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The Subbath Recorden.

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"IN DUE SEASON."

The harvest fields lie bleak and brown, Beneath the Winter snows; There is no breath of violet. No fragrance of the rose; Of birds or brooks no roundelays-O weary days!

Yet somewhere, in her sweet content, Spring waits God's loving call, And sets her buds, unquestioning, Since He is over all: Beneath the snows that fall to-day Sleep blooms of May.

O patient souls, storm beat and driven, And robbed by Wintry blast, Who hold, through all God's chastening His promises so fast-Or soon or late His love shall bring Eternal Spring!

CHRISTIAN CO-OPERATION.

Should Seventh-day Baptists unite and co-operate in religious meetings, with other denominations who disregard God's Sabbath and Bible baptism? There may be two sides to this question. There are some who seem to think it wrong and unsafe to hold union meetings with Sunday people, and especially to exchange pulpits with their min isters. But as a general rule, Seventh-day Baptists have not been backward, when union movements have been proposed. Seventh-day Baptists have co-operated with Baptists, with Presbyterians, and Methodists as freely as—sometimes more freely than these three classes have fraternized with each other. Of this we are glad, and we would have our people draw, if possible, yet nearer to our friends of other denomina-

The fact that we condemn infant baptism and Sunday observance, is no reason why we should not unite with those who so practice, in labor to convert sinners. The fact that pedobaptists will not unite with us in urging men to be immersed, or Baptists in urging them to observe the seventh day as the Sabbath, is no reason we should not be glad of their co operation in leading sinners to repentance. Though we differ from them on questions as to what men should do after conversion, we agree with them in desiring that men should be led to conversion. To this extent, then, we and they should work cordially together. With sprinkling and Sunday-keeping we cannot agree, but in nearly everything else, Presbyterians and Methodists agree with us, and Baptists go with us still further, and agree with us in nearly everything but the Sabbath. But so far as they stand on gospel ground they are with us. So far, then, they are Seventh-day Baptists. Let us then, to that extent, work with them as freely as if they were with us in all things. The cultivation of friendship between us

and other Christians opens the way for the spread of our principles. Blind prejudice is one great reason why other peoples have not long ago adopted our beliefs. So far from having found our arguments unconvincing, they have not even looked at those arguments. Very few ministers could be found to-day who could give a clear statement of our beliefs, and the grounds of them. The idea of becoming a Seventh day Baptist is so abhorrent to our neighbors that they will not even listen to a statement of our positions. They look upon us as we might look upon the followers of Ann Lee -as erratic people, whose ideas are not worth serious study. Now, in order that our arguments may take hold on people's minds, these prejudices must be allayed. Men must be led to consider what we have to say. We can lead them to this only by coming into friendly and intimate relations with them. When a good Sunday man has worked for a long time side by side with our people, the idea may at last dawn upon his mind that these Seventh-day people are a tolerably sensible set of men after all—that there may possibly be some truth in their peculiar ideas; and having been led to look into our views we may confidently expect that he will adopt them. If our principles are true and our people well-grounded tions, then the oftener and the more completely Seventh-day Baptists are brought in

said on another subject, our doctrine be the iron pot and theirs the earthern one, then the oftener and harder the two are knocked together, the worse it will be for theirs. Friendly contact with people of other denominations is the very thing we neel in order to spread our doctrines among them.

Of course we would have our people give full support to all our own denominational enterprises; but we believe it to be also our denominational duty and policy to be foremost in all union movements, whether they be social gatherings for devotional purposes, or organized operations for evangelical work. A. W. Coon.

Union Dale, Pa., March 26, 1885.

A TWO-FOLD TRADEGY AND ITS LESSONS.

WALWORTH, Wis., March 15, 1885.

Brother Editor;—Our community has been greatly shocked by the intelligence of two terrible events of recent occurrence. the details of which I will relate as correctly as I can: Mrs. Sarah Bonham, a member of our church, sold her farm in this place some time in the Summer or Autumn of 1883, and in November, I believe, of the same Fall, left with her family, consisting of one daughter and two sons for Southern Kansas, where she purchased a homestead in Montgomery county, near the village of Radical City.

Nothing occurred to disturb the peace of the family till the 5th of last month, when her oldest son, William Bonham, residing in this place, received a telegram from Independence, Kan., which read substantially as follows, "Come, your mother and sister and Charlie, are all dead!" Bro. Bonham immediately left for the scene of the disaster, but did not arrive in time to see the bodies of his loved ones. Before Brother Bonham could write his friends in relation to the matter, a somewhat detailed account of the case appeared in the paper which informed us to the effect that they had been all murdered in their beds and the house robbed.

The account contained the following facts: On Monday morning, Feb. 2d, Frank Bonham, the oldest son left home for Winfield, some 75 miles distant from his home and returned on the following Thursday morning, finding his mother in bed with her head crushed and her throat cut. He immediately ran to the nearest neighbor's and told the terrible story. The neighbor and his son hastened to the house with him to find not only the mother, but also the daughter and the youngest son murdered and mutil ated in a shocking manner. The boy was killed outright while asleep and never stirred after being struck; but in the case of the daughter, there were evidences of a desperate struggle. She had been evidently struck on the head while asleep, as the pillow was saturated with blood, but being a powerful woman she revived, doubtless, while he was dispatching Charlie, and staggering out of bed was met by the fiend who attacked her again, inflicting fifteen wounds with the hatchet and butcher-knife. She was found lying near the door of her room, but the boy and mother lay as they were struck by

Suspicion soon fixed the authorship of the dreadful deed upon Frank Bonham. Excitement ran so high that he was considered in danger and was duly arrested and held to trial after examination, although the evidence was by no means sufficient to justify his detention as a prisoner. The citizens here knowing his previous good character prominent citizens testifying to his life and character while among them. We all believed and all hoped, that a fair trial would honorably acquit him. But our hopes were meeting house we heard the terrible intelligence that an infuriated mob, seventy-five strong, had taken the poor fellow from the jail and hung him!

The community are horrified. They feel that an innocent man has been hanged and that the prime movers of the diabolical deed are the authors of the fearful crime. Now we this matter do not take the proper steps to held March 19, 1885: bring these villians to speedy justice it will

byterians, the better. If, as it has been ern Kansas, so deep and so dark that generations to come will feel the stigma of it.

> Now we feel impelled in view of this tragical case to address a few words of counsel to our brethren at large, who may be contemplating a change of location. And first, my dear brethren, what is your object in moving? Is it to enlarge your possessions? Under some circumstances this would be quite commendable. But how are you circumstanced? Do you live comfortably, by industry and economy making ends meet, with a proportionate amount for the cause of God? Then be contented and stay where your are, unless God's cause needs you more somewhere else! But alas! how many change their location with this latter motive the ruling one? But, you say, I have children and I want more land on their account. That is commendable; but have you considered how your removal is going to effect the little church where you are? Does it need your help? Will it suffer if you leave? If so, do you consider it your duty to leave in this way? But in the second place, have you considered where you are taking your children to? Are you pitching your tents toward Sodom? Do its broad, fertile plains attract you without reference to the unhallowed influences that will be brought to bear upon your children, and the absence of Christian privileges. If so, stop and think! You may get more land; you may get rich; home, one of our number, Sister LAURA but you may make the same mistake and share the same experience of poor worldlyminded Lot. If Sister Bonham had remained here on her farm, she might have been well and happy with her little family. But alas! She pitched her tent toward Sodom!

But you say I want to go where I can have better church privileges. That is, I want to be nearer meeting, and where there is better preaching, and where the church is strong. Well, now, I think a correct analysis of your motives would develope the following facts: Healer of all wounds, for consolation. First, I want to be relieved of responsibility. Second, I think my own personal ease of more importance than the claims of God's cause upon me. Third, I must look out for "number one." Fourth, I don't care if the the cause does suffer on account of my removal, my personal gratification is of paramount importance. Now my brethren, I trust that this is not a true description of utation for scriptural knowledge. His partyour cases; but have we not reason to fear that the will of God is not consulted, and that his counsel is not assught in such cases? Believing that if we "In all our ways acknowl- charm of womanhood. From her the of Christ. edge him, he will direct our paths," how can we believe that our dear sister, who, with her family have come to such an untimely the Lord, he would be the first to admit his and tragic end could have consulted the will | indebtedness. Such were the parents of the of her Heavenly Father, before making the little boy who entered this world at Glasgow fatal move? O! dear brethren, may God give us grace to realize that there is an im- a scholar in the high school of that town. perishable inheritance to gain, but we may knowledge found a wider sphere in the unifail of it through inordinate desire for the things of this life.

A. McLearn.

BESOLUTIONS.

Testimonial.

At a meeting of the Trustees of Alfred University, held March 28, 1885, the following testimonial was unanimously adopted:

cious Heavenly Father, in his wise proviwards of the just and the faithful; and,

WHEREAS, Brother Potter had been an honesty and fidelity, assisting by his painterests of Alfred University; therefore,

doomed to disappointment. Yesterday ords this testimony to our deep sense of loss morning, (Sabbath) as we arrived at the at his departure, and to our appreciation of his steadfast Christian character, his wise his appreciation of the honor of his standing in order that I may remove it. Have I alcounsels, and his unswerving fidelity to the in the place of one so worthy atoned some lowed myself to cherish any self-complacent work of the University.

his afflicted family in their great bereave-E. P. LARKIN, Com. L. A. PLATTS,

Resolutions of Condolence.

wait to see the outcome. If the proper the Ladies' Aid Society of the Pawcatuck in them, and will be true to their convic- authorities, whose business it is to attend to Seventh-day Baptist Church, at a meeting

contact with Baptists, Methodists, and Pres- leave a stain upon the civilization of South- closed upon the entrance of one of our from his inmost soul is striving to teach souls!"—S. W. Presbyterian.

members, before our Heavenly Father called home another, Mrs. RHODA ANN l'OTTER, leaving us again in sorrow; therefore,

ly the loss of so capable and efficient a member and leader, whose high Christian character, and many virtues, had greatly endcared her to us.

Resolved, That we cherish her memory, and strive to let her influence, which can never die, be an incentive to us to give our best energies to whatever we undertake; that her quiet Christian life, so full of faith and trust, be a pattern for each of us, and a lasting memorial for her.

Resolved, That while we mourn her loss, we bow in submission to the Divine will, knowing that "He hath done what seemeth Him best;" and while we are left with broken ranks, the army above has gained a spirit chastened and beautified by suffering and self-denial.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved husband and daughter, upon whom the shadow falls darkest, praying that the loving Father strengthen and comfort them, and enable them to look through the clouds of sorrow to the eternal brightness beyond.

MRS. LIZZIE E. STILLMAN, Com. MRS. MARY L. CLARKE, MRS. AMANDA L. CLAWSON,

RESOLUTIONS adopted by the Auxiliary Sabbath Tract Society of Hartsville, N. Y., on the death of Laura Potter:

WHEREAS, through His love and mercy, God has seen fit to take to his own heavenly POTTER; therefore,

Resolved, That in her removal after so long sickness and severe suffering, we humbly bow in submission to His will who can give rest to the weary, though we mourn the loss of a most earnest and faithful Christian worker.

Resolved, That we as a Society shall sad ly miss her counsel and support, and will endeavor to imitate her faithfulness and liberality in sustaining benevolent enterpris-

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with the bereaved family in their affliction, and most earnestly commend them to the MRS. H. P. BURDICK, Com.

MRS. AVIS HOOD,

REV. ALEXANDER MACLAREN. D. D.

The father of Dr. Mclaren was for many years the pastor of a Baptist chapel in Glasgow, and had a deserved and honored repner in life, the mother of Dr. Maclaren, was, in every respect, a remarkable person, of refined and noble mind, and full of that not to fill men's hearts with shadows, but to tenderness and strength of love which is the bring therein the glorious light of the gospel present widely known servant of God inherited many fine qualities, and to her gentle training in the ways and counsels of in the year 1826, and at an early age became versity, but he had already in these days of youth found a loving guide and friend in the Lord of every true mind and heart. To the teaching of Rev. David Russell, a Congregational minister, are his religious im- toward heaven, and address with devotions pressions largely due, and at eleven years my humble prayer to the Author of all illuof age, under the care of this good man, he mination. O Thou who, by the glorious was led to give his heart to God. His father, | light which Thou hast shed over all nature, shortly afterwards, removed to Australia, raiseth our desires up to the sacred light of and he attended, with the other members of Thy grace, in order that we may be one day the family, the ministery of Dr. James Pat- transported unto the eternal light of Thy erson, of Hope street chapel. Here he glory, I give Thee thanks, my Lord and my WHEREAS, it has seemed best to our gra- | sought formal admission to the church, was | Creator, for all the joys that I have experibaptized and took his place at the table of enced in the ecstacies into which I have been dence, to call his servant, our brother, ELI- the Lord in May 1840. Soon afterwards he thrown by the contemplation of the work of SHA POTTER, from the labors and burdens of came up to London and set his face with Thy hands! Now I have completed this a long and useful life, as we trust to the re- decision in the direction of the Christian | book, which contains the fruit of my labors, ministry. We are told that when a mere and I have used in composing it the whole youth of sixteen, dressed in a round jacket, of the intelligence that Thou hast given efficient member of this Board for more he applied to the committee of the Stepney me. I have set forth before men the grantpromptly sent on a long list of the names of than thirty years, sharing our often grave | College. It was soon discovered that under | deur of Thy works. I have explained these; responsibilities, serving as our treasurer with the juvenile garb there was a mind and mysteries as well as my finite mind has percharacter of no mean order. After passing | mitted me to embrace the infinite extent of tience and wisdom, and always true to the his four years of study he took B. A. at them. I have made all efforts to arrive at London University, and began his first pas- | truth by the ways of philosophy; and if it

> the pulpit of Dr. John Pulsford. Doubtless | thing unworthy of Thee, make me know it, Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with He labored here from 1846 to 1858, and able beauties of thy works? Have I proposed after startling a few good timid people by to myself to cherish any self-complacent of the Society of Friends, found profit from ing this monument, which ought to have The following resolutions were adopted by listening to him, although not of his denom- been consecrated entirely to Thy glory? Oh! ination. Indeed, it is one of the character- if it has been so, receive me in Thy clemency istics of this excellant man that his wide and mercy, and grant me this favor, that sympathies and manly individuality bring the work I have just finished may ever be round him all sorts and conditions of men, powerless to do evil, and that it may con-Scarcely had the golden gate of Heaven all recognizing the true servant of God, who tribute to Thy glory and to the good of

them righteousness. Such a man was not long hidden from fame; he had several calls. and finally left Southampton and bent his Resolved, That we as a Society, feel deep- steps northwards to Manchester, the cotton metropolis. He parted with much lovely scenery in making the change, but he observed to a friend that the "trees are grown in the South, men in the North."

His predecessor in the Oxford road chapel

had been the Rev. Francis Tucker, and, as at Southampton, the place rapidly over-filled and a new structure had to be erected. It is extremely difficult to convey in letter press the power and gift of eloquence posesssed by such men as Dr. Maclaren. It was said by Mr. Edward Miall that he was by far the ablest of all living preachers, and those who have been privileged to listen te his stirring utterances will not think the compliment undeserved. Preaching is born in him; he was from the first destined to sway the minds of multitudes for good or evil, and it is a matter of unspeakable satisfaction that such gifts are consecrated to the service of the Lord. A contemporary has very ably summed up his graces in this respect as follows: "He is an analyst of surpassing ability, never fails to distinguish between things which differ, to detect shades of meaning, to observe the relation of part to part, and of each part to the whole. His knowledge of words stands him in good stead in this connection. He has gone down to the roots of Hebrew, and is at home in the intricacies of Greek. Sparing no toil and employing all his learning in getting at the meaning of Scripture, he expounds it with clearness, and makes its sense obvious to all who hear him. Another speciality is the power of seeing spiritual verities in the clear light of the intellect. Dr. Maclaren has more of the thinker than the mystic in him. He makes all he handles evident to his own mind before he shows 'the things which are spiritually discerned.' His thought illumines sentiment—converts it into objective truth. He helps his auditors to an intellectual apprehension of the spiritual verities of the gospel and the Christian life. And then there is extraordinary nervous power in Dr. Maclaren. He is possessed by his theme, mastered by that of which he has become the master, and for the time—during the delivery of his sermon—the preacher is thrilled even more than he thrills. His thoughts are instinct and tremulous with life, and his words and mannerisms partake of the unstudied energy which gives them wing, and sends them forth swift and strong to do their work." In these days it is the practice to curiously

ask what sort of views this or that distinguished preacher entertains of the Christian religion, and to many it is no small import to find Dr. Maclaren thoroughly orthodox. and holding with loving fidelity to the old truths. He is none of your doubt loving, mystery workers of the pulpit; his aim is

THE PRAYER OF KEPLER.

Both Kepler and Newton were profoundly devout. Kepler has left us a touching testimony of his sentiments in a prayer placed by him at the end of one of his works. Here is a translation of that prayer:

"Before quitting this table, upon which I have made all my researches, it only remains for me to raise my eyes and hands Resolved, That we spread upon our rec- | torate at the Portland chapel, Southampton. | has occurred to me, a despicable worm, con-It is a noteworthy fact that here he took | ceived and brought up in sin, to say anywhat for his limited salary of £70 a year. presumption in the presence of the admirthe brayery of his expressions, the chapel presumption in the presence of the admirable became a popular centre of attraction, and | beauties of Thy works? Have I proposed to many like the Westlakes and other members | myself my own renown among men by rais"Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel

MISSIONARY SKETCHES.

NUMBER XIII.

The General Missionary Board met in Hopkinton, R. I., Sept. 30, 1829, appointed Wm. B. Maxson to settle its accounts, instructing him to make his report to the American Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society at its next annual meeting, and adjourned without day.

The Missionary Society, organized in 1828, held its first annual meeting in Hopkinton, October 5, 1829. Missionary work was reported as follows: Joel Green, 10 months and 2 days; Orson Campbell, 8 months and 18 days; John Watson, 2 months and 18 days. Their salary was \$15 a month. Letters were received from Fayette County and Hayfield, Pa., and Pembroke, N. Y., requesting missionary labors. The following appointments were made: Lewis A. Davis, for 6 months in Ohio and Indiana; Wm. B. Maxson, 6 months in French Creek, Pa., and Woodbridge, Va., the officers of the Society residing in Brookfield and Scott being authorized to appoint a substitute if necessary; Matthew Stillman 3 months in Pembroke, N. Y., and vicinity; John Watson as agent in Hopkinton and vicinity, not to exceed three months; and Daniel Coon and Alexander Campbell 6 months each on the Allegany field. Joel Green, Orson Campbell, and Alexander Campbell were recommended to the Executive Committee to fill vacancies that might occur in the appointments. And the Society recommended to the patronage of the people a weekly paper "proposed to be published by John Maxson, of Homer, N. Y. and that the agents of this Society act as agents for said paper."

AN OPEN LETTER TO PASTORS.

Our opportunities for missionary work are as many and important as ever; but a very severe financial depression is upon the country. Large donations are always welcome and helpful; but we especially need, now, a greater number of small contributions. This is possible and practicable. Something from every one-25 cents, 50 cents, or one dollar, and more according to ability, will save us from debt or retrenchment.

Missionary work in other denominations is

languishing too, for lack of funds. But this need not be the case in our own, notwithstanding the hard times, if each will bear a part. We fully believe that no one can render us the aid which it is in your power to give; and to you we come for help in the raising of needed funds. The people require more than some appear to think, frequent suggestions, informtion, and appeals, respecting missions, from the pulpit, in the monthly missionary prayer-meeting, and even per-

As to methods of raising money, we neither wish to dictate nor to "run" your church affairs; but we do wish to earnestly ask you to seek, in such ways as to you seem best, to secure from every member of your church and congregation, as far as possible, at least s small contribution for our work during the current Conference year, and to have remittances made to our Treasurer quarterly.

We offer the following suggestion for your consideration: missionary money is raised by various means, the best of which is, we think, the weekly offering. But these plans can profitably be supplemented once a year in the following way: Let the pastor send to each person a printed slip setting forth the growth and needs of our missionary work, and with this a small envelope in which to bring a contribution to the church on some designated Sabbath, to be known as the Sabbath for missionary offerings. There are many persons who are not regular contributors, and this plan reaches them with at least the force of a direct appeal. It has been proved successful by trial.

THE SEVEN SOCIETIES OF THE CONGREGATION-

1. The American Board of Commissioners and the foreign fields."

ty. The headquarters of this Society are in ceremonies that also call for special attention. mental effort as much as possible, and yet interest in this section, though I suppose New York City, where there are two Cor- There must also be a settling up of the deeds | the difficulty sticks to me. Ten years ago | that the interest is not so great at Villa There are also sixteen or seventeen superin- is done through the deity known as the work, and was sensibly felt for about two ful of the interest the Presbyterians are tendents of missions in different parts of the kitchen god. He, although nothing but an years. Profiting by this past experience I country. Income last year, \$447,152 31. Out image on paper, is supposed to know just stopped this heavy work before the disorder part of the State. There is a preacher by side of New England the Society has about how all the conduct and life of each individ-3,000 stations in thirty four States and Terri- | ual of the family has been, during the year. | tories, 1,008 missionaries. The great imsized by the presence in our country of 8,- 12th moon, the family make offerings of tea, 000,000 of foreign-born people, with more | fruit, and sugar. These offerings are made

ignorance, vice, infidelity and mormonism.

and Publishing Society, Boston, Mass. There is a Secretary and an Agent in Boston, and a | Why not believe in an ever-present, invisible Secretary in Chicago. Income last year from | God, who knows and takes cognizance of all business department, \$106,821 62; profit, our ways and words; one who is not only a difficult to get to meeting in very cold \$5,037 99. Income of missionary depart- kitchen god, but the God of all the world, ment \$21,687 42. New capital, paid in, above whom there is none other, and who ly married out of the society, and we shall \$8,146 42, which is toward a fund of \$75,000 alone can mete out just reward for good and for business capital. The Pilgrim Quarterly | evil? Would that this benighted people, has increased from a circulation in 1880 of groping in the darkness, grasping at these 15,700 to 87,000, and other periodicals have shadows of truth, might be brought into advanced proportionately. Eight men are the clear light of the true God. employed in as many States to organize Sunday-schools and promote Sunday school work. These men organize directly and indirectly, on the average, from twenty to twenty-five schools a month. "New fields are constant ly opening, and golden opportunities beckoning us onward, says we of the Board of Managers. Twenty-nine schools were organ ized in Colorado last year, and thirty in

6. The American College and Education Society, Boston, where there is a Secretary and Treasurer. Income last year, \$111,129 14. Twenty-nine institutions have been aid ed within a period of forty-two years; and the Society is now working for nine of these. 7,076 beneficiary students have been aided, in all; and the Society points with satisfaction to the prominent position many of these have taken in churches and schools and in home and foreign mission work, as an answer to those who question the wisdom of bestowing such aid.

7. The American Congregational Union New York City, with a Secretary and Treas urer. Income last year, \$105,377 68. The object of this Society is to raise money to help churches build meeting-houses and par

FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE.

FROM D. H. DAVIS.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 10, 1885.

get it before the year closes.

has an urgent appearance. The importance | ager of the road, who was a school-mate of all the throng as they pass, even from the a Seventh-day Baptist, and also upon other for Foreign Missions, generally known as the ill clad servant to the gorgeously attired offi- interested individuals, and at the same time A. B. C. F. M. This society, as its name cial, with his train of escorts. There are to secure my annual half fare permit for the shows, has charge of the Foreign Mission | few who have the time now to stop in the | present year. I then proceeded to Emporia, Work. The headquarters are in Boston, chapel to hear the foreign doctrine. In this intending to remain over two Sabbaths, then Mass., where there are three Corresponding the Chinese are much like people of other go to Elmdale and Florence, and return over Secretaries to look after different depart- nations, they will hear the gospel when they | the same route, but I went no farther than ments of the work, and one Treasurer. There have leisure. It is a custom in China that Emporia. After an absence of ten days I is one District Secretary in New York City, all accounts must be settled at the close of returned home. The symptoms of congesand one in Chicago. The income last year | the year. Many are on their way to pay their | tion of the brain were serious in a very few was \$553,589 46. One of the Secretaries bills, while others are seeking to make satis- days after leaving home. The difficulty says: "It seems almost too plain to call for factory arrangements with their creditors. showed no signs of yielding, but grew worse argument that we ought to bestow our gifts | Many others are engaged in managing mar- until I was not only unable to do any work, | that you have to withhold further aid from in substantially equal parts upon the home riage ceremonies, of which there are not a but it was unsafe for me to remain longer Southern Illinois. I have never seen the in- salvation to that woman's soul. God's word

responding Secretaries and a Treasurer. of moral conduct of each induvidual. This this same trouble came to me through over- Ridge and Pleasant Hill. I am very hops-To insure the good will and favor of this oughly renewed. In the mean time I may portance of home mission work is empha- deity, on the evening of the 23d of the be able to make a short visit or two where millions of their children, who are helping | so that he will not report any of the evil they | to mold our nation's character and shape its have done to the more powerful gods, who and V. Hull, together with the thought penses are considerable. If the Board 3. The New West Education Commission. doing, and great blessing to all meritorious present workers, and the increase of work go ahead for some time further. I have re Headquarters in Chicago, where there is a deeds. After these ceremonies are performed, which is constantly developing, all remind ceived but five dollars since the report before Secretary and a Treasurer. There is also a | the god is taken from the kitchen and placed | us of the need of more laborers; and were Secretary in Boston. Income last year, \$52, in a small paper sedan chair, purchased for it not for the past experience already men-920 16. This Society is now in its fifth year; the occasion. He is then taken into the tioned, it would be difficult indeed for me but there are connected with it 8 corporated | court or street in front of the house, and and unincorporated academies, and 30 other | placed upon a small pile of straw, upon which schools, which report in the aggregate over | are a few cedar twigs, and committed to the 2,700 pupils. These schools are both educa- | flames. He is supposed to make his ascent tional and religious, and are destructive of | through these flames to the upper world, and to render the account of the family to 4. The American Missionary Association. | the more powerful gods. It is said that ev-Headquarters in New Yerk City, where there ery family Tauist, Buddhist, Confucianist, two Secretaries and a Treasurer. There are all have this kitchen-god. There is a rank District Secretaries in Boston and Chicago. of government officials who are said to be Income last year, \$288,142 51. This Socie- above the rank of this deity. Those occupy ty was anti-slavery, and is anti-caste. Its | ing this high position do not engage in these work is mainly among the Negroes, Chinese, | ceremonies of the kitchen-god. After the and Indians of the United States, and it burning of this deity it will be twenty-two hopes to reach some of the 200,000,000 of days before another is replaced in the kitch-Africa and the 400,00,000 of China, through en. I enquired about the events of these those who shall receive the gospel in our twenty-two days that there was no kitchen god, and was told that this god was present 5. The Congregational Sunday School and as before, only he could not be seen.

But if this be so, why re install another?

FROM S. R. WHEELER, General Missionary for Kansas and Missouri.

QUARTERLY REPORT.

My last report was written in Osborne county, Kansas. At that time I was carrying on a series of meetings in a school-house about five miles from Osborne city. There ings. There seems to be a good interest in are there two families of Sabbath-keepers, Williams by name, who formerly lived in the Central Association. At the close of this meeting on First day, Dec. 7, 1884, I baptized two daughters from one family and the wife in the other family. They were received as members of the Nortonville 50; on the Sabbath, 20 to 40; at Woodville, Church on Sabbath, Dec. 27th, The labor at this place, on account of certain circumstances, was very trying. I proceeded to Clifton, Washington Co, Kansas. Near this place there are two families; the wives are sisters; were brought up Seventh-day Bap ists, and are striving to maintain these principles. I expected to hold some meetings here, but my state of health, combined with forbidding weather, rendered it people that I have not preached as much as impracticable. My next stop, as I proceed- | heretofore. So far as I have been able to go, ed homeward, was Waterville, Marshall I think the real condition of this Association county. It was near this place that Cousin is better known than for some time past. Sarah Shriner had so recently died, and my arranged to stay at home one day, make my stop here for a few days was by special re- report, etc.; but sister Laura Potter was quest of some Sabbath-keepers belonging to the Iowa branch of Adventists. The occa-We are now fast approaching the close of sion was a pleasant one, and I trust profitathe Chinese year. There remain only four | ble for the advancement of truth, and in more days. I have arranged for a new call creating important friendly relations. endar with some improvements, and hope to Reaching home Dec. 16th, after this trip of six weeks, 1 was unusually exhausted; but for this place last Sabbath. If every con-The schools have been reviewing for the after about three weeks rest I thought I was past two or three weeks for the examinations | quite renewed, and started out for another which they are to have. Two or three weeks | six weeks trip on the Atchison, Topeka and | contrasted as some did the present with the will elapse before the schools are opened | Santa Fe Railroad. I stopped twenty four hours at Topeka to make my usual call at | would have been; "It pays to work for the Among the Chinese about us everything | the home of A. A. Robinson, General Manof the season is quite apparent in the step of | mine in Milton Academy, and whose wife is

2. The American Home Missionary Socie- temporal matters there are certain religious very close to my own house, and avoided all keeper. Eld. Morton has awakened great made such advancement, and I hope that at the name of Marlowe living at Vienna, the end of a few months rest I shall be thor- Johnson county, some twenty miles from the demands are so urgent.

> critical condition of Brethren L. Andrus cent, but my means are limited, and my exare supposed to vindicate justice to all wrong | that age is creeping over so many of our | could help me to about fifty dollars, I could to withhold myself from the work.

Your brother in Christ,

S. R. WHEELER. -Bro. Wheeler reports 5 weeks of labor; 4 preaching places; 12 sermons; 5 prayermeetings; 17 calls; 60 tracts, &c., distributed; 3 baptisms; and \$29 05 received for missions.

FROM HORACE STILLMAN. Missionary Pastor.

NIANTIC, R. I., March 2, 1885. Enclosed are reports for quarters ending Dec. 1, 1884, and March 1, 1885.

At Woodville, the continued stagnation in business has driven most of the mill operatives from the village, and that has helped deplete our congregations, so that they have been very small during the cold weather. Several of our permanent resident members live at a distance, and find it weather. Two of our members have recent probably lose them. What a yearly loss we, as a denomination, sustain from this cause. How can we save those that we have?

We are all hoping that the mill will start soon, and that a revival in business will increase the attendance at our meetings. We are trying to hold fast that which we have, hoping that God in his own good time will increase our numbers; but above all, that he

report. Here we are holding on, and some seem to be anxious for an increase of religious interest. We have had no extra meetour Sunday night meetings, and we hope that they will be a source of great good.

Fraternally yours, H. STILLMAN. -Bro. Stillman reports 3 months of labor at Woodville and Niantic, R. I.; 35 sermons: average evening congregations at Niantic, 10 to 25; 10 conference meetings; 16 visits; letters to 22 absent members; and receipts

FROM H. P. BURDICK. General Missionary, Western Association.

for missions at Niantic, \$15.

I have spent so much time in ascertaining the whereabouts and the condition of our buried that day, and as my appointments were out this is my first opportunity to write

This church has engaged Bro. George Kenvon, of Hebron, to preach for them half of the time. We had a large congregation tributor for missions could have been here at the praise meeting last fifth day night and past, it seems to me the universal verdict Pray for us,

H. P. BURDICK.

SHINGLE HOUSE, Pa., March 9, 1885. -Bro. Burdick reports 3 months of labor: 13 preaching places; 38 sermons; congregations from 25 to 300; 18 other meetings; 130 visits and calls; 6 additions by letter or experience; 3 Bible-schools organized; expenses 14 88; receipts; 42 21.

FROM F. F. JOHNSON.

STONE FORT, Ill., Feb. 25, 1885. Your note is at hand. Am very sorry that the finances of the Society are so low

taking. There are many of them in this here, on the C. and V. Railroad, who is advocating the truth of the Sabbath.

If I was able, I would put in all my time. The death of Bro. W. B. Gillette, the and not ask the Board to help me to one the last. Have worked about sixteen weeks without any aid from the Board. If I have to go into the practice of medicine for a living, I cannot preach much, as it will take all the time, though I will not attempt that till I hear from you again about the matter. Please write immediately.

F. F. Johnson. Yours truly,

A CONVERSATION.

The questions I will not give; but here are

1. No; I never made any profession of religion. 2. Yes; I think we all ought to profess religion, and live it. 3. If I join any church, it must be a Seventh-day Bap. tist Church. 4. My wife believes just as I do, that the seventh day is the Bible Sab. bath. 5. Well, I am a poor man, and have to work out for a living, and cannot lose two days in a week. 6. No, that is so; at the worst, it would be but one day in a week, but I cannot get work unless I will work Saturday. 7. Yes, I know that the future happiness and the salvation of the soul depend on obedience here. 8. Oh yes, I can better afford all this than to lose my soul, or hazard, so far as my influence may go, the spiritual interests of my family. 9. Yes, your request and advice are correct; I wish we would accept it, but I do not know. Almost is sure to fail.

H. P. BURDICK.

THE ELEMENT OF MISSIONS IN THE GOSPEL.

The first thought in missionary effort is the salvation of souls. For that purpose in all parts of our country, men are preaching the gospel, from ocean to ocean, and from the Gulf of Mexico to the lakes of the North. At Niantic, we have no especial interest to | For the same purpose, Judson left America and gave his sacrificing life for the salvation of the Burmans. Why do men engage in this work? The answer is the commission of Christ: "Go preach my gospel to every creature." Judson felt the binding power of this commission. It was while walking in a grove near Andover Seminary, contemplating this commission, that he resolved to give his life to Foreign Missions. No one can gain a clear view of the teaching of Christ, and not feel an obligation to give, pray and teach for the good and salvation of others. The life and example of Christ creates the same obligation. His life was a constant effort for others. His words are: "The whole need not a physician, but they that are sick." He suffered the indescribable death on the cross that the remission of sins might be preached in his name. He did not, like Socrates and ancient teachers, remain in some grove or Academy and announce he would teach and heal those who would come to him, but he journeyed from place to place, and wherever he met a group of persons, or even one, as in the case of the woman at Jacob's well, he imparted words of life. Luke, the historian of Paul, records that "he went about doing good." Unless one has the Spirit of Christ he cannot claim to be his. It is his Spirit that animates every true missionary. Re move this spirit from the souls of men and women, and missions would soon come to an end, and if it had not come to earth in the person of Jesus, they would not have had a beginning. Churches that have most of this spirit are most prosperous. Individual Christians gain in benevolence, sacrifice, and noble Christian character, as they grow in the spirit of missions.—Baptist Flag.

A REMARKABLE CONVERSION.

A dying publican's wife, in England, recently gave the following encouraging testimony, as narrated by the evangelist who visited her. He says: "I was asked to go to a public house in Nottingham and see the landlord's wife, who was dying. I found her rejoicing in Christ as her Saviour. I asked her how she had found the Lord. 'Reading that,' she replied, handing me a torn piece of newspaper. I looked at it and found that it was part of an American newspaper, containing an extract from one of Spurgeon's sermons, which extract had been the means of her conversion. Where did you get this newspaper from? I asked. She answered: It was wrapped round a parcel which was sent me from Australia.' Talk about the hidden life of a good seed! Think of that, a sermon—preached in London, conveyed to America, an extract printed in a newspaper there, that paper sent to Australia, part torn off (as we should say, accidentally) for the parcel dispatched to England, and after all its wanderings, conveying the message of few at this time of the year; and besides these upon the field. Since then I have remained terest so great since becoming a Sabbath- shall not return unto him void.

Sabbath Rejo

Remember the Sabbath-day, to Six days shalt thou labor, and do all th

the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Le

ADBIFT.

Adrift, without rudder or anchor. They recklessly plod Who dare to reject and unhallow The Subbath of God.

Day sanctified, unto Him holy. Forever unchanged; Oh never less sacred that season Which man bas deranged.

> If sinners of ey not the order By heaven ordained. We mourn that the Lord's sacred al Is rudely profaned.

What then when the Christian profes

The glow of divine love possessing With spirit power stirred, Can stand in the boldness of freedon To practice and teach That man's weak, unscrupulous reas

Blind mortal persistingly groping In darkness more deep, 'Mid quicksands your frail craft is dri Is conscience asleep?

God's law shall impeach?

Why turn from the light that should From gospel's full beam To follow the vague, fitful gleaming Of sophistry's dream?

Oh. banish the fatal delusion By Papistry sought, And gladly accept the one Sabbath Divine wisdom wrought.

Mock not Heaven's ordinance longer Come forth to the light! The soul of the Christian grows stro Who gives all for Right.

THE SABBATH LAW

How Can We Keep a Sabbath Holy a It a Delight?

The Interior, of Chicago, ma lowing very sensible suggestions very important subject. With th of a little mixing of the terms S Sunday in the article, we can m enderse its sentiments. Our Saviour did not abrogate

law. He only relieved it from the

of the elders, and restored it to place and power as a law of liber for man. The observance of one for rest and worship has been ide the history of the Christian of was that of the Jewish church and wherever its observance ha the church has become cold and corrupt. And the world has co preciate, to some extent, the be fluence of this periodical rest. our Sabbath if we make it a day pleasure and carnal delight. B ciliate the world we regard Sund iday, instead of a holy day, we the law of the Lord, and he wi and prosper us. The essence of observance is sanctification. It day, to be spent as we please, day, to be spent in His worsh study of His word.

The question, then, that press thoughtful Christian is: How c the Sabbath holy and yet make Men do not take pleasure, natur itual things. The taste for th capacity to enjoy them must be This is the work of the Holy we can and should co-operate w that work. We ought to make servances at home and in the tractive as possible and then br we can within their influences. plish this we need not tear down prohibition which God has buil no right to do that. They are of the delight which we are to business is to plant flowers walls, the richest and the rares holiness that we can gather, invite everybody, and especial to enter.

Carnal pleasure, that which breaker seeks, is short lived, by a reaction. Solomon says laughter the heart is sorrowful of that mirth is heaviness." Ho this true as they return to labo after Sunday dissipation! But has learned to delight himself goes to his week-day work refre and in mind. To him the holy a threefold blessing—it has res it has quickened his intellect,

strengthened his heart. Take two boys one day in the a castle in which there is a con rare plants, a laboratory, an observatory and a library. To they are free to enjoy whate castle, but that they must st day. One of the boys is a s plants, the apparatus and the him. He enjoys that day. It is for him. The other boy is a s te read, whose only pleasure is The castle is a prison to him. by as on leaden wings. He is when the day is over and he

As with these boys so with with those who are older. The that there are higher pleasures sense. And that is the training to enjoy the Sabbath withou

Our efforts to meet the wor

d. Morton has awakened great this section, though I suppose terest is not so great at Villa Pleasant Hill. I am very hope. interest the Presbyterians are here are many of them in this State. There is a preacher by of Marlowe living at Vienna unty, some twenty miles from e C. and V. Railroad, who is ade truth of the Sabbath.

able, I would put in all my time. the Board to help me to one y means are limited, and my exconsiderable. If the Board me to about fifty dollars, I could r some time further. I have re five dollars since the report before Iave worked about sixteen weeks y aid from the Board. If I have the practice of medicine for a nnot preach much, as it will take e, though I will not attempt that rom you again about the matter. e immediately.

F. F. Johnson.

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H. P. BURDICK.

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Sabbath Reform.

"Remember the Sabbath-day, to keep it holy.

Bix days shalt thou labor, and do all thy work; but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God.

ADRIFT.

BY ANNIE L. HOLBERTON.

Adrift, without rudder or anchor. They recklessly plod Who dare to reject and unhallow The Sabbath of God.

Day sanctified, unto Him holy, Forever unchanged; Oh never less sacred that season Which man has deranged.

If sinners of ey not the order By heaven ordained, We mourn that the Lord's sacred altar Is rudely profaned.

What then when the Christian professing To follow His word, The glow of divine love possessing, With spirit power stirred,

Can stand in the boldness of freedom To practice and teach That man's weak, unscrupulous reason God's law shall impeach?

Blind mortal persistingly groping In darkness more deep, 'Mid quicksands your frail craft is drifting-Is conscience asleep?

Why turn from the light that should guide you, From gospel's full beam To follow the vague, fitful gleaming Of sophistry's dream?

Oh, banish the fatal delusion By Papistry sought, And gladly accept the one Sabbath Divine wisdom wrought.

Mock not Heaven's ordinance longer. Come forth to the light! The soul of the Christian grows stronger Who gives all for Right.

THE SABBATH LAW.

How Can We Keep a Sabbath Holy and Yet Make It a Delight?

lowing very sensible suggestions on the above very important subject. With the exception of a little mixing of the terms Sabbath and endorse its sentiments.

law. He only relieved it from the traditions promise of the tempter, but the promise of the elders, and restored it to its original ends in making you as Satan. Have nothing place and power as a law of liberty—as made | to do with books whose chief power is the for man. The observance of one day in seven | evil that is in them, or which have nothing for rest and worship has been identified with to offer you but empty negations. If the the history of the Christian church as it student of special literature must know these, was that of the Jewish church. Whenever | so much the harder for the student of special and wherever its observance has been lax, literature. Christ calls you to no completethe church has become cold and formal, or ness of culture which would involve a lowercorrupt. And the world has come to ap- ing of your moral or spiritual standard; preciate, to some extent, the beneficent in- better for you to enter into life maimed in our Sabbath if we make it a day of worldly unmaimed to be cast into Gehenna. Let observance is sanctification. It is not our study of His word.

The question, then, that presses upon the thoughtful Christian is: How can we keep the Sabbath holv and yet make it a delight? Men do not take pleasure, naturally, in spiritual things. The taste for them and the capacity to enjoy them must be cultivated. This is the work of the Holy Spirit. But we can and should co-operate with Him in that work. We ought to make Sabbath observances at home and in the church as attractive as possible and then bring all that we can within their influences. To accomplish this we need not tear down the walls of prohibition which God has built. We have no right to do that. They are the safeguard of the delight which we are to enjoy. Our business is to plant flowers within those walls, the richest and the rarest flowers of invite everybody, and especially the young to enter.

Carnal pleasure, that which the Sabbath breaker seeks, is short lived, and followed by a reaction. Solomon says: " Even in laughter the heart is sorrowful and the end of that mirth is heaviness." How many find this true as they return to labor on Monday after Sunday dissipation! But the man who has learned to delight himself in the Lord goes to his week-day work refreshed in body and in mind. To him the holy day has been a threefold blessing—it has rested his body, it has quickened his intellect, and it has

strengthened his heart. Take two boys one day in the week, into a castle in which there is a conservatory of rare plants, a laboratory, an astronomical observatory and a library. Tell th m that they are free to enjoy whatever is in the He enjoys that day. It is all too short for him. The other boy is a savage, unable te read, whose only pleasure is in the chase. The castle is a prison to him. The hours go by as on leaden wings. He is glad enough when the day is over and he can be free.

As with these boys so with all boys, and with those who are older. They can learn that there are higher pleasures then those of

We will lose the true charm and sweetness and what better text-book than the Bible ments would be called the imaginings of a of our holy day, and yet will not win men to itself? Again, as a work of art, for its even the fragment of a Sabbath which we literary treasures, its wonderful English, its try to keep. There can be no comprise be- sublime passages, its poetry, its proverbs, its tween the spiritual and the carnal. We study would be more valuable than that of must make the spiritual attractive by bring | any other book. For its rhetorical value ing out more fully its own intrinsic beauty, alone, the Bible should command the "days and not by covering it with the fading gar | and nights" of all students. If we cannot be done in every home and in every sanctu- insist that the books we do use, shall include ary must be left to the sound discretion of much of the Bible in their contents. parents, ministers and elders. If we shall succeed in calling their attention to the possibility and the importance of keeping the Sabbath holy and yet make it a delight, our present purpose will have been secured.

Education.

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

YOUR READING.

Life—The Importance of Choosing Only Good and Pure Books.

Books make life and books make death Every book which is read as a good book ought to be read enters into the reader's heart-blood for weal or for woe. It may mingle with the flowing current as a li edestroying poison, as a deadly narcotic, or as the very river of the waters of life. You can choose at the beginning what books shall enter into the composition of your life forces; but after you have once read a book, you cannot always prevent it from continuing to words of some master of skepticism, and in a few days, when your battle of life is fiercest and your need of faith is sorest, his words may rise up out of your own mind to torment you with doubts that otherwise you would never have known. Many a man would give of the University of Vermont. More than all his gold to rid his mind of the false or | 600 pupils are expected at the next session. The Interior, of Chicago, makes the fol- impure thoughts which his early reading had made abiding guests in his brain. Why should you seek to gain such an experience. Why should you seek to know the evilspending your money for that which is not Sunday in the article, we can most heartily | bread, but which creates an unhealthy cravoderse its sentiments. | ing for deadly poisons? "Ye shall be as gods, knowing good and evil," is the fluence of this periodical rest. It will accept | respect to the scope of your reading, than pleasure and carnal delight. But if to con- the sensational paragraph go; refuse to soil ciliate the world we regard Sunday as a hol- | your mind with a book which is essentially iday, instead of a holy day, we do not keep | evil, however skilled an artist of works its the law of the Lord, and he will not bless author may be. There are enough good and prosper us. The essence of the Sabbath | pure, strong books in the world to supply all the demands of your intellectual life. Read day, to be spent as we please, but God's these; and when the current of a free and day, to be spent in His worship and the healthy mental life is flowing in your veins, you will not regret that you refused to defile it with those trecherous streams which allure but to destroy.—S. S. Times.

EDUCATION.

Do you ask what will educate your son? Your example will educate him; your conversation with your friends; the business he sees you transact; the likings and dislikings he sees you express—these will educate him. The society you live in will educate him; your domestic circle will educate him; above all, your rank, your situation in life, your home, your table, will educate him. It is not in your power to withdraw from him the continual influence of these things, except you were to withdraw yourself from holiness that we can gather, and then to them also. What these have a temdency to make your child, that he will be. Education goes on at every instant of time; you cannot stop it, you can direct its course.—Sel.

STUDY THE BIBLE.

Speaking of the Bible in the public schools, the Correspondence University Journal says,

Nothing so clearly illustrates the alarming tendency of the age towards irreligion as the indifference shown towards sacred subjects by the great mass of the "lower class." Not to mention the growing disregard for the Sabbath shown on every side—the wide gulf between early puritanism and modern scepticism is nowhere better illustarted than in number of such women be multiplied until are not so stupid as to permit an hundred the reading of the Bible in our public schools. Formerly, the study of this book made un castle, but that they must stay there all necessary any formal treatise or "text-book" One of the boys is a student. The of morality in our schools—to-day in many plants, the apparatus and the books interest places the reading of a few verses of the ing Christendom, and the rum traffic will Bible are not tolerated. To us in view of soon find a grave which will not be disturbed this change, it seems the charge of the irreligious tendency of our public school system, as advanced by the Catholic church, may not be altogether without foundation. The absence of moral and religious instruction involves in the child an immoral and irreligious training as far as the school is concerned. It may be to late too plead for stitutions, that it is already the corruptor tense. And that is the training they need | the restoration of Bible study in our schools to enjoy the Sabbath without desecrating as a religious and moral agent; but why Our efforts to meet the world half way in and literary guide? Biblical history might vice, and that the saloon or our boasted such places near schools for the trade of the Heaven forbid, and yet man allows it!

this matter of Sabbath observance will fail. be studied in school as well as any other, civilization must speedily go, these statelands of the sensual. Just how this is to use the Bible itself for these purposes, let us

HARVARD COLLEGE.

The annual reports of the President and Treasurer of Harvard College fill, together er. In this great city, on any of the main with accompanying documents, a pamphlet avenues, he cannot walk a block without of 236 pages. Nineteen pages of the Pres- passing a manufactory of misery: At every ident's report are occupied by a detailed turn the purveyor of drink entices him, gets history of the growth of the elective system, between him and his manhood, between him a history covering sixty years. The first and his happiness. The pervading influence liberty to depart from a fixed curriculum was of rum pursues the slaves of appetite ungiven in 1825. Now there are no required studies in the college except rhetoric for one year, English composition, German or Fre ch | This subtle, prevalent influence is the bitfor one year, whichever language was not terest curse that rests upon modern civi How It Enters into and Influences Your Whole | presented by the student at his examination | for admission, and a few lectures on chemistry and physics. These few remaining the anarchic tendencies, the seditious docrequirements are to be retained only until trines, the dangerous dispositions that are the preparatory schools are able to deal with | manifesting in centres of population, to them satisfactorily. The librarian's report gether with the vices of administration shows that the library contains 290,710 which alarm the thoughtful, and the diffivolumes and 241,250 pamphlets. The total amount of funds, as shown by the treasurer's report, is \$4,803,938 36.

CLIPPINGS.

There are in this country 6,239,958 perinfluence your life. Read an evil book, and sons who are not able to write, and there the stain may remain with you always; give | are 5,000,000 children who do not attend your mind over for a day to the written school. There is room here for much mission work.

Dr. Sauveur announces, in the program for the tenth Summer session of the College of Languages, that it is his intention to locate the college permanently in the buildings

In Massachusetts less than 90 per cent. of the registered pupils are found in school; more than fifty per cent. are in the lowest grades, and less than four per cent. reach the higher school. Deducting from the school attendance the loss of time due to sickness, truancy, and accident, we find that the average pupil of the public schools receives at the public charge 166 weeks of instruction, or a little more than four school

The Head Master of Harrow has been made Dean of Gloucester. The headship in the English public schools, which correspond to our academies, are filled by the ablest scholars. If one were called on to name England's most noted educator, he would perhaps mention, not any teacher in the universities, but Arnold of Rughy. Archbishop Tait, Bishop Temple, Dean Howson and a great many others of the dignitaries of the English Church have been Masters of public schools.

Cemperance.

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

THE W. C. T. U. WORK.

Much of the success of the Temperance cause at the present time is due to the untheir organizations and work is becoming more and more apparent. One of the more recent, features of this work is the Bible reading under the evangelistic department of the Union. There will be absolute prohibition of the whole rum traffic as soon as the Christian sentiment of the entire country demands it. This sentiment will demand it, just as soon as it becomes thoroughly informed as to the teachings of Scripture with reference to this enormous evil, and the consciences of Christian people are made sensitive to duty in the presence of giant wrongs. A correspondent from Westerly, R. I.

speaks of a course of Bible reading given under the auspices of the local Union of that village, by Mrs. J. K. Barney, of Providence, which were full of instruction and inspira- everybody knows the danger it is to the tion. Mrs. Barney has been the President of the Rhode Island Union for many years, but has declined the honor of a re-election, for the evangelistic Bible work. Let the there are saloons all the same. The brewers that ensues. the sweet gospel of peace on earth and good will toward men, in relation to this curse of curses, has been read in the ears of slumberby any resurrection trumpet.

THE SALOON.

the most dangerous foe to our national inof administrative government, that it is the

mind a little over-wrought on this particular hobby. Well, it will be agreed that the New York Tribune has not yet gone mad in favor of Prohibition, and this is what that cool, careful, politic paper has to say on this sub-

"The saloon is an institution which makes

the poor poorer continually. If only half the annual expenditures of the wage earning classes upon drink were saved, the elevation of those classes would proceed by leaps and bounds. The saloon, however, is ever lying in wait for the weak or the social wage earnceasingly, and makes their lives a constant struggle or a succession of disastrous falls. lization, and it will destroy civilization if it is not itself destroyed. For the discontent, culties, in the way of reform which are due to the intractability of the material dealt with—all having their spring and origin in the habit of drinking, that potent drink influence, which baffles the enthusiasm of the reformer and laughs to scorn the appeals of religion, of reason, of self-respect. This evilinfluence is degrading and brutalizing society, and progress will be slow and unsat istactory until a public opinion is formed which refuses to longer tolerate the abuse."

SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

Why are Saloons Guarded Against.

We have before us a dozen or more advertisements of schools for boys. It is a singuar fact that every one contains the statement | dollars in a year; let me see how much that that "no saloons are permitted in the vil- amounts to. Ninety dollars annually; lage," and this fact is held out as an inducement for parents to send thither their children to be educated.

Why is this? If saloons are to be permitted to exist, if they are so much of a necessity | at the amount, adding, however, " But I to the world that they must be protected by enjoy it." entrusted to their care?

Do principals of boys' schools advertise that bakers and shoemakers are not permitted near their institutions? If there is not a difference between a baker and a saloonkeeper, why this discrimination against the saloons?

does because he knows that no parent would knowingly permit his son to attend a school, the neighborhood of which was contaminated with a whiskey or beer shop. Even a brewer. distiller, wholesale or retail, would not this as in everything else." send his son where he would fall under the deadly influence of his own business. A man whose conscience is sufficiently seared may sell rum to others, but it is badly seared if he will permit any of his own family to come | Roy. "I think that Christians ought to under the influence. Every one knows that avoid all evil habits. If they don't, how the whole world makes safety from intoxi- can they expect that irreligious men will cants the greatest commendation of training avoid them?" schools for boys. Railroad companies do not permit the poison to be sold on their prop. "I think you are right; but it is very diffi tiring efforts of the women. The efficiency erty and for the same reason. The moral cult to be consistent. safety of the boys forbids its nearness to schools, and the safety of life prohibits its Roy. "It is easier for me to abstain from use near railroads. A drunken steamship smoking on principle and be consistent, than and, in our opinion, one of the most useful captain could not hold his position a minute, it would be to smoke and try to make it apnor can a man addicted to its use hold a place of trust anywhere. Inasmuch as the whole world brands the traffic as an unmixed evil; inasmuch as the whole world is constantly trying to escape from it in some way; inasmuch as every man, even though he may trifle with it himself, wants | habit set him to thinking, the end of which his children kept from it, what is there in it that prevents the whole world from arising and killing it out? If it is not safe to trust it in the neighborhood of boys, it is not safe to trust it within the reach of men. If it has power to destroy one class it has power to destroy another. If it is a standing menace to boys, why permit it to remain in existence at all? Why tolerate an enemy to the human

world. Advertising that "there are no saloons" in the vicinity of a school is no safeguard to the boys sent there. There are no darkness, and imposing the draught upon saloons that the principals know of, but him, must answer in damages for the injury boys, with money, congregated in one place to escape them. They use the teacher's advertisement as a trap to mass boys for them to operate upon. That parents may not take alarm they do not openly expose their poison. They have shops into which they are enticed, but they are concealed. The bolder boys dence affords excellent opportunities, for obare inducted into the mysteries of the back servation, states that on a recent evening, passages, and they in turn instruct the weak- after eleven o'clock, she saw forty-seven men er ones. There is a charm about this sort of | and boys, within a quarter of an hour, enter thing, and despite the teacher's watchfulness one saloon opposite her windows. With If we were to say that the saloon is to-day and care, the stuff is sold to the pupils, and eighteen hours opportunity, per diem, we the foundation for a life of misery is there can by this estimate the mischief of one

There are but few schools in the United large proportion of them boys. Five thou-States that have not secret rum mills near sand saloons might, with this calculation as very hot-bed of communistic discontent and them. There are a class of beasts who open a basis, furnish 17,000,000 drinks daily.

boys. The real purpose is always concealed, for publicity would ruin the game. In back rooms, securely guarded, the boys are trained in drunkenness and the accompanying vices, and the most promising young men are ruined in the very places where they should be the most secure from harm. Brewers and distillers are very sharp business men, and as making drunkards is a business with them, a systematized business, they do not miss such profitable openings as schools with hundreds of boys whose parents are liberal with money. The hawk is always hovering over the pigeons.—Toledo Blade.

BOY'S TEMPTATION.

Roy had begun his student-life in the academy at A., resolved to improve to the utmost the advantages that he was now to enjoy.

Here was a new field of trial to him, where new temptations met him. Two hundred and fifty youths were crowded into the institution, and among this number were found, of course, some wild, thoughtles, and even vicious boys, who took delight in leading others into mischief.

Roy's room mate, though he did not belong to the class we have mentioned, was a smoker, and the first day that Roy made his acquaintance he met the temptation of a cigar.

"Have a smoke?" said his companion, at the same time offering him a cigar.

"Thank you, I never smoke," Roy answered after hesitating a moment. "Have you never tried a cigar?"

"Never; and I don't mean to try one." "I think you'd enjoy a good cigar. Almost all the fellows here smoke," replied his

room-mate. 🧺 You'd better begin.' "Well," answered Roy, "a poor fellow like me couldn't afford such an expensive habit, to say nothing about the evil of it! How much does it cost you annually for cigars, if I may ask?"

"I don't know; I never reckoned." "Well, how much a day, should you

"Twenty-five cents, when I buy them by the quantity." was the reply. "Three hundred and sixty-five quarter enough to pay a good part of my school ex-

penses. I think I will not form the habit at present." His room mate expressed some surprise

law the same as other kinds of business, why | "And I enjoy being entirely free from are teachers at such pains to advertise that | the habit," returned Roy. " It is a real they are not permitted to exist near the boys pleasure to me to think that I am not a

sleave to tobacco. "Do you think it is wrong to smoke?" asked his room mate, who was a member of the church.

"It would unquistionably be wrong for me on account of the expense, replied Roy. "But aside from that, as a useless indul-The fact is the teacher advertises as he gence, which the majority of physicians agree. I believe, in regarding as injurious to health, I do think that smoking is wrong. And I think that professed Christians, such as you and I, should set a good example in

> "Do you call smoking setting a bad example?"

"If smoking is a bad habit, then the practice of it must set a bad example," replied

"Sure enough," answered his room-mate,

"I don't agree with you exactly." replied pear consistent. The latter is very difficult indeed."

His room-mate laughed good-humoredly, but went on with his cigar. In a month from that time, however, he had renounced smoking. Roy's resolute stand against the was his emancipation from tobacco. He became a more active Christian al o, Roy's earnest spirit and consistent life leading him to draw nearer to Christ.—Sel.

BREVITIES.

THE supreme court of Texas has decided that if one whose mental faculties are sus-Everybody knows exactly what it is, and | pended by intoxication is induced to swallow spirituous liquors to such an extent as to endanger his life, the person taking advantage of his condition of helplessness and mental

> Said a man the other day: "I have been moderate drinker for years. I was never drunk in my life. But last year I practiced total abstinence, and the result has been, in one year, a saving to me of \$300."

A lady in the city of Chicago whose resisaloon as wrought upon 3,384 persons, and a

The Sabbath Recorden.

Alfred Centre, N. Y., Flfth-day, April 2, 1885.

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

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 business or for publication, should be addressed to the SABBATH RECORDER, Alfred Centre, Allegany coun-

> "THE stars that disappear at morn, Oh, think not they are fled; They are not lost they are not gone, But 'mid the glory shed Around them by the source of light. It is the night that's dead.'

Persons who read much the religious papers of the day cannot have failed to notice often, at the close of some short and particularly good paragraph, the name of Dr. Alexander Maclaren, indicating the authorship of the extract. We clip, this week from an exchange a brief and interesting sketch of this great and Godly man.

THE fourth number of the Seventh-day Baptist Quarterly is published, and has been mailed to all subscribers who have paid for it. The subscriptions to the Quarterly have been made very largely one number at a time. In this way it may easily happen that some persons have only a part of the numbers. We are prepared to supply the numbers which may be needed to complete the set, on orders accompanied with 50 cents for each number so ordered.

WE learn from a postal card, received from Bro. L. T. Rogers, of Milton Junction, Wis., that Eld. Varnum Hull died on the evening of the 22d inst. Although our readers have been informed of his serious illness, this announcement of his death will come with a sudden shock to many of them. We who remain are again admonished to do faithfully our work while the day lasts.

-Since the above was put in type, a full er notice has come to hand, which will be found in another column.

WE think no person could carefully study the life of Paul, as our Sabbath-schools have been doing for the past three months, without being impressed anew with a sense of the supreme dignity which the being a Christian and having a real Christian pur pose in life gives to a man. Who does not love Paul more because of the more inti mate acquaintance made in the recent months of study? We have often admired his bold independence, his manly courage, and his undaunted will, but we have never before seen in him so plainly those gentler, but none the less manly traits of gentleness toward all men,-pure affection for his brethren of like precious faith, Christian courtesy to those who had the charge of him as officers of the law, and yearning compassion for those who opposed themselves to the truth. In him is most beautifully illustrated the precept of Jesus, brought down from the Old Testement law, "Thou shall love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and thy neighbor as thyself."

THE question of what is right or admissible for the Christian is often only half answered, because it is approached from the wrong side. Usually the question asked is, "What is the harm of this indulgence or amusement?" If it can be answered, "No particular harm," the answer is thought sufficient to settle the question. But is it sufficent? Has the Christian no higher mission in the world than simply to do no harm? The Christian is styled in the Scriptures a steward of the manifold grace of God, a servant to whom have been committed exceeding precious trusts, and of whom much will be required when the Master shall return and call for a settlement of accounts. Is he called a faithful steward who passes his time in simply refraining from the wanton destruction of his Master's property? There are heights of Christian knowledge and experience to be reached, there is a strength and dignity of Christian character to be attained which demand an earnestness of purpose, and an application of energy in honest effort which leaves very little time to be passed in the performance of that of harmless. Did it never occur to the devotee of pleasure that the question "What harm?" is an extremely narrow and selfish one? For it is almost always apparent that the question goes no farther than to the life ciety.

of him who asks it. How much nobler is that truly Christian spirit which goes out been built but about three years, and has all passing through the Gulf of Suez, with its strength and usefulness. from and beyond self in the inquiry after what one may do by which others shall be benefited. We are not objecting to an occasional, simply harmless pass-time; what we plead for is the higher motive to earnest Christian endeavor. We freely admit that one might be worse employed than in that which simply brings no harm to himself—but then he ought to be much better employed. If he be a true Christian, the inquiry with him will not be, "What harm?" but "How much good?"

Communications.

FROM MRS. L. N. FRYER.

S. S. GLENGARRY, In the Red Sea,)

I dare say you have never before received a letter dated at this place; and since I am the one privileged to write you from here, the letter should be an interesting one, but you must remember that on shipboard is not a very good place for brain work, especially to those who are afflicted with mal de mer. But I must tell you about our journey thus

We left London on the morning of the 28th of January, but were obliged to anchor off the coast of England that night as the weather became so foggy. On the next afternoon, when we passed Dungeness Point we were pleased to find that our friends had ordered the Coast Guards there to hoist their flags and so convey to us their best wishes for a pleasant journey. This was our last view of dear old England. When I say us, I mean myself and the two children, Annie and Dedie, who are traveling to China with

Toward evening the sea became very rough, and before morning of the third day out we found ourselves in a most dreadful storm in the Bay of Biscay. However gifted one might be with pen, words could never paint the true picture of a storm at sea. The depths of feeling, the agonies of mind, the hopes and fears and longings, are known only to Him who ruleth over sea and land, and knoweth the hearts of all his children. For five days we were pitching and tossing and rolling about, with the waves covering our ship at short intervals during the whole | in the town, and the streets are laid out time. There must have been some little defect in the calking of the cabins which are built on the quarter deck, as on the second \ Suez Canal, as we were obliged to anchor at day of the storm we found our cabins were filling with water, and thus adding to our wretchedness. Sailors came in to bail it out, and kept it up for four days and nights. Many of our things were spoiled by the drenching, and our clothing was wet and soiled, but that was nothing compared with ying there so ill, and hearing the water slash first against one side of the cabin and there are many places of historic interest then against the other. I must tell you how one day our little seven-year old Dedie got up and went to helping the sailors bail the water out of our room. In one day he bailed up eight large buckets full of water, using one or our rubbers or a dust pan for a dipper. The two last nights of the storm. even our captain and officers almost gave up all hope of our being saved from the depths of the sea. Our ship being very heavily loaded with cargo, it was impossible for her to rise above the waters, and so she went through and under the great mountains of waves that well nigh overwhelmed us. One of our small boats was taken and two others entirely disabled, so we should have found no help in them. Oh, it was a fearful time, and only God knows what we suffered; but sight to see the camels come down to the our trust was in the Lord, and we could say | shore so carefully and kneel so gently to refrom the heart, "Great is the Lord, and ceive the heavy burden of sand in the boxes greatly to be praised; let the redeemed of on each side of their backs, and then lift the earth say so, whom he hath delivered themselves up and bear it away. The drivfrom the merciless rage of the sea." "The ers were dressed just as we are wont to see sea roared and the stormy wind lifted the them in pictures, in long yellow or gray or waves thereof; we were carried up as it were light dresses, with a turban of the same into heaven, and then down again into the around the head and bare-footed. deep; our soul melted within us because of trouble. Then cried we unto thee, O, Lord, | we came first to Ismalia where we saw the and thou didst deliver us out of our dis- Khedive's Palace, and DeLessep's residence, tress." These are some of the words that when he is here. We also passed the house came to us with new and deeper meaning as which was built for the Empress Eugenie, we gathered together on the upper deck one when she formally opened the canal in 1867,

We have a very nice company on boardten missionaries besides myself, and about | Nile. as many other passengers, and a dozen chilwhich the best that can be said is, it is dren. Of the missionaries, three are going Baptist Mission of North China, and two our steamer, and bring our long-wished-for ment to the church of which he was a memyoung ladies are going out to marry young letters from home. The letters came about ber, than this of Deacon Burdick's. He was able to read, and so could not tell the difmen in the British and Foreign Bible So- eight o'clock, and we had the pleasure of greatly beloved by all. The feeling in all ference; or is Richmond so pious in the

for our deliverance.

The Glengarry is a noble ship, having were soon off again, and the whole day were passed away, at the very zenith the modern improvements. Surely, she grand old mountain peaks on either side. must be strongly built, or she would never We must have crossed over Pharaoh's charihave withstood all the rough weather she ots early in the day, if the place is marked has been through on this journey. She is correctly on the maps of our Bibles; indeed, 365 feet long and 42 broad, and 38 deep to we could imagine the spot very easily where bereft companion and children, and his the quarter deck, and draws 23½ feet of the sea was made a wall on either side for gracious consolation administered to them water. She is built specially as a tea steam- the people of God to pass over on dry land, according to their great need. The funeral er, and can carry a cargo of 470,000 tons of since we were sure of being so near the services were held on Sabbath-day, March tea. The Glen line of steamers is known as place. It was in the night when we passed 14th, in the church at Milton, of which he one of the best and safest of any of the in sight of Mt. Sinai, but after having seen lines between England and China.

raltar, and had been a day in the Atlantic | condescended to reveal himself to humanity | One day, during the time, we went but in a special way, and to make known his cession of mourning relatives and friends twelve miles in the whole twenty-four hours, law upon the earth. One of the officers proceeded to Utica where the precious rebut since reaching the Mediterranean we pointed to us the spot where is said to be mains of our beloved brother, and intimate have gone on at the usual speed. Two Moses's well, and said that a few months companion, were laid at rest, beside the renights in the blue Mediterranean we rolled ago, while the ship was lying at anchor he mains of father and relatives who had gone about a great deal, but the last part of the took a boat and visited the very spot; but on before him. "Blessed are the dead who time was very enjoyable. We passed quite of course one cannot credit all the legends die in the Lord." near the African shores, and enjoyed view- that cluster around these places, although ing the outlines of the mountains along the | the facts that we are able to gather make coast of Algeria and Tunis. On our fif | this one of the most interesting of journeys. teenth day out we reached Port Said, and only those who have been long at sea know the pleasure of being able to step again upon terra firma. Very soon after dropping anchor our deck was filled with peddlars with various sorts of curious and funny wares, Ocean. This is a new coaling station, and this which they offered at most fabulous prices, is the first time our steamer has ever stopped and then when they failed to dispose of them begged us to take them at perhaps a sixth part of what they had at first offered them. But this is the way of all Eastern nations, and a European soon learns to un- flag floats over this important, though most derstand their tricks. The oranges and lemons that were brought on shore were the finest I think I ever saw, and most of us filled our cabins with them.

of the Suez Canal. There are, however, a ling a part of the way down the chains that few green trees in the town, and the public anchor the hulk and then jumping down gardens show that there is an effort among | into the water. It is amusing to see them its people to beautify the place. But the dive. They seem more like animals of the shops and markets, and the reople who at- water than human beings. I am told they tend them, are the most interesting to a for- are Nubians; they have the woolly hair, but eigner visiting the place for the first time. | are not so black as negroes. There seemed to be no uniformity of feature or of dress among the people. Egyptians, Arabs, Negroes, Jews, Greeks, Maltese, Italians, Turks, and Europeans, besides every shade of mixture of the races, were represented. There are several foreign buildings quite regularly.

We were two days in passing through the them. night in accordance with the established rules for the passage of ships; then, too, we were obliged to drop anchor often when passing a ship. The canal is eighty-seven miles in length, and one could wish from the delightfulness of the passage, that it were canal all the way to China. The country is desert on both sides all the way, but that we passed which lend a charm to the traveler, as he sails through this great Gateway of the nations which has been opened by the genius of the nineteenth century.

On the first day we must have passed across the very road that the infant Jesus was taken by his parents when they fled with him from the fear of Herod into Egypt; indeed, the old caravan road from the Holy Land to Egypt is distinctly bow, with long spikes like bills which are a

At many places along the route there were numbers of Arabs with their camels employed in carrying the sand back from the work at this, as the wind is constantly drift- divinely guided. ing the sand into the canal. It was a pretty

After passing through the Bitter Lakes. calm beautiful morning to offer our praises I believe. At Ismalia it was refreshing to the deceased when he was but five years of worthy of the name, was far from exhibitanting. and thankfulness unto our heavenly Father | see many green trees surrounding the town. | age-also an own brother, two half-brothers The desert is made to blossom here by the and four half sisters, and a number of neph- sold the Parson a daily paper, at the mean litfresh water canal which is brought from the ews and nieces.

so many of these high, rocky, barren mount- shared in by Rev. James Bailey, President Although our storm began in the Bay of ains, it is not difficult to picture that one Whitford and the pastor, in the presence of Biscav. it continued until we were near Gib- | upon which the Absolute and Infinite Father | a large concourse of friends.

FRIDAY MORNING, Feb. 20th.

We anchored here at Perrim about seven o'clock, and are taking on a supply of coal as we do not expect to stop again until we reach Penang, which is across the Indian here. Perrim is a small island about nine miles from the mainland, and is said to be the Key to the Red Sea and Suez Canal. Of course every Englishman is proud that his barren and desolate island. We had no sooner dropped anchor than the men began to supply us with coal from the large ship which we are along side. Some of the ne-Port Said is a barren spot at the entrance groes have been amusing us by their walk-

> The weather is very hot, and has been warm since we were at Port Said. Our captain tells us, however, that the passage has largely attended at Milton Junction, led by been cooler than is usual at this time of the pastor in a sermon from 2 Tim. 4: 7, 8, year. A few of our passengers have gone on assisted by Elds. R. C. Bond, J. C. Rogers, shore, but most of us remain on the ship to E. M. Dunn, and S. H. Babcock. He leaves write letters, as it may be several weeks before we have another chance of mailing and two sisters, and numerous other relatives

> Doubtless we have passed the most pleasant part of our journey, as we may expect to roll when in the Indian Ocean. The Red Sea is nearly thirteen hundred miles in length, and about one hundred and fortyfive in width at its widest part. I think few of the readers of the RECORDER realize it is of so great length from the tiny portion it occupies on our maps. After leaving the Elizabeth, N. J. The night was cool-cold. Suez Gulf, or upper part of the Sea, we did | When one is weary, soul and body, there not see land until yesterday, and then passed is no poetry in sitting up late, in a sleeping twelve rocky islands which seem like the car. We went to bed, to sleep; perchance tops of mountains jutting out of the sea. These islands are known as the "Twelve it was fairly light next morning we looked Apostles."

Some of our passengers have been amusing themselves by fishing this morning. They have caught some very peculiar specimens. They are of the colors of the rainbright red at the end.

been sweet to feel that we are remembered in prayer by many friends, and we trust that shores. We were told they are always at they will continue to ask that we may be

R. DIGHTON BURDICK.

Deacon R. Dighton Burdick was born June 29, 1830, and died at Milton, Wis., March 11, 1885, aged 54 years, 8 months, and 12 days.

Brother Burdick was a son of Elder Russel G. Burdick now deceased, and halfbrother of Elder George Burdick, of Little Genesee, N. Y.

voted wife and three children, all members of the Milton Church; a step-mother to whom | put out its banners, and the monotony of was devotedly attached—a sister of Alexander Campbell, who entered the family of

On Sunday morning last we were up on lage within the last 10 years, that has created and contained a small amount of very stale deck at an early hour to see Suez, and also a greater impression upon the community news. It yet remains a mystery why that out for the London Mission, five for the to watch the boat which was to come out to or been experienced as a greater bereave- paper was thus. Did the printer put the

of his

His illness was brief, about ten dayspleuro-pneumonia. We feel our loss deeply. May God give us grace to be resigned and may his protecting care be vouchsafed to his was a member and an officer, and were

After the services in the church, the pro-E. M. D.

ELDER VARNUM HULL.

Died, on Rock River, (Milton,) Wis. March 22, 1885, Rev. Varnum Hull, aged 74 years, 1 month, and 26 days. His sickness had been quite protracted and painful. He was born in Alfred, N. Y., Jan. 28, 1811, where he professed faith in Christ when quite young. He was ordained to the gospel ministry in June, 1842, and was, during his life, pastor of ten churches, five East and five West, and was, at his death, missionary pastor of the Rock River Church, of which he was the first pastor. He was a man of remarkably keen, logical power, a champion in debate, brave and self-sacrificing in defending and maintaining what he believed to be truth. He was also a man of warm, tender sympathies and friendship. frank, outspoken, and cordial in his deportment. Few men have dealt heavier blows against infidelity, in various forms, in the West, or done more in defense and vindication of the truth. He will be much and extensively missed, and especially, aside from his family, by his ministering brethren who have learned to prize his friendship and counsels. His funeral services were very a widow, two sons, a daughter, a brother, and friends to mourn his less.

SOUTHWARD.

BY THE PARSON.

These things began to happen at 9.45 P.M. March 14, 1885. When the Captain and the Parson took the "Jacksonville sleeper" at to dream; perchance to lie awake. Just as on the Capitol at Washington. Surroundings always modify opinions: Seen from the window of a sleeping-car, in the dim gray of a cloudy morning, deserted and silent, the Capitol loses much of its glory and greatness; what beauty it posesses seems far away, and problematic, like the great re-But my letter grows too long. It has forms we hope for under the present administration, hope for, but little expect.

When we crossed the historic "Long Bridge," old memories awoke in the mind of the Captain. He carried a sword at Chancellorville, and for a long way down the Potomac he told the Parson, in a quiet way, of localities, and scenes, which brought back all too vividly the sad scenes of the war. God grant that none of the coming generations may take part in similar scenes, or be obliged to carry similar memories.

The day was a sort of nondescript. It was too sulky to be bright, or to grant a single glimpse of the sun. It was not sad enough to weep bountifully, and the hours dragged He leaves behind to mourn their loss a de- along between moderate showers, and still more lazy "drizzle," Spring-time had not scrub-pine timber, worn-out fields and long stretches of country without a dwelling An American citizen of African descent, tle Railroad Station in Richmond, Va., which Hardly any death has occurred in our vil- was dated one day ahead of the almanac, wrong date line in the form, or was he untaking breakfast while at anchor. But we hearts is that a good and useful man has matter of Sunday observance that the printers

attempt to cheat the law by puttin day the 16th " on Sunday's paper of These questions were asked, and a unanswered.

One general description will space between Richmond, and Wi Pine timber, larger and Poorly cultivated fields, always Cabins, windiwless, ugly, cheerl mestic animals very scarce, very s poor. The hogs look as though contemplating suicide. The mule many and those we saw seemed kick against the hopeless futu promises only grassless barrens as cribs. The sparse population was opic origin, but with many traces Saxon blood in bleached faces. intellectual and religious poverty, parent on every hand. It was a to see the semi-heathenism filling unconscious of its needs, and litt by our boasted civilization. Is this generated South?" It was a reli and heart when the evening shadow the scene, at Wilmington, sendi supper, and then to sleep. Monday, March 16th, 8 A. M., 8

Ga., and breakfast. Neither item tractive. If you have learned to of yourself, it is well, for at this officials take little care of you, touches of spring appear here in se blossoms, and small signs of around the cabins of the negro pines are larger and finer, as we The Savannah River is full to Cyprus swamps are frequent, and water, in which the moss-covered t knee-deep weird, solemn, and pa The cane-brakes appear in force, a through which one would fight in passage, and in which deadly "n must hold high carnival. The used to hear, of fleeing slaves, trials, grow more real as one water swamps go by; and a fragment of song comes back, which is more a a description, than elegant as a lite "Near him, the wolf, she stirs the b

And the copper-snake breaths in his At Waveross we leave the mai New Orleans, and switch onto a for Jacksonville. The day is b the barrenness is more barren, the more desolate. As we near Jackson evidences of spring increase, and P. M. we land in a thriving town inhabitants. Jacksonville was before the war. It is now, an point of shipment for the up river still more important as a center for

Home Aews.

New York. ALFRED CENTRE.

The pastor gave a most excelled last Sabbath on the subject of Am Billiards, card playing, theater-go ing, and roller skating, each receive consideration. The sermon was ized by a careful and fearless sp while no wholesale denunciations dulged, very good reasons were Christian people should not par any of the above named amuseme

At the Sabbath school in the 217 were present. The occasion quarterly review, the lesson story by Miss Leona Burdick, places ar mentioned, and the doctrines a taught in the lessons of the qua given by different classes, L. E. gave a short talk on Paul as a m A. Platts on Paul the Christian.

The Spring term of school open day, March 25th, with a good pro full term. Prof. N. Wardner Wil hand to take the directorship of t department, as previously announ

NILE.

A short time since we received church, by baptism, eight new Three others have been received f who have not yet been baptized. two are members of our Sabb There are others whom we might expect to take the same step befor though in some cases the seed dently found lodgment in the he come to fruitage, we think, n that it is germinating and will e

We have had, during the vaca fred just passed, something near quota of student visitors though as sometimes come to spend a vacation with our young people glad that students find it in the vay, at the very zenith of nd usefulness.

ess was brief, about ten days umonia. We feel our loss deeply. rive us grace to be resigned and otecting care be vouchsafed to his mpanion and children, and his onsolation administered to them to their great need. The funeral re held on Sabbath-day, March e church at Milton, of which he mber and an officer, and were by Rev. James Bailey, President and the pastor, the the presence of course of friends.

e services in the church, the promourning relatives and friends to Utica where the precious reur beloved brother, and intimate were laid at rest, beside the rether and relatives who had gone nim. "Blessed are the dead who Lord." E. M. D.

ELDER VARNUM HULL.

Rock River, (Milton,) Wis., 1885, Rev. Varnum Hull, aged month, and 26 days. His sickeen quite protracted and painful. n in Alfred, N. Y., Jan. 28, 1811. professed faith in Christ when He was ordained to the gosy in June, 1842, and was, during estor of ten churches, five East est, and was, at his death, mistor of the Rock River Church, of was the first pastor. He was a narkably keen, logical power, a n debate, brave and self-sacrificnding and maintaining what he be truth. He was also a man of der sympathies and friendship. spoken, and cordial in his deportw men have dealt heavier blows idelity, in various forms, in the one more in defense and vindicatruth. He will be much and exissed, and especially, aside from by his ministering brethren who ed to prize his friendship and His funeral services were very nded at Milton Junction. led by in a sermon from 2 Tim. 4: 7, 8, Elds. R. C. Bond, J. C. Rogers, n. and S. H. Babcock. He leaves vo sons, a daughter, a brother. ters, and numerous other relatives to mourn his loss.

SOUTHWARD.

BY THE PARSON.

ngs began to happen at 9.45 P.M. 1885. When the Captain and the the "Jacksonville sleeper" at N. J. The night was cool—cold. s weary, soul and body, there in sitting up late, in a sleeping vent to bed, to sleep; perchance perchance to lie awake. Just as light next morning we looked itol at Washington. Surroundmodify opinions: Seen from the a sleeping-car, in the dim gray of norning, deserted and silent, the ses much of its glory and greatbeauty it posesses seems far problematic, like the great reope for under the present adminpe for, but little expect.

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space between Richmond, and Wilmington, N. C. Pine timber, larger and smaller. Poorly cultivated fields, always smaller. Cabins, windiwless, ugly, cheerless. Do mestic animals very scarce, very small, very poor. The hogs look as though they were contemplating suicide. The mules were not many and those we saw seemed too sad to promises only grassless barrens and empty cribs. The sparse population was of Ethiopic origin, but with many traces of Anglo-Saxon blood in bleached faces. Physical, supper, and then to sleep.

Monday, March 16th, 8 A. M., Savannah, Ga. and breakfast. Neither item very attractive. If you have learned to take care of yourself, it is well, for at this point the officials take little care of you, the first touches of spring appear here in some peach blossoms, and small signs of gardening around the cabins of the negroes. The pines are larger and finer, as we go south. The Savannah River is full to its banks. Cyprus swamps are frequent, and filled with water, in which the moss-covered trees stand knee-deep weird, solemn, and patriarchal. The cane-brakes appear in force, a wilderness through which one would fight in vain for a passage, and in which deadly "moccasin" must hold high carnival. The stories we used to hear, of fleeing slaves, and their trials, grow more real as one watches these swamps go by; and a fragment of the old song comes back, which is more accurate as a description, than elegant as a literary gem:

"Near him, the wolf, she stirs the brake,

And the copper snake breaths in his ear." At Waycross we leave the main line to

Home Mews.

New York.

ALFRED CENTRE.

The pastor gave a most excellent sermon last Sabbath on the subject of Amusements. Billiards, card playing, theater-going, dancing, and roller skating, each received proper consideration. The sermon was characterized by a careful and fearless spirit, and, while no wholesale denunciations were indulged, very good reasons were given why Christian people should not participate in any of the above named amusements.

At the Sabbath school in the afternoon 217 were present. The occasion being the quarterly review, the lesson story was given by Miss Leona Burdick, places and persons | proach to the 4th of July. mentioned, and the doctrines and duties taught in the lessons of the quarter were given by different classes, L. E. Livermore gave a short talk on Paul as a man, and L. A. Platts on Paul the Christian.

The Spring term of school opened Wednesday, March 25th, with a good prospect of a full term. Prof. N. Wardner Williams is on hand to take the directorship of the musical department, as previously announced.

NILE.

A short time since we received into our church, by baptism, eight new members. Three others have been received for baptism, who have not yet been baptized. All but two are members of our Sabbath-school. There are others whom we might reasonably expect to take the same step before long; for, though in some cases the seed which evidently found lodgment in the heart has not come to fruitage, we think, nevertheless,

them; and I think I may speak for all who said in its order. One general description will cover the have shared in these visits, when I assure our student friends that the latch strings will hang outside of our doors every vacation.

A large number of our Society paid their pastor and family an old-fashioned donation visit last Monday afternoon and evening. They gladdened our hearts by their friendly visit and by the substantial tokens of their good will with which we find our larder and kick against the hopeless future, which our pocket-book replenished. They have our very hearty thanks.

The walls of our newly-enlarged house of worship are now being papered by J. T. Burdick, who is well known in this and surintellectual and religious poverty, were ap- rounding communities for his skill in this parent on every hand. It was saddening, department of work as well as for that in to see the semi-heathenism filling the land, house and carriage painting. New seats are unconscious of its needs, and little helped being made by B. F. Burdick & Sons, of Litby our boasted civilization. Is this the "re- tle Genesee, and will be ready, as we undergenerated South?" It was a relief to eye stand, to go in when the papering is comand heart when the evening shadows covered | pleted. Twenty feet has been added to the the scene, at Wilmington, sending us to length of the building. One thing is worthy of note in connection with our repairs on the church. While on the question of the manner of enlargement, that of a basement or no basement, the plan of the main entrance way, and the plan of seating the audience room, there were many different opinions and choices, yet not a jar has yet occurred to disturb our harmony.

DE RUYTER. Immediately upon the close of our extra meetings, about the middle of February, I responded to a call of the Baptist Church of New Woodstock, to assist in revival meetings. This church is one of the oldest in Madison County, and grew to be very strong under the thirty years pastorate of the late Father Peck, whose remains, with his two son who entered the ministry, Missionary Abbotts, and many others of precious memory, rest in the cemetery close by the church where they served the Lord Jesus. I spent ten days upon this interesting field, preaching as many sermons, attending two funerals and Sabbath services at home in the mean time. From here I went to McGrawville by request of the pastor of the M. E. Church in New Orleans, and switch onto a new road | that village where I spent the interim between | pian Sea. for Jacksonville. The day is bright, but the Sabbaths, day and night preaching Christ the barrenness is more barren, the desolation | to good audiences. From here 1 went to | more desolate. As we near Jacksonville the Scott to attend our Quarterly Meeting, inevidences of spring increase, and at 1.30 tending to return the next week, but sick-P. M. we land in a thriving town of 25,000 ness at home and a funeral at Verona took inhabitants. Jacksonville was nothing my time. I returned to McGrawville the before the war. It is now, an important 16th, remaining till Sixth-day, which was point of shipment for the up river trade, and the worst day of the season to be out. this week, but taking a hard cold, I am laid up with lung trouble, and am under the Doctor's care. In all these meetings God has

> them were I without a pastorate. God be thanked for all his mercies. Measles are already plenty in town with a prospect of a larger display before they are

greatly blessed me in proclaiming the gospel,

God unto salvation to believers. Opening

fields have multiplied beyond ability to meet

through. William Stillman and wife from Saginaw, Mich., are spending a few weeks in town among numerous kindred and friends, as very welcome guests.

The severity of Winter continues to the surprise of everybody, and the disappointment of sugar makers, with no special signs of the breaking of its backbone, save an ap-

MARCH 25, 1885.

West Virginia.

QUIET DELL.

J. CLARKE.

This pleasant village is situated on the banks of the Elk River between narrow folds of the mountains. The inhabitants are an orderly, industrious people and the different denominations unite in a common worship in the weekly meetings and on the Sabbath.

There being no church here our protracted meeting is held in the winter or spring at the school-house at the close of the winter term. In this the whole community join together for a revival and an ingathering of souls. This Spring the meeting began on March 12th, and amid prayers and thanksgivings and tears has been going on now for two weeks. The people of God have been revived, wanderers brought back to duty, and at this writing eight or nine are at the altar of prayer. A deep solemnity fills the place and amid prayers and hallule-

come among us during these periods of rest communion was celebrated, and service was day the 16th" on Sunday's paper of the 15th? from study. They have seemed to enjoy held in the evening. This is a good point their visits, and we certainly have enjoyed for Sabbath-keepers, of which more will be

Condensed News.

Domestic.

The horses and carriages belonging to the nterior department were sold March 27. The Ohio linseed oil company's mills were burned March 27. Loss \$60,000.

Small pox is epidemic among the negroes, at Mound City, Ill. There are fifty cases in

The Keeling coal works, of Pittsburg, Pa., employing 350 men have resumed at strikers' terms.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe says that Rhode Island surpasses other States in the variety of her exhibit in the woman's department at

It is understood that the president will appoint Senators Ingalls, Dawes and Morgan as a commission to investigate the legal status of the Oklahoma lands.

A clerk in the post office at Chicago, named Lawrence, has been informed by his sister in Rochester that he is one of the heirs to the Townley estate of \$189,000,000.

The deliveries at New York of Calumet ingot copper by the Pennsylvania Railroad will amount to 3,000,000 pounds for the month of March. Most of this is to go to

Messrs. Pendleton and McLane, the newly appointed United States Ministers to Germany and France, respectively, qualified at the State Department March 27. The date of their departure from this country has not been decided upon.

The Armour Packing Company of Chicago received March. 27, another order from the British War Department for 8,100 addition. al cases of canned beef, representing about 10,000 additional cases, which, however, could not be filled within the time limited. The statement is made that the orders already in hand have divested all the establishments in the country engaged in this particular industry of their available stock.

Foreign.

Spain has been invited to join in the Suez anal conference to be held soon in Paris. Russia's reply to England's calling out the eserves is to mass 50,000 men on the Cas-

It is reported that the Russian governto transport troops across the Caspian Sea. Mary is the most common name in England 6,819 out of every 50,000 individuals answering to it. William comes next with

It is stated that an English firm has made 20,000,000 cartridges for China and constill more important as a center for northern | came home, intending to return First-day for | signed them to a German officer in the Chi-

> The examination of Cunningham and Burton having been finished, March 27th. ooth were committed for trial on the charge f treason and felony. and with many proofs that it is the power of

Dispatches from Moscow show that a commercial crisis exists there. Within thirty days five of the largest tea and sugar importing firms have failed with liabilities of 16,000,000 roubles.

Fifty miners were imprisoned by a mine explosion at Trappan March 27th. It is oelieved they all perished. Fifty others were killed by an explosion in Rothschild's mines at Austrian Moravia.

MARRIED.

In New London, N. Y., March 19, 1885, at the residence of B. M. Paige Sr., by Eld. H. D. Clarke, Mr. George M. Mun-NEY and Miss MARY N. ORTH, all of New London. In New London, N. Y., March 22, 1885, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Horace Clark, by Eld. H. D. Clark, Mr. Arthur J. Lyon of Painesville, Ohio, and Miss EMMA E.

At the bride's home in Milton, Wis., March 26, 1885, by Rev. E. M. Dunn, Deacon Henry Estee of Milton Junction, and Mrs. Adelia Crandall of Milton.

DIED.

At Leonardsville, N. Y., March 15, 1885. Mrs. Eliza Hardin, widow of the late Dennis Hardin, in the 79th year of her age. She was born at Leonardsville in the town of Brookfield, N. Y., September 17, 1806, and was the daughter of Isaac Brown, an honored citizen, and for many years actively and prominently connected with the early history of the First Seventh-day Baptist Church of Brookfield. Mrs. Hardin was remarkably careful and mature in judgment, generous and affectionate in her nature and sympathies, a devoted wife, and an ever tender and loving mother and friend. Quiet and benevolent in her ways and disposition she was constantly finding opportunities for doing good to those about her. At the age of about sixteen years she became the subject of saving grace, and in December, 1822, was baptized by the pastor, Eld. Wm. B. Maxson, into the fellowship of the First Seventh-day Baptist Church of Brookfield. This fellowship and connection with the church of her early choice continued without interruption until death, a period of more than sixty-two years. To the church and cause of Christ she gave her large sympathies and generous support. She lived a steadfast and consistent Christian life and bore with remarkable fortitude and patience the severe sufferings through which she was called to pass, during the last months of her life; and when passing into the valley and shadow of death, her gratitude of heart for God's favor and mercy found joyful expression in the words of the Psalmist, the last utterance of her lips, "What shall I render unto the Lord for all his benefits toward me?" To the large circle of kindred and friends who mourn in her death the loss of an ever generous and faithful friend, she leaves the heritage of a pure and noble life and the comforting assurance that death brings to her the happy realization of infinite gain.

In Wirt, N. Y., March 21, 1885, Vernie, youngest child of Oscar Wood, in the 3d year of his age. Funeral services in

In Wirt, N. Y., March 21, 1885, VERNIE, youngest child of Oscar Wood, in the 3d year of his age. Funeral services in the Hartsville church conducted by the pastor. "Suffer the little children to come unto me."

D. E. M. Near Adams, N. Y., March 19, 1885, of pneumonia, BAILEY POTTER, aged 53 years and one month. He had long been a valued member of the Adams Seventh day Baptist Church.

that it is germinating and will ere long ap pear.

We have had, during the vacation at Alfred just passed, something near our usual quota of student visitors though not so many as sometimes come to spend a part of the vacation with our young people. We are glad that students find it in their hearts to glad that students find it in their hearts to

Near Farina, Ill., March 17, 1885. of a complication of diseases, Asa Stillman Coon. He was born in Berlin, N. Y., May 8, 1823, and was therefore nearly 62 years of age at the time of his death. He was the son of Dea. Asa Coon of Berlin. The early part of his life was spent in the neighborhood of his nativity until a number of years after he was married. He was married to Eliza M. Green, Feb. 6, 1847. It seems that he was baptized by Eld. Scott before the date of his marriage, but did not join the church, because he thought that church organizations were not necessary. He moved from Berlin to Adams, where he lived about a dozen moved from Berlin to Adams, where he lived about a dozen years. Since that time he has been a resident of Farina years. Since that time he has been a resident of Farina. Having lost his wife, he was married to Lizzie Zinn, Oct. 4, 1874. He has had poor health for many years. We entertain a strong hope that he is 'safe in the arms of Jesus,' He was very patient in suffering, and seemed to have no fear of death He was anxious to go and be at rest. There was a considerable evidence that he looked forward with hope for a joyous hereafter. In arranging for his funeral service, he spoke of that comforting passage in Psa. 23: 4 as a text, and then said, let the pastor make his own selection. How appropriate to the Christian's death is the stanza:

appropriate to the constant of the Grand of

At Farina, Ill., March 19, 1885. only two days after the death of Mr. Coon, of consumption of the bowels, IDA MAY Persets, daughter of A. H. and L. F. Persels. She was born near Milton, Wis., Aug. 16, 1863. Her parents moved here nearly twenty years ago. This was all the home she knew. During the pastorate of Eld. O. U. Whitford she was baptized by Eld. C. M. Lewis and joined the Seventh-day Baptist Church here. She has been a worthy member ever since. Her people will miss her very much, for she made herself almost an indispensable part of the family. Her care of the children and interest in their prosperity were quite uncommon. She had a very large circle of friends, as the attendance at her funeral showed. The church was full to overdowing. The relatives have our deepest sympathy, and we believe that their loss is her gain.

W. H. E.

believe that their loss is her gain.

In Milton, Wis., March 18, 1885, of pneumonia, Mrs. Maleta, wife of Dea. Erastus Brown, aged 54 years, 7 months and 16 days. She was born in Pike, Clark Co., Ohio, and came to Wisconsin when eleven years of age, and was converted under the preaching of Eld. Varnum Hull. She was married to Mr. Brown, Dec. 31, 1850, and with the exception of the first year, in Berlin, Wis., they spent their married life in the town of Milton. During her last sickness her suffering was intense, and she was conscious to the last moment. She often expressed a wish to live for the sake of her children, who much n eded her, but would end by saying, "the will of the Lord be done." She was a working member of the Milton Junction Seventh-day Baptist Church, earnest and spiritual minded. "Her children rise up and earnest and spiritual minded. "Her children rise up and call her blessed; her husband also, and he praiseth her."—Psa. 31: 28. Her funeral was largely attended, when a sermon was preached by her pastor from 1 John 3:23.

In North Loup, Neb., March 17, 1885, WALTER, elder son of N. W. and L. J. Babcock, in the 13th year of his age. He was a bright, active, gentle boy; earnest in seeking knowledge, and was a faithful attendant in the Sabbath-school. When he came to draw near the gates of death it was found that he had not received religious instruction in win for he that he had not received religious instruction in vain, for he had so believed, and so trusted Christ that he could say that if he died all would be well. Thus has passed away from earth one who endeared himself to all while here, and we trust he is now enjoying the communion of the blessed. Dead, but not lost, for Christ will bring him with him.

Books and Magazines.

Modern Singing Methods-Their Use and Abuse, by J. Frank Botume, published by Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston, Mass The title of this little book sufficiently indicates its charac-350,000 pounds, and another proposal for ter. The author considers most of the various theories of tone production, voice culture, &c., but shows a preference for the old Italian methods. 35c.

WE have just received the Calendar of the Institute of H brew, a 32 page pamphlet giving an account of the organiza tion, and history of the Institute, together with the announcements for the Summer of 1885. Address the Principal Prof. W. R. Harper, Morgan Park, Ill.

THE April Wide Awake has a harbinger frontispiece sug gestive of Spring and apple blossoms; it accompanies "The Season that is Coming," a pretty poem by Mrs. Butts. The short stories of Wide Awake are always choice; this month they are especially charming. The long illustrated article this month is by Mrs. Catherwood, and concerns "The Gypsies; "Mrs, Catherwood describes her own visit to an Ohio clan, and gives much other entertaining matter. The article is fully illustrated. Yan Phou Lee, in his series, "When I was a boy in China," gives an interesting chapter entitled ment has chartered a number of steamers "Girls of my Acquaintance." The Chautauqua Readings are more than usually interesting. There are other poems, pictures, papers, and jingles too numerous to mention. Wide Awake is \$3 a year. D. Lothrop & Co., Publishers Boston.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Review of the New York market for butter, cheese etc., for the week ending March 28th, reported for the RECORDER, by David W. Lewis & Co., Pro duce Commission Merchants, No. 85 and 87 Broad Street, New York. Marking plates furnished

BUTTER.—Receipts for the week, 17,666 pack ages; exports, 4,211 packages. The market this week has struck bottom, and about 2,000 packages of good, fair, early New York State dairy and Western creamery make has been sold at 11@12. There have been sales of common butter at 5@6@8. A very good Cortland dairy of firkins went at 11c. Strictly fancy old utter is going out quite clean, and about as good as there is offering has been sold

,	Fancy.	Fine.	Fauny.	
'	New creamery make@28	25@27	-@-	
	New milchs, dairy make	$22@25 \\ 14@16 \\ -@6$	10@20 8@12 4@ 5	

CHEESE.—Receipts for the week, 9,339 noxes; exports, 11,765 boxes. Seconds and thirds and skims were perhaps never cheaper. Only fine to fancy colored cheese are maintained in price. Fine white cheese sold this week to Eastern buyers at 111c. We quote:

Fine. Faulty Funcy. Factory, full cream.. 11@12 910101 50 8

Eggs.—Receipts for the week, 30,237 bbls. To. day on 'change two lots of Western firsts, 100 bbls. each, sold at 152e.; 100 Virginia cases sold at 15c., and 15c. was bid for another 100. Seller next week was offered at 16c., with 15½c. bid. Seller April was offered at 131c., with 131c. bid. We quote: Near-by marks, fresh-laid, per doz...... 17 @18 Southern, and Western, fresh laid, per doz 15 @16

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, BEANS, ETC.

Exclusively and Entirely on Commission.

Cash advances will be made on receipt of property where needed, and account of sales and remittances for the same sent promptly as soon as goods are sold. We have no Agents, make no purchases whatever for our own account, and solicit consignments of prime quality property.

DAVID W. LEWIS & Co., NEW YORK.

This address is sufficient both for goods and letters.

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 ivited to attend,

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

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

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.

Happy hours at home; who does not want them? Joy and gladness around one's own fireside lightens many a burden: dispels many a care. To come to the point at once, we would call attention to the advertisement of "Happy Hours at Home," an elegantly illustrated fireside journal, appearing elsewhere in our columns. Read it and then give it a trial. Sent for three months at only twelve cents.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—In pursuance of an order 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 exhit it the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, one of the executors of the will of the said deceased, at his residence in the town of Genesee, on or before the 5th day of September, 1885.

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

LANGSHAN

Pure bied fowls—the best of all large breeds. Very hardy, mature early, splendid layers, fair setters. Eggs, \$2 for 13.

White Leghorns.

Pendleton hens, mated with fine Cockerell from J. Boardman Smith's No. 1 yard. Eggs, \$1 50 for 13.

Wyandotts. Very fine fowls from one of the best yasds. Eggs, \$1 50 for 13.

Eggs packed in neat baskets to go any distance of the safety.

A. S. STILLMAN. with safety. Alfred Centre, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

ON VERY EASY TERMS.

Wishing to live at the Bridge, so as to be near my business, I offer for sale the very desirable family residence known as the Rogers Stillman WARREN WALKER.

OR SALE.—The House and Lot on the corner of Maple and Church Streets, Alfred Centre, N. ... occupied as residence and office of the late Dr. Wm. M. Truman. For terms, &c., apply to Mrs. Wm. M. Truman, Alfred Centre, N Y. Матси, 23, 1885.



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I did not know thee once; thou wert to me A cruel master, setting me'es and bounds, And hedging me from the sweet pleasure grounds.

Bet thick with flowers, where I would fain be free. Among the roses then I did not see, With childish eyes, the thorns that since I've

I heard no discord in the music's sound, And fancied life a day of Jubilee.

Now to thy gates I turn for all my prace; Shut safely in with thee, stern, trusty friend, I would not wander till my days shall end, And earthly work and earthly sorrows cease; And when at last thy harness I unbind. Thee in the home above I hope to find. -Mrs. M. F. Butts.

> Written for the Sabbath Recorder. GETTING UP WRONG.

BY MRS. M. STRATTON BEERS.

I don't know what it was that made me nurse the evil thing whose presence was in my heart upon my first wakening that morning so many years ago. I remember well of thinking to myself, "I must have got up wrong end first this morning," and I laughed a little to myself too, at the thought of such a foolish excuse for my ill-temper, for I was not all cross; it would have taken but a trifle of something to have made me all right, but that trifle did not happen, so I went on getting crosser until I was all wrong, every way; little guessing that by omitting that "trifle"—which was but to have tightened the reins of self-control-I would be led on and on, until with my own hand I should tinge my life with the sombre coloring of a remorse, which can only end when I shall sleep in the grave, or "be changed, in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye,' "at the sound of the last trump."

When I went down stairs, my mother told me to give twelve ears of corn to Daisy and Brindle, our two cows. I went snarling and pouting to the crib, and, instead of the dozen ears, I loaded my arm full, and threw them over the fence just as my mother came round the chicken-house with a bucket of clapber which she had brought for the chickens. I knew I deserved a sound boxing of the ears, but instead of that, she looked at me with a glance of surprise, that I knew was unfeigned; she did not expect it of me at all; instead of being provoked, she was grieved. The look of surprise, with these words, only these three, "Why, my son!" were all the punishment I received.

In less time than I can write this for you to read, I had scrambled over the fence, myself; what boy of thirteen would not have been? And I firmly believe, that had edgment of the wrong I knew I had comthink at the moment, "Actions speak louder | that trickled below them. than words," and so the victory was only must prove the other; action is good some- til after prayers. times alone, but words prove the motive that hold as he asks for still.

spirit so unusual to me.

them, from being wet and soiled.

to my mother, who had seen the whole per- and to plague and torture your little sister. was a timid child, and as it was beginning formance, and came toward me with cloth | Do you not know it is sin? and only think | to grow dusky a little, she was afraid now in hand to wipe the dirt and water from the how bitterly you would lament this morn- to hide anywhere alone; this, any day but book. I was scared into this confession.

book, Grip, but that don't make the book clean again; if it only would I'd forgive you on the spot, as I mean to any way, for you look as if you were sorry."

both then, and never could see why they hearts ache because our 'Grippa forgets to should not have named me after a good man as well as they did Laz., though his name I thought an awful one those days. He had come up to where I stood by our mother, as he was saying this, and now he threw one not have thus pardoned him, I was sure. I to possess me, but because I felt that I was he had done, I acted as if he had not forhad been the offended instead of the offend-

as you choose, Mr. Lazarus; I haven't asked | for I was almost certain it would be broken. your forgiveness," and I turned and strode our housemaid, called me to breakfast.

I hadn't much appetite that morning, and my mother didn't press me at all to eat, as I hoped she would. I expect she saw that I was all porcupine, and that it did not matter at what point, or however tender and cautious the touch was made, the quills instantly stood out in full battle array, if only the touch was given.

and potato were immersed as well as the bit father been at home I would have been marched into his study, and locked in until soul was trying so hard to keep the sob down drawing up the rope to let Eugenia down. stung it, a mud wasp no doubt that had after prayers, and would then have been se- that almost choked her, and as I turned to I called down the well in hoarse whisper to made its nest there. The pain of the sting verely switched; but he was gone, and my give her the handle of the knife, I saw a Honore, "Keep your feet on the board and mother's quiet, "Grippa, you may leave the great round drop roll down each cheek, and hold on tight to the rope, and I will draw table now, and sit in the corner till we are heard her catch at her breath and swallow, you up in one minute," I then caught Euthrough eating; I am askamed of you, my son!" roused me still more.

I wish my father had been at home, and it. had whipped me until I could not have stood up for the pain; the whipping would gathered all but twelve cars up and was have crushed the rebellion in my heart, and away to the crib with it. I was ashamed of a week would have cured the bruises of the rod, and I would never have had such a story to write as I am writing to-day. As it was the way. If I had but waited with them, but our position was so cramped we were I followed the good Spirit's promptings, and I took my seat in the corner, and contented prefaced this act with respectful acknowl- | myself with making faces at Honore whenever I could catch her eye. This always was dinner which I had set down by the tree Wally where Honore is, because we are all mitted, that then and there the evil spirit | sufficient to make her cry at any time, and would have left me; but I contented myself | soon she hid her face in her two little white with thinking just what the Devil made me | hands in a vain endeavor to hide the tears

I remember thinking then that there was half won. Seems to me that is the Devil's not a boy in the State that had half so sweet own maxim any way, for any one working and pretty a sister as we boys had; and this on that principle leaves his work always thought and sight of her tears so modified

prompts the deed, and stands you in a truer hear a word of it to know what it was till time of what my mother had said. The light, unless the words be false. In nine he read this verse. "And the Lord said. teacher at last caught me in the act, and cases out of ten it takes double the courage Where is Abel thy brother? and he said. I kept me in at recess to punish me for it, but to humbly acknowledge a wrong than it does | know not; am I my brother's keeper? And | nothing worse than all this occurred at to undo it, in a case where, as in this, it is he said, What hast thou done? the voice of school, and at last we all were home again. at all possible to undo it, and so when this | thy brother's blood crieth unto me from the | Arriving there, we found a very dear uncle part is neglected the Devil has as good a ground. And now thou art cursed from the and aunt from a town twenty miles away I went in the house. My brother sat in- ceive thy brother's blood from thy hand." them our three cousins, Alice, a girl about tent upon studying his algebra lesson. I I listened no more. I had heard the story Laz.'s age, another model of quietness, the to get us all hid, he just 'downed' her any caught the book from his hand and threw it often; I knew it all, I thought. I went to same as he; Eugenia, a girl of my own age, across the room. I felt sure he would retal- laying mental plans for the day, and made and a perfect tom-boy, whom I always deiate by at least a cross word, but he did not; up my mind to borrow my mother's knife if lighted to have come; and Wallace, a boy he gave me a look that twin mated the one I could, and take it to school; the boys my mother had given me down at the yard, would all envy me, and I would lend it to no a look in which were mingled surprise, love, one but little Alice De'Obert, who, next to and pity, that I was thus troubled with a Honore, I was satisfied was the prettiest girl shouted and laughed until we were both in the world. I did not hear a word of my tired and hoarse, but in nowise satisfied to first moment of real alarm to me. A hun-This second time of giving way showed mother's prayer. In imagination I was quiet down and rest. We played everything dred conjectures rushed into my mind: even to me, at the moment, that I was get- away at school with the knife, the envious we could think of that four could play at ting worse instead of better, for I did not boys and pretty Alice. I came back home together, and concluded to wind up for the feel one impulse to undo this wrong, as I again when we rose from our knees, and my afternoon with a game of "Hide-and-gohad the other; instead, I sent the book out | mother called me to come and sit beside her. | seek." into the hall with the toe of my shoe, then How sweetly she talked to me, and told me with a second heave I sent it out the door of the danger of giving way to ill-temper as made use of over and over again, that I into a puddle of water that had been left I had been doing all the morning; how lov | could think of but two; one was an old well there by a shower of rain that had fallen in | ingly she begged me never to harbor such a | long unused, never very deep, and now part the night. This frightened me, and I caught | spirit a moment. "You can never tell to what | ly filled up and dry, as I supposed, for we it out almost as soon as it touched the water, lengths it may some time lead you, perhaps boys used often to let each other up and but not in time to save the leaves, many of to a deed you can no more undo than could down for sport; the other, an old watering Cain undo the deed of a moment's passion, trough, large enough I thought at first for

ing if either your brother or sister should be that day would not have appeared at all "I know you didn't mean to hurt the called away by death, don't you know you

"Yes ma'am," I assented.

"Then remember it; be gentle, kind and good, like the dear boy you can be when you My name was nothing less than Agrippa; try. Go now and do the hoeing your father "Grip" was my nickname, and I hated wanted you to do, and don't make all our

> The evil spirit drew back. I felt it was there still, but I can truthfully say that for a time I stoutly fought it.

arm around my shoulders, and I caught the er, Laz., Honore, and I. I had not borrowed crawl under the trough alone, I expect. same look in the sweet blue eyes again, only | my mother's knife, I hadn't the face to ask love predominated now, and was heightened so great a favor as that seemed to me, so by the spirit of pardon which was so freely soon after having been so wantonly rude to Come, quick, I tell you." vouchsafed me for my rudeness. I could her and before her; but passing over a little creek, I conceived the desire to cut some of how I could have permitted so evil a spirit grew beside the little stream, and asked Honore for the momentary loan of her cut such whips with, but I promised myself generous creature—who never could refuse either Laz. or myself anything we asked of "You can forgive me on the spot or not, her-not without a twinge of conscience,

In less than one minute, with Honore and away to the duck pond and amused myself, | my brother standing by, watching every moor at least put in the time, skimming stones | tion, I had cut a beautiful green twig from on its clear smooth surface till Kitty Duff, a young willow, and also had broken the

> at the ruin I had wrought of the very dearcourage to look up at them.

almost always addrssed me as "Little Bud- | carefully, so there would be no danger of Honore, my one precious little sister, die," and Laz. as "Big Buddie," when we her striking at the sides, until I knew by the asked me for the syrup. I took the pitcher were by ourselves, a part of her baby dialect | slackening of the rope, and the diminution and poured her plate full, so that her steak | meaning brother, to which she yet clung. | of strength required to hold the windlass, "Never mind, you did not mean to break it that she was at the bottom. of muslin she wished sweetened. Had my I know; give me the handle to keep, please." Just then Wallace's voice, screaming out,

"Don't cry, Sis, it's too bad, but I'll buy as I let it down over us. you another some day."

did: but I wonder now how I came to run | with laughter, when he stood on the trough on and leave them to walk alone the rest of itself, never thinking to peep beneath it; they would likely soon have noticed that I forced to let our hiding place be known soon. had forgotten to take up again the basket of but to Eugenia's urgent proposition to "tell while I cut the whip, and then I would not | tired and it is most dark, and she is awfully have had to go all the way back to the run 'fraid too," I turned a deaf ear until Alice after it, causing me to get a tardy mark and land Laz. came out from the house to tell us

I missed in spelling the next thing, and then in arithmetic, and there was to be a prize given to the one who should not fail in sure your feet are on the board good. and the latter during the term. Until that day hang awfully tight, little Sis; sing out when partly finished; both are necessary, one my temper that I concluded to sit quiet un- I had been prepared each time. I grew crosser every minute. I made faces across My brother read the chapter. I did not | the room at Honore again, thinking all the earth, which hath opened her mouth to re- had come for a few days visit, bringing with in it," laughed Eugenia, "she hated to go one year older than Honore.

We four younger ones almost immediately commenced our games in the back yard, and

"Oh Laz! I didn't mean to do that, in- even the murder of his brother. Now it three of us to crawl under, but on trial I deed I did not," I said, carrying the book in leads you to annoy your kind elder brother, found it barely sufficient for two. Honore suspense, and then he called up:

strange, and I would have humored her, but to-day I felt provoked, and, selfish-boy fashion, preferred Eugenia's company to

"One-two-three-four," counted Wallace. "I'm coming soon. Why don't you hide?" hearing our voices from the place we a cry from below, "Hold on." had been standing when he left to blind his

I was impatient.

"Well, come along then, cry-baby!" I said. "I can't put myself in the old well, | Laz. rose to sight with a limp figure drip. School time came, and we set off togeth. but I can put you two girls down, and then Come quick, Honore, don't you know he will be out after us in almost no time now?

rushed pell-mell away to the old well. The don't know what possessed me, or rather the long slender branches of willow which old windlass was still there in good preservation, and a rope to which Laz. and I had fastened a board in a kind of a noose, on not as good as he, and could not forgive as knife. I knew it was too slight a thing to which we stood clinging to the rope with our hands. Lifting Honore and setting her given me at all; rather I acted as though I to "be careful," and took it from the loving feet in this, and telling her just to "cling tight and you can't fall," I had her suspend ed over the well in just such short time as it takes children to make up their minds to do and to act, when excited by a game of "Hide-and-go-seek," and all on the qui vive | don't put me down there first, I'm so awfully of anticipated surprise by the enemy upon afraid." the very moment of successful ambush.

> Honore was fearfully frightened, and slender blade square off close to the ivory | begged me to put Eugenia down first, and she begged to be allowed to go, saying that With an ejaculative "on!" I stood looking she "wasn't one bit afraid," but I only hath opened to receive thy sister's blood "Pshawed" at them both, thinking I knew est treasure Honore possessed; the hot blood it couldn't make any difference, and the rushed to my cheeks, and I could not gain | change would cause delay, and began to lower the rope, with Honore, speechless with | there trying to think. With the rapidity of "Never mind, little Buddie!" Honore fear, I now know, at its end. I let it down an excited mind, I ran over each transpiring

> This was said with a gasp; the dear little | "Coming; ready?" changed my purpose of with the effort she was making to hide her | genia's hand and hurried away to the trough | ent mood and be guiltless once more of all distress from the miserable selfish causer of | where in a half minute more we lay snugly packed beneath it, I having velled "Ready!"

I made out to say this, and I am glad I how near we came to betraying ourselves to "hurry in to supper."

Laz. looked anxious when told where Honore was, and shouted down to her, "Be you are readv."

But no answer came up to us.

I took hold of the rope. It was dangling and loose. Honore couldn't have hold of it to fear anything.

"Nora, Nora!" I screamed; "supper is ready. Put your feet on the board, quick;

"I guess she likes the old well now she is down awfully, but 'Grip was in such a hurry

Some way these words cut into my soul like a sharp knife.

"Honore! Sister Honore! Why don't

Laz. waited a minute to listen and then started to the house on a run. This was the "Had I killed her in my haste to get her to the bottom? What if some horrid serpent had lately taken up its abode there, and stung her to death with its horrid fangs! What if the bottom of the old we'll had Every available hiding-place had been fallen out, and Nora had fallen with it touch of winter would chill to its heart's

tern in hand, and accompanied by the whole | and whose love was a priceless treasure to family. I dared not look at any of them, and they were all too much absorbed with thought of Honore to think of me.

"There is a foot of water here, and Ho. nore is sitting in it; chilled to death, I do believe." Another pause, and then, "She is sitting up straight, her eves wide open, but she don't wink and won't speak."

"Can't you lift her, and bring her up if I draw carefully?"

"Yes, I think so."

There was a few moments awful silence ind waiting, then Laz. called:

"I'm ready! Draw easy." A turn or two of the windlass, and then

Another awful minute in which Laz. seemed to be changing his own or Honore's position, and again the word: "Draw slowly, and listen to my word."

But no other word came, and at length ping with muddy water, hugged to his breast with one arm, and tied to his waist with her gingham apron which he had taken off and torn in two, and thus used, in order that he might have one hand to use in clinging to the rope. Mother, Aunt and Alice caught Eugenia and I caught Honore's hands and them and drew them out on to the ground.

I saw only Honore's white, white face. "She breathes! thank God!"

This from my mother. My aunt answered: "Yes! but there is little life left here, she won't breathe long."

Then there was no hope, after all, and I was my sister's murderer. The reading of the morning came back to me, and I found myself asking the question, "Am I my sis. ter's keeper?" I should have been, I knew. I had put her in against her will, and the sweet pleading voice sounded clearer in my ears then than when it had really spoken the words. "Buddie, oh little Buddie, please

Like the clang of the great town hell when its iron tongue peals out the sudden and fearful alarm of fire came to me then the words of the morning reading, "And now thou art cursed from the earth, which from thy hand."

I crept away from the company, who, in their anxiety for Honore, did not miss me. I crept under the old trough again, and lay event of the day again and again, to end each time in the horror which froze me, and held me powerless to move from my hiding

Then came the thought that I could not

hide myself from the eye of God. I shricked

aloud, one long wailing shrick, which sounded so strangely that I was scared at the sound. I reached out my hand; something only added to the phrensy of my mind. wished a hundred things, but more than all else, that it could be back to morning again, and I in bed, that I might get up in a differthe shameful deeds I had been guilty of all in one day. I longed to have once more the innocent boyhood I had lost, in so cruelly frightening even to the very death, my little What a hunt Wallace had for us all, and sister Honore. I thought of course there was nothing for me but to be hung; they all knew I did it; and anyway it would be better to be hung than to live and always be looked upon with suspicion and fear. Then I concluded the only true honorable thing left for me to do was to go and give myself up to the constable who lived our nearest neighbor but one. Yes: that was it. it would be less shameful than to be hunted and carried by force to jail. I wished I could die then and there, and never be found for years and years, until there would be nothing but a skeleton found under the old trough. I waited a little but I did not die, and it began to be too close and hot under the trough, so I crawled out and slowly moped away to Mr. Dickson's, the constable's house. It was all dark when I reached there, and when I tried to knock and waken them up my courage failed me, and I sat down on the door step to wait for morning, too miserable in heart, too anxious for death,

When next I came to consciousness, I found myself in the parlor bedroom at home. my father sitting beside me holding my hand, indicating my pulse with his finger.

I spoke: "Honore! Honore! did I kill

Honore, father?" My father started. "No, no, my son; your sister is sleeping sweetly in the next room. You have been very sick, and dream

ing some, I guess; lie still now, and don't think over your dreams."

I wondered if it could all be a dream, but was too tired and weak and indifferent to talk more then; but in the hours and days and weeks of convalescence which came to me before I grew strong again, I found out that it was not all a dream. Poor little Honore lived indeed; but the fright she had received had injured her mind, and it was long before the full sunlight of unclouded intelligence shone upon her bewildered brain again. But it came at last, the release from the pitiless chain with which I had bound her intellectual faculties; but the physical strength never came. She grew up a fruil, tender plant, which the least rude core,—the same sweet, gentle, loving Ho-But Laz. came running back with a lan. nore, whose presence was always a sunbeam,

I rose from my sick bed a chastened child and have grown to the estate of manhood, Uncle Clark let Laz. down into the well having learned in those eventful twenty-four with the lantern. All was quiet but the hours, how dangerous a thing it is to harbor creaking of the windless til Laz. called up in one's breast an evil spirit, and allow it to "Hold on!" Another minute of breathless rule the actions of our heart and hands, for even the brief space of one day.

Noyular Scien

ACCORDING to G. Lindstrom a found in the upper Silurian of the Gothland is the most ancient animal yet discovered. Its four thoracic feet are pointed like the embryos of many other Traches animals such as Campodes. The feet does not occur in the fossil sc the carboniferous ages.

AMONG the modern medical w

that of medication by pads. Some applications are of use, and because are, quacks find people ready to be assertions that their particular perform wonderful cures. The one of these pads shows it to be a recip back action affair, as it both draw from the body and sends its cura ence into the system. Much of the medication by pads, rests upon the a pad which is not medicated is oft service. Let one apply to any par body a piece of rubber cloth, or o or other water proof and air-proof and bind it in place. At the end hours, he will be surprised to find terial dripping wet, from the cor the insensible perspiration. The thus covered will be in a soft parbe dition, while any neuralgic or pain that may have been located in thus covered, will be likely to disay is not necessary for a pad, in ord useful, to contain "liver medicine horse-radish. Let those who are pay a high price for medical pads, what virtue there is in an unmedic of rubber or similar material. Agriculturist for April.

THE POIOGRAPH.—Mr. C. H. H ly read a paper before the Physicia on "Poiograph." As the result ess of metaphysical reasoning, M has come to the conclusion that holding about number should be to space. Starting from the pren the relation of a number to a nu number e. g., the relation of 6 to 2 author proceeds to carry these princ the considerations of space, and that when properly understood the of a shape to a shape is a shape, an a space to a space is a space. I that shows the relation of a shape is called a polograph. To form a p the content of each shape is negle the shape is represented by a po point being by its co-ordinates repr of the properties of the shape c The resultant shape is a poiograph tific American.

WATER BLASTING.—The value

as an aid to blasting when used i

tion with explosives is rapidly bec

cognized in this country, as well

larger mines and quarries of Europ nary blasting with gunpowder in ing is done by boring a hole in th the coal about two inches in diam four or five feet deep. Into this is the powder cartridge, together wit fuse. when the hole has been well filled with any dry refuse rammed then fired by lighting the fuse. operation (and we have described it to show any new ideas connected but for comparison)a very dangero especially in gaseous pits, is cres appalling results often ensue; cart and sulphurous acid gases are gener dangerous to miners and to min erties. When it is desired to b water together with gunpowder, th is conducted by inserting into the a powder cartridge with the fuse a in the ordinary way; next to the cartridge is inserted into the bo tube containing water. These tube as large as the bore hole will adm any length convenient to handle, the better; they may be made of c terial convenient, cheap thin tin stout brown paper turned arou wooden roller, after being well p gether, the ends closed with co bore hole is now tamped in the manner, the fuse lit, and the cartr in the usual manner. As a result process the following points of among many others, may be briefly ed: the powder, in exploding, tube containing the water, and, ca mates show, with increased power sive violence, as the rending force is through the water in accordance well known principles of hydrosts tically demonstrated years ago by over the enlarged interior area of hole, due to the space occupied by tube. A much larger quantity terial mined or quarried is thereb down or loosened with a smaller qu the explosive used. The heat give the burning of the powder and su

gases converts a larger proportion

ter into steam, the elastic force of

sists in the operation of blasting;

and remaining water together extinuate and flash of the powder, a

and neutralize the greater portion

es and smoke resulting from exp

will readily be seen that by this p

met together economy, power, and

system being simple and effective

attended with anything inconsis

the well known laws of explos

Trade Journal.

I think so." was a few moments awful silence

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he clang of the great town bell iron tongue peals out the sudden al alarm of fire came to me then s of the morning reading, "And art cursed from the earth, which ned to receive thy sister's blood hand:"

away from the company, who, in iety for Honore, did not miss me. nder the old trough again, and lay ing to think. With the rapidity of I mind, I ran over each transpiring the day again and again, to end e in the horror which froze me, and powerless to move from my hiding

ame the thought that I could not elf from the eve of God. Ishricked e long wailing shrick, which soundrangely that I was scared at the reached out my hand; something a mud wasp no doubt that had nest there. The pain of the sting ed to the phrensy of my mind. I hundred things, but more than all it could be back to morning again, bed, that I might get up in a differand be guiltless once more of all eful deeds I had been guilty of all v. I longed to have once more the boyhood I had lost, in so cruelly ng even to the very death, my little onore. I thought of course there ing for me but to be hung; they all id it; and anyway it would be bethung than to live and always be oon with suspicion and fear. Then ded the only true honorable thing e to do was to go and give myself constable who lived our nearest but one. Yes; that was it. it less shameful than to be hunted ied by force to jail. I wished I then and there, and never be found and years, until there would be but a skeleton found under the old I waited a little but I did not die, gan to be too close and hot under gh, so I crawled out and slowly way to Mr. Dickson's, the constase. It was all dark when I reached d when I tried to knock and waken my courage failed me, and I sat

ything. next I came to consciousness, I vself in the parlor bedroom at home, er sitting beside me holding my icating my pulse with his finger.

the door step to wait for morning,

able in heart, too anxious for death,

e: "Honore! Honore! did I kill ther started. "No, no, my son; er is sleeping sweetly in the next

ou have been very sick, and dream-I guess; lie still now, and don't r your dreams." ered if it could all be a dream, but red and weak and indifferent to e then; but in the hours and days s of convalescence which came to I grew strong again, I found out

as not all a dream. Poor little Hod indeed; but the fright she had had injured her mind, and it was ore the full sunlight of unclouded ice shone upon her bewildered in. But it came at last, the reom the pitiless chain with which I d her intellectual faculties; but the strength never came. She grew , tender plant, which the least rude winter would chill to its heart's e same sweet, gentle, loving Hoose presence was always a sunbeam,

from my sick bed a chastened child. grown to the estate of manhood, arned in those eventful twenty-four w dangerous a thing it is to harbor breast an evil spirit, and allow it to actions of our heart and hands, for brief space of one day.

e love was a priceless treasure to

Popular Science.

ACCORDING to G. Lindstrom a scorpion found in the upper Silurian of the island of Gothland is the most ancient terrestrial animal yet discovered. Its four pairs of thoracic feet are pointed like those of the embryos of many other Tracheata and of animals such as Campodes. This form of feet does not occur in the fossil scorpions of the carboniferous ages.

AMONG the modern medical whimsies is that of medication by pads. Some external applications are of use, and because they are, quacks find people ready to believe their assertions that their particular pad will back action affair, as it both draws disease from the body and sends its cura ive influence into the system. Much of the belief in medication by pads, rests upon the fact that a pad which is not medicated is often of real gervice. Let one apply to any part of the body a piece of rubber cloth, or oiled silk, or other water proof and air-proof material and bind it in place. At the end of a few hours, he will be surprised to find the material dripping wet, from the confining of the insensible perspiration. The surface thus covered will be in a soft, parboiled condition, while any neuralgic or rheumatic pain that may have been located in the spot thus covered, will be likely to disappear. It is not necessary for a pad, in order to be useful to contain "liver medicines" or even horse-radish. Let those who are tempted to pay a high price for medical pads, first see what virtue there is in an unmedicated piece of rubber or similar material.—American Agriculturist for April.

THE POIOGRAPH.—Mr. C. H. Hinton lately read a paper before the Physicial Society on "Poiograph." As the result of a process of metaphysical reasoning, Mr. Hinton has come to the conclusion that relations holding about number should be extended to space. Starting from the premises that the relation of a number to a number is a number e. g., the relation of 6 to 2 is 3, the anthor proceeds to carry these principles into the considerations of space, and concludes that when properly understood the relation of a shape to a shape is a shape, and that of a space to a space is a space. The shape that shows the relation of a shape to a shape is called a poiograph. To form a poiograph, the content of each shape is neglected, and | For Sale the shape is represented by a point, cach point being by its co-ordinates representative of the properties of the shape considered. The resultant shape is a poiograph.—Scientific American.

WATER BLASTING.—The value of water as an aid to blasting when used in connection with explosives is rapidly becoming recognized in this country, as well as in the larger mines and quarries of Europe. Ordinary blasting with gunpowder in coal mining is done by boring a hole in the face of the coal about two inches in diameter and four or five feet deep. Into this is inserted the powder cartridge, together with the slow fuse, when the hole has been well tamped, filled with any dry refuse rammed in tight, then fired by lighting the fuse. In this operation (and we have described it thus not to show any new ideas connected with it, but for comparison) a very dangerous flame, especially in gaseous pits, is created, and appalling results often ensue; carbonic acid and sulphurous acid gases are generated, very dangerous to miners and to mining prop erties. When it is desired to blast with water together with gunpowder, the process is conducted by inserting into the bore hole a powder cartridge with the fuse attached as in the ordinary way; next to the powder cartridge is inserted into the bore hole a HELPING HAND tube containing water. These tubes must be as large as the bore hole will admit, and of any length convenient to handle, the larger the better; they may be made of cheap material convenient, cheap thin tin plate, or stout brown paper turned around on a wooden roller, after being well pasted together, the ends closed with corks. The bore hole is now tamped in the ordinary manner, the fuse lit, and the cartridge fired in the usual manner. As a result of this process the following points of excellence, among many others, may be briefly mentioned: the powder, in exploding, bur ts the tube containing the water, and, careful estimates show, with increased power or explosive violence, as the rending force is extended through the water in accordance with the well known principles of hydrostatics practically demonstrated years ago by Brahma, over the enlarged interior area of the bore hole, due to the space occupied by the water tube. A much larger quantity of the material mined or quarried is thereby brought down or loosened with a smaller quantity of the explosive used. The heat given off by the burning of the powder and surrounding gases converts a larger proportion of the water into steam, the elastic force of which assists in the operation of blasting; the steam and remaining water together extinguish the flame and flash of the powder, and absorb and neutralize the greater portion of the gases and smoke resulting from explosion. It will readily be seen that by this process are met together economy, power, and safety, the system being simple and effective and not

attended with anything inconsistent with

the well known laws of explosion.—Coal

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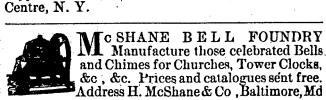


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Abstract of Time Table, adopted Jan. 12, 1885.

EASTWARD.

Stations.	No. 3	No. 12*	No. 4*	No. 6
<i>Leave</i> Dunkirk Little Valley				8.50 AM 10.26 "
Salamenca Carrollton Olcan Cuba Wellsville Andover Alfred	8.25 AM 8 35 " 9.00 " 9.25 " 10.24 " 11.04 "	4 41 " 5.09 " 5.35 "	11.20 "	11.09 " 11.43 " 12.14PM
Leave Hornellsville Arrive at Elmira Binghamton Port Jervis	1.35 рм	9.32 " 11.20 "	1.15AM 2.47 " 4.27 " 8.25 "	1.50 PM 4.30 " 7.30 "
New York	10.20 рм	7.10 AM	11.25 AM	<u></u>

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS EASTWARD.

5.00 A. M., except Sundays, from Salamanca, stopping at Great Valley 5.67, Carrollton 5.35, Van dalia 6.00, Allegany 6.50, Olean 7.50, Hinsdale 8.28, Cuba 9.27, Friendship 10.25, Belvidere 10.45, Belmont 11.17. Scio 11.40 Wellsville 1.45, P. M., Andover 2.32, Alfred 3.32, Almond 4.10, and arriving at Hornellsville at 4.35 P. M.
4.45 P. M., from Dunkirk, stops at Forest-

ville 5.17, Smith's Mills 5.33, Perrysburg 5.58, 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 10.42, Belmont 10 54 Scio 11.07 Wellsville 11.19, Andover 11.43 P. M., Alfred 12.14, Almond 12.28, arriving at Hornellsville at 12.42 A. M.

No. 8 will not run on Monday.

WESTWARD. No. 1 No. 5*, No. 8*

'	STATIONS.	140. 1	No. 9"	No. 3*	No. Y
	Leave w York rt Jervis	9.00 am 12.13 pm	6.00 PM 9.05 "	8.00 PM 11.40 "	8.30 pm 12.45 "
Но	rnellsville	†8.55 рм	4.25 AM	†8.10 A)	12.25 PM
Cu Old Car Gre	dover ellsville ba ean rrollton eat Valley Arrive at amanca	9.35 PM 9.57 " 10.49 " 11.18 " 11.40 "	5.17 AM 6.02 " 6.25 " 6.48 "	9.13 AM 10.08 " 10.37 " 11.09 "	2.22 " 2.50 " 3.30 " 3.40 "
1	Leave tle Valley Arrive ai nkirk			11.52 AM 1.30 PM	

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS WESTWARD

4.85 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. Olcan 11.55 A. M., Allegany 12.20, Vandalia 12.41. Carrollton 1.40, Great Valley 2.00, Salamanca 2.10. Little Valley 3.25, Cattaraugus 4.05, Dayton 5.20, Perrysburg 5.58, Smith's Mills 6.31, Forestville 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.

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STATIONS.	15.	5.*	9 *	35.	21.*	87.
Leave	А. М.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	Р. М.	A. W.
Carrollton Arrive at	-	6.50	4.44	8.00	9.02	• • • •
Bradford Leave			ļ	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	••••	7.15
Duttaville		0 00	0.04	į	1	

1..... 8.20 6.04 11.04 A. M., Titusville Express, daily, except Sundays, from Carrol ton, stops at Limestone 11.20, Kendall 11.31, and a rives at Bradford 11.35 A. M.

EASTWARD

STATIONS	6.*	20.*	32.*	40.*	16.	38.
Leave	Р. М.	A. M	A. M.	P. M.	Р. М.	P. M.
Buttsville	8.45	l . .	6.25			
Custer City Arrive at	9.35		7.06	6.30		5 59
Bradford	9.50	l	7.20	6.45	1.00	6.20
Leave				A. M.		0.00
Bradford	9.55	7.18	.	5.00		
Arrive at Carrollton		7.46	1	1		

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

rollton 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.

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April 4. Paul's Voyage. Acts 27: 1, 2, 14-26. April 11. Paul's Shipwreck. Acts 27: 26-44. April 18. Paul going to Rome. Acts 28: 2-15. April 25. Paul at Rome. Acts 28: 16-31. May 2. Obedience. Eph. 6: 1-13. May 9. Christs our Example. Phil. 2:5-16. May 16. Christian Contentment. Phil. 4: 4-13. May 23. The Faithful Saying. 1 Tim. 1: 15-20; 2: 1-6. May 30. Paul's charge to Timothy. 2 Tim. 3: 14-17; 4: 1-8. June 6. God's Message by His Son. Heb. 1: 1-8; 2: 1-4 June 13. The Priesthood of Christ. Heb, 9: 1-12. June 20. Christian Progress. 2 Pet. 1: 1-11.

LESSON II.—PAUL'S SHIPWRECK.

June 27. Quarterly Review.

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

For Sabbath-day, April 11.

SCRIPTURE LESSON-ACTS 27: 27-44.

27. But when the fourteenth night was come, as we were driven up and down in Adria, about midnight the shipmen deemed that they drew near to some country;

28. And sounded, and found it twenty fathoms: and when they had gone a little further, they sounded again, and found it fifteen fathoms.

29. Then fearing lest we should have fallen upon rocks, they cast four anchors out of the stern, and wished for the

day.

30. And as the shipmen were about to flee out of the ship. when they had let down the boat into the sea, under color as though they would have cast anchors out of the foreship, 31. Paul said to the centurion, and to the soldiers, Except these abide in the ship, ye cannot be saved.

32. Then the soldiers cut off the ropes of the boat, and let her fall off.

33. And while the day was coming on, Paul besought them all to take meat, saying, This day is the fourteenth day that ye have tarried, and continued fasting, having taken nothing.
34. Wherefore I pray you to take *some* meat; for this is for your health: for there shall not an hair fall from the head of

any of you.

35. And when he had thus spoken, he took bread, and gave thanks to God in presence of them all; and when he had 86. Then were they all of good cheer, and they also took 37. And we were in all in the ship two hundred threescore

and sixteen souls.

38. And when they had eaten enough, they lightened the 39. And when it was day, they knew not the land: but they discovered a certain creek with a shore, into the which

they were minded, if it were possible, to thrust in the ship.

40. And when they had taken up the anchors, they committed themselves unto the sea, and loosed the rudder-bands, and hoisted up the mainsail to the wind, and made toward shore.
41. And falling into a place where two seas met, they ran the ship aground; and the forepart stuck fast, and remained unmovable, but the hinder part was broken with the vio-

lence of the waves.

42. And the soldiers' counsel was to kill the prisoners, lest any of them should swim out, and escape.42. But the centurion, willing to save Paul, kept them from their purpose, and commanded that they which could swim, should cast themselves first into the sea, and get to land: 44. And the rest, some on boards, and some on broken pieces of the ship. And so it came to pass, that they escaped all safe to land.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Then they cry unto the Lord in their trouble, and he bringeth them out of their distresses."—Psa. 107: 28.

OUTLINE.

I. Approaching land. v. 27-29. II. The sailors try to escape. v. 30-32. III. They took nourishment. v. 33-38.

INTRODUCTION.

This is a continuation of the narrative commenced in the preceding lesson. They are still drifting before the northeastern gale, with little prospect of safety, except by the direct interposition of God. At last at the end of fourteen days of storm they find themselves nearing the shore.

was come. That is, since they left Fair Haven. This was a fearful storm, but not very uncommon during the Winter season. Driven to and fro in the sea of Adria. This indicates that their vessel varied some what from a straight course. Yet the r position at the end of the storm shows that there was no very great change in the course of the storm. Adria. Doubtless the sea or bay between Italy and Greece, extending across to the coast of Africa.

V. 28. And sounded and found it twenty :athoms. From the preceding remark it appears that they suspected they were near some land, perhaps heard the roar of breakers. Hence they measured the depth of the water. A fathom is six feet.

V. 29. Fearing. . . . Let go four anchors Mrs. A. K. Witter. Alfred Centre, and wished for day. They were now in fear of destruction on a rocky coast.

V. 30-32. The sailors understood their danger and began to make speedy preparation to leave the vessel, and for this purpose they threw out all the anchors at once. Paul said to the centurion and to the sailors, except these abide in the ship ye cannot be saved. Paul had some experience in rough weather on the sea, and perceiving their plan to abandon the vessel, his cool judgment brought him instantly to the front. The soldiers cut off the ropes of the boat and let her fall. This measure defeated the escape of the crew. It is remarkable to observe the implicit confidence placed in the words of soul by the soldiers who had him in charge as a prisoner.

V. 33-34. While the day was coming on Paul besought them all to take some food. As the boat was gone they were all in the same condition, to be saved or lost together. Their interest was one for all. They hoped when daylight should come they should see some way of escape. Now Paul very cooly advised them, while they were waiting to take food. Nothing would serve to reassure them more than such cool advice. For there shall not a hair fall from the head of any of you. Then to follow his advice by such a positive promise of safe delivery had the salutary influence of giving them great courage and hope.

V. 35. He took bread and gave thanks ... Le began to eat. Here was an opportunity to show them real trust in the God whom he served. While all human relief was despaired of. they could only wait for the promised divine help. of which Paul had assured them, and when it did come they could not deny at least the fulfillment of Paul's prophecy.

V. 36-37. They also took some meat. Ira B. Crandall, Paul's words and example of taking food had the G. T. Collins,

full effect to render them cheerful and hopeful so A. A. Crandall, that they could take meat as they had not been able | Milo M. Clarke, to do for many days. And we were in all in A. N. Crandall, the ship two hundred three score and Mrs. John Hiscox, sixteen souls. This seems like a large number, | J. Morton Hiscox. but when we compare this statement with other nistorical statements concerning merchant vessels on the Mediterranean sea of that time we find that the number of the passengers is not extraordinary. The circumstance of their all taking food brought up to the attention of the writer the exact number of passengers and sailors on board.

V. 38. And when they had eaten enough they lightened the ship and cast out the wheat into the sea. Renewed activity follows a full hearty meal, and they now re | Geo. C. Stillman, sort to the last means of safety, by unloading the

V. 39. And when it was day they knew B. F. Kenyon, not the land. The storm was still raging and | Merton E. Stillman the shore visible was not familiar to the sail rs. But they perceived a certain bay with a beach. The word beach signifies a sandy or gravelly shore instead of a rocky shore And they took counsel whether they could drive the ship into it. This was a venture which required skill and involved some danger. They concluded to try to enter.

V. 42. Casting off the anchors they left them in the of the sea. By this expedient the vessel was set at liberty, for with the anchors fastened it could not reach the slore. They loosed the rudder bands. The rudders were two very large oars, one on each side. When the vessel was anchored these oars were raised out of the water Mrs. A. B. Pierce, Rushville, Neb. and bound to the sides of the deck. As soon as the vessel is in condition to move it is necessary to loose the rudders. Hoisted up the mainsail to the wind and made for the beach. This completes the preparations for this last effort to get to shore; though there is much danger in running a vessel onto a beach in a furious gale yet this was their only chance of escape.

V. 41. They ran the ship aground. Being unaccustomed to the channel and unable fully to control the ship, they fell into this new difficulty. But the stern began to break up. This renders their condition more critical if possible than ever before

V. 42. And the soldiers counsel was to kill the prisoners lest any of them should swim out and escape. This was a kind of loyalty not altogether extinct at the present day. If the ship must go to wreck their first anxiety is to kill the God fearing and innocent Paul, though he was the chief source of their courage and hope.

V. 43. But the centurion . . . kept them from their purpose. The common sense of this Roman officer suggested that since they were all in the same sinking boat together, every man should have a chance to swim to the shore if he could through such cruel waves.

V. 44. And the rest, those who could not swim on boards and things from the ship. Use every available means to reach the shore. They all escaped safe to land. Thus was fulfilled the prophecy of Paul. And we learn by it that though God promises to deliver men where they are utterly helpless, yet they are required to put forth their utmost efforts to help themselves till they are saved.

LETTERS.

A. B. Prentice, Mrs. J. T. Vars, H. D. Clarke, S. P. Stillman, W. H. Inglam, A. H. Lewis, N. W. EXPLANATORY NOTES.

V. 27. But when the fourteenth night

V. 27. But when the fourteenth night

V. 27. But when the fourteenth night

V. 28. But when the fourteenth night

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V. 20. But w vis, Henry Clarke, C. D. Potter, Amelia Potter, W. R. Harper, Mrs. L. N. Fryer, J. B. Clarke 2, C. J. York, J. H. Irish, J. B. Babcock, W. S. Martin, C. A. Burdick, Mrs. A. M. Cottrell, D. L. Coon, Mrs. L. H. Kenyon, Dauchey & Co. 2, M. E. Freeman, E. Alden & Bro., Mrs. E. A. Scoti, Mrs. H. C. Babcock, Mrs Morris Clarke, Mrs. N. M. Clarke, Mrs. A. B. Pierce, Jacob Hendrix, Mrs. H. B. Hamilton, A. T. Stillman, Geo. H. Utter, G. H. F. Randolph, Chas. D. Balch, Mrs. M. B. Phillips C. C. Post, G. J. Crandall, Mattie S. Harvey, R. M. Dick, C. L.

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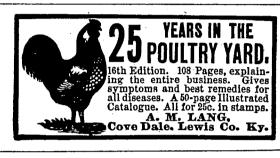
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Of Mrs. Bhoda Ann Potter.

IN MEMORIAM

BY A. G. PALMER.

Saintly from childhood, modest, sweet, r Her young life ripened into fragrant bl Making her maidenhood a rich perfum The blushing girl, the wife in miniature How beautiful her wedded womanhord Simple and dignified in home-life ways Winning from all kind words and generated With friendships chaste in greatful plent Then came a higher ministry to till.

Her wifely chrism, sorrow, anguish, re A helpless babe laid on a mother's brea Maternity's new born delicious thrill; Pledges of nuptial love, three children Now white robed angels two, with her

Deliberate, but brave and dutiful, Trustful in danger, self possessed in fea Brightening the night of sorrow with i In suffering screnely beautiful.

Patient and uncomplaining, 'neath the ro Facing with steady nerve the scalpel's If so she might her life and health rega Awhile for loved ones, by the will of Go But when convinced nothing remained by Trustful, like childhood in maternal ar With quietness, disturbed by no alarms To Him who gave she yielded up her bre As fades from sight the twilight's mell-

A Christian woman, with large common Nature's best gift, when sanctified by g She held her home a consecrated place For industry and careful providence. Intelligent, strong in the faith, and clear

So passed her radiant soul from earth a

In her religious entiments, and true To her own churchly preferences, as du She cherished for "all saints" a love since Farewell, O gentle wife, mother, and frie The carth, bereft of thy benignant mier Will be to us disrobed of all its sheen. A wilderness of sorrow to the end. Be this our soluce—thou hast gone before

To greet our coming to the golden short And soon we'll come; only a few more y Remain for trial on this earthly plane, A higher grade of spirit life to gain,

Ere our translation to the heavenly sphere Till then, loved one, thy vigils o'er us ke Defending us in sore temptation's hour When brooding clouds of sorrow o'er u And angry waves would whelm us in the O could we know that thou art near us ye Still loving us as in the sweet gone by,

About us in thy gentle ministry Of grace and beauty, never to forget, We'd sing for joy, and wait with tearle Our apotheosis t. Paradise. STONINGTON, Conn., March 21, 1885,

SOUTHWARD.—No. 2.

BY THE PARSON.

Two miles above Jacksonville, or bank of the St. John's River, th above high water, in the midst of grove, stands the residence of C. I The fiver stretches four miles to the shore, and justifies the name of the ing spot, "River View." There we sweet sleep of the weary, the first Florida. The season is "very late elsewhere, but the evidences of Spr upon our Northern senses in rich Items: strawberries for tea, fresh garden; the morning of the 17th May morning in New Jersey, an one in Wisconsin; Spring birds in t ty; looking from our bedroom wind an orange tree, the top of which golden fruit, and the lower branch with opening buds and open flo white and gold, all set in deep, gle foliage. Did we admire that pic long time, from the open windo Captain did not. How many did fore breakfast? The Parson ate tl we think of you, Bro. Editor? W best the writer could do was to refe to the Captain, who is also the Tr the Tract Society. The official re tween him and the General Agent only solution of the problem ho might be eaten for the Editor of

What the parson "knows about in Florida, would not be worth th but it may be of interest to say that of Bro. Rogers, which is just fairly into bearing," is ten or twelve years trees are from fifteen to twenty Some of them have produced eight or more, fine oranges this season. tience, careful cultivation, and an of appropriate food by way of fert

umns. If he enjoyed it at a distar

moved, we enjoyed it on the sp

went to breakfast.

requisite to the production of a go grove. No excellence without lab vest without proper preparation