80. The last two Sabbaths of February I have spent with the Churches at Preston and Norwich, preaching twice at the former and once at the latter place. Next Sabbath I go to the Quarterly Meeting at Scott.

> I have preached during this quarter, fiftysix sermons, addressed eight prayer-meetings, assisted at two funerals, administered the Lord's Supper once, assisted once, and made eighty-six religious visits. Amount of collections, \$77 80.

> Notwithstanding the severity of the Win ter, and the prevalence of sickness in some of the places visited, the work of your missionary has not been seriously interrupted. The pastorless churches have been looked after. Besides the Church at DeRuyter, the Churches at Adams Centre and West Edmeston have enjoyed precious revivals, as I am informed. By the kindness of Mr. Jeromé Crandall, of this place, my late trip to Preston was without expense to the Missionary Society. Yours fraternally,

L. C. ROGERS.

FROM GEO. J. CRANDALL, Missionary Pastor.

NORTH LOUP, Neb., March 1, 1885 Through the mercy of God, I am permitted to make this quarterly report. My observers. The hall is filled each evening | health has been such that I have been able of conversation at the public houses of the have only preached twice on Davis Creek, once at a school house near Bean Creek, and twice at Ord; all the rest of the work for the quarter has been performed at home. My health is somewhat better than at the close of last quarter, yet far from good.

> The Davis Creek portion of the field, so far as I know, is about the same as at the close of last quarter. I shall renew my labor there as soon as the weather and traveling are such as not to make it too fatiguing.

Calamus, at the time of my last report. was in the most hopeful condition of any time since I have been laboring on that field, and I have heard that the interest has been growing. I intend to go there again as soon as circumstances will permit.

Here at North Loup the interest for the greater part of the quarter has been about the same as at the close of the last, excepting tisms and 65 admitted to the communion. that the attendance was smaller on account of cold, storms, &c.; but in our young people's meetings, which are held every Sabbath afternoon, there has been a growing interest up to two weeks ago, when it had reached a point when it seemed best to hold extra meetings. These have been increasing evening being most interesting of all. Sev-Saviour's love, and others have taken the position of earnest seekers. Pray for us that the blessing of God may rest upon us. I believe that if the Board could send another man onto this field, one that was strong and healthy, and let him spend his entire time, it would be money well spent. May the Lord send the laborers and multiply the willing hearts and eager hands, in all our churches, to earn the money to send them into the whitening fields.

Yours in the work,

GEO. J. CRANDALL.

-Bro. Crandall reports 3 month's labor, 41 sermons, 34 other meetings, 38 religious visits, about 25 copies of the Outlook distributed, 1 person restored to membership, receipts for preaching \$73 47, for Missionary Society \$5 90.

GLAD TIDINGS OF GREAT JOY.

BY REV. S. CORNELIUS, D. D.

You are a sinner, but "Christ Jesus came nto the world to save sinners," and did save the "chief" of sinners. This was and still is his employ, for "the Son of man came to seek and to save that which is

mercies, but is it not written "whosoever cometh unto me, I will in no wise cast out." Your sins are every way so formidpreparation, but "can the Ethiopian change organ. his skin, or the leopard his spots? Then may

"Now is the acceptable time, behold, now is the day of salvation. To-day if you will hear his voice, harden not your hearts, He has gone upon high and there intercedes in behalf of the transgressors.

"See how he spreads his wourd d hand, And shows his wounded breast."

But, peralps, some impenitent reader whe glances over this does not feel any sense of guilt, or any need of repentance. How then can Jesus ever be your Saviour? Himself said, "I am not come to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance." Ah, dear read. er, have you no sin, no rebellious thoughts against God, no hateful, malignant passions? Have you committed no acts, indulged no feelings that fill you with shame? And why is it you do not admire the lovely Saviour Wny is it that your heart revolts against him, and refuses to have him reign over you? O, yield your hard, rebellious heart to Jesus that he may cleanse and save it. He is willing, he is able to save you now.

> "Just now come to Jesus, Come to Jesus just now. " -Baptist Flag.

THE SANGIRESE.

The Sangi or Sangir Islands are a narrow chain of some seventy islands, large and small, running north and south between Menado, the northeast point of Celebes, and the Philippine Islands, and containing . population of about 80,000. They are divided into six principalities, which are governed by their several rajahs under the general jurisdiction of the Dutch Government and the residency of Menado. The people were heathen in the fifteenth century, received a superficial Mohammedan cultus in the sixteenth century; then fell under the rule of the Portuguese, who introduced Roman Catholicism, and finally became part of the possessions of the Netherlands. They were visited by a Dutch missionary in 1856, and he recommended them to his Christian countrymen as suitable subjects for missionary effort. He had, however, been anticipated by Gossner's missionaries, four of whom had entered the islands in 1855, and founded in them missions, which have continued and flourished to the present

Three of these missions were placed on the principal island, Sangibesar, one of them having out-stations on three of the adjoining islands, while a fourth mission, having its chief station on the island of Tagulandang, includes a considerable number of the Southern islands of the group, with a population of 30,000 souls, 5,500 of whom are baptized Christians, and more than 600 communicants. At the end of 1883, Missionary Kelling reported 146 additional bap-Within his district are eight government schools and fifteen mission schools; and the Gospel is regularly preached by Kelling and his island helpers in twenty-one towns. The missionary has completed the translation of the Heidelberg Catechism and the New Testament into the Sangi language, and is now engaged upon the Old Testament, of which

he has the Psalms ready for the press. An official report on the schools of the island, recently published, speaks of the educational condition as flourishing, and ascribes its advancement wholly to the missionaries. The details of the other three missions in these islands are not given in the report, but it is shown in them that the number of Christians in the group exceeds 20,000, and that there are twenty-five government schools and twenty two mission schools. A few of the native born school-masters have attended the Seminary at Tondano in Celebes, and four young Sangirese are studying for the ministry at the Seminary in Depok.-Independent.

EVANGELIZATION OF JAPAN.

A statistical report of the population of Japan issued officially by that department of the Japanese Government, gives the number of Christians in the Empire as 80,000. Of these, 60,000 are Roman Catholics, 20,000 Protestants. The number of converts to the Greek Church is also said to be very large. The success of evangelical missions in Japan of late years has been a cause for great joy and thankfulness, but according to these figures what has been done only serves to show how great is the need for redoubled ardor in prosecuting the work. Japan numbers not less than 25,000,000 of inhabitants; we may well pray the Lord to send out more laborers, and scatter more abundantly the seed in so vast a field.

The work of the American Baptist Missionary Union is extending in both Chins Your sins have been very numerous, but and Japan. Rev. Mr. Adams has gone to he can "blot out as a cloud your trans- his new station, 250 miles in the interior gressions, and as a thick cloud your sins." | from Zaohying, of the East China Mission; Your sins have been very maligant, but he and Mr. Poate finds an open door in the unis able to "take away all iniquity. Guilty cultivated fields of Northern Japan. The though you are, his blood cleanseth from all region in which he labors contains about 3, sin." Your sins have, perhaps, been so 000,000 people, and he has six stations great that you almost despair of mercy, but among them, to reach which he is obliged remember, "he is able to save them to the to travel a circuit of fourteen hundred miles. uttermost that come unto God by him." On his last visit he found much to encour-Your sins have, perhaps, been peculiar in age him. The wide circulation of the Bible their aggravation because of your peculiar is doing much good in Japan. A few years ago no one could sell Scriptures in Japan without being sent to "prison;" now the government press has printed the Gospel of able that satan tempts you to believe that Mark, and an advertisement of the Ameriyou cannot come to Christ without a greater can Bible Society is published in the official

The leader of an anti-Christian band in ye also do good that are accustomed to do Japan who had taken an oath not to accept evil." The probability of your salvation is the Gospel, has given up his opposition, and

Sabbath Bef "Remember the Sabbath-day, to

seventh day is the Sabbath of the

The Doctor seems to be we anatomy and understands disse fection. This art may be broug sition properly in instructing th In the intricacies of the human to use it in the science of Bib seems to me to be uncalled for place. The following quotation how he dissects the commandm

"If the fourth commandmen moral principle, that moral reconfirmed by Christianity." this statement in our last articl only say, however, that the mo the fourth commandment seen cially to relate to religious work Hence, we think the fourth c does contain a certain moral a erating the natural law establish beginning, and having referen ture, constitution, and wants o also a type and model of the . The indestructible

think, which is contained in law, and which is essentially r more spiritual meaning by principle of worship." The th called the Puritan theory cut th mandment into two parts, callin and the other "the institution Doctor cuts out of the latter p pleased to call the "principle He takes good care of this ar rest away. This does not seen an illustration of the law of " tion." Were we considering man and his wants merely, we them in some kind of systems shoose some and reject others, has commanded, our right to I have already considered this aubject.

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Arst day came to take the pla

enth, shows how loosely he tr He says, "Coming to the Ne we find that our Lord himself, a Jew under the law, during h observed the Sabbath, i. e., th bath. He more than once op in their interpretation of the but it was for the purpose of p true law, the right interpreta spirit of the command." He admits that it was only the in the commandment, in which at fault, and not the comma He continues, "Christ and h served the Jewish Sabbath whi and some of the Jewish conve doubtless to observe it to the lives. But after the Lord's arrection, the Jewish Subbatl our theory, went with other th to the Jewish dispensation. however, partaking of the fre gospel, came gradually into the divinely guided instinct a the Apostolic Church, and true sense may be called the bath." "We do not believe t ples waited for any special re subject, or that they had any suppose that there was any for transferring of the Subbath f the other."

1. He admits that there command on the part of God Sabbath, or more correctly fo the eventh day, and the intr 1rst. He does not therefore ex thus saith the Lord, for his He does not claim that the a well-defined plan in regard to in fact they had any knowledg claims that the church drifte tion. Some of his other stat support this idea more that quotations. In answering se he says, in regard to the cha says very little about it, and the fact of transferrence—the fatal. We have named hypot for the natural change. Yet that the inspired apostles did -day of the week as a day for er for religious worship, for of the Lord's Supper, for c tions, and for every purpose day was and had been observe atrong presumption in favor adopted the Lord's day." C the ordinary arguments to w he spreads his wourd d hand, lows his wounded breast."

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INGELIZATION OF JAPAN.

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Sabbath Beform.

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

REVIEW OF DR. J. M. HOPPIN.

NUMBER IV.

The Doctor seems to be well skilled in anatomy and understands dissection to per fection. This art may be brought into requi sition properly in instructing the uninitiated In the intricacies of the human system, but to use it in the science of Biblical exegesis seems to me to be uncalled for and out of place. The following quotations will show how he dissects the commandment.

this statement in our last article. "We will cially to relate to religious worship. . . .

zubject.

enth, shows how loosely he treats the Bible. He says, "Coming to the New Testament," we find that our Lord himself, who was born Jew under the law, during his life on earth observed the Sabbath, i. e., the Jewish Sabbath. He more than once opposed the Jews in their interpretation of the Sabbath law, but it was for the purpose of proclaiming the true law, the right interpretation, the real spirit of the command." Here he plainly admits that it was only the interpretation of the commandment, in which the Jews were at fault, and not the commandment itself He continues, "Christ and his apostles observed the Jewish Sabbath while Christ lived; and some of the Jewish converts continued doubtless to observe it to the end of their lives. But after the Lord's death and resto the Jewish dispensation. A new day, however, partaking of the free spirit of the gospel, came gradually into vogue through the divinely guided instinct and example of the Apostolic Church, and which in some true sense may be called the Christian Sab bath." "We do not believe that the disciples waited for any special revelation on the subject, or that they had any. We do not transferring of the Sabbath from one day to

command on the part of God to change the to select one or the other of these two views, Sabbath, or more correctly for the disuse of the eventh day, and the introduction of the that in taking this he squarely contradicts first. He does not therefore expect to turn to a what he has said before. He said that the thus saith the Lord, for his authority. 2. He does not claim that the apostles had any well-defined plan in regard to the change, if | that there was not a distinct change or transin fact they had any knowledge of it. 3. He ferring from one day to the other. But now claims that the church drifted in that direc | he says "that the apostles by precept and exsupport this idea more than the previous quotations. In answering some objections, it is difficult to see. he says, in regard to the change "Scripture says very little about it, and nowhere states | mitted that Christ taught in various ways the fact of transferrence—the omission seems fatal. We have named hypotheses to account its severity and rigor so as to be better adaptfor the natural change. Yet if we ever prove ed to all men under varied circumstances, that the inspired apostles did mark the first day of the week as a day for meeting together for religious worship, for the celebration should be punished by the death penalty for of the Lord's Supper, for charitable collec its violation, and that we should be prohibtions, and for every purpose for which a holy | ited from building fires in our houses on the day was and had been observed, is there not a atrong presumption in favor of their having any more such glaring inconsistencies in his adopted the Lord's day." Of course he uses argument, for these are sufficient. What is the ordinary arguments to show that there the necessity for all this jumble of contra- from women, besides annual gifts from Mrs. | bushels of corn.

them to be such.

Before taking up the references which he thinks prove the statement just quoted, he makes the following admission. "We do not offer this Scriptural proof as at all conclusive (many New Testament scholars reject it altogether), or as an interpretation not open to criticism, but as certainly strong in coincidences." These quotations give quite a correct idea of his doctrine. We will conclude this part of the review by a comparison of his statements with each other.

Speaking of what Christ did to the Sab-

bath, he says: "He made it universal, when before it was national." In close connection with this, he adds, "After the Lord's death and resurrection, the Jewish Sabbath, we hold, by our theory, went with other things "If the fourth commandment contained a | belonging to the Jewish dispensation." He moral principle, that moral principle was could refer to nothing else in the former reconfirmed by Christianity." We answered | quotation, by the word, "it," than what he calls the "Jewish Sabbath" in the second. only say, however, that the moral element of I t was the same thing that before was "nathe fourth commandment seems to us espe- tional," that he made "universal." Then he says, it was done away. How consistent he Hence, we think the fourth commandment makes Christ to be! He took what was does contain a certain moral sanction, reit- claimed to be adapted to only one nation, erating the natural law established from the and adapted it to all nations, and then de beginning, and having reference to the na- stroyed it. He made a man of straw, in or ture, constitution, and wants of man, and is der to amuse himself by destroying it. "We also a type and model of the 'Lord's-day." have not so learned Christ." Again he says . . . The indestructible principle, we "He (Christ) more than once opposeed the think, which is contained in the Sabbatic Jews in their interpretation of the Sabbatl law, and which is essentially reaffirmed in a law, but it was for the purpose of proclaim more spiritual meaning by Christ, is the ling the true law." Then to think that after principle of worship." The theory that was he had done all this for the Sabbath law called the Puritan theory cut the fourth com- he should sweep it away with the besom of mandment into two parts, calling one 'the day' | destruction, is strange enough. He takes and the other "the institution." But the much pains to present the strongest argu-Doctor cuts out of the latter part what he is ment in favor of the perpetuity of the Sab pleased to call the "principle of worship." bath that we use, but does not seem to see He takes good care of this and throws the that thereby he contradicts his "theory." rest away. This does not seem to me to be He says, "He (Christ) declared by precept an illustration of the law of 'natural selec- and example that it was right to do good on Were we considering the nature of the Sabbath day, that the requirement not man and his wants merely, we might arrange to work did not forbid works of necessity, them in some kind of systematic order, and and works of mercy, and that the original choose some and reject others, but when God law was based on religion and human wants. has commanded, our right to select stops, He declared himself to be 'Lord of the Sab-I have already considered this phase of the bath' day, thus setting forth his authority to interpret and rule over and in it for the good His statement of the manner in which the of man." By the use of what words would first day came to take the place of the sev- a Seventh-day Baptist declare the perpetuity of the Sabbath of Jehovah in stronger terms He says plainly that Christ proclaimed "his authority to interpret and rule over and in" the Sabbath. Such language is worse than trifling if it does not mean that the Sabbath is to be regarded as a permanent Christian institution, and yet our learned author claims that by "his theory" the Sabbath was done away by the Saviour.

disciples waited for any special revelation on the subject, or that they had any. We do not suppose there was any formal or distinct transferring of the Sabbath from one day to the other," speaking of the origin of the Sunday observance. Compare with this the following statement: "If we hold to the authoritative observance of the Christian arrection, the Jewish Sabbath, we hold, by Sabbath, there seems to be but two supposiour theory, went with other things belonging | tions one of which only can be true." After giving them both he says, "Our theory leads decidedly to the first of these views," which he states thus. "that the apostles by precept and example did themselves institute a day, not the ancient Sabbath, but a new day, and consecrated this as a Christian holy day, like the former Sabbath hebdomidal, and in its main tone and spirit religious, but having have been founded within twenty years. many marked differences from the Hebrew | Thirty million dollars, or three-fifths of the | certainly does not look as if man's and mosuppose that there was any formal or distinct | Sabbath, and that this has since been observed by the Christian Church." The other view to which he refers is the Puritan theory since 1865 that 171 colleges for men have 1. He admits that there was no formal of the change. He admits that he is obliged and hence takes the former. It seems to me disciples did not have any special revelation with regard to the change of the day, and tion. Some of his other statements seem to ample did themselves institute a day." How

I have shown by quotations that he adthat the Sabbath was liberated from some of and then he says that, if we are to keep the Sabbath that was given to the Jews, we Sublath. It is not necessary to point out

methods of proof so intricate that it cannot be otherwise? Perhaps it is allied to the ancient labyrinths. Is it not like the old Ptolemaic theory of the universe, so intricate and complicated that an admirer of the heavens said, that if he had been consulted a. the creation he could have done better than that, The reason why the science of astronomy was so complicated was because the science was wrong. The same is true in this case. The occasion for all these theories and arguments is the fact that the practice of the Christian world is in direct violation of the Bible, and something must be done to make the Bible agree with their practice. If we own that the seventh day is the Sabbath in the New Testament as well as in the Old Testament, there is no complexity about it. This is the Copernicam theory.

All this reminds me of the story of the Englishman who went to a philosopher with a difficult problem to solve, which was, if you fill a tumbler with water and then fil it with needles, why will the water not run over? After waiting several days for the so lution he went again, but the philosopher had not yet arrived at a conclusion, when the Englishman replied to him, "Why, you fool, it would run over." So the Christian Church has been trying these centuries to find why the Sabbath has been changed, when the fact is that it has not been changed. This is another illustration of the well-known fact that truth is simple but error is complex. We know that if, in our social relations, we tell one falsehood, we have to tell another to cover it up. If we could only always be on the right side, how easy it would be. "Be sure you are right, and then go ahead," is first-: ate advice, unless it should hinder honest effort. Were it not that God has hold of the helm, we would sometimes feel like giv ing up in despair, when we realize how many there are who are opposed to God's holy day. Will not he vindicate himself and not allow all these transgressions to go unpunished? I believe he will. May God hasten the time when all shall worship him in his own ap-W. H. E. pointed way.

Education.

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

WOMEN AND MEN.

A Monopoly Abolished.

A good story is told of a little boy in a Mas sachusetts city—the descendant on ooth sides of sturdy Quaker stock, and the right ful heir of plenty of brains. His aunt is a Again he says, "we do not believe that the | well known scientific lady, and a professor in a college for women. His three sisters have also in succession graduated at college. and with honor. It was natural, therefore. find their college lives quite as amusing in that some friend of the family should say a social way as anything afforded by their to the child one day, "I suppose you too are going to college by and by." To which the young personanswered, with ingenuous surprise, Oh, no! I'm a boy.

> within a half century—one might almost say within a quarter of a century—the tables could be so conspicuously turned as this, even in the guileless inference of one youth ful mind. Oberlin College was opened in 1833, and for many years after no other coa spicuous institution of that grade received women. The higher education of women, has been mainly a part of that great wave of educational progress which has marked the period since the civil war. More than one-third of our present 312 colleges have whole amount given in America by individuals to educational institutions, were bestowed between 1870 and 1880. It is only been opened to women, and that Vassar, Wellesley, Smith, and the so-called Harvard

"Annex" have been founded. Especially is it a recent thing for women to give largely to women's colleges. The ancient tradition was that men must give money to educate men and women must also give money to educate men; thus leaving nobody expressly created and designated by Providence to scenre higher teaching for women. Harvard University has received from women, at different times, \$30,000 in money, besides lands, books, pictures, and apparatus. Some one could more squarely contradict himself of the larges; gifts ever neceived by Yale College have come directly or indirectly from women. Four years ago Mrs. Valeria G Stone divided over \$760,000 among educational institutions for men; and in 1881 alone various women gave \$500,000 in the same way. But the whole recorded amount yet given directly by women to educate their own sex is less than a million dollars—a little more than half what they have given for men. The largest sum ever bestowed by a woman on any one institution in this country is the \$365,000 which founded Smith College on behalf of Miss Sophia Smith, of Hatfield, Massachusetts. Mrs. Valeria G Stone gave Wellesley College \$110,000 for building the hall which bears her name; and that institution has received in all \$160 000

are such references, but signally fails to prove dictions? Is the subject so difficult, and the H. F. Durant, the founder's widow Of the \$67,000 subscribed last year for the Harvard " Annex, " \$45.000, or more than twochirds, came from women.

Rev. C. F. Thwing, Dr. Kate Morris Cone, and Miss Baldwin, show clearly that the old monopoly is ended, while they do not as yet prove anything like equality of provision, still less that complete transformation-scene as women give nearly two-thirds of their money to colleges for men only, and but one-third to those which women are admitted (whether these be co-educational or sep arate), so long women will sanction the old habit of educating the world through men alone. But the above facts show that the

Meanwhile it is amusing to see that, when

any woman's college undergoes any of those ips and downs to which all such enterprises are liable, all the old fears and predictions come up again. Just now, for some temporary reason, there is a falling off in the number of pupils at Vassar College, and all the croakers come out of their hiding places. "We told you so; their health would not stand it; their perseverance was not equal to it; their mothers did not approve of it; their maide a aunts were sure it would make them unwomanly; the young women themselves found it diminished their chances. and preferred, like the æsthetic maidens it Patience, to be prettily pattering, cheerily chattering, common place young girls. Meanwhile Smith and Wellesley keep on, the latter turning away with regret young women who have come long distances to enter, and can pass the examination, simply because there is no room to house them, cither in the great college cormitories or at the village. At Cambridge, where I reside, young girls go away reluctantly every year, after a partial course in the "Annex, simply for want of the money so copiously dealt out in the main university to poor young men who will consent to stay and study. But while colleges are multiplying and growing, the old alarmists still shake their heads over a temporary redistribution of numbers, just as if Harvard and Yale and the rest had not been going through similar variations ever since they began to exist.

It is amusing, above all, to see how great solicitude is expressed lest young by shutting themselves up in college from in a town prevaded by masculine students the last impression produced is that of assons of such families certainly do not, and native towns. Most curious is the doubt expressed—in the Boston Daily Advertiser, if I mistake not—whether the fashion wil be permanent, and whether the children of It could hardly have been expected that the present college graduates will be graduates also. Really, this is being exceedingly "previous" in the modern phrase; and it seems quite enough for these young women to go to college for themselves, without undertaking as yet to go there in the persons of their own grandchildren. But, as the nearest we can come to this foreknowledge, it may be well to point out that the 500 graduates of Vassar have already, within fifteen years, given \$25,000 to their alma mater, while the much smaller number of Wellesley graduates have given \$5,000, and the 150 Smith graduates \$1,000. This nopoly of knowledge was to be restored after the experience of one generation.—T. W. H, in Harpers Weekly.

CLIPPINGS.

The University of Virginia has received in donations since the War, the sum of \$917,

It is held by the San Francisco Superior Court that a Chinese child born in this country is entitled to admission to the public

The question of allowing further participation in inter-collegiate foot-ball matches has been decided in the negative by the faculty of Harvard College by a vote of 25 to 4.

The collection of books and rare pamphlets left, by Senator Anthony, to Brown numbers over 5,000, and is said to be with out a rival of its peculiar character.

The Indian industrial school of Genoa, Neb., now numbers 167 pupils. Of these twenty-four are Winnebagos, eight Poncas, one Omaha, and the remainder are Sioux from the Yankton, Pine Ridge and Rosebud Agencies. Seven boys are taught carpenter work, and a regular detail of boys work the farm of 320 acres. The girls are taught sewng and laundry work, besides keeping the dining-room, kitchen, dormitories, and halls in order. The products of the farm last year were 100,0 bushels of oats and 5,000 tional institutions supported wholly or in

Mr. Yan Phon Lee, a Celestial by nativity and sophomore by courtesy, has carried off the first prize in English composition in his class at Yale College, while some of the These statistics, laboriously collected by other boys were perfecting themselves in foot-ball.

President Eliot, of Harvard University in an address before the Massachusetts Teacher's Association the other day, said that it would be much better for two or three towns implied in my opening anecdote. So long to maintain one high school adequately equipped, rather than for each one to maintain & weak and poorly equipped high school. The only thing that stands in the way of such a: union is local jealousy, and the sooner that is set aside the better.

> The State of Vermont in its cities and towns raises about \$600,000 annually by taxation for the support of its schools. The school population is 73,000. This amount would be more productive of good were the schools managed by the town system. The district system is unfavorable for the best results, and the schools in the rural districts are relatively falling behind. We apprehend that common school education in Vermont, as elsewhere, needs a new apostle of reformation. The State has received a benefaction from one of her sons, Arunah Huntington, of Blandford, P. Q., of \$205,000. This has accumulated to \$220,000, and it will give an income of \$12.000, or \$15,000. The will requires it to be used for the common schools. Gov. Pingree recommends that the common schools be increased to such a number of weeks above 20 per annum, now required by law, as shall be sufficient for the utilizing of the income of this fund.

Cemperance.

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

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

ALCOHOL. Its Effects Upon Man.

Dr. P. C. Williams, one of the leading physicians of Baltimore, lately delivered a lecture on the ab ve subject. Dr. Williams spoke of the remarkable experiments of Professor Martin, of the Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore, in demonstrating the women should lose all the enjoyment of life offect of alcohol upon the heart. The professor succeeded in so isolating a heart as to eighteen to twenty-two. To one residing render its condition during action, simulating normal action, plainly evident. This action was attained through the use of the ceticism or a renunciation of the pleasures | battery. Pure blood was then allowed to proper to their time of life. Why should it flow in and through the heart, followed after be otherwise in regard to a college full of girls? | a time by a combination of blood and alco-The temporary absence from home is no hol. The substitution of the latter for the doubt to be regretted; but as it is certainly | pure blood c. used almost immediately a deno unheard of thing for a young , woman to [cided weakening of the action of the heart, be several years away from her mother at a | That this was not due to degeneration in the boarding-school, why is the calamity in | heart itself, was demonstrated by again supcreased by carrying the grade of instruction | plying it with pure blood, when it resumed a little higher, and calling the institution a lits former vigorous action. The fallacy of college? It is unlikely that the daughters the popular idea in regard to the warmth of the very rich or very fashionable will ever imparted by alcohol, was proved by the incline strongly to an academical life; the fact that alcohol is strongly condemned by Arctic explorers of any experience; that it in fact require a very strong inducement of has been demonstrated unquestionably that good fellowship to keep them in harness at no user of alcohol in any form can withstand all—if harness it be. But such families are, the rigors of the Arctic climate. The fallaperhaps fortunately, in a very small minority. | cv respecting the strength imparted by this and the mass of young ladies apparently poison, was met with the fact that athletes in training for contests are invariably prohibited its use by those having them in charge. The lecture was most interesting throughout and highly appreciated.

BREVITIES.

Eight bishops and nearly 8,000 clergymen of the Church of England are abstainers from intoxicating drinks.

A corresponent of a London newspaper writing from Bombay, declares that the drink traffic is making terrible havoc among the Hindus.

A temperance reform is in progress in Troy N. Y., where over 2,000 men have recently signed the pledge. The saloon-keepers are appalled and only 125 have taken out licenses; last year liquor was sold in 780 places.

A man who abstains from liquor at 20 years of age has a chance of yet living 42.3 years; at 30, 36.5 years; at 40, 28.8 years. An intemperate man's chance at 20, is 16.6 years; at 30, 13.8 years; at 40, 116 -Insurance Tubles.

A Hartford man, now aged eighty years, who has smoked for over sixty seven years, has kept an account of his expenses, and finds that if he had invested the same sum every six months and placed it at compound interest he would now have \$200,000 to his credit. Hartford Courant.

The New York Tribune, which is by no means a fanatical temperance paper, recently stated that "one in twenty of the inhabitants of this country are rendered idle and incapaciated for work through the liquor traffic; and these, if not idle, would at orlinary wages, earn \$200,000 annually."

Pennsylvania swings into line upon the question of temperance teaching in the schools. In the State Senate. Feb. 10th petitions were presented by 100.000 men and women asking for scientific temperance instruction in the schools. A bill was subsequently passed, by unanimous vote, providing that physiology and hygiene, which will, in each division of the subject so pursued, include special reference to the effects of alcoholic drinks, stimulants, and narcotics upon the system, shall be included in the branches of study now required by law to be taught in common schools and in all educapart with the State's money.

Alfred Centre, N. Y., Flith-day, March 19, 1885.

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

and Corresponding Editor. TERMS: \$2 per year in advance; 50c. additional may be charged where payment is delayed beyond

the middle of the year. Communications designed for the Missionary Department should be addressed to Rev. A. E. MAIN, Ashaway, R. I.

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

"Thro' Winter's dearth upon the carth, With bitter winds and robeless trees, Know that glad Spring bath blossoming, With songs of brook ets, birds and bees

SEVERAL weeks ago we spoke of the seri ous illness of two of our venerable fathers in the ministry, Elds. Varnum Hull and Leman Andrus. At latest accounts Eld. Hull was a little better, but still in a critical condition; Eld. Andrus, who is now at his old home in Lockport, Niagara County, N. Y., writes with his own hand that he has nearly recovered from his recent attack.

Women and Men is the subject of a very readable article on a certain phase of the educational questions of the day, in a recennumber of Harper's Weekly, by T. W. Higginson, as we suppose, the article being signed "T. W. H." and bearing other marks of that racy writer. We thought to make some extracts from it, but our scissors went around it bodily, and so our readers will find it entire in our educational column this week.

An exchange says, Fairport's (N. Y fortnight of temperance furore culminated Sunday evening when the First Baptist church (said to hold twelve hundred people) was crowded to its utmost, to hear P. A Burdick's last address,—an effort of wonderful eloquence, solemnity and power.

If such interest in the temperance cause as seems to follow Bro. Burdick's work wherever he goes can justly be called a furor then we can devoutly pray that the furore will increase until every city and town in the land shall be set in an uproar.

in the news we give this week from the work | was worse at Lincoln's first inauguration. in Holland. All will rejoice with Bro. Velt- and that both the Grant and Garfield beginhuvsen in the encouragement he is receiving | nings equaled it, while the incoming of Anin the fruit of his labor, especially from the | drew Johnson was marked by the largest oncirculation of his paper; and all will sympathize with him in the trial laid upon him in | ever that the worst has not yet begun, and | the giving up of his son to do military duty | that the shrewdest politicians have been | for his country. Let us not forget to pray the Lord to keep the young man from the | tion crowd before coming. It is predicted | He ceased from that issue and asked me to peculiar dangers and temptations by which a new lot of visitors will come each week afhe will be surrounded, and to spare him for | ter this, many of whom will be prepared to | a hundred copies of my paper. He told me better work in the service of our common Lord and Master. Let us also remember that for the good work brother Velthuysen is doing for his countrymen, with his paper, additional funds are needed, and let us make our contributions to that work prove our interest in it and show our gratitude to God for it.

AFTER considerable unavoidable delay, "the fourth number of the Seventh-day is held that no fault could be found with a Baptist Quarterly is through the press and will be mailed in a few days. The number contains sermons: by J. W. Morton on Abraham, by L. A. Platts on the Conversion of Children, by W. C. Titsworth on The Sabbath the Family's count of their effciency and experience. Day, and by the Editor on Christ the Student's Model. There are essays: by James Bailey on The Christ of the Four Gospels, this on Tuesdays and Fridays at the White and by C. A. Burdick, on Faith and Reason. The number contains also the Centennial | a number of appointments which went to the History of the Waterford Church, by Wm. A. Rogers; The opening address of Albert Whitford, President of our late General Conference, at its session at Lost Creek, W. Va., on Progressive Revelation of God; and Life Sketches of the late Thos. B. Brown, and | Endicott came from the Massachusetts su-Eld. Henry Clarke, the former written by preme bench, and Postmaster General Vilas Geo. B. Utter and the latter by the Editor. The Photo-print portrait of Eld. Brown, from a negative furnished by Irving Saunders, forms the frontispiece of the number, and a silhouette of Eld. Clarke is in keeping with the times in which he lived. Editorials of the Senate. There is a desire that an adfinish the number. A table of contents for the entire volume, and a suitable title page accompany it. We regret to say that for want of sufficient support the publication of tors profess to feel kindly disposed toward the Quarterly will be suspended.

Good Pens.—The penmanship of editors | a way that will be acceptable to him. and other newspaper writers is a subject for

these wretched scrawlings called writing is | ical force of the White House have been dis- | desired to examine the question of Baptism. | to the pastor after the expenses were taken doubtless due to poor pens. It was, perhaps, pensed with, and the incumbents were noti- Only one copy I kept myself, and that I sent out, were over \$80. The heartfelt thanks of 753 and 755 Broadway, New York, sent | to all government sinecurists who are quak-REV. A. E. MAIN, Ashaway, R. I., Missionary us a liberal supply of their Spencerian | ing with fear lest their turn of dismissal will | So he is now convinced of both Sabbath and | wish. Double Elastic Steel Pens, and samples of come next. other makes. They have our thanks and the gratitude of our compositors.

Communications.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13, 1885. Pennsylvania Avenue has resumed its acmelted away, and the music of the inauguration season has been stilled. The tri-colored bunting has nearly all been taken down and packed away for 1888, and now the politicians and office seekers, no longer lost in the overshadowing host, show their proportions in numbers at least. The woods are full of office seekers. Deregations of patriots, eager to serve their country for \$1,000 or \$1,500 a year may be seen in groups in all the hotels, or hurrying about in carriages, or climbing stairs for secret conferences, or waiting in the ante-rooms of the new cabinet. The situation is peculiarly interesting. Cabinet officers to whom all applications for place have been referred by President Cleveland, are under siege. So far the hardest pressure has been brought upon Post-master General Vilas. In the crowds that gathered in his department during the week, every crossroads postoffice in the country has been represented. His assistants have been filling applications at the rate, on some days, of one a minute, all of which are referred to the proper bureau until Gen. Vilas can get time to see them. Some of the applicants for postoffices had sent their petitions to the President, and a large wagon was used in conveying them to the postoffice department Gen. Vilus confronts the arduous task before him with few words and many comprehensive shakes of his head. In speaking of his new occupation yesterday, he said it consisted mainly in keeping both ears open and shaking hands.

With all this wild rush for office it would not be fair to say that it is the greatest ever Our readers can hardly fail to be interested | seen here. Veterans in the business say it slaught of office-seekers. It is thought howremain all summer if necessary.

that the change of parties will involve changes in the offices to what may be reckoned the fifth grade. First comes the President with his personal assistants, next, the Ca binet with their private secretaries, stenographers, etc., thirdly, the assistant sccre of bureaus, and fifthly the chief clerks. It party coming into power which should make changes to this extent, and in the present case a few exceptions have been made even with regard to these leading offices. A few of the incumbents have been retained on ac-

The first two Cabinet meetings have been held, and they will be held regularly after House. The result of the last meeting was Senate to day for confirmation. The new Cabinet is made up of lawyers. Secretaries Bayard, Garland, and Lamar were conspicuous in the Senate; Secretary Whitney gained his reputation in the profession, Sccretary is a lawyer. Secretary Manning, of the freasury, is the only one of the number who

is not a member of the bar. There is uncertainty among the Senators as to the length of the present extra session journment may be reached by the first of April. It will depend on the will of the Republican majority. The Republican Sena-President Cleveland, however, and to deal with his appoiniments, so far as possible, in

With great shrewdness, the new Presistanding jokes, and a never-ending source of | dent has inaugurated reform at his own nnoyance to the type-setters. Much of threshold. The services of one half the cler- our money.

up so grand an establishment as his prede- We pray and hope. cessor. So it is predicted the Whitneys | I trust the Board will send to me soon the the Freylinghuysens. Secretary Lamar and stand in need of the money. Attorney-General Garland are both widowcustomed pace since the great multitude has licers, Manning, Endicott, Whitney, and will and truth by means of the press! Vilus to do the honors of of the new regime.

FROM HOLLAND.

HAARLEM, Feb. 8, 1885. To the Corresponding Secretary of the American Sabbath Tract Society:

Dear Brother,—I received, some days ago, uninterrupted labors delayed a little more. like the shaking of a thrunkenbold commonly overtakes me during the last weeks.

The permission given me by the Board last | paper. Summer, to depend upon the full amount of \$600 for 1884, and to make my plans accordingly, I used as well as I could do in my judgment, for the advancement of the spreading of the Truth by means of our paper, by advertising, reprinting, etc. Because our dear Brother de Nobel's help, as in other relations, was missed also and principally in the administration of De Boodschapper. I was constrained to take some aid, which must be paid for till Gerard, my elder son, was dismissed from the Government's school.

The whole of my expenses for prining, ro ting, billets, cross covers, wrappers, advertising, books, wages for I have received subscriptions and gifts...... £ 266.63

From the Board: 10 postal orders, f 96.50...... 965 00

f 120.64...... 241.28— 1,472.93 Deficit...... f 223.77

In December I got a letter from Mr. C. de Vos, Battle Creek, Mich., who was formerly editor of "De Stem der Waarheid," waiting for the departure of the inaugura- Dutch paper of the Seventh-day Adventists. send him, beginning January 1885, monthly, of his withdrawing from the Adventists, be-The friends of a fixed civil service expect | cause he learned the untruth of Mrs. White's prophetical character. Though he had given himself wholly to give his mite to the advancement of the work, which he believed to be surely the Lord's, he could not go on farther in that way. He did not wholly agree with us Seventh-day Baptists, nevertheless taries and their retinues, fourthly, the heads | he wished to do all he could for the spreading of the doctrines of the Sabbath and Baptism among the Hollanders in the United States; and therefore he asked monthly 100 copies of my paper and a notice of my hand, that he would print on his own press, serving to tell the people how and why they get De Boodschapper. You may understand that I joyfully conformed to his wishes. May the Lord bless his efforts.

> Concerning the influence of our Dutch paper here in Holland and among the Dutchspeaking Baptists in Oost Friesland, I can not give many particulars. You know, at Weener, Oost Friesland, a Baptist has beto be a man who knows what he does. His wife is very averse to the Sabbath, and his on the evening of March 10th. brother Baptists don't know what to do with

Among the letters I received not long ago, one was from a military officer, a captain. In consequence of some objections he made | tions, oratorical contests, etc. against an article I placed as an advertisement in a religious paper, we began a particular correspondence. Since then he came to the acknowledgment of the Lord's Sabbath, persisting however in his baby-sprinkling persuasion. But now he writes to me that he sees clearly the truth of believers' baptism. His latter change of mind was principally caused by a little book on Baptism which I printed eleven years ago, and spread a thousand copies among the Christians here, giving freely to every one who

*Florins or guilders, equal to about 411 cents of

with this thought in mind that Ivison, Blake- fied that they will not be reeded after the to this God fearing captain. And the Lord man, Taylor & Co., Book Publishers, etc., 15th instant. This step is a signal of alarm | blessed the perusal in that way that his prejudice against Scriptural baptism disappeared. Lord bless them bountifully is their sincere Baptism. Will he follow the light and act Naturally there is much speculation as to according to his knowledge of the Divine the social changes impending. The new | will? When he introduced himself to me he Secretary of State has an invalid wife, too wrote "It is my firm conviction that we have many children, and too little money to keep to follow the Lord wherever he calls us."

will take the place in society long filled by deficit on the account of 1884. You know I

May the Lord bless with a rich blessing ers, and it will devolve chiefly upon the all the efforts in every direction made by the families of the four remaining Cabinet of- Society to spread the knowledge of God's

Respectfully, I remain, Yours in our Sav-G. VELTHUYSEN.

RECORDER FUND.

North Western Association, took occasion to canvass in a few churches for subscriptions the last contributions of the subscribers to to the SABBATH RECORDER with a view to a the Boodschapper for 1884, but could not general movement for placing a copy of this before now, very well send you my account paper in every family in the denomination. of receipts and expenses, because all my time | In the precincts of seven churches he secured | life. The occasion was very enjoyable. The and strength were demanded by my service money and pledges for some two hundred in the church and without, by my paper and | copies, most of them for five years. It is some temperance meetings. Besides an in- | hoped that the work will be taken up in othdisposition of body and mind, caused by long | er sections and the object intended fully attained. Nothing can better serve to build up When sitting to write or to study something | the interest of our people in denominational | Babcock, one of the sons, stepped forward work, than to see that they know all about it by the weekly visits of our denominational

> The following sums for this object have tokens of remembrance and esteem. been received by the Treasurer, in addition to pledges for which the money has not yet

been paid:

Rev. S. H. Babcock, Albion, Wis...... \$ 8 00 \$ N. J. Langworthy. Thomas D. Randolph *********** J. A. Drake, "O. L. Coon, "Eli Ayers, Walworth, Wis.... ••••••• *****

Home Mews.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., March 12, 1885.

New York. ALFRED CENTRE.

One of the most entertaining entertainments of the Winter thus far, was the temcome a Sabbath-keeper, and surely he seems | perance drama, - "Asleep and Awake" - by some of our young people, at Chapel Hall,

The Winter term at the University closed on Wendesday, the 11th. After a vacation of two weeks, the Spring term will open, then look out for Commencement prepara-

Five persons were admitted to the Church last Sabbath by letter, and three others were received for baptism. The administration of this ordinance has for some time been delayed for want of sufficient water and a suitable place for it.

On the evening of the 19th of Feb., 1885, the friends of Scott held a denation in the Church for the pastor's benefit. The occasion was a very enjoyable one. There was a large turnout, and a very bountiful supperwas served in the gallery of the Church by same respectful consideration which we think the ladies of the Society. The entire receipts ought to be accorded ours, or whether we

of himself and family are hereby extended for this very liberal donation. May the good

The religious interest of our Church is on the increase. We expect that there will be one to go forward in the ordinance of bap. tism soon. The Quarterly Meeting held its session with us the 6th, 7th, and 8th of this month. Quite a number of delegates were present from Sister Churches. Brethren J. Clarke and L. C. Rogers were present and preached some excellent soul-stirring sermons. The meetings were attended with a good deal of interest from beginning to end. We expect Bro. Rogers to remain and conduct a series of meetings. Brethren pray for us that the Holy Spirit may have free course in the hearts of all His people in

On the afternoon and evening of March Dea. I. D. Ti:sworth, during a visit in the 10th, 1885 the children, grandchildren, brothers and sisters, together with a few other near relatives and frie ds to the num. ber of 50 or 60 assembled at the house of Uncle Hiram and Aunt Tacy Babcock to celebrate the 50th anniversary of their married most of the afternoon was spent in social chat. About 5 o'clock in the afteroon the company was called together in one of the largest rooms of the house, and Mr. and Mrs. Babcock seated in the midst, when Willie and made a very touching and appropriate speech, after which some very valuable presents were presented to the aged couple as

> Following the presentation, Mr. Babcock replied in very fitting words. His heart was full to overflowing with thankfulness for the kind expression of remembrance and friendship.

> Mr. Clayton Atwater, son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. Babcock, spoke on behalf of Mrs. B., returning her heartfelt thanks for the kind regards of friends shown on this occasion. Letters were also read from friends.

The pastor was then called on to make some remarks, which he did referring to the "Golden Chain of Life" with its three golden links viz., Mother, Home, and Heaven, remarking on the significance of each link, closing with a few words to the children of this home circle, trusting that this home, with its almost unbroken numbers, would be emblematic of the home that awaits them over the tide, in that it should be as unbrokthere as here.

On suggestion of the pastor "Home Sweet Home" was sung, after which, prayer was offered.

A very bountiful supper was then served to the company which closed this most pleasant Anniversary occasion.

NORWICH.

I want to assure the dear Sabbath-keepers everywhere, that the severity of Winter has caused no coldness in my heart toward them, but, instead, the ever abiding love and sympathy has been quickened to a brighter glow by the accounts given in the RECORDER of those who sometimes find it impossible to overcome the obstacles in the way of holding their Sabbath services. And I often wish that more of the small bands like ours would report themselves through this means. It does draw more closely the "Blest tie that binds." There is no petition finds a more fervent response, than those so frequently offered for the lone ones, deprived of the privileges which even we, enjoy. But we, too, have had our trials within the past few weeks. In every family, either one of our number, or one requiring their care, has been sick, which, of course, has affected our weekly gathering. But now, since all have recovered, how keenly we appreciate again uniting in prayer and praise. We have also been recently favored with a flying visit from our missionary pastor, Bro. Rogers, whose coming we always hail with deligut, remembering gratefully his patient faithfulness in digging us out of the pit of error. And while the ministrations of the word to us are "like angel's visits few and far between," we would not indulze a selfish desire, but gladly share with others, the privileges of which they are equally needy. Another blessing we have lately enjoyed, has been the help in our meetings, of a Sabbath-keeper, in town temporarily. Among his labors has been a course of Bible readings which have proved very instructive and profitable. And in this we may possibly gain an unusual benefit, in the opportunity of "proving our selves," whether the rule of our life is indeed "golden," giving to the views of others the

will trent others who think they creased light as those whom we se error contemptuously treat the tr we feel it our duty to present to t tion. May we as a people be save intolerance which we deprecate nd have wi-dom from above to things and hold fast that which Ever in the love of the truth.

March 3, 1885.

New Jersey.

PLAINFIELD. Dr. A. H. Lewis having been ea

vited to spend a short time with t in Daytona, Fla., recently orga Plainfield church voted in a church on Sunday evening to give him. absence for three or four weeks that acceed to the request and instruct cons to make arrangement: to Daland, of Union Theological Sen ply the pulpit during the absen pastor. Mr. Daland is a young m promise, who, while studying for try has unhesitatingly embraced concerning God's Sabbath.

Mrs. J. II. Cuthbert, eldest sist E. M. Dunn, was buried last Sun We learn from a private letter

Velthuysen, dated Feb. 18th, that

son Gerard has been drafted

army, and must begin his soldier May. Bro. Velthuysen has hope be spared this trial both for his and for the sake of the work in Under date of February 9th, "Gerard went, to day a week, to near Gouda, L. Holland, in com Bro. Gangel, the school master w a year ago, a member of our chui wrote to me that they found m: tunities to preach the Sabbath tr principally among the members o sented Reformed Church. Gcrar study-books with him; before no on regularly with his studies. B until four o'clock has his work in To-morrow the lot will decide w boy must be a soldier or not. please the Lord to make him fre him a high number, we should be for military service here in Ho preferable for young men who are indifferent to morality and religio not we will pray the Lord to through. One year and a half he be in the barracks or casern, som a "hell." In his latter Bro. Vel presses a hope that he may succe ting his son located in Haarlem can see him occasionally. Bro. and Gerard have the kindly sym prayers of all the friends in this

this providence. At our communion service o morning the 7th inst., seven p formally received into our church ing on of hands and the right h lowship—they all having been few weeks before. That service one on Sixth-day evening, and the school prayer meeting in the after all precious seasons, and seemed as a people into very close rela Christ, and all were made to feel

blessed thing to love and serve G The union evangelistic services some three or four weeks have b on in this city by the pastors and workers of the various chur brought to a close last week. No citement has attended these meet has been a season of quiet, earnes the result has been, that while fessed Christians have been bro more plainly their duty toward each other, a goodly number of verted have been led to put on C

The religious services, and also temperance meetings, of the Re are kept up with good interest, i reformed men having learned the taining help must come from source than their own strength, leaning upon God's arm, trust keep them from being overco temptations that face them at quite a number of these men are work in holding temperance n reclaiming drunkards in other to

Plainfield people are fortunat secured the services of Prof. Joh Harvard University, to deliver thirteen lectures entitled. "The Ame ican Revolution." He gav of the course, before a delight structed audience, on the evening inst. Those who fail to hear lose a rare treat.

tor after the expenses were taken over \$80. The heartfelt thanks and family are hereby extended ry liberal donation. May the good s them bountifully is their sincere

igious interest of our Church is on se. We expect that there will be forward in the ordinance of bap.

The Quarterly Meeting held its th us the 6th, 7th, and 8th of this Quite a number of delegates were om Sister Churches. Brethren J. nd L. C. Rogers were present and some excellent soul-stirring serhe meetings were attended with a of interest from beginning to end. Bro. Rogers to remain and conries of meetings. Brethren pray t the Holy Spirit may have free the hearts of all His people in

afternoon and evening of March 5 the children, grandchildren, and sisters, together with a few relatives and friends to the num. or 60 assembled at the house of Unand Aunt Tacy Babcock to cele-50th anniversary of their married occasion was very enjoyable. The he afternoon was spent in social out 5 o'clock in the afteroon the vas called together in one of the oms of the house, and Mr. and Mrs. seated in the midst, when Willie one of the sons, stepped forward a very touching and appropriate ter which some very valuable prespresented to the aged couple as remembrance and esteem.

very fitting words. His heart was verflowing with thankfulness for expression of remembrance and yton Atwater, son-in-law of Mr. Babcock, spoke on behalf of Mrs. ing her heartfelt thanks for the

ng the presentation, Mr. Babcock

ds of friends shown on this occaters were also read from friends. tor was then called on to make arks, which he did referring to the Chain of Life" with its three golden Mother, Home, and Heaven, ren the significance of each link, the few words to the children of circle, trusting that this home, most unbroken numbers, would be of the home that awaits them de, in that it should be as unbrok-

estion of the pastor "Home Sweet sung, after which, prayer was

bo untiful supper was then served pany which closed this most pleasrsary occasion. F. O. B.

NORWICH.

o assure the dear Sabbath-keepers e, that the severity of Winter has coldness in my heart toward them. d, the ever abiding love and symbeen quickened to a brighter glow ounts given in the RECORDER of sometimes find it impossible to he obstacles in the way of holding th services. And I often wish of the small bands like ours would mselves through this means. It more closely the "Blest tie that here is no petition finds a more ponse, than those so frequently ofe lone ones, deprived of the privh even we, enjoy. But we, too, our trials within the past few every family, either one of our cone requiring their care, has which, of course, has affected our hering. But now, since all have how keenly we appreciate again prayer and praise. We have also ly favored with a flying visit from ary pastor, Bro. Rogers, whose always hail with deligut, rememtefully his patient faithfulness in out of the pit of error. And ministrations of the word to us ngel's visits few and far between," ot indulge a selfish desire, but with others, the privileges of are equally needy. Another have lately enjoyed, has been the meetings, of a Sabbath-keeper, porarily. Among his labors has se of Bible readings which have instructive and profitable. And may possibly gain an unusual benopportunity of "proving our-Ether the rule of our life is indeed giving to the views of others the ctful consideration which we think

accorded ours, or whether we

will treat others who think they have increased light as those whom we see to be in error contemptuously treat the truth which we feel it our duty to present to their attention. May we as a people be saved from the intolerance which we deprecate in others, nd have wisdom from above to "Prove all things and hold fast that which is good." Ever in the love of the truth.

A. F. BARBER.

March 3, 1885.

New Jersey. PLAINFIELD.

Dr. A. H. Lewis having been earnestly invited to spend a short time with the church in Daytona, Fla., recently organized, the Plainfield church voted in a church meeting on Sunday evening to give him a leave of absence for three or four weeks that he might acceed to the request; and instructed the deacons to make arrangement to have Bro. Daland, of Union Theological Seminary supply the pulpit during the absence of the pastor. Mr. Daland is a young man of much

concerning God's Sabbath. Mrs. J. II. Cuthbert, eldest sister of Rev. E. M. Dunn, was buried last Sunday.

promise, who, while studying for the minis-

try has unhesitatingly embraced the truth

We learn from a private letter from Bro. Velthuysen, dated Feb. 18th, that his oldest son Gerard has been drafted into the earmy, and must begin his soldier life next May. Bro. Velthuysen has hoped he might | praise and glorify his name. be spared this trial both for his son's sake and for the sake of the work in Holland. Under date of February 9th, he wrote: "Gerard went, to-day a week, to Langerak, near Gouda, L. Holland, in company with Bro. Gangel, the school master who became, a year ago, a member of our church. They wrote to me that they found many opportunities to preach the Sabbath truth there principally among the members of the Dissented Reformed Church. Gorard took his study-books with him; before noon he goes on regularly with his studies. Bro. Gangel until four o'clock has his work in the school. To-morrow the lot will decide whether our boy must be a soldier or not. If it might please the Lord to make him free by giving him a high number, we should be very glad, 30th anniversary of their wedded life. A for military service here in Holland is not bountiful supper was served at six o'clock, preferable for young men who are not wholly after which their daughter Addie in a happy given up hope of redemptive legislation. indifferent to morality and religion. But if little speech presented, in behalf of the comnot we will pray the Lord to help him pany, an easy chair for Mr. Whiftord and through. One year and a half he must then some silver dinner knives for Mrs. Whitford. be in the barracks or casern, something like Although she said that not any thing would can see him occasionally. Bro. Velthuysen of special mention. and Gerard have the kindly sympathy and

this providence. At our communion service on Sabbathmorning the 7th inst., seven persons were formally received into our church by the laving on of hands and the right hand of fellowship-they all having been baptized a few weeks before. That service as also the one on Sixth-day evening, and the Sabbathschool prayer meeting in the afternoon, were all precious seasons, and seemed to bring us as a people into very close relations with Christ, and all were made to feel that it is a blessed thing to love and serve God.

The union evangelistic services, which for some three or four weeks have been carried on in this city by the pastors, and Christian workers of the various churches, were brought to a close last week. No special excitement has attended these meetings, but it has been a season of quiet, earnest work, and the result has been, that while many professed Christians have been brought to see more plainly their duty towards God and each other, a goodly number of the unconverted have been led to put on Christ.

temperance meetings, of the Reform Club, are kept up with good interest, many of the reformed men having learned that their sustaining help must come from a higher meeting caused him, it was deemed best by dition that Austria and Germany allow Italy source than their own strength, and are now leaning upon God's arm, trusting him to the remainder of the Quarterly Meeting, afkeep them from being overcome by the temptations that face them at every turn. quite a number of these men are doing good work in holding temperance meetings and | McLearn and Bro. Dunn the next day, and reclaiming drunkards in other towns around | Bro. Ronayne again in the evening. After

secured the services of Prof. John Fiske, of Harvard University, to deliver a course of and embrace one truth after another; and thirteen lectures entitled, "The Story of the how he had for some years been, occasionally, Ame ican Revolution." He gave us the first of the course, before a delighted and instructed audience, on the evening of the 7th inst. Those who fail to hear Prof. Fiske moved, he wound up by expressing a wish lose a rare treat.

Connecticut.

MYSTIC BRIDGE.

The Union Baptist, Methodist, Congregational, and Seventy-day Baptist Churches, of Mystic River and Mystic Bridge, joined for a two weeks union meeting under the leadership of Mr. Lawrence, State Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of Connecticut, commencing Jan. 18th. At meetings were continued one week after Mr. Lawrence left, conducted by the pastors of the several Churches, assisted by the Rev. S. J. Knapp. As the results of these meet-Sabbath, March 7th, the Greenmanville less, strike heavy blows for God's truth. Church, with a large assembly of friends and witnessed the burial of nine in its baptismal waters, among whom was a mother and her two daughters. In the afternoon we met at the church, where after the hand ifestations of his grace among us. of fellowship was given, we gathered around the table of our Lord in communion service.

After the union meetings closed Bro. Main was with us three evenings and did us much good. We feel that the good Lord has shed upon us rich blessings for which we

Wisconsin. ALBION.

We are having meetings every night this week and Bible readings nearly every day. Edward Ronayne, of whom Bro. Wardner wrote a few weeks ago, is conducting the meetings and presenting the truth in his exceedingly practical way. We hope and pray that the Lord will bless his own truth to the salvation and edification of souls.

UTICA.

A score or more of the relatives and friends of John Whitford and wife made them a pleasant surprise on the after noon and evening of March 8th, it being the a "hell." In his latter Bro. Velthuysen ex- surprise them now, they were completely presses a hope that he may succeed in get- surprised. The music rendered by Miss ting his son located in Haarlem, where he Adele Burdick, of Nile, N. Y., is deserving The first symptoms are stiffening of the

prayers of all the friends in this country, in the snow is rapidly dicappearing.

Our prayer meetings are increasing in interest. Usually every one present takes

We have preaching every Sabbath by Bro. Clayton Burdick. His sermons are very interesting to all.

We are having a store run by our people again, Bro. J. H. Coon & A. B. Stillman having bought out one of the First-day firms. We need a blacksmith very much as Bro. A. M. Knapp has sold out and talks of moving back to DeRuyter, N. Y.

Bro. Eddie Coon and wife of Parker, Dak., are spending the winter with us.

Business is brisk and times are good.

NOTTHEONEYOUTHINKITIS.

MILTON JUNCTION

It may interest the readers of the SABBATH RECORDER for me to state that Bro. Ronayne returned here in time to attend the Ministerial Conference and Quarterly Meeting at Rock River, after having spent nearly two weeks in Baraboo, with excellent results. He states that he had some private readings there, on the Sabbath question to the con-The religious services, and also the gospel | vincing of several. What the practical result will be is yet to appear.

In consequence of the extreme illness of Bro. Hull, and the excitement which the the leaders of the Rock River Church that ter the Sabbath morning services, be held at the Junction. Accordingly, Bro. Ronayne preached in the evening here, and Bro. this sermon, in presence of a crowded house, Plainfield people are fortunate in having he gave some account of his past religious experience; how he had been led to discover looking into the Sabbath question; how he was hitched up, on it, when he came here, and how his difficulties had all been re-

large portion of the membership being present, the request was acted upon. and he was accepted by a unanimous vote, and the right hand of fellowship extended to him.

He is, at the present time laboring in Albion. After he gets through there. I learn, that he is wanted in Edgerton and Walworth.

I think I express the opinion of all who know him, that he is a man of extraordinary the end of the two weeks the interest was so | power, and mighty in the Scriptures. Everygreat that Mr. Lawrence consented to stay thing, with him, must be brought to the test one week longer. Mr. Lawrence was assis- of God's word. I am credibly informed that ted by Rev. Mr. True of Lowell, Mass., an he bears a good character among the Chrisexcellent singer and good worker. The tian people of Chicago, where he has lived for twenty years, though it has only been about nine years since he became a Christian, during Mr. Moody's meeting there. Much of the time since then, he has been ings, all the churches participating have laboring as an evangelist in Chicago and othbeen quickened and strengthened, and addi- er places, and is well known. He is fifty-two tions made to their numbers. The Union | years old, strong and very energetic, and if Baptist has received 56 by baptism—and last his life and health are spared, he will, doubt-

Some others, about here, will, I think, gathered on the shore of our beautiful river, come to the Sabbath as the result of his Bi ble reading.

> I expect to baptize several candidates next Sabbath. Thanks be to God for these man-

> > N. WARDNER.

Condensed Aews.

There were 233 failures in the United States the past week.

Both houses of the Dakota legislature have passed the woman suffrage bill.

Consumption in an epidemic form is decimating the Osage Indians.

President Seelve. of Amherst College, is reported scriously ill of crysipelas.

The outlook for the iron trade in Philadelphia is very cheering. Manufacturers are receiving large orders.

There were 149 deaths from pneumonia in New York the past week, the largest number on record. During the past six weeks 781 persons died of pneumonia. The Henderson steel syndicate at Reading,

Pa., formed to experiment with a new process of making steel in opposition, to the Bessemer process, has collapsed. Large quantities of trade dollars are being | E. & O. E.

received at the Philadelphia mint from brokers and others who presumably have The Treasury Department has received specimens of counterfeit one cent pieces be-

lieved to be extensively in circulation in New York and vicinity. The counterfeit is made The Northwestern Indians are dving in arge numbers from a singular disease.

knees and other joints. Death soon follows. The weather has been unusually cold, but | Chicken pox and diphtheria have taken off | Babcock Chair of Physics, Wm. H. Cranmany more and they are generally in a starying condition. The Secretary of the Navy has dispatched

warship and the Shenandoah of the North Atlantic to Central America. The commanders of three other vessels at the squadron have been directed to hold themselves in readiness for similar orders. The Galena. Bowhattan, and Swartara, are now in Central American waters. These movements, it s understood, is to have direct reference to General Barrios's recent proclamation.

Bradstreets for the week ending March 14th says: All the larger cities announce improved feeling as to the outlook for general trade. At most points there has been in creased sales of dry goods and other staples. but eastern commission agents report trade relatively flat. A check is put on the movement of merchandise by the striking employes of the Gould railways, and has disturbed trade in the region tributary to those roads, particularly at St. Louis. In some lines at the larger cities, renewed activity is

Foreign.

The cholera has broken out at Batavia.

The Gaulois says: China has asked the United States to act as mediator between France and China, but Cleveland is not disposed to interfere.

It is believed that Bismarck suggests the annexation of Bosnia by Austria and that Italy's consent has been obtained upon conto occupy Tripoli.

Volunteers are being secretly raised in Philipopolis to invade Macedonia. Eight hattallions of Turkish troops have gone to Priesrend, the scene of the Albanian insur-

The announcement that the prince of Wales and Duke of Edinburgh will go to Berlin to represent the royal family upon the occasion of the celebration of the eightyninth anniversary of the birth of Emperor William, is accepted as a sign that greater harmony exists between England and Ger-

The Chinese lost 1 200 men in the battle at Kelung, and the French captured an enor mous amount of military stores. A great council to essemble at Pekin is announced, for the purpose of deciding the question of s. to become identified with this church. A peace or war.

The London News says the government is still without confirmation of the reported occupation of Robat Pass by General Lums den. The assurances of friendship which Russia continues to send England are unaccompanied by any promises of a change in the dangerous proximity of Russian and Afghan outposts. Persian reports announce that the Russian government is purchasing large numbers of camels in Bokhara and other districts. The Afghans have resolved to fortify Balkh, fearing a Russian advance from Turkistan.

A San Juan Del Sur, Nicaragua, dispatch says. Active war preparations are being made throughout the country. The government has several thousand men ready to send to the frontier. Strennous efforts are being made in Costa Rica and large numbers of troops are ready to move at short notice. Great enthusiasm and confidence is felt. In some quarters it is thought probable Guatemala will reconsider the matter before coercive measures are taken and a friendly solution of the difficult problem of uniting the Central American States may be arrived at.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Second Quarterly Report of E R. Pope, Treasurer, to the Trustees of the Seventh day Baptist Memorial Fund, from Dec. 1, 1884, to March 1, 1885.

 Cash balance
 \$4 248 29

 Cash Savings Bank
 546 79

 Burdick Farm, income account..... Baucock Chair of Physics, 6 months int, Ehas C. Millkin

Bi Centennial Fund: Note, Adonis Trowbridge, Adams Centre, Mil'on College, interest, Maxson Bond... Plainfie'd Chair of Theology, rent..... 18 50

Babcock Chair of Physics, 6 mos. interest, Kenyon & Maxson (mortgage)..... Milton College, 6 mo. int., Drake, (mort.) Campbell, (") Chair Greek Language and Liferature, int. 6 mo . F. W. Rogers, mortgage..... Babcock Chair of Physics, 6 mo. int., Thorn

mor!gage......Plainfield (hair of Theology, 4 mos rent Four mos. rent of houses...... Babcock Chair of Physics, dividend Fund National Bank Stock Millon College, interest 6 mos., mort. C.

Church, Westfield, N. J..... Babcock Chair Physics, int., dividend City National Bank.... Babenck Chair Physics, 6 mos. int., Mc-Carty mortgage...... Plainfield Chair of Theology, dividend

Plainfield Bonds..... Chair Church History, int. 6 mos. North Plainfield Bonds..... Chair Church History, 6 mos. int. Hum-

> \$6,124 08 E. R. Pope, Treas.

30 00

DISBURSEMENTS. Plainfield Chair Theology: Taxes on mill property.......\$52 20 houses, 4th & William St... 26 10

bank stock...... 9 75— 88 05 Babcock Chair Physics: Taxes, 20 shares City Bank stock...\$24 36 First ... 26 10— 50 46 Expense act. Bi Cent. Ed. Fund: Bill printing and Letter File...........
Demand Loan, Bi Cent. Ed. Fund, to American Sabbath Tract Society.....

150 00 Plainfield Chair Theology, Wm. H. Crandall, Treasurer.....

 Cash balance
 3,783 53

 Cash in Savings bank
 546 79

\$6,124 08 Examined, compared with vouchers and found

J. A. Hebbard, R. M. Titsworth, Auditors. GEO. H. BABCOCK,

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Second Quarterly Report.

J. F. Hubbard, Treasurer, In account with the American Sabbath Tract Society, From Dec. 1, 1884, to March 1 1885. GENERAL FUND.

To balance, as per last report.....

Received in December, as published.....

Cash received since, as follows:

January, February, \$2,869 5 By cash paid as follows: A. H Lewis, postage, &c.... expense bookbinding, express, &c...

\$2,869 53 DE BOODSCHAPPER FUND. To cash received in December, as published..... From General Fund, to balance.....

Rev. G. Velthuysen, Haarlem, Holland, \$50, \$50, \$50 Exchange

SCANDINAVIAN PAPER FUND. In Treasury, Dec. 1, 1884..... To cash received since, as follows: Received in December, as published..... By eash paid as follows:

L. A. Platts, Agent. \$58 28, \$26 91, \$28 28...... \$113 47 Balance to new account..... 92 76 E. & O. E. Plainfield, March 1, 1985. J. F. HUBBARD, Treasurer. We have examined the above, compared with the vouchers, and found it correct. J. D. Spices. Auditing

J. D. SPICER. Auditing T. H. Tomlinson, Com.

NOTICE TO CREDITOR In pursuance of an Norder of Clarance A. Farnum, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Allegany, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against John Crandall, late of the town of Friendship, in said county, deceased, that they are required to exhi it the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, one of the executors of the will of the said deceased, at his rest ence in the town of Genesee, on or before the 5th day of Septem'er, 1885.

E. R. CRANDALL. Executor. ELIZA M. CHANDALL, Executriz. Dated Feb. 26, 1885.

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dressed to FLORA A. RANDOLPH, Alfred Cen-

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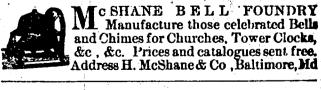
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IN MEMORIAM.—THE MANY FRIENDS L of the late

REV. N. V. HULL, D D., will be pleased to know that an account of his mon delivered on that occasion by President J. Allen, of Alfred University, have been published in an appropriate form by the American Sabbath Tract Society, and is furnished by mail at 10 cents a copy. Address, SABBATH RECORDER, Alfred



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ticulars, address

Annual Meeting of Stockholders and Trustees. June Commencement, June 24, 1885. Expenses, \$100 to \$200 per year, For further par-J. ALLEN, Prendent

Selected Miscellang.

THREE LESSONS. .

There are three lessons I would write, Three words as with a golden pen, In tracings of eternal light Upon the hearts of men.

Have Hope! Though clouds environ round, And gladness bides her face in scorn, Put thou the shadow from thy brow, No night but hath its morn.

Have Fuith! Where'er thy lark is driven, The calm's disport, the tempest's mirth, Know this. God rules the hosts of heaven, The inhabitants of earth!

Have Love! Not love alone for one; But man as man thy brother call; And scatter, like the circling sun, Thy charities on all.

Thus grave these words upon thy soul, Hoje, Faith and Love: and thou shalt find Strength when life's surges maddest roll, Light, when thou else wert blind.

THE LOST CHILD.

One day the Count Von Sternan went a hunting. While in the woods a cry of distress from a cliff high above arrested his at which the cry came, he saw, in an eagle's nest, a sweet little boy, whom the bird of prey was just on the point of throwing to her young for food. The sight of the lovely child moved the heart of the Count. He climbed the cliff as anxiously as the most loving of fathers, and rescued the child from the beak and talons of the bird.

The Count afterward educated the child, who was called Otto, in all useful and neces sary knowledge, and in return the boy gave his foster father a great deal of happiness, and grew up to be a promising youth.

After some years had passed away, the Count went with Otto to his country seat. There came one day a stranger to the castle. He had recently lost his humble cottage by a disastrous fire, together with all his other of benevolent people.

in a pond in the garden, as soon as he saw the poorly clad man, went up to him, and. | huckte bone. One has evidently just caught speaking kindly to him, asked what he on her hands the bones which she had prevwanted. Upon hearing the poor man's sad lonsly tossed up, while the other, watching tale, he assured him of his sympathy, and her companion, is waiting to try her skill conducted him to the Count.

in the beautifully-furnished room, and the rescue of Otto from the eagle's nest. The count had caused this picture to be painted in memory of that adventure and

room, "pray tell me what this picture rep | Young People.

The Count then related how he had found his beloved Otto in the eagle's nest, and had taken him to himself and treated him as his own; and how, in spite of all his efforts, he could never gain any reliable information concerning his parents.

"I, too," said the distressed man, "about twenty years ago, lost a darling son in like manner. We were mowing in the meadow, and the child was asleep on the grass near, when a powerful bird of prey, swooping suddenly down, seized him and flew away.

The Count thought instantly that perhaps his Otto might be this man's child. He said to him: "Do you know of no mark by which, if the child lives, you may identify

"O, yes," answered the man, "our little Martin had a mother-mark on his right

Now, the Count had already discovered such a mark on Otto's right arm, and the clothes which Otto wore at the time of the rescue were identical with the description which the man gave.

The Count could now doubt no longer. Pointing to Otto, he said:

"Look, my good man! that youth who brought you to me is your lost Martin!" For a moment the happy father could not

speak for joy; then he began to weep and ery, "0, my son."

Otto cried, "O, my father!" And each embraced the other heartily. They could not sufficiently thank and bless the good God who had prepared for them

The Count now desired to know the mother, and Otto's brothers and sisters. He sent his own coach for them, and after a few days they arrived at the castle. The happiness which both parents and children felt at meeting thus with their long-lost Martin was indescribable.

The Count when he became satisfied of the poor man's perfect honesty, made him the proposal that he should settle near there | found its way to the woman, who listened | to the wood destroyers of the insect kingdom. with his family, and gave him a nice farm

for his own. soon was in comfortable circumstances, but him from her vision for a time. The mist. high winds well, when planted in exposed Otto became an active and noble man. He cleared away, and she saw him again and situations. It will also thrive in very thin was esteemed and loved by all who knew heard the precious promise: him, and afterward the Emperor, in consideration of the valuable services he had ren- | heavy laden and I will give you rest." dered the country, raised him to the office | She would go to this dear friend now and among the rocks, and seek every spot where and honor of Baron Aldlerheim.

JACKSTONES.

Alice had been playing on the floor for some time with her brothers, but they had she remained seated where they left her, and she sprang to obey.

trying to amuse herself as best she might, "Auntie," she presently said, as she consciously she had been one of God's mestossed up and deftly caught on the back of sengers sent to carry peace and comfort her plump little hand the cast-iron toys to a weary, heavy-laden soul .-- Presbytewhich the children call jacks-"auntie, did | rian. you play jackstones when you were a little

"Yes," I answered, hesitatingly, rather afraid of being called upon to show my proficiency by taking part in a game. But Alice seemed content to play alone, and seeing this, I cheerfully answered the ques tions which she now showered fast upon me.

"And did your mother?"

"I suppose so."
"And her mother?"

"I shouldn't wonder."

Beginning to be interested, Alice arose, and bringing her little chair close to my side, she seated herself in it, and examining the toys she still held in her hand, as though seen for the first time, she continued:

"Now, auntie, perhaps your great grand mother played jackstones too, and her moth er, and—I wonder, "she said, quickly, as it a new thought had occured to her-"! wonder who invented the game. Some one tention. Looking up in the direction from must have played it for the first time, and I wonder who it was. Do you know, auntie?"

"I have never heard of its originator," I bright, inquiring look in the eyes of my little niece urged me to proceed, and I went on: "An English writer says that from the earliest times the huckle-hones of sheep and goats were used by women and children to play a game which consisted of throwing these bones into the air and catching them on the back of the hand, just as the child ren nowadays play with their jackstones. When these bones were without any artificial marks the game was entirely one of skill. but sometimes the sides of the bones were marked like dice; then it became a game of chance.

To give Alice a better idea of the antiquity of this play, I showed her an engraving possessions, and was now obliged to ask herp copied from a Greek painting discovered at beam. Renna, which represents two women in the Otto, who at this time was feeding the fish | Greek costume playing this game, which they called "Astralagus," the Greek for

By this time Alice's interest was thor-Th Count was very gracious to the afflicted | oughly aroused. She was highly gratified man, and after encouraging him by promis to hear that the game she took such delight ing help, ordered him to wait until he should in was enough importance to have been for return from his study. In the mean-centuries handed down from one generation while, the poor man looked about him to another until the present day, and she was very much in earnest about searching discovered a picture which represented for further particulars concerning it. Not content, however, to know only of the origin of jackstones, Alice has determined to seize every opportunity for discovering the hung in this room. The poor man gazed origin of other well-known and familiar long on this picture. Tears glistened in his | plays; for, as she wisely remarked, the games will be so much more enjoya' le when she "O, gracious sir," said he, greatly excited, | knows what people first played them and when the Count came back again into the how they came into existence. - Harper's

A CHILD'S SONG.

She was a ragged, unkempt child, with pale, pinched features, upon which poverty had left its stamp, and tangled hair that nevertheless had a glint of gold in it when the sunlight rested like a crown upon the drooped head.

A woman sat near by at a window which opened into the alley, stitching away labori ously at some coarse, heavy work. Her thin face bore the traces of want and sorrow, and her eyes were red with weeping. She stitched away wearil, pausing every now and again to wipe away the hot tears which welle ! to her eyes and dimmed her vision. The work must be completed soon, and she had no t me indulge her grief.

Half unconsciously she listened to th childish voice, crooning one tune after an other, snatches of popular airs that she had caught from the hand-organs, bits of operation music, that she had heard whistled over, and at last the Sunday-school hymns she had learned at the little mission school.

Her voice rang out true and sweet on these last, and these words floated through the open window to the woman whose poverty and friendlessness had grown to be a burden, she could no longer stay. Why should she struggle on any longer under the overwhelming weight of sorrow and loneliness? She had no friends, no one to help her with love and sympathy.

"What a friend we have in Jesus," sang the child, and the woman listened to hear of this Friend.

"Are we weak and heavy laden? Cumbered with a load of care? Precious Saviour, still our refuge, Take it to the Lord in prayer Do thy friends despise, forsake thee? Take it to the Lord in prayer; In his arm's He ll take and shield thee, Thou wilt find a solace there.'

she had a Friend, although her cloud of sor

and take her burden of grief to lay at his feet, | nutriment can be found. Any one who has

and as she went it fell from her shoulders, as | had experience in clearing a beech forest will

did Christian's burden. "Here you, Sally, come in here!" called a fully occupy all the land within their reach. harsh voice, and the sweet notes of the little | -A. S. Fuller in American Agriculturist gone off now to their more boyish sports and | singer died away into a frightened silence, | for March.

Her work had been done, though. Un-

LOOKING IN THE GLASS.

Silly little Lucy! There she stands, bobbing her head this way and twisting it that way, making believe she is a lady, and wondering if folks think she is pretty. Was there ever such a silly child? Mamma caught her

"You may look in the glass. Lucy, to see that your hair is parted and combed neatly. But it is vain and silly for little girls to spend their time before the glass wishing they were pretty, "Handsome is that handsome

Lucy was ashamed and pouted.

"Sit down here and I'll tell you a story where it did good for a little girl to look in the glass. A lady once kept a school for poor children. She had hard work to teach them to be clean and neat for they were not used to it. One little Maggie was very untidy, and the teacher could not get her into decent ways at all. One day Miss Knox brought a returned, "but that the game was in extence centuries ago is very certain." The the face she saw, but she didn't know it was little glass to school and held it up before

"That's yourself, Maggie."

"Maggie looked at the teacher and shook er head. She did not believe her. "Now come with me."

"She took her aside and washed her face and combed her hair and put on a clean calico apron. Then she held up the glass before her again. The child smiled.

"'Is that me too?' she asked. "'Yes; that is clean Maggie. I will give you this little glass to keep Look into it every morning before you come to school to

see if you are clean and tidy." The little glass did the work for Maggie. She never was seen so dirty again."-Sun-

THE INNER CALM.

Calm me, my God, and keep me calm, While these hot breezes blow; Be like the night dew's cooling balm Upon earth's fevered brow.

Calm me, my God, and keep me calm, Soft resting on thy breast: Soothe me with holy hymn and psalm. And bid my spirit rest.

Calm me my God, and keep me calm, Let thine ourstretched wing Be like the shade of Elim's palm Beside her desert spring.

Yes, keep me colm, though loud and rude

The sounds my ear that greet: Ca m in the closet's solitude, Calm in the bustling street; Calm in the hour of buoyant health,

Calmin my hour of pain; Calm in my poverty or wealth, Calm in my loss or gain. Calm in the sufferance of wrong, Like him who bore my shame;

Calm 'mid the threatening, taunting throng, Who hate thy holy name. Calm when the great world's news with power

My listening spirit stir; Let not the tidings of the hour E'er find too fond an ear.

Calm as the ray of sun or star Which storms assail in vain. Moving unruffled through earth's war, The et rnal calm to gain.

-Bonar.

BEECH TREES AND BEECH-NUTS.

The Beech is ore of the most valuable and celebrated trees indigenous to the Northern Hemisphere. It is true that the American Beech has not been so widely celebrated in story and song as its European namesake, still, it is in no way inferior, or less worthy of all the praise that has been bestowed in centuries past upon its near relative of the dd world. Our American Beech (Fagus ferruginea), as found in nearly all of our Northern forests, is a noble tree with an exceedingly graceful habit; for while the main branches are very strong and sturdy.

they are always furnished with an abundance of small slender branchlets, that give to the tree a graceful outline, no matter how large or old the specimens may be. The bark of the tree is also somewhat peculiar, it being smooth, with no cracks, fissures, or corrugations, to hold dust or afford lodgement for mosses and lichens. The stem of a beech tree is a solid, firm and smooth column, almost as rigid as marble, and far more valuable than stone. This smoothness of bark extends to the minutest twigs, and even the buds in winter, and the expanded leaves in summer are smooth and gloss" To call the beech a "clean tree" is but faint praise; for, in addition to its neatness in appearance, it is peculiarly free from insect enemies and is seldom injured by these pests. Clear and sweet every word of the hymn | Even the dead-trees are not very attractive with bowed head and clasped hands. Ah, I'he beech is also a very hardy tree, thriving in very cold regions far to the northward, Jacob (for that was the poor man's name) row had been so dark that it had obscured and its flexible and tough branches withstand soils, rocky or otherwise, the roots keeping "Come unto me all ye that labor and are near the surface, and are so numerous that tney will penetrate the smallest interstices

bear me out in saying, that beech roots will

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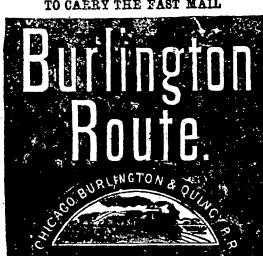
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THE FARMER'S FOES .- "The

generally called a peaceful man, nevertheless always fighting. His the most numerous and the most p well as the most combative, that an called upon to oppose One of his is the weed, a single one of which capable, of multiplying itself a times, and of sowing itself from stalk over a whole farm. From ear to late fall he fights the thistle. t weed, the dandelion, and other i They come floating from distant the breezes. They drop on his prepared fields and take root. He allow them to mature. He fights t stantly until there is no chance for ripen their seeds. Then come t countless in number, enaless in voracious in appetite, omnivorous immeasurable in capacity. What t have failed to choke out, the bugs an eagerly try to cut out and devou wheat, potatoes, berry-bushes and their prey, and the farmer must me all and protect his crops against t he sleeps, they do not. His neglect opportunity, and they always im With the combined forces of heat a drought and flood, birds, bugs, we weeds to contend against, certa farmer's lot is neither an easy no fortable one. "

It is now claimed that refined in tin cases exerts an influence on passes of a vessel equal to the same of iron or steel. The masters of th ship J. Weisselholm and the Maggie Dalling have made written confirming the above, and in the the captain claims that his vessel w through an error caused by cased n

A WRITER in London Gardeners icle says: Last year'I was induced experiment in chrysanthemum gro for this purpose one pound of su ammonia, which I bottled and cork ammonia evaporates very rapidly. selected four plants from my putting them by themselves, gav teaspoonful of ammonia in a gallor twice a week. In a fortnight's time was most striking; for though I wa others with liquid cow manure th lean when compared with the watered plants, whose leaves tu very dark green, which they can edge of the pots until the flowers As a matter of course the flow splendid. The amonia used is r pensive, as I bought it from a shop; this year I intend getting ag ammonia, which is much cheaper also tried it on strawberries, with satisfictory result, the crop ben double that of the others; it is ver

THE ASTRONOMICAL AND T DAY.-When midn ght struck or 1884, two fellow travelers who had tramping, one just half a length the other, linked arms and contin unwearying journey side by si were the two days, the astronomic civil, the former adjusting his pas of the latter, falling back twelve get in step. So the astronomical began at noon, Dec. 31, was only a and that at its end the hands of twenty four hour clock at Green turned back to begin anew, and corr changes were made at other ob throughout the world, in accord recommendation of the late con Washington.

ful, and requires to be used with

Hitherto the astronomical day l and ended at noon, with the suc turnings of the same terrestrial n the center of the sun's disk. The has begun and ended at midni recent change was confined to ma astronomical day from midnight to And the great timepiece on Hill, as well as those in other sories, will continue to be reg observing the precise instant of passage across the meridian, the being represented by an exquis der filament of cob-web stretched Object glass of the transit inst Tribune.

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Popular Science.

QUICKSILVER, like other liquids, vaporizes to some degree at all temperatures, and It has been found that a small quantity of mercury placed in a case of mounted butterfies or similar specimens protects them from insects. This fact led Mr. J. A. Bauer of California to try the effect of quicksilver as scure and preventive of phylloxera. For this purpose it is mixed in the most intimate manner with fine clay, wherein the globules of the metal are so finely divided as not to be seen even under a microscope, and this mixture is placed in the hole in which the vine is planted. Half an ounce of the quicksilver is said to be sufficient for a vine, and it is supposed that one dose will protect a vine for twenty years. As far as tried it is said to have been enimently successful.

THE FARMER'S FOES.—"The farmer is generally called a peaceful man, but he is nevertheless always fighting. His foes are the most numerous and the most prolific, as well as the most combative, that any man is called upon to oppose One of his enemies is the weed, a single one of which is often capable of multiplying itself a thousand times, and of sowing itself from a single stalk over a whole farm. From early spring to late fall he fights the thistle, the milkweed, the dandelion, and other intruders. They come floating from distant places on the breezes. They drop on his carefully prepared fields and take root. He must not allow them to mature. He fights them constantly until there is no chance for them to ripen their seeds. Then come the bugs, countless in number, enaless in variety. voracious in appetite, omnivorous in taste, immeasurable in capacity. What the weeds have failed to choke out, the bugs and worms eagerly try to cut out and devour. Corn, wheat, potatoes, berry-bushes and fruit are theiraprey, and the farmer must meet them all and protect his crops against them. If he sleeps, they do not. His neglect is their opportunity, and they always improve it. With the combined forces of heat and frost. drought and flood, birds, bugs, worms and weeds to contend against, certainly the farmer's lot is neither an easy nor a comfortable one. "

It is now claimed that refined petroleum in tin cases exerts an influence on the compasses of a vessel equal to the same amount the captain claims that his vessel went ashore through an error caused by cased petroleum.

icle says: Last year'I was induced to try an experiment in chrysanthemum growing, and for this purpose one pound of sulphate of ammonia, which I bottled and corked, as the ammonia evaporates very rapidly. I then selected four plants from my collection, putting them by themselves, gave them a teaspoonful of ammonia in a gallon of water twice a week. In a fortnight's time the result was most striking; for though I watered the watered plants, whose leaves turned to a edge of the pots until the flowers were cut. struct from reeds, at \$900 or more. Illustrated cat-As a matter of course the flowers were splendid. The amonia used is rather expensive, as I bought it from a chemist's shop; this year I intend getting agricultural ammonia, which is much cheaper. I have instruments, one of peculiar practical value, tending also tried it on strawberries, with the same satisfactory result, the crop being nearly ful, and requires to be used with cution.

THE ASTRONOMICAL AND THE CIVIL DAY.—When midn ght struck on Dec. 31, 1884, two fellow travelers who had long been tramping, one just half a length advance of the other, linked arms and continued their unwearving journey side by side. They were the two days, the astronomical and the civil, the former adjusting his pace to that of the latter, falling back twelve hours to get in step. So the astronomical day had began at noon, Dec. 31, was only a half-day, and that at its end the hands of the great twenty four hour clock at Greenwich were turned back to begin anew, and corresponding changes were made at other observatories throughout the world, in accord with the recommendation of the late conference at

Hitherto the astronomical day has begun and ended at noon, with the successive returnings of the same terrestrial meridian to the center of the sun's disk. The civil day has begun and ended at midnight. The recent change was confined to marking the astronomical day from midnight to midnight. And the great timepiece on Greenwich Hill, as well as those in other observasories, will continue to be regulated by observing the precise instant of the sun's passage across the meridian, the meridian being represented by an exquisitely slender filament of cob-web stretched across the Object glass of the transit instrument.-

Tribune.

Those Who Doubt

Are cordially invited to read the following authentic and unsolicited Letters. We have many thousands. They come every day. All Ladies, well or ill, should wear these Corsets. They impart no "shock" whatever, but a really delightful sensation.

NRWARK, N. Y., June 1.

Dr. Scott's Electric Corsets have entirely cured me of muscular rheumatism. It has also cured a severe case of headache and female troubles of eighteen years' standing.

If headache and female troubles of eighteen years' standing.

Mrs. L. C. Spencer.

Chambersburg, Pa., October 9.

I found Dr. Scott's Electric Corsets possessed miraculous power in stimulating and invigorating my enfeebled body, and the Hair Brush had a magic effect on my scalp.

Mrs. T. E. Snyder, Fancy Goods Dealer.

BROOKLIN, ME., June 28. Dr. Scott-The Corsets I ordered six months ago have

MEMPHIS, TENN.,

dies. They are invalued Mrs. Jas. Campbell.

HENDERSON, TEX.,
August 17.
I tell my friends gold would
not induce me to part with
my Electric Corset and Hair
Brush unless I could obtain

others. Mrs. S. P. Flanagan, Wife of Webster Flanagan,

Real Estate Operator.

SAND BEACH, MICH., September 3.

I cheerfully tender you my heartfelt gratitude for what your Electric Coreets have done for me. I have suffered for over three years with weak back, growing worse all the time. At times I was almost helpless—could not work or walk. I received benefit the second day of wearing it and have improved ever since I am now able worn splendidly, and have given satisfaction every way. They are the best Corsets I ever wore, aside from their electric qualities, which are truly marvell us. I suffered greatly from rheumatism in my back and limbs, but your Electric Corsets have entirely cured me. They are better than represented.

Mrs. J. B. Babson.

Your Electric Corsets nave cone for me. I have suffered to over three years with weak back, growing worse all times. At times I was almost helpless—could not work or walk. I received benefit the second day of wear ing it, and have improved ever since. I am now able to work and walk all day without any trouble. My friends are simply astonished.

Mrs. A. Currey. Hollis Centre, Me., Niles, Mich., January 5, 1885. Dr. Scott's Electric Corset

August 29.
I suffered severely from back trouble for years, and found no relief till I wore Dr. Scott's Electric Corsets. They cured me, and I would not be without them.

Mrs. H. D. Benson. Dr. Scott's Cenuine ELECTRIC CORSETS.
have established a deserved reputation beyond that
of all other Corsets for comfort, elegance, durability,
and excellence of material. In addition to all these advantages, they possess more Electro-Magnetism and thorough healing and invigorating power than any other Electric or PEORIA, ILIS.
I suffered from kidney, liverand nervous troubles for twelve years. Dr. Scott's Electric Belt entirely cured me, after all other remedies had failed. His Electric Hair Brush has cured my neural-gia. C. W. Hornish.

Magnetic apprants ances on the market, however high priced. The adjoining cut representations 2.2.07-\$1. November 28.

Dr. Scott's Electric Corsets have given much relief. I suffered four years with breast trouble without finding any benefit from other remedies. They are invalued.

which the eyelets are riveted. For weak backs, spinal, kidney and liver troubles, rh. umatism, and other weaknesses peculiar to women. our Corsets have no equal. A beautiful silvered compass with which to test their electro-magnetic power accompanies each Corset. OUR ELECTRIC INSOLES, price 50 cents per pair, should be worn together with our Corsets; astonishing results follow. Most of the above remarks apply equally to our Electric Belts for ladies and gentlemen. Price \$3.00. (In ordering by mail. add 20 cents for postage.) State size of waist and mention this paper. Make all remittances payable to GEO. A. SCOTT, 842 Broadway. N. Y. Dr. Scott's Electric Hair Brushes, \$1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00.

East Princeton, Minn., June 25.

Here is my experience in wearing Dr. Scott's Electric Corset: I suffered untold pain in my back and sides, so much so that I dreaded lying down at night. I found no relief till wearing your Electric Corset. Since wearing them I have been almost entirely free from those pains.

With much gratitude, Eliza M. Hobart.

My sister suffered constantly with back and spinal trouble, so badly at times that she had to be lifted about. She put on one of your Electric Corsets on Monday, on the following Wednesday, much to our surprise, she was able to get around the house and superintend the cooking and domestic labor. She is now feeling well and is full of gratitude.

Princeton, Minn., June 25.

Your Corsets have accomplished wonders in my case, was, previously, thoroughly incapacitated and could not weeks, and I am able to be up and around, helping to do weeks, and I am able to be up and aro CENTS (Either Sex) Wanted for Dr. Scott's beautiful Electric Corsets, Belts, Electric Hair, Flesh, and Tooth Brushes, and Insoles. No risk. Quick Sales. Satisfaction Guaranteed. For terms, address CEO. A. SCOTT, 842 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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Abstract of Time Table, adopted Jan. 12, 1885. EASTWARD,

STATIONS.	No. **	No. 12*	No. 4*	No. 6
Leave Dunkirk Little Valley		2.05 PM 3.49 "		8.50 AM 10.26 "
Salamenca Carrollton	8.25 AM 8 35 "	4 41 "		10.45 AM 11 09 "
Olean Cuba Wellsville	9.00 " 9.25 " 10.24 "	5:09 " 5.35 " 6.30 "	11.20 " 12.23 AM	11.48 " 12.14PM 1.07 "
Andover Alfred	10.47 " 11.04 "			1.27 "
Leave Hornellsville Arrive at	12.00† M	†7.45 PM	1.15 AM	1.50 PM
Elmira Binghamton	1.35 рм 3 15 "	9.32 " 11.20 "	2.47 " 4.27 "	4.30 " 7.30 "
Port Jervis New York	7.23 "	3.28 AM	8.25 " 11.25 AM	

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS EASTWARD.

5.00 A. M., except Sundays, from Salamanca, stopping at Great Valley 5.67, Carrollton 5.35, Vandalia 6.00, Allegany 6.50, Olean 7.50, Hinsdale 8.28, Cuba 9.27. Friendship 10.25, Belvidere 10.45, Belmont 11.17, Scio 11.40 Wellsville 1.45, P.M., Andover 2.32, Alfred 3.32, Almond 4.10, and arriving at Hor-

4.45 P. M., from Dunkirk, stops at Forestville 5.17, Smith's Mills 5.33, Perrysburg 5.58, Dayton 6.12, Cattaraugus 6.47, Little Valley, 7.16, Salamanca 8.15, Great Valley 8.22 Carrollton 8.37, Vandalia 8.50, Allegany 9.07 Olean 9.18, Hinsdale 9.37, Cuba 9.58 Friendship 10 28, Belvidere 10.43, arriving at Hornellsville at 12.42 A. M.

No. 8 will not run on Monday.

WESTWARD.

THE ROYAL LAW CONTENDED FOR. By Edward	STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 5*	No. 8*	No. 9
Stennet. First printed in London, in 1658. 64 pp. Paper, 10 cents. LIFE AND DEATH. By the late Rev. Alexander Campbell, of Bethany, Va. Reprinted from the	Leave New York Port Jervis	9.00 am 12.13 pm		8.00 рм 11.40 ''	8.30 PM 12.45 "
"Millennial Harbinger Extra." 50 pp. Price, 6 cents.	Hornellsville	†8.55 рм	4.25 ам	†8.10 Ax	12.25 PM
COMMUNION, OR LORD'S SUPPER. A Sermon delivered at Milton Junction, Wis., June 15th, 1878. By Rev. N. Wardner, D. D. 20 pp. The Sabbath Question Considered. A review of a series of articles in the American Baptist Flag. By Rev. S. R. Wheeler, A. M., Missionary for Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri, 32 pp. 7 cents.	Andover Wellsville Cuba Olean Carrollton Great Valley Arrive at Salamanca	9.35 PM 9.57 " 10.49 " 11 18 " 11.40 "	6.02 " 6.25 " 6.48 "	9.13 AM 10.08 " 10.37 " 11.09 "	1.05 PM 1.24 " 2.22 " 2.50 " 8.30 " 8.40 "
This pamphlet is especially adapted to the present phase of the Sabbath agitation in the south-west.	Little Valley Arrive at	1.	1		4.85 PM
A PASTOR'S LETTER TO AN ABSENT MEMBER, ON	Dunkirk.	3.00 "	1	1.30 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, Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the Carrollton 1.40, Great Valley 2.00, Salamanca 2.16, Little Valley 3.25, Cattaraugus 4.05, Dayton 5.26, 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 TITTOOMIT A TOTA

••	W JE	91. W 1	and.	ĺ	,	••
STATIONS.	15.	5.*	9 *	85.	21.*	87.
Leave	А. М.	А. М.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Carrollton Arrive at	••••	6.50	4.44	8.00	9.02	••••
Bradford Leave	••••	ŀ	5.11	9.30 P.M.	9.40	••••
Bradford	9.20	7.30	5.14	2.00		7.00
Custer City Arrive at	9.35	7.42	5.26	2.15	••••	7.10
Buttsville		8.20	6.04		<u>,</u>	

11.04 A. M., Titusville Express, daily, except Sundays, from Carrol ton, stops at Limestone 11.20, Kendall 11.81, and arrives at Bradford 11.85 A. M.

EASTWARD

STATIONS	6.*	20.*	32.*	40.*	16.	88.	
Leave	Р. м.	A. M.	А. М.	Р. М.	P. M.	P. M.	
Buttsville	8.45		6.25				
Arrive at	1		ł	1	1	5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 - 5 -	
Bradford <i>Leave</i>	1			A. M.		6.20	
Bradford <i>Arrive at</i>	.]	7.18					1.0
Carrollton	10.35	7.46		5 55			

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

3,30 P. M., daily, except Sundays, from Bradford, stops at Kendall 3.34, Limestone 3.44, and arrives at Carrollton 4.01 P. M. Passengers can leave Titusville at 8.00 A. M., and arrive at Bradford 11.35 A. M. Leave Bradford 3.30

P. M., and arrive at Titusville 7.30 P. M *Daily. † Dining Station

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INTERNATIONAL LESSONS, 1885.

FIRST QUARTER.

Jan. 3. Paul at Troas. Acts 20: 2-16. Jan. 10. Paul at Miletus. Acts 20: 17-27. Jan. 17. Paul's Farewell. Acts 2): 28-38. Jan. 24. Paul's Journey to Jerusalem Acts 21: 1-14. Jan. 31. Paul at Jerusalem. Acts 21: 15-26.

Feb. 7. Paul assailed Acts 21: 27-49. Feb. 14 Paul's Defense. Acts 22: 1-21. Feb. 21. Paul before the Council. Acts 23: 1-11, Feb. 28. Paul sent to Felix. Acts 23: 12 24. 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 XIII.—REVIEW.

BY REV. T. R. WILLIAMS, D. D. For Sabbath-day, March 28.

SCRIPTURE LESS N-Acts 26: 19-32. 17. And from Milerus he sent to Ephesus, and called

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

19. Serving the Lord with all humility of mind, and with 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 unto 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 Chalette.

salem, 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 He dear unto myself, so that I might finish my course Intercept up to myself, so that I might 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 men.

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

22 And now behold, I go bound in the spirit unto Jeru-

28. Take heed therefore unto yourselves, and to all the flock over the which the Holy Ghost hath made you over seers, to feed the church of God, which he hath purchased 29. For I know this, that after my departing shall griev ms wolves enter in among you, not sparing the flock, 30. Also of your own selves shall men arise, speaking perverse things, to draw away disciples after them. 31. Therefore watch, and remember, that by the space of

three years I ceased not to warn every one night and day 32. And now, brethren, I commend you to God, and to the word of his grade, which is able to build you up, and to give you an inheritance among all them which are sanctified. 33. I have coveted no man's silver, or gold, or apparel. 34. Yea, ye yourselves know, that these hands have min-

me. 35. I have shewed you all things, how that so laboring ye ought to support the weak, and to remember the words of the Lord Jesus, how he said, It is more blessed to give 36. And when he had thus spoken, he kneeled down, and

istered unto my necessities, and to them that were with

prayed with them ali. And they all wept sore, and fell on Paul's neck, and 38. Sorrowing most of all for the words which he spake. that they should see his face no more. And they accompa-

GOLDEN TEXT .- " Having therefore ob-

Topics to be assigned by teachers at least one week before Review Sabbath, for short written exercises. A review in each class will be more thorough and profitable. Do not be afraid to teach little children great truths, in Bible or common lan-

1. Briefly relate the history, giving dates, found in Acts 20: 1-22: 29.

2. Also, in Acts 22: 30-24: 27.

3, Also. Acts 25: 1-26: 32.

4. Name and briefly describe places connected with lessons of the quarter

5. Name, and give a short account of the persons. 6. The most important doctrines, or religious truths, to be believed, taught in the lessons of the

7. The most important duties, or what we ought to do or be, as taught in the lessons.

MARRIED.

In Linn, Wis., March 11, 1885, by Rev. A. McLearn, D. D., Mr. Wm. W. Welch, of Hebron, Ill., and Miss Jennie E.

DIED.

In Alfred Centre, N. Y., March 1, 1885, of catarrhal fever, terminating in congestion of the brain, Mrs. Mary Jane SAUNDERS, wife of Anson P. Saunders, aged 54 years. In Affred, N. Y., March 6, 1885, Willis E. Champlin, aged 81 years, 2 months, and 14 days. He was a member of the

In Belmont. N. Y., March 9, 1885, of kidney disease, Os mond A. Burdick, aged nearly 75 years. Mr. Burdick came to Alfred with his parents at a very early day about 1815; he united with the Second Seventh-day Baotist Church in Alfred in middle life; removed to the town of Amity, near Belmont, about 1869, where he resided till his death. Funeral in the Second Alfred church, March 11th; sermon by the pastor.

In Dansville, N. Y., March 11, 1885, of pneumonia, Darius Satterner, aged 84 years. He was born in Berlin, N. Y., son of David, grandson of Eld. Wm. Satterlee; came to the Allegany country when a small boy, with his father's family: woods into rich harvest fields. From very early life he has been an earnest Christian and had membership in the 2d Alfred Church. His funeral was largely attended from that church, and was conducted by D. E. Maxson and J. Sum

At Leonardsville, N. Y., March 9. 1885, Mrs. Phebe Brown. aged 87 years. She was the daughter and last survivor of the family of Jonathan Burdick, for many years a deacon of the First Brookfield Church. From childhood she has lived in the vicinity of Leonardsville, and shared the confidence and esteem of a large circle of neighbors and friends. For more than sixty-four years she has been a humble, steadfast and active disciple of Christ. She was at the time of her death, and had been for a large proportion of her C ristian life, a member of the First Seventh day Baptis Church of Brookfield. She was earnestly interested in the Church of Brookfield. She was earnestly interested in the apritual prosperity of the church and the cause of Christ in general, and will long be remembered by many for her devoutly earnest prayers and exhortations, in the solemn feasts of Zion. For the last years of her life she has constantly cared for and tenderly ministered to the comfort and relief of an invalid granddaughter, who is in her death called to mourn the loss of a most faithful and devoted friend Among her desires, frequently expressed of late, and answered in the circumstances of her death was, that he who had been her pastor for nearly seventeen years, sharing her confidence and love, might remain out the field to preach her funeral sermon; and that death might come to preach her funeral sermon; and that death might come once when the hour was near, without lingering sickness and suffering. She died as she had lived, trusting in Christ as her refuge and strength, sustained by the joyful hope of a glorified life beyond the grave.

"Asleep in lesus! O, how sweet To be for such a slumber meet."

In Salem township, Shelby county, Ohio, Feb. 5, 1885, of lung fever, Mr. Benjamin S. Wadrins, aged 50 years and 21

in Salem township, Shelby county, Ohio, March 7, 1885. Mrs. Sarah David Wadkins, aged 84 years, 6 months and 20 days. Sister Wadkins made a profession of religion in her youth. She in theory embraced the Salbath of the Bible when fifteen years of age. She united with the Seventh-day Baptist Church when thirty-one years of age, and remained a faithful and devoted member for fifty-four years. Mother Wadkins was greatly respected and loved by all who knew her. Having lived the life of the righteous, she died their death.

Near Greenbrier Run, Doddridge Co., W. Va., March 5, 1885, after a brief illness, Delia Gay, wife of John Darnel, and youngest child of Jesse J. and Huldah Davis, in the 26th year of her age. She embraced religion in early life, and identified herself with the Greenbrier Seventh-day Bapthe tchurch, of which she remained a worthy member, un-til called to join the Church triumphant. She leaves a hus-hand, three children, (one an infant only a few days old.) her aged parents, and many near relatives and friends to mourn their loss. She lived a humble, trusting Christian life, and died in hope of a glorious immortality beyond the

In Milton, Wis., March 9, 1885, of consumption, Mrs. CYN-THIA S. TRUMAN, born in Scott, N.Y., Sept. 15, 1825. She was married to Manville Babcock, in Wirt, Allegany Co., N. Y., July 4. 1844 Was baptized into the Friendship Seventh-day Baptist Church at the age of fifteen; moved with her husband to Lima. Rock Co., Wis., in June. 1845, and was at the time of her death a worthy member of the dilton Junc-tion Seventh-day Baptist Church, and seemed ripe for heav-In Chicago, Ill., entered into rest, Feb 23, 1885. Suste L Prescott, youngest daughter of Mrs. William C. Burdick.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

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

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

THE subscriber will give 20 cents apiece for the following denominational reports: General Conference, 1813, and American Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society, 1835.

A. E. MAIN, Ashaway, R. I.

IRVING SAUNDERS expects to be at his Friendship Studio rom March 24th to March 30th, inclusive.

THE FIRST STEEL PEN MAKERS .- The word Pen, in Holy Scriptures, refers to either an iron style, or to a reed; the latter being the earliest form of pen used for writing on

One of the earliest attempts to make steel pens is attributed to Wm. Gadbury, England, who, for his own use, con. structed a clumsy article from the main spring of a watch. Steel Pens were first brought into use about the year

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Books and Magazines.

THE PULPIT OF TO-DAY is a monthly magazine of sermons for pastors, families and Christian workers. The number before us, February, contains sermons by such noted English preachers as canon Liddon, Archdeacon Farrar, and Joseph Parker; and Henry Ward Beecher represents the American pulpit. There are also sermon outlines by emi nent divines, the Library, and the Publisher's department. Alfred E. Rose, Westfield, N. Y.

PRINTED POISON, by J. W. Leeds, is a fair and forcible treatment of an important subject, viz., pernicious literature. Philadelphia, 528 Walnut Street. Published for the Author, 1885. Square 16mo., pp. 42. Price (mailed), 8 cents; per dozen, 60 cents; fifty copies, \$2 25.

THE Ladies' Floral Cabinet maintains the honorable position it has attained as a guide to the cultivation of flowers. in the house and out of doors, and as a valuable aid to home decorations, &c. 32 Vesey St., New York.

THE Public Herald of Philadelphia is doing a good work for newspapers and for the reading public, in exposing the frauds of some advertisers and so-called advertising agen cies. We acknowledge our obligations to the publisher for copies of his paper. L. Lum Smith, editor and proprietor, 706 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE SONG FRIEND.-The March number of the Song Friend, with its interesting musical reading matter and choice vocal and instrumental music, has made its appearance. It contains a portrait and biographical sketch of the stroy? late Dr. Damrosch; the fourth Editorial "Practical Sug gestions to Singers," and a number of able articles contributed by T. Martin Towne, W. Williams, etc. Our choirs will be specially interested in the new Easter Anthem, "Je sus is risen," by Mr. S. W. Straub, which makes its first appearance in this issue. We gladly recommend the Song Friend to our musical people as a journal containing the general musical news, much valuable instruction, and choice new music. \$1 2 year, (new subscribers receive three months free.) 10 cents for a sample copy. Address S. W Straub, Publisher, 256 State St., Chicago, Ill.

Good Health for March comes to us in a new cover, and enlarged. It is a readable paper, the primary object of which is indicated in its name. Its temperance miscellany and its general reading are excellent; and while we do no: dways agree with its teachings on matters of diet, &c.. there is much in it to interest and instruct the general reader. Health Publishing Company, Battle (reek, Mich.

THE March number of Babyhood, the novel magazine for mothers, contains: "The Accidents and Injuries of Early Childhood and their Prompt Treatment" (the first of a se ries) ; an article on "Teething," giving an intelligent idea of the process and ils connection, or lack of connection, with various ailments of infancy, illustrated; "The Study of Children;" "A Mother's Journal." Marion Harland's department includes a pleasing and comprehensive talk on 'Baby's Sleep," which every mother and nurse should read and a new feature, "The Mother's Pariament," is intro duced, to which readers are invited to send communications on subjects of general interest. 15 cents a number \$1 50 a year. 18 Spruce St., New York.

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J. F. Hubbard 3, C. D. Potter, A. H. Lewis 4. A. F. Barler 2, A. E. Main, Susie D. Hoffman Wm. B. West, O. Maxson, L. R. Swinney. Mrs. M. S. | shine its tiny crown of snow. Beers, A. S. Dunham, E. W. Thrail Jacob Davis, E. J. Van Horn, Mrs. A. J Greene, C. C. Laughlin, H. P. Burdick, A. C. Dunn, Mrs. G. T. Bro vn. Rev. Leman Andrus. Geo. H. Utter, C. B Hull, Silas A. Palmiter, T. L. Gardiner M.s. P. T. Dow ney, Mrs. A. W. Berry, Mrs. C. Wescott, Geo. T. Sullman, J. J. verrill, N. S. Burdack, Ivi J. Palmer, Lyman Pratt. G. Saunders, L. A. Hurky. Mis A. E. Burton, Alling & Cory, S. W. S.r ub. H. M. Coon, Mrs. Sirrilla Saunders. H. W. Sullman, M. J. Estee, B. G. Stillman, W. C. Whitford, B. I. Jef-Hummel, P. M. Green.

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A TYPICAL MISTAKE.

Looking back upon my writings for the last twenty years, I believe that their failure as been in very great part owing to my compromise with the infidelity of the outer world, and my endeavor to base my pleading upon motives of ordinary prudence and kindness instead of on the primary auty of loving God-foundation other than which no man can lay. I thought myself speaking to a crowd which could only be influenced by visible utility; nor was I the least aware how many entirely good and holy persons were living in the faith and love of God as vividly and practically now, as ever in the early enthusiasm of Christendom, until, chiefly in consequence of the great illuesses which, for some time after 1878, forbade my accustomed literary labor, I was brought into closer personal relotions with the friends in America, Scotland, Ireland and Italy, to whom, if am spared to write any record of my life, it will be seen that I owe the best hopes and highest thoughts which have supported and guided the force of my matured mind. These have shown me, with lovely initiation, in how many secret places the prayer was made which I had foolishly listened for at the cor ners of the streets; and on how many hills which I had thought left desolate, the hosts of heaven still moved in chariots of

But surely the time is come when all these faithful armies should lift up the standard of the Lord-not by might, nor by power, but by his Spirit, bringing forth judgment unto victory; that they should no more be hidden nor overcome of evil, but over come evil with good. If the enemy cometh in like a flood, how much more may the rivers of Paradise? Are there not fountains of the great deep that open to bless, to de-

And the beginning of blessing, if you will think of it, is in that promise, "Great shall D. E. Maxson, Corresponding Secretary, Alfred be the peace of thy children." All the world is but as one orphanage, so long as its children know not God their Father; and all wisdom and knowledge is only more bewil dered darkness, so long as you have not taught them the fear of the Lord-not to be taken out of the world in monastic sorrow, but to be kept from its evil in shepherded peace. - John Ruskin.

STRIVING TOWARD THE LIGHT.

Floating on the glossy surface of that beautiful sheet of water in New Hampshire, Lake Winnipisaukee, I noticed a certain growth down on the bed of the lake. Below were little stars of green foliage. From these shot long, slender stalks that reached the surface of the water and there opened in little white stars. Green below, pure crowns of white above! I noticed one stalk that had struggled only half way up. Its summit was a dark folded bud. I know it was striving toward the light, and sometime would reach the surface and open to the kiss of the sun-

Striving toward the light, striving through shadow and cold, how many souls there are! In sickness, sorrow, trials of various kinds, they are looking upward, reaching upward. taking hold of God in prayer and consecration. And, some day, what is only an as piration shall become a success. After any needed struggle shall come completeness. Donnell, O. D. Sherman, O. N. Hills, C. J. Sindall, The light of God's countenance shall rest L. F. Kandolph, W. W. Willard, J. G. Babco k. H. upon them, and faith shall open its stars of f.ey (no), J. E. Mosuer, Caroline B. Tanner, J. D. nope and peace, a present fruition here, a Spicer, J. R. Groves, L. H. Babcock, Mrs H. D. prophecy of crowning hereafter.—Edward hope and peace, a present fruition here, a

Saskatchewan, northwest territory advices, say the half-breed population there are on the verge of an incipient rebellion. Secret meetings have been frequently held and ominous the eats have been made. Louis Riel addressed a large gathering at Batache, telling them war between England and Russia was imminent, and this was the time for them to strike a blow for their rights. Developments are awaited with apprehension.



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The Sabbath Bec

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

BY ANNIE L. HOLBERTON

If we could know The future with its tide of woe. Some cheeks would pale where ross

In place of smiles the tears would fi

If we could feel That present grief will prove our w The direct strait our powers reveal, The bitter cup we'd drink with zeal

If all the while

Good fortune did not cease to smile

Perchance we'd follow every wile, Our hearts from heaven to beguile. If we could find All things to suit the craving mind,

Our will with duty e'er combined.

And leave no sacrifice behind,

If earth possessed All that our carnal hearts request, Then should we still remain unbles Without the Christian's hope of rea

THE SABBATH SCHOOL AS THE PR DEPARTMENT OF THE CHU

The church, in a very impor

must be considered as a school; lum as the most comprehensive of its standard of scholarship as t no less than perfection, "even s ther which is in heaven is perf church, in full operation as a se to develope all the faculties of the the mind. It has avenues for t ing of every pure motive; sphere ty for all lawful ambitions; room pansion and normal working neficent power; and rich rewards and sincere efforts. "Verily, you, ye shall in no wise lose yo The church is to be also con training school for workers; of each building for himself a ch embodident or moral qualities; building with his fellows, the li of the Christian Church. "Ye ly stones are built up a spirit And from this house, whose fou head of the corner is Jesus whose walls are praise, and who salvation, go out trained workm in the waste places of the earth.

The schools of the learning

have their preparatory departmen

the efficiency of these department pend largely the success in schol higher grades, and the efficiency ing graduates of the school. It is impossible, to supply in after lif a thorough preparatory course. for the want of it utterly fai sands more are fearfully crip; like manner does the church need its preparatory departmen need the Sabbath-school is desi ply. Here the children should the facts, and truths of the Christianity, and also trained for and for the church. They sho oughly grounded in the principle tian benevolence, taught it bot and example. Christianity, as is first an implanted life, the continued growth and develop sooner and more perfect the p the soil of the human heart for better. I remember once hear Thos. B. Brown of blessed in that when a boy he was so well principles and doctrines of t religion, and in the practical those doctrines, that when Christ, he was prepared at c work. He felt he was on far that he could wield weapons i fare, that he had before tested The Jews are the world's wo

ly four thousand years ago, Goo ham to leave his native land kindred, and go to a land th show him, and of him he great nation, and through hi the families of the earth be day the Jews are found the wo a distinct people among all p tion among all nations. For have eaten the bread, and dra of affliction. On the work floor they have been beaten by