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VOL. XLI.-NO. 18.

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The Sabbath Becorder.

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SOUTHWARD.—No. 4.

BY THE PARSON.

Daytona, Fla.

There is but one Florida. In every respect it is a state as unique and singular its in characteristics as it is in position and shape. In climate and productions, as well as topographically, it differs from every other section of the Union. The peninsular portion of the State presents the most striking, varied and peculiar contrasts. It has magnificent. navigable waters penetrating in all directions: beautiful lakes; vast swamps; monotonous nine woods; green savannas, rich and densely timbered hammocks; all grades of soil; and has within its confines the largest possible variety of vegetable productions, including those belonging to two zones, which here overlap each other. Fair and beautiful in general. South Florida is the summerland of the Republic, the choicest portion of the North American continent. The portion of this peninsula to which we desire to call the attention of our readers, lies upon the Atlantic coast on both sides of the 29° North latitude and the 81° West longitude, these two lines crossing each other near Mosquito

A system of Marine rivers, commencing at St. Augustine, running from north-west to south-east, reaches to Lake Worth, a distance of 250 miles. These inter-coast waters are from one-half to five miles in width. With the exceptions to be noted hereafter, these waters are navigable, without improvement, for boats drawing two and one half or three feet of water; while in many places the channel attains a depth of 15 to 20 feet. The outlying strip of land which separates these rivers from the ocean is from one hundred yards to two miles in width. The river shore of this strip is dotted with homes. some of the finest places being thus between the rivers and the sea. Starting at St. Augustine the Matanzas River extends about fifteen miles southward. Here a sand ridge about three miles wide breaks the communi cation between the river and Smith's Creek. The latter needs improvement for a distance of six miles to where it unites with the Halifax river. Dredges are now at work on this reach of nine miles, and direct communication with St. Augustine is promised by October, 1885. From Smith's creek an unbroken line of water extends about seventy miles. The first stretch of twenty-five miles is known as the Halifax river. This reaches to Mosquito Inlet, where the sea breaks through the land wall, and forms an entrance for schooners and steamers from the open ocean. A regular line of steamers runs between this point and Jacksonville. The tide sweeps both ways from the Inlet northward up the Halifax and southward up the Hillsboro river and the Lagoon. At the head of the Lagoon, a bar one mile in width separates the deep water of the Lagoon from the deep water of the next stretch, which is known as Indian river. An artificial canal connects these two waters, admitting the passage of light draught boats. This is to be enlarged during the present season. Indian river is almost an inland sea; one hundred and seventy miles long, with an average width of four miles. At the head of Indian river the Atlantic breaks through the outer land again by Jupiter Inlet. Boats passing out through the Inlet, by a run of twelve miles can return to Lake Worth, which is twenty miles in length, and completes the chain of marine rivers under consideration. Six miles of saw-grass marsh interrupt the direct travel between Indian river and Lake Worth; but this is covered by the charter and plans of the Improvement Company now at work, and unbroken navigation from St. Augustine to Lake Worth, is confidently expected within the next two years. Lake Worth, and the south half of Indian river are tropical and are already producing pine apples and bananas in great abundance. Some of the large islands in Indian river are highly cultivated, and are

suggest that parties desiring to obtain photo-

With this glance at the East coast, we are better prepared to consider

DAYTONA.

It is already the largest town on the coast between St. Augustine and Key West, and must be the commercial centre of the future for a large extent of territory. It is situated one mile west of the Atlantic ocean, about twelve miles north of Mosquito Inlet and twelve miles from the head of the Halifax river. It contains at the present writing a resident population of eight hundred. Its water front is two miles long and is unrivaled in beauty. It has seven general grocery establishments, two dry goods stores, one millinery establishment, one furniture store, two drug stores, one handling hay, grain, windows, etc., one hardware, china and tin store, one devoted exclusively to tin, copper and sheet iron work, two livery stables, two printing houses, two hotels, three steamers, two saw and planing mills.

The residents of Daytona are almost without exception "Northern people" with a far higher grade of culture and refinement than is usually found in a "new country."

Baptist, Congregationalist, and Episcopal. The public school new occupies a new and the "graded school," which is soon to be. A Young Ladies' Seminary, a private school is in successful operation.

CLIMATE.

This climate is semi-tropical, with the average in favor of the tropical. The proximity to the sea, and the luxuriant growth of timber along the inland bank of the river, modify the climatic influences in a marked degree. The following is compiled from the records of the Signal Service Department for this section. "The thermometer from 7 to there represented. 9 A. M., in Summer, averages about 80°; at 2 P. M., 84°-85°. In Winter, for the whole day, about 58°; at 2 P. M., 64°-65°." The lowest point reached during the past winds" give a cool breeze in Summer from that Bro. A. E. Main wrote from Daytona expect to suffer quite as much discomfort doors or windows. from the heat when we get back to Rhode Island, as we have experienced here in pleasant things, we find many which must Florida." Those who have the RECORDER of last August will do well to re-read the letter of Bro. Main of the above date.

duce the temperature to minimum. Occastormy and rainy, with one or two gales in September and October. Summer, sunshine and showers alternately; east and southeast winds equalizing the temperature. Someand bringing in mosquitos from the interior. Always beautiful nights—the moonlight ones especially so.

of the greatest blessings that nature has provided for this section are the flowing wells which are obtained by driving 11 inch tubing down to the depth of 70 to 100 feet which gives a flow (usually) of five gallons per minute; or on a larger scale a 3 inch well is bored to the depth of 150 to 250 feet at a cost of \$1 50 per foot which flows from 30 to 40 gallons per minute. This water is clear and pure,, and by a test of eight years continuous service by man and beast has proved to be the finest drinking water in the world. A well can be procured almost anywhere desired along the coast and even in the river. The water is quite strongly impregnated with sulphur, the flavor of which is lost by exposure to the atmosphere.

As a Winter resort, Daytona is second to no locality in Florida, while the opposite sea beach is already becoming a Summer resort for people from the St. Johns, and other interior points. To meet this coming demand, D. D. Rogers has laid out the town of said to be a tropical eden. We venture to "Sea Breeze" on the shore opposite Day-

Florida, from Daytona southward, may do family spent the last Summer very pleasantly. so by addressing L. T. Clawson, at Westerly, The beach is one of the finest for bathing or driving, smooth, hard and safe. It promises to be the Newport of this section. The advantages of Daytona as a place of permanent residence, combining characteristics of North and South, are far greater than any inland town can offer. Other items must wait another letter.

DAYTONA, Florida, April 5, 1885.

IN THE LAND OF THE DAKOTAS.

As your correspondent is tossed about the world, he finds himself occasionally in some very unpleasant nooks, and again in some which are very pleasant. As we were whirled along through the western part of Iowa across the Des Moines, the Coon, Little Sioux Rock and Big Sioux rivers, the nearer approach of Spring was noticeable. At Canton, Dakota, Spring is at least two weeks in advance of the Mason City Spring, which may in part be accounted for by the fact that at Canton the snow-fall was only about six inches, while at Mason City it was more than two feet. The west-bound trains are crowded beyond all possibility of comfort, by all sorts of passengers-pleasure It contains three churches, Seventh-day seekers, those returning from New Orleans, the indispensable "drummer," and many going West to grow up with the country, commodious building, fitted to accommodate taking the advice of the great Horace. Those returning from the South were filled with memories, pleasant or otherwise, of filled with malice toward some disobliging railroad or hotel man, or pleasanter thoughts of the good orders he had taken or expected to take, while the young man going to the acres and fat cattle he expected soon to possess. Traveling by rail is an excellent place to study human nature, as all classes are

While in Iowa, it was no uncommon sight to see buildings across whose front were the words in large letters "Saloon," or "Choice Wines and Liquors," but upon a near view Winter, 1884-5 was 33°. The "trade we found only empty buildings, which are standing evidences that, even now, the Iowa 9 to 10 A. M., until evening. The nights Prohibitory law begins to prohibit, and are always cool and the humidity of the empty saloons are relics of the power which atmosphere prevents suffering from the heat | had been. In crossing the Dakota line, the as one would in a dryer climate. It will be contrast is great, for in Canton, which is remembered by the readers of the RECORDER less than half a mile from the Iowa line, saloons are numerous, assuming a bold front, on the 8th of August, 1884, saying: "We not even having the accustomed screen over

Although in Dakota we find many un-

figure largely in its future history. The soil in South-eastern Dakota is all that any reasonable person can ask for. Its rich roll-Winter and Spring as a rule, are dry and ing prairie has now the appearance of thrift pleasant, with occasional northers which re- and prosperity equal if not surpassing the adjoining portions of Iowa and Minnesota. sional rainy spells, and very rarely a day Our next point after leaving Canton was without sunshine. Autumn sometimes Sioux Falls, situated at the falls of the Big Sioux, twenty miles to the north. This place is claimed to be the best city in South-eastern Dakota, which far surpasses in every respect my expectations. It has a population times a disagreeable west wind, warm, squally of about seven thousand. "A real live western city," full of push and enterprise. Everybody seems to be busy. There are no loafers to be seen. The falls afford a valu-One of the great attractions as well as one able water power; a stone flouring mill of twelve hundred barrels daily capacity, supplies the surrounding country with material for the staff of life; but one of the most attractive manufactories is the Drake Stone Dressing Works, situated below the mill, where the native stone, as well as some imported, is cut and polished for various uses, such as pillars for buildings, tombstones, plates for building fronts, &c. The reddish tinted stone is here taken from the quarry, and dressed and polished so that one's features are reflected sufficiently plain to enable blast process. Their lathe for turning stone was imported from Scotland. About thirty men are here employed. This is a new busiyears old, but as Dakota grows and its resources are developed to make a greater demand for this kind of work, I think it will become a very profitable manufactury for its projectors and Sioux Falls. It also manufactures a kind of plate for pavements, floors, &c., from crushed stone and cement, which takes a polish, and will wear almost equal to stone.

The Dakota Penitentiary is located here. It now has one hundred and seventeen ingraphs of representative scenes of Eastern tona, and builded a cottage where his own mates. Of course we paid it a visit, and

were shown over it by the gentlemanly guard, even to the dungeons, one of which he invited us to enter, then shut the door on us. The impression left on our mind is, that were we put there for correction we would soon forget our stubbornness and walk out peaceably. Sioux Falls has good hotel accommodations. It has also a beautiful park of twenty-five or thirty acres on an island in the river, which is covered with large trees, which is the greatest amount of natural timber I saw in Dakota during my stay of about one week. There are a great many planted groves which in time will materially alter the appearance of the country. Perhaps a few words in description of the falls are due. There are no high bluffs, but rather low mounds along the river. The water goes tumbling down the low ledges of reddish rock resembling pipe stone, though much harder. There is nothing but rock for a long distance back from the river which looks as though for ages water had been coursing across them and had given a very smooth polish. In places, fissures had been worn to a depth of fifteen to twenty feet, many of which we jumped across, but soon found that rock was not as yielding a place to land one hundred and ninety pounds avoirdupoise upon, as ground, and we decided that it would be just as well to go around. The fall is not all in one continuous sheet, but one fall succeeds another, the highest not more than eighteen feet, we should judge, until a fall of perhaps seventy- | Thursday, the 16th, held a Whittier evening.

five feet is reached. Our next stop was at Flandreau, Mood county, near which place are a few families of Indians of the old Sioux tribe, most of whom have farms. Their houses, cattle, and horses look as well as those of the average Dakota white farmer. We noticed an occasional ruin of an old sod house which sights they had seen. The drummer was has given way to the comfortable frame house. This we find to be a thrifty coun- session was well attended and the profits retry; in fact, much older in appearance than alized were \$13. we expected to find it. The high rolling prairie affords a great abundance of pasturage and hay land, and the people as a rule western Eldorado was thinking of the broad | are contented and prosperous. In fact, we predict for South-eastern Dakota a grand

FROM J. B. CLARKE.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., April 25, 1885.

Having become the General Traveling and Soliciting Agent of the Tract Society, by appointment of the Executive Board, the writof dues on RECORDER account, the securing of new subscribers, the sale and distribution of publications, and the raising of monies for the Society. The results so far are encouraging. Nearly \$100 has been collected on bills due the RECORDER, some new names have been added, and \$1,300 have been raised, principally in the meeting here last Sabbath. in cash and pledges, as a contribution of the Plainfield Church, to aid the Society's benevolent operations.

is impressed with the charms of this city. Wealth seems to have been lavish in building and ornamenting residences, and nature has been bountiful in giving to them chief atin the beautiful homes on every hand. If the people are as happy as their surroundings they must be happy indeed. Not manufactories, nor blocks of stores and tenements make the leading feature, but the homes which betoken domestic contentment and large-heartedness. As might well be expected, people who seek so much the enjoyments of home life, have sympathy for those who are not so highly favored as themselves, and so enterprises of charity here are numerous and well sustained.

The prayer-meetings, Sabbath-school, and other services of the Seventh-day Baptist Church, give signs of spiritual life and interest. Last Sabbath evening Dr. Lewis, who had just retured from a four weeks missionary trip to Florida, gave an interesting account of that field and expressed hope of one to shave himself. This establishment | the growth of the newly organized church at also does lettering and engraving by the sand Daytona. The Doctor has a strong hold upon the hearts of his people, and as a pastor and preacher he seems to be leading them ness here, being only about one and a half grandly in truth and righteousness. His church, usually liberal, has given for four years past, more nobly than ever, for our benevolent objects. They have contributed during that period more than twenty-five per cent of the total amount raised by the denomination for both our Tract and Missionary Societies. May they find that as they abound in the grace of giving, the Lord permits them to reap bountifully.

The Potter Press Works are a well organ- at the White House.

ized and growing establishment, and just now are humming with renewed activity.

While here we had the pleasure of hearing a sermon by Wm. C. Daland, of Union Theological Seminary, who accepted the doctrine of the Sabbath some time ago, and when his course in the Seminary is finished it is hoped he may find among us a field of usefulness.

NEW MARKET.

A few days spent here impress your correspondent with the many changes which have taken place since a former visit. Death and removals have weakened the church, and fire has recently destroyed the house and clothing manufactory of Dea. Henry V. Dunham. His business he has since sold to C. T. Rogers who, with his brother-in-law, Mr. W. L. Larabee, recently removed from Brookfield, N. Y., will also run a store and coal-

Dr. Titsworth has sold his medical practice, and with improving health is undertaking insurance business.

Seven arose for prayers in the young people's prayer-meeting here last Sabbath. The pastor appears to be getting his work well in hand, and is winning the hearts of his people.

The Young Ladios' Helping Hand Society, The exercises consisted of recitations, music written by J. G. Burdick, a paper filled with matters relating to the writings and character of the favorite author; also an excellent biography of the poet was presented by Miss Alice Clawson, which, it is hoped by some who heard it, may be furnished for publication. The

> WASHINGTON LETTER. (From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24, 1885. The first evening reception of the new

Administration was held on Tuesday last. There was never a greater crush at a levee in the White House than was witnessed on this occasion. It was not a gathering of aristocratic foreigners and tinselled army and navy officers, but a distinctively people's party. Twice this reception had been postponed on account of the illness of General Grant and it was thought it would have to be abandoned entirely. The President, hower has spent several days in this place and ever, decided it would not be advisable to vicinity. His work includes the collection disappoint the strangers now in the city, and concluded to hold a reception which should be the last of the season.

The intention of the President and his cabinet to remain in Washington during the summer has the effect of prolonging the social and business season, and promises to render the coming summer one of the most eventful and animated that has ever been known here. The work of the Departments and all the operations of the Government, except the Legislative branch, have to go on throughout the year, and Mr. Cleveland sees no reason why there should be a relaxation of official vigilance or industry. The At this Spring time a visitor in Plainfield | effects of an all-summer administration will be observable in many respects. Business men will pay as much attention this year to their summer preparations as has been bestowed upon those for spring and autumn. And society is apparently unconscious that tractions. The crowning glory of the city is | the long established season is about to expire. Plans are already made and invitations issued for events extending beyond the expiration of the spring. The prospect of making the busy season perennial at the Capital is one which all classes welcome.

President Cleveland's daily routine business has been seriously retarded during the past week by the illness of Col. Lamont, his private secretary, who has succumbed to over-work. Since the commencement of the Administration Col. Lamont has been a marvel to those around him. His example of energy and industry is one that few of the Government's servants care to imitate. He has been at his desk every day before 9 A. M.. and his working hours have continued beyond midnight. His days are devoted to the President and to the constant stream of business callers. The hours after dark he has spent in disposing of correspondence that required his personal attention. One of his associates remarked that the Colonel seemed to have no other ambition than to perform the work before him. He never reads the papers, smokes, gossips, plays cards, nor goes to clubs or any places of amusement. His waking hours are devoted entirely to the President's service.

Even Mr. Cleveland, who has scarcely ever known what it was to feel the pressure of constant application, looked a little jaded at the reception the other evening, and at one time during the fatiguing exercise of his two hours of handshaking, called for a glass of water. During the heated term of the coming summer, he will occupy the cottage reserved for the use of Presidents at the Soldiers Home park. He will have more time to himself there, will be able to take more exercise, and can enjoy cooler atmosphere than

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

Or the 8,000,000 Roman Catholics in the United States, three-fourths are said to be of Irish blood.

ONE million seven hundred and fifty thousand illiterate in Northern States and Terri tories; 4,500,000 in 8 Southern States.

Indians in United States (exclusive or Alaska) 256,127, of this number 46,330 (1880) can read. Less than one-fifth.

THERE were 241,478 votes cast in Texas i 1880, and there were then in the State 93, 472 illiterate voters. Catholic population, 120,000.

Six bags of cotton were shipped from thi country in 1784. Last year the shipmen was 3,405,070,410 pounds, or 85 per ct. or the world's crop.

THE colored people of the South are said to be increasing at the rate of 182,000 a year. out of 100 votes are illiterate.

GREAT numbers of cattle and sheep have starved to death the past Winter in West Virginia. While we have sympathy and good wishes for all, we can not but hope that our own people have not been sufferers.

In the Five Nations of the Indian Terri ritory there are 12 boarding schools, 212 day schools, with an enrollment of 6,098 pupils Each nation has a public school system similar to that in the States, with its Board of Education or Superintendent of Instruction. In the Cherokee nation the Scriptures are read at the opening of the schools. In addition to the common schools, the Nations have several academies or seminaries. The question naturally arises: Whence come the funds for these educational enterprises? Mainly from the United States, which, under treaty stipulations, holds in trust about \$6,-800,000 for this and other purposes. The most of the income goes to what is known as the world. the national or general fund.

#### MISSIONARY SKETCHES.

NUMBER XVII

The anniversary of the American Seventhday Baptist Missionary Society for 1835, was held with the First Hopkinton Church, R. I. N. V. Hull preached the annual sermon In July of the same year he was licensed to from Rev. 14: 6, 7. The Constitution was read and about twenty persons became annual members by the payment of \$1 each. eight agents that were present reported receipts amounting to \$93 41. The following | Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, missionary labor was reported. Stillman Coon, of Independence, N. Y., 6 months, and 4 days; expenses, \$17 26, receipts, York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; and, \$101 74. Daniel Babcock of Alfred, 311 days: expenses, \$2 37; receipts, \$1 62. B. Gillette, of Friendship, 4 months, 2 days, expenses, \$8 49; receipts, \$39 29. Joel Greene, of Scott, 8 months, 20 days; expenses, \$94 93; receipts, \$1,006 97. N. V. Hull, of Darien, 3 months, 21; expenses, \*\$11 33; receipts, \$29 74. The salary was \$18 per month, a total of 424 80. Total incidental expenses, \$134 38; total receipts, they would be under the ministry of a Rev. **=\$1,179 96.** 

missionary fields recommended the employment of a missionary for 6 months in Virginia: 1 for 6 months in Crawford county, Pa., and Ashtabula county, Ohio; 1 for six months in Allegany county, N. Y., and Potter county, Pa., and vicinity; and one Newark, N. J. Here he gathered scattered for 3 months among the Jews in the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, the committee appointed last year having reported favorably with reference to a mission to the Jews. A committee to nominate missionaries recommended L. A. Davis for D., and afterwards revised by Sereno E. Virginia; Joel Green for Pennsylvania and Dwight, D. D.; and there is also an Intro-Ohio, with W. B. Gillette as substitute; duction on the life and character of Mr. David Clawson for Allegany county and vicinity; and W. B. Maxson as missionary God's Hand in Missions, by Arthur T. Pierto the Jews. The report was adopted.

take charge of and load the Standing Fund. Another committee was appointed to catalogue the names of members of the Society, and furnish agents with lists. A convention was proposed for the purpose of discussing And especially did he pray that heathen the propriety of so amending the constitution that, should the Society discontinue Brainerd's life is calculated to give us a fresh (son of Eld. O. P. Hull, deceased), who is preoperations its money or property should come under the control of the Conference for missionary purposes, instead of reverting back to the donors. A renewed request of the Scott Church to the Conference for a 1885.

ecutive Committee.

Society into a still better system were provided in a resolution instructing the agents report, together with those of the missionaries, was to be made to the Executive Committee should make their report.

the First Alfred Church. Alexander Campbell preached the annual sermon from Matt. 5: 14. The constitutional amendment promissionary work was reported: Ray Greene agent, one month and a half. Appointments occurs in his diary: "I had the most abasfor the ensuing year were made as follows: ing thoughts of myself. . . . I thought E. S. Bailey, 3 months in the counties of myself the worst wretch that ever lived. . . Susquehanna and Luzerne, Pa., Azor Estze, 4 months in Allegany county, N. Y., and vicinity; Joel Greene and Stillman Coon to the Jews 3 months. From the brief report of the Executive Committee we take these items: The missionaries under appointment had been duly instructed; Eld. Davis declined his appointment for Virginia and no substitute had been found; N. V. Hull was commissioned for 2 months in the vicinity of Darien, N. Y.; the plan of sending out missionories to preach denominational sentiments had been begun, with the co-operation of the Central Association, and H. H. Baker was appointed to labor as an agent for a few weeks in Madison county, N. Y.

The Standing Fund was reported to be \$3,163 45, which consisted very largely of Life Subscriptions secured by notes; and the Auditing Committee thought that the prospects of the Society, though yet in its infancy, for increasing influence and usefulness were never so bright; and recognized strong inducements to thank God and take courage in the great and good work of evangelizing

#### DAVID BRAINERD.\*

This devoted missionary to the Indians was born in Haddam, Conn., April 20, 1718, and died at Northampton, Mass., October 9, 1747. He entered Yale College in 1739, where he remained until the Winter of 1742 preach; and soon visited and preached to some Indians on the Western borders of Connecticut. In November he received a letter from the American Correspondents of The of Edinburgh, Scotland, with reference to missionary work among the Indians in New accepting the call, in April 1743 he reached an Indian settlement called Kaunaumeek, in Albany County, N. Y., about twenty miles east of the city of Albany. The result of a year's labor there was a reformation in the lives and manners of the Indians; evidences of the operation of the Spirit of God, and the removal, by Mr. Brainerd's advice, of most of the people to another settlement where Mr. Sergeant. From the Spring of 1744 to A special committee appointed to select the Spring of 1747, Mr. Brainerd labored among Indians in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, when on account of feeble health he was obliged to leave the work to which he had so thoroughly consecrated himself. His greatest success was at Crossweeksung, near Indians into a settlement of about 130 persons, and baptized nearly 80 adults and

> These Memoirs are based on the Life of Brainerd prepared by Jonathan Edwards, D. Brainerd, by the editor, and an Essay on gather the following lessons:

souls to the Saviour. Scarcely anything else seemed to hold him strongly to this life. | prospect before the dying saint of God. might be brought to God. The story of inspiration to work for the salvation of lost paring himself for the work of the ministry, them at her house and the neighbors' houses, men. It is said to have led Henry Martyn,

\*Memoirs of Brainerd. Edited by J. M. Sherwood. Published by Funk & Wagnalls, New York,

Missionary Society, was referred to the Ex- given William Carey a powerful inspiration; and to have deepened the spirit of consecra-Measures for bringing the work of the tion in tens of thousands in all parts of Chris-

2. Brainerd's life was one of great self-sacrito report annually to the Treasurer, whose fice. Christian missions received but little sympathy or aid in this country at that time; and the means for his support came from Scotone month previous to the Annual Meeting | land. He declined urgent calls to pastorates American savages; and he frequently suffered lack of good food and shelter.

3. This missionary was a striking example after doing this, we cannot but admit that (for 1835) 2 weeks. David Clawson, 5 | what Brainerd wrote concerning himself is months, 18 days. N. V. Hull, one month | what many of us ought to think of ourselves. and a half. H. H. Baker, as traveling | Language similar to the following frequently It is distressing to feel in my soul that hell of corruption which still remains in me.

. . . I feel barren and empty, as though 76 out of 100 can not read or write; and 69 travel 6 months each, with special reference I could not live without more of God; I feel to the spreading of denominational senti- ashamed and guilty before him. I see that "Our ways are not God's ways, neither are of worship built several will join in with us. ments; and W. B. Maxson to labor among | the law is spiritual, but I am carnal. I do not, I cannot live to God. Oh. for holi-

> 4. We may learn that the gospel of Christ is the power of God unto salvation from sin, even among Indians; and that the sword of the Spirit is the best weapon with which to solve the "Indian problem" of to-day.

5. Brainerd sought, first of all, the spiritual welfare of the people; but he also made provisions for their intellectual training; and led them into ways of improving their temporal condition. No missionary idea is complete that does not embrace these three forms of effort, and these three ends.

6. He conspicuously presented religious truth in the following order: in the first place he pointed out man's lost and undone state, his helplessness and hopelessness, because of sin; and then he led convicted sinners to the Lord Jesus, the sinner's Saviour. This is probably our theory, and, to a greater or less degree, our practice as preachers. But is there not a tendency and a temptation to reduce man's need of divine grace and heav-

enly aid toward a minimum? 7. Finally, this humble servant of Christ often experienced the sustaining power of the grace of God, and enjoyed many seasons of blessed communion with his Lord. He spent much time in secret prayer, and found delight in the reading of the Scriptures. And his spiritual-mindedness and experimental religion are all the more to be noticed because President Edwards says he was a voung man of "distinguished talents," and "rare conversational powers;" that he had "extraordinary knowledge of men and things;" and "excelled in his knowledge of theology." many extracts like the following might be made from his diary:

"My soul breathed after God in sweet spiritual and longing desires of conformity to him; my soul was brought to rest itself and all in his rich grace, and felt strength and encouragement to do or suffer anything that Divine Providence should allot me.' His last entry in his diary begins, "My soul was this day, at turns, sweetly set on God;" and among his dying and broken whispers were heard such expressions as these: "He will come, he will not tarry. I shall soon be in glory. I shall soon glorify God with the

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

About the first of February, Eld. Varnum Hull was confined to his home with sickness not at first considered dangerous; but soon it was evident that his end was drawing near. The disease developed very rapidly for a short time and all hope of his recovery was given up. It seemed that every day, and at times, every hour would be the last, and in this condition he remained for a long time until death came to his relief. His bodily suffering was at times quite severe, but his happy spirit was rejoicing in the good work of his merly lived here, the husband having taught life (though he felt weak and unworthy of our school two or three sessions. Their son, D. D. And from a survey of the brief | himself) and in the glorious prospect beyond A committee of three was appointed to but interesting career of David Brainerd we the river. Oh, who would not desire to live devoted Christian, and a member of the M. the life of the righteous, that their last end | E. Church. I am satisfied that she was on 1. He had almost a passion for leading may be like his, when they see a devoted the eve of embracing the Sabbath when her Christian die-oh, the beauteous, glorious husband concluded to teach the Marion

the end of Eld. Hull's year, to wit: the others would agree to keep the Sabbath, I second Sabbath in April, unless Eld. Hull | would come and preach for them. Said | came a donor to the society.

more extensive circulation of denominational the English missionary to India and Persia, should sufficiently recover to again serve the she, "Come ahead, I am ready." The next sentiments, referred by that body to the to decide to become a missionary; to have church. Since Eld. Hull's death it being day I started out in the direction of Park's evident that some new arrangement must be school-house, to fill my appointment there. made, a special church meeting of the calling on nearly every family on the road Rock River Church was called for April 5, distributing tracts and calling their atten-1885. At this meeting a call was extended | tion to the Sabbath subject. I called on one

Hull his share of the same.

our thoughts God's thoughts."

health has not been favorable for my attendance at the meetings of the Rock River them to sustain their organization, which I hope will be a long time to come. The hope is in the children and young people of the Sabbath-school.

Fraternally your brother in Christ, L. T. ROGERS, Church Clerk.

FROM G. VELTHUYSEN.

AMSTERDAM, Holland, April 3, 1885.

Having to stay half an hour at the railway station in this town, I make use of that known glad tidings to the friends.

I hope to send you more details; but this you | question, and said he had been convinced must know. Since six years the German | for thirty years that we are right, but re-Baptists were served by him as their mis- cently had been reading the Outlook sent to sionary at Fuerche Lo, a district near the Prussian borders of our country. There his testimony was blessed. Nobody did know anything about baptism when he came there and now forty-two members constitute his church. I have been there these last two weeks in that neighborhood, having at different places six public meetings, giving free discussion, subject, Sabbath and Sunday. The day before yesterday that brother came to me, to tell me he could no longer disobey the Lord. He henceforth should be a Sabbath keeper, not Sunday-keeper. He knows certainly he will be dismissed, but his resolution is firm in the Lord. I don't doubt whether his feelings are right about his dismission, but I'm no less sure that the Lord of the Sabbath will help his servant. I hope to tell you soon that he is not the only Sabbath-keeper in that district. I trust firmly some of his members will follow him. The Lord be praised.

Yours, G. VELTHUYSEN. P. S. The name of our new Sabbathkeeper is Freerk Bakker.

> FROM F. F. JOHNSON, General Missionary.

STONE FORT, Ill., March 30, 1885. Since Eld. Morton left, I have taken two very interesting tours, to myself at least. The first one was in Saline and Williamson counties. Having learned of the death of Bro. Thos. Fife, I concluded to visit the the world, but more especially in South family. Sister Fife is in great distress of mind. It appears to me it would be a great blessing if old people could go to the "unseen world" together. After staying all night I left to visit a family in the northeast corner of Williamson county, some seven or eight miles further on. They forname is Turner. Sister Turner is a very school. In the course of our conversation Eld. Hull requested in the outset of his she stated that she desired me to preach for sickness, that his nephew, Bro. Chas. B. Hull, them occasionally, as they had no preaching or meetings of any kind, only as she held should supply his place. He consented to they being three miles from the nearest do so, and was accepted by the church until | church-house. I told her that if she and

to Eld. J. C. Rogers to become the pastor brother, a First-day Baptist, who was very of the Church until the 1st of September, bitter against us, stating that we should be the end of the Conference year. Bro. Rogers stopped from preaching, as we got up divishas accepted the call, and on the same terms ions in neighborhoods, &c., &c. I stated to that Bro. V. Hull did, provided the Board him that he could not stop me. After arrivof the Society, when the Executive Com- in order that he might live and toil among will accept him as such missionary pastor. ing at Mr. Cheaney's, I learned that the The Church have fulfilled their part on above-named person was the one that had In September, 1836, the Society met with from ill-health, from loneliness, and from the Eld. Hull's salary, giving to Bro. Chas. B. sent two preachers to see Sister Cheaney, to teach her the way more perfectly, in trying The Rock River Church feel very grateful to get her to renounce the seventh-day Sahof self-abasement. Allowance must be made | for the generous aid rendered them in this | bath. Had I known the circumstances I posed in 1835 was rejected. The following for a natural tendency to melancholy; but their time of need. There is a good state of would have been more severe upon him than religious feeling existing among many of the I was. I wish to state here that Sister members. At the close of the business of Cheaney's embracing the Sabbath is a stunchurch meeting a short conference was held ner to many in that part of the country. and expressions of determination to be more | She carries on her work right along on the faithful made with tears flowing, showing first day of the week. A neighbor came that what was said was indeed from the over to see them one Sunday, and Sister heart. Eld. Hull and others had made great | Cheaney asked him why he did not bring calculations on the Quarterly Meeting, ex- his wife to see her. "Ah," said he, "I am pecting that meetings would from thence be afraid to bring her, for all she lacks now of continued, but his sickness and the provi- being a Sabbath-keeper is commencing." dence of God seemed to order differently, I am satisfied that when we get our house Let us work and pray earnestly for this in-We have had a severe Winter and my terest. The next place I visited was Eld. Marlow's, of Vienna, Johnson county, some twenty two miles south-west of this point, Church, but my interest is with and for the preacher spoken of in Eld. Morton's last them so long as it shall seem advisable for report. I found him to be a man of considerable intelligence, and very interesting. He is not keeping the Sabbath, but advo. cates it. When I called his attention to his inconsistency he frankly acknowledged it, and thought he would commence keeping it soon. His wife is in full sympathy with him. He said he intended to bring the subject before his denomination through the press. He was very glad to receive the documents on the Sabbath subject which I furnished him. He is well acquainted with Eld. Threlkeld, having held meetings with delay to send you a few words to make him when he lived near Golconda, some fifteen years ago. He is pastor of the Presby-A Baptist minister here has embraced the | rian Church in Vienna, and is well versed in Sabbath of the Lord. As soon as possible the arguments pro and con on the Sabbath

> During the last quarter, I preached 26 times, not reporting the times I followed Eld. Morton during the two weeks he preached at Enon and vicinity; visited and called on 146 families; and distributed about 1,500 pages of tracts. Although the Winter has been very severe, I have missed but one appointment. My health has been better than usual for the winter months, though I have taken good care of myself.

> some other minister. You will please see.

that the Board send him that paper. Ad-

dress M. A. Marlow, Vienna, Ill. He prom-

ised to visit us within a month or so, and

preach for us.

I wish to say in conclusion, that very few persons that I have conversed with, deny that the seventh day is the Sabbath. Is this a good or bad omen? May the Lord work in them to keep his holy day, is my prayer. Yours in Christ.

F. F. Johnson.

MEDICAL MISSION FUND.

Previously reported, 19 3-10 shares...... \$193 00 Ashaway Ladies' Sewing Society, 21 shares, 25 00

21 8-10th shares... \$218 00

#### THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

This Society was established forty years ago, its founder being Captain Allen Gardiner, R. N., who spen many years of his life as a lay missionary in various parts of America. After much suffering, Captain Gardiner and his companions one after another succumbed to disease and starvation, in their efforts to establish a mission station on one of the islands above Cape Horn. His death led to the formation of the Patagonian Missionary Society, which is now known as the South American Missionary Society. The natives of Terra del Fuego, for whose benefit the vessel has been built, in their natural state have long been known as among the most degraded of all heathen people. The late Charles Darwin, who visited them many years ago, wrote of them as being in the "lowest state" of any people in any part of the world, and he considered them utterly incapable of being Christianized or civilized. But now there are in Terra del Fuego a Christian church and district, with its schools, orphanage, Bible and other meetings, and all the "machinery" of an English parish. The natives now live in cottages with gardens attached, and follow the various occupations of civilized life. These practical results were brought to the knowl; edge of Mr. Darwin a few years ago, and when he had ascertained their truth he beSabbath Bejor

Remember the Sabbath-day, to I six days shalt thou labor, and do all th seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lo

BY A. H. LEWIS, D. D.

Although the facts are indisputable realize that the current of Christian lif strong and clear through the New Tests was much sullied and perverted, after t the second century. Passing out of sigh of the Apostolic period, when the str again, its waters are growing turbid. a are sloping to the level of the heathen is a grave mistake to deem New Testar anity, and that which bears the name after the close of the seconed century, Had the Apostolic type been preserved Ages," would have been impossible. were at the opening of the fourth centu ing religious midnight was inevitable. cal changes, and disastrous results cou been brought about by slight causes. us to inquire what fundamental errors the stream, and perverted its course un Christianity was well nigh smothered in of the Middle Ages. The idea of law as the embodiment

power, pervaded the Roman mind. M portant only as citizens. Separate from man was nothing. "To be a Roman, than a king." Every personal right, e was subservient to the State. This c power was the source of Roman greatne and success. It conscripted the legions the world, and made all roads lead to vious to Christianity, all religion was the Roman, religion was a part of the c was a system of contracts between men a through the civil law. The head of the ex-officio, the head of the Department There was no place in heathen theories pel idea of a church.

"Of a separation of religion and po spiritual power from the temporal, heath knew nothing, because it regarded re only from a natural point of view, and st the purposes of the all-ruling State, known form of society. The Egypti Plutarch tells us, were at the same tim were received into the priesthood at th In Greece the civil magistrate had super priests and sanctuaries. In Rome, afte Numa, this supervision was intrusted and afterward united with the imperia the Pagan emperors, from Augustus to Apostate, were at the same time supre (Pontifices Maximi), the heads of the S comperor-popes. As such they could not form all priestly functions, even to of fices, when superstition or policy prom do so, but they also stood at the head o sacerdotal college (of fifteen or more which in turn regulated and superintend lower classes of priests (the Epulones, viri, and Augures), the temples and alte fices, divinations, feasts, and ceremoni sition of the Sibyline books, the calend all public worship, and in part even marriage and inheritance.'

\* Schaff, Church History, Vol. 3, p New York. 1884. In strong contrast with this state-ch

Christ taught the infinite worth of me vidual. The divine priesthood of ever Christ, and his absolute spiritual kingsl self, under God, was a fundamedtal de gospel. On such a platform, Christ pr absolute separation of Church and S kingdom is not of this world," was the his proclamation. His kingdom knew nor Greek, Roman nor Egyption, bonds man. Ethenic distinctions, and lines unknown to the world's Redeemer. heart bowed in simple faith and loys there Christ's kingdom was set up. side the State church theory of Rome, of Christ's kingdom, was noon day b midnight. It was a dimond among peh the proclamation of a brotherhood a and eternal. This kingdom rendered the little that was due him, and deman est and highest allegiance to the invis nnknown God. It sought only simp from the civil power, and patiently sur even unto death, when this was den kingdom found its first adherents amo were least entangeled in the meshes of ligions, and whose hearts opened mo wards the one God, and his Son, the C were naturally the common people, wh

ly, and entered joyfully into the heav

ship. Thus the Church of Christ, like

born among the lowly.

But this spiritual kingdom, was so mi the power of love and faith, that the man Empire could not take even partial it, until it was first weakened. This w accomplished by the infiltration of Ale Graeco-Roman philosophies. The Ale tem of interpreting the Bible, as develo was full of evil. It took excessive libe text of Scripture, and great delight in rice. It put interpretations and the Word, even changing the text to suit it Version and ruin followed in its path. this method of interpretation were Phic systems, of the Pagans, wrought i dreams, and sensuous conceptions con life, and duty. These baneful influe like a flood, after the middle of the sec darkening the clear light of the Apos oterupting its moarl purity, and spread brough all its spiritual fiber. Abstract theories, began to supplant the simpl and trust which had been the distingui as well as the secret power of the e Men of position and learning became i this modified Christianity, until, the Causes, it began to attract the attention

The doctrine of courtesy in relig risen, in the Roman mind, e ahead, I am ready." The next ed out in the direction of Park's Sabbath Beform. se, to fill my appointment there. nearly every family on the road. g tracts and calling their atten-

Sabbath subject. I called on one

First-day Baptist, who was very

ast us, stating that we should be

om preaching, as we got up divis-

ghborhoods, &c., &c. I stated to

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. Cheaney's, I learned that the

ed person was the one that had

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d I known the circumstances I

e been more severe upon him than

wish to state here that Sister

embracing the Sabbath is a stun-

ny in that part of the country.

on her work right along on the

of the week. A neighbor came

them one Sunday, and Sister

sked him why he did not bring

see her. "Ah," said he, "I am

ring her, for all she lacks now of

Babbath-keeper is commencing."

lied that when we get our house

built several will join in with us.

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seventh day is the Sabbath. Is

l or bad omen? May the Lord

hem to keep his holy day, is my

F. F. Johnson.

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

HRATHENISM CORRUPTING APOSTOLIC CHRISTI-

BY A. H. LEWIS, D. D.

Although the facts are indisputable, few people realize that the current of Christian life which runs strong and clear through the New Testament period. was much sullied and perverted, after the middle of help. the second century. Passing out of sight at the close of the Apostolic period, when the stream appears again, its waters are growing turbid, and its banks are sloping to the level of the heathen morass. It is a grave mistake to deem New Testament Christianity, and that which bears the name of Christian after the close of the seconed century, as identical. Had the Apostolic type been preserved, the "Dark Ages," would have been impossible. As things were at the opening of the fourth century, the coming religious midnight was inevitable. Such radibeen brought about by slight causes. It will repay s to inquire what fundamental errors thus sullied the stream, and perverted its course until Apostolic Christianity was well nigh smothered in the lagoons of the Middle Ages.

The idea of law as the embodiment of absolute power, pervaded the Roman mind. Men were important only as citizens. Separate from the State. man was nothing. "To be a Roman, was greater than a king." Every personal right, every interest was subservient to the State. This conception of nower was the source of Roman greatness, prowess, and success. It conscripted the legions, conquered the world, and made all roads lead to Rome. Previous to Christianity, all religion was ethnic. To the Roman, religion was a part of the civil code. It was a system of contracts between men and the gods, through the civil law. The head of the State was, ex-officio, the head of the Department of Religion. There was no place in heathen theories for the gospel idea of a church.

"Of a separation of religion and politics, of the spiritual power from the temporal, heathen antiquity knew nothing, because it regarded religion itself only from a natural point of view, and subjected it to the purposes of the all-ruling State, the highest known form of society. The Egyptian kings, as Plutarch tells us, were at the same time priests, or were received into the priesthood at their election. In Greece the civil magistrate had supervision of the priests and sanctuaries. In Rome, after the time of Numa, this supervision was intrusted to a senator, and afterward united with the imperial office. All the Pagan emperors, from Augustus to Julian the Apostate, were at the same time supreme pontiffs Pontifices Maximi), the heads of the State religion, emperor-popes. As such they could not only perform all priestly functions, even to offering sacriwhen superstition or policy prompted them to do so, but they also stood at the head of the highest i sacerdotal college (of fifteen or more Pontifices), which in turn regulated and superintended the three lower classes of priests (the Epulones, Quindecemviri, and Augures), the temples and altars, the sacrifices, divinations, feasts, and ceremonies, the exposition of the Sibyline books, the calendar, in short, all public worship, and in part even the affairs of

\* Schaff, Church History, Vol. 3, pp. 131, 132,

In strong contrast with this state-church system. Christ taught the infinite worth of man as an individual. The divine priesthood of every believer in Christ, and his absolute spiritual kingship over himself, under God, was a fundamedtal doctrine of the gospel. On such a platform, Christ proclaimed the absolute separation of Church and State. "My kingdom is not of this world," was the key-note in his proclamation. His kingdom knew neither Jew nor Greek, Roman nor Egyption, bondman nor freeman. Ethenic distinctions, and lines of caste were unknown to the world's Redeemer. Wherever a heart bowed in simple faith and loyal obedience, there Christ's kingdom was set up. Placed along side the State church theory of Rome, the doctrine of Christ's kingdom, was noon day by the side of midnight. It was a dimond among pebbles. It was the proclamation of a brotherhood all embracing, and eternal. This kingdom rendered unto Cæsar the little that was due him, and demanded the full est and highest allegiance to the invisible, but not unknown God. It sought only simple proetction from the civil power, and patiently suffered wrong, even unto death, when this was denied. Such kingdom found its first adherents among those who were least entangeled in the meshes of the State re llgions, and whose hearts opened most loyally to wards the one God, and his Son, the Christ. These were naturally the common people, who heard gladly, and entered joyfully into the heavenly citizenship. Thus the Church of Christ, like himself, was

born among the lowly. But this spiritual kingdom, was so mighty through the power of love and faith, that the puissant Roman Empire could not take even partial possession of it, until it was first weakened. This weakening was accomplished by the infiltration of Alexandrian and Graeco-Roman philosophies. The Alexandrian system of interpreting the Bible, as developed by Philo, was full of evil. It took excessive liberty with the text of Scripture, and great delight in wild allegories. It put interpretations and theories into the Word, even changing the text to suit its ends. Perversion and ruin followed in its path. Closely allied to this method of interpretation were the philoso-Phic systems, of the Pagans, wrought from mythical dreams, and sensuous conceptions concerning God life, and duty. These baneful influences came in like a flood, after the middle of the second century, darkening the clear light of the Apostolic Church, corrupting its moarl purity, and spreading weakness through all its spiritual fiber. Abstract, semi-pagan theories, began to supplant the simple life of love and trust which had been the distinguishing feature, as well as the secret power of the earlier Church. Men of position and learning became identified with this modified Christianity, until, through various causes, it began to attract the attention of the State.

of religious syncretism, which offered recog- tory. The theme is selected by the examinnition to all respectable religions, outside the Roman. The religions of the Orient, and of Egypt, already had a place and protection at Rome. These, like the citizens of the lands from whence they came, were taken in charge by the laws of the Mistress of the world. By the opening of the fourth century, Christianity had gained such influence, and standing, that, although it had no claims as an ethnic religion, it was too promising a waif to be longer unnoticed. The great empire was conscious of present decline, and coming decay. New blood was an imperative necessity; perhaps this new religion, that had given such power of endurance to its votaries, would furnish the needful

This recognition, at first, was not in any true sense, toleration, nor a full recognition of the freedom of conscience. It was rather such recognition as the foreman gives to the apprentice: "Come in and show what you can do." In this recognition, Rome adopted no new policy, neither gave evidence of any genuine faith in Apostolic Christianity. As late as 321 A. D., not more than one-twentieth part of the people were Christians; and Constantine, erroneously called "The first Christian emperor." did not make an open profession of Christianity, cal changes, and disastrous results could not have until he lay on his death bed in 337 A. D. The new religion was taken under the protection of the empire, to be cared for and controlled, according to the genius of Roman history, and Roman law. The "Christian Emperors," so called, from Constantine to Gratian, (312-383) retained the title of "Pontifex Maximus." The visiting of heathen temples for religious purposes, and the performance of heathen rites in private, were not prohibited by imperial law until 391-3, by Theodosius. Nor were these laws then enforced where the heathen element was in the ascendency. Theodosius himself was not deemed an enemy of the old religion; he stood in such favor that the senate enrolled him among the gods, after his death, in 395 A. D.

> This effort on the part of the State to take charge of Christianity could not wholly succeed, because the inherent power of truth could not be thus hemmed in and controlled. On the contrary, it was destined to become a powerful factor in the overthrow of the very empire which undertook to subject it to civil control. Nevertheless, the unjustifi able and unchristian interference of the civil power, greatly increased the perversion which false interpretation, and false philosophy had begun. Instead of developing normally, after the simple New Testament model, the Roman church was modeled largely after the Roman empire. The union once begun, political intrigue and religious degeneracy followed in rapid succession. All civil legislation in matters of religion pushes the divine authority for young men almost to the narrow scope aside, and substitutes the human. This creates conscience, if at all, towards the State alone, and so returns to heathen ground. Whitness the following description of the heathen idea:

"What was most peculiar in the religion of Rome was its intimate connection with the civil polity. The heads of religion were not a priestly caste, but were citizens, in all other respects like their fellows except that they were invested with peculiar sacred offices. The king was at the head of the religious body: and beneath him were augurs and other functionaries of the ceremonies of religion. The whole body of the populus had a place in the religious system of the State. The mere fact of birth in one of the familiae forming part of a gens gave admittance to a sacred circle which was closed to all besides. Those in this circle were surrounded by religious ceremonies from their cradle to their grave. Every important act of their life was sanctioned by solemn rites. Every division and subdivision of the State to which they belonged had its own peculiar ceremonies. The individual, the family, the gens, were all under the guardianship of their respective tutelar deities. Every locality with which they were fa miliar was sacred to some patron God. The calendar was marked out by the services of religion The pleasure of the gods arranged the times of business and leisure; and a constantly superintending Providence watched over the councils of the State, and showed, by signs which the wise could understand, approval or displeasure of all that was un-

\* The Institutes of Justinnian, by Thomas Col lett Sandars, Oxford, Eng. Introduction, p.

Thus, by descending from the high ground of the Apostolic period, from the immediate control and direction of the Holy Spirit, to the control of heathen State-system, and being already sadly weakened by the false philosophies which had driven out the autho.ity of the Word, Christianity under Constantine was turned far away from its true status. and character. The legislation which followed, concerning festivals, ceremonies and doctrines, was a medley of Paganism and Christianity, truth and error. widely removed from the Sermon on the Mount, and the epistles of Paul. The kernel of all Papal error, and the death-breeding fountain which was the source of the Dark Ages, are both involved in this one fundamental perversion of Apostolic Christian-

## Education.

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

No method of work in any department of ife has ever asked favor at the hands of the public without, at some stage, being much misunderstood and misinterpreted. We clip from the Correspondence University Journal an article on "What the Kindergarten is not," written evidently by the editor of the Kindergarten Department of the Journal. Some of our readers will be interested in it.

Among the requirements made of candidates for admission to the Classical course in Rochester University is one that he write an essay on some theme suggested by "Higinson's Young Folks' History of the United States." "Nordhoff's Politics for Young Americans," Johnston's American Politics," The doctrine of courtesy in religious matters

ing officer, and the essay is required to be written in his presence. This is, at once, a test of the candidates general knowledge of history, and of his proficiency in English composition.

#### CLASSICAL STUDIES.

Joseph Cook, in one of his Boston Monday talks, in answer to the question, "What is to be said of the position of Classical studies in Colleges?" said:

For one, I maintain deliberately that a man who is not possessed of a considerably large acquaintance with the language and literature o Greece and Rome is not liberally know modern languages. "These things ought ye to have done, and not to have left classics arises from the fact that college cours- into the whole broad realm of educational es are crowdel, and are already as full as an egg with meat, and sometimes so full that the egg will not hatch. It is assumed to be important to know German and French; and, as there is no time to study these languages and the classical tongues fully, the classical tongues are pushed into a corner. Any young man of energy, while preparing for or passing through college, may learn German and French somewhere outside of his regular course of study. It is important that he should study the classics under trained professors, and come close to the heart of Greece and Rome under the leadership of masters of the best portions of their literature. Un less he does this, his education is second rate. He may have genius which will lift him above the defects of his training; but not every undergraduate is a genius. He may learn German, French, Spanish, Italian,-I care not what else of the modern tongues. He ought to do this without very much infringement upon the time of his four years in college. It is not impossible to know the modern languages fairly well, and to master the outlines of science, history, and philosophy, and to be a good classical scholar also. The pinched ideal of those who attack classical studies is ludicrously inadequate to meet the demands of a large and liberal culture. Anti-classicism is the Fetich of Philistines. If we were to carry out the ideas of that orator who first attacked what he calls the College Fetich, we should reduce colleges of the old-fashioned young ladies' seminaries.

#### WHAT THE KINDERGARTEN IS NOT.

As the Kindergarten gains in popularity, it becomes more and more common for speculative or enthusiastic persons to establish so-called kindergartens in forms quite prejudicial to the cause of educational reform. It becomes therefore, too, more and more imperative for the friends of this reform to warn the people against such attempts and to spread the knowledge of what the kinder-

In the first place, the kindergarten is not a preparatory infant-school in which very little children are trimmed and tamed for easy handling in the primary schools of the day. Indeed, they have nothing in common with the average primary school. We find in them nothing of that inquisitorial system of object-lessons, by which children are tortured into giving the right answers; nothing of that mind-killing, heart-perverting drill in unnatural silence and mock attention to things that pall the senses; nothing of that inorganic, rectilinear order of rules and regulations by which children are led to so-called good behavior, at the expense of health and vigor in their growth. In deed, the kindergarten, with its cheerfulness, its suggestive conversations, its healthy social life, its organic growth into good habits an i moral purpose, is rather a protest against the average primary school of the day than a preparation for it.

Again, the kindergarten is not a play-school in which "instruction is blended with amusement." The kindergarten, it is true, avails itself of the child's love of play, of the child's instinctive desire for free activity, and guides this so as to insure sound harmonious development; but it does this for the sake of that development, and not for the sake of so-called instruction. Of course the child learns in the kindergarten, and learns quite rapidly, but it learns in the way of observation, of experience, of imitation and in vention, and not in the way of instruction. The subjects of instruction that distinguish the school are not found in the kindergarten; and play in the kindergarten is neither a recreation nor a pleasing concomitant of some severe task, but the very business and life of the kindergarten, the mode of growth of its little nurslings.

In the third place, the kindergarten is not young industrial school. It trains the hands of the little children to give expression to thoughts and funcies skillfully and, within their powers of conception, accurately; but it trains with equal care their language as a mode of expression. The kindergarten child may then better be prepared for industhe same; but it is also better prepared for any other calling in life, inasmuch as all its powers have received better and fuller train-

Fourthly, the kindergarten is not a collective nursery of the poor or of the rich, whose real or fancied duties leave no time to take care of their little children personally. As a first step in an education for complete liv-

equally necessary and beneficial to all children. It may be made a salient feature of the creche for the poor, and it may be welcomed in the nurseries of the rich, but it will do not more good there—nor less—than in its pure form, as a complement of home

Lastly, the kindergarten is not the ultima

thule of educational progress, the ne plus ultra of pedagogic thought. On the contrary, it is the first fruit of the application of scientific thought to practical education. Froebel.endowed with a truly scientific, spirit based his kindergarten upon careful, unprejudiced observation of children, by which he gained approximations to truth as sure (but not surer) as the approximations of Newton in the study of gravitation and light. Thus the kindergarten is a first step in the right direction, and it is the duty of educators not educated. It is said that it is important to to rest satisfied with this, but to proceed on the road opeded by Froebel, to continue his observations in a spirit as unbiased and truththe other undone." The chief attack on the loving as his, and to work out his thought

### Temperance.

"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 ike an adder.'

Prof. Gaskell, one of the proprietors of the famous Gaskell Business College, is reported to have been found dead by the way side one morning not long ago, the result of a habit of intemperance.

#### THE W. C. T. U.

#### Main Settlement, N. Y.

The W. C. T. U., of Main Settlement, held their first annual meeting April 2d. The exercises consisted of readings, recitations, music, &c., after which an address was given by the President, Mrs. L. M. Main, which was requested for publication. The followlowing is the address:

Dear Sisters,—It would indeed be a great pleasure to me were I able to address you with the spirit and enthusiasm which the cause we are trying to promote demands. But a feeling of depression amounting almost to discouragement, comes over me as I realize the magnitude of the work to be done, and then look at the little we have accomplished during the past year. But from him that hath but little, but little will be required. and if but one talent has been given us, and that has been well improved, it is just as acceptable to the Master as though we had had

Though there is but little to report as having been done, yet our little band of workers stands identified with the many thousands of our sisters in the work of saving precious souls from ruin. Our littleness and the very little we can do, suggests the thought that faithfulness over a few things, may have its reward; for the Master has said he that is faithful over a few things shall be ruler over many. So that faithfulness in the discharge of little duties is the thought I would impress upon your minds to-day.

One year ago we organized for a special work, and that was to join hands with our sisters throughout the land, to fight the demon of intemperance; that terrible demon stalks abroad through our fair land, bolder and more daring than one year ago.

In spite of the efforts of the two hundred thousand earnest workers of the W. C. T. U. and in spite of all the efforts of the various other temperance organizations, the liquor traffic is gaining ground, and if there is no power brought to bear upon it to check its onward progress, nothing but the complete ruin of the nation can be hoped for. But before we yield to dispair, let us consider some of the means by which all these temperance workers mean to annihilate this ter-

Perhaps you remember that but a few years ago that great, natural highway, the East River, was obstructed by a dangerous reef of rocks called Hellgate. The channel was difficult of navigation; boats had been wrecked. and many precious human lives lost. But a rich harvest after we have passed away. there were men of brain and muscle who said that Hellgate ought to be removed; that this great, natural highway ought to be cleared, and that what ought to be done go to work with a will, ever keeping in mind could be done, and should be done. But timid people and croakers and alarmists entered their protest and declared it could not trial pursuits, other circumstances being be done; that East River would be ruined.

There was just one point where the headrocks lifted themselves above high-tide, and there these men of enterprize planted themselves, and began to drill down into the heart of the rock until they made way for their feet, and could stand on a level with the river bed. ing, so far as the social phase of this com- tion, till they honey-combed the massive more consecrated effort in our Temperance had risen, in the Roman mind, to a theory or "Swinton's Outlines of the World's His- plete living is concerned, it is an institution rock. They could walk throughit from end work.

to end and from side to side. Then they dug pockets into the rock and deposited immense quantities of powder and connected them by a telegraph wire. On the day fixed for the explosion it was said that more than five hundred thousand people stood on the wharves of New York and Brooklyn murmuring to the last, "East River will be ruined." But when the hour came and the wire was attached to the battery, a little hand touched the button, and quick as lightning there was a mighty upheaval and Hellgate, that had so long uplifted itself against the advance of commerce, went down into the depths of the sea.

That is just what the temperance people of this nation are doing.

This liquor system has lifted itself like another hellgate, not only against the advance of commerce, but against the advance of the church of Christ; against virtue and purity; against good order and domestic happiness. Many a fair, young barque has gone down amid its mad swirls into the whirlpool of destruction. Not only the men but the women of this nation have gone to work with their picks and drills and are honeycombing this hellgate, and the time will come in the near future when there will be a deposit of temperance sentiment in every town and village, in every neighborhood and school district, in every church, college, and school-house, and the political wires will connect them all, and freemen with the ballot in their hands will explode the whole iniquitous system, and our hellgate will be buried so deep that it will never have a resurrec-

The women of the W. C. T. U. hold their State and National Conventions to devise ways and means; and the local unions meet to sharpen their tools and manufacture their powder and prepare for this mighty upheaval. Though we may not be able to perform any very important part in this work, yet we may, by constant care and patient effort, dig little pockets into public sentiment, and deposit temperance principles and temperance literature, so that our friends and neighbors, and especially the young, may be prepared to easily catch the electric fire as it flashes through the nation, and every saloon and grog shop, and every distillery be lifted, and these gates of hell be closed never more to open to swallow up the choicest treasures of our homes. True our numbers are few, and the cares and burdens of life press hard upon us, yet can we not sacrifice a little for the sake of the dear youth of our land, and for the sake of the Master who freely gave his life for the good of the world? Is there no need of our working with the rest of our sisters? Are our own homes secure against this dreadful evil? Is there no danger threatening our own loved ones?

While our boys and girls are mingling in society, think you there are no temptations lurking near them? O, you who are mothers and have sons and daughters going out into the world away from your watchful care. do you feel that they are safe, and in no danger of being drawn in by the wiles of the tempter? In our own community do we not often hear it said that such a one has beenseen to take a glass, and another has been intoxicated, and this one and that one has taken to the use of tobacco, which is only the last step before the wine cup.

Oh, for some moral earthquake to awaken the mothers of the nation to the importance of this great work. Dear sisters, I believe the Lord can work better through a few consecrated women than through a multitude of these who are lukewarm in his service. Shall we not resolve to persevere and renew our courage though discouragements and difficulties surround us? What if the finger of scorn is pointed at us, and we are called silly and fanatical? Has not the same been said of all who have dared to stand in the front ranks of any reform?

What does it matter if our labors are not appreciated and our works not sounded abroad through the land? We may exert an influence and sow the seed that shallbring forth The very fact that we have an organized society has an influence in our town and community, and if we would have it felt, let us that God reigns, and that,

"Right is right since God is God, And Right the day shall win; To doubt would be disloyalty,

Dear sisters, it is a kind Providence that has brought us together again at the close of this, our first year, and surely our hearts should turn towards him in thanksgiving for the blessings we have received from his open hand. And let us humbly implore him to Then they dug out avenues in every direc- preside over this little band, to prompt us to

# MEDICAL MISSION FUND.

reported, 19 3–10 shares...... \$198 00 dies' Sewing Society, 21 shares, 25 00

Yours in Christ,

10th shares.......

H AMERICAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

ciety was established forty years

under being Captain Allen Gardi-

., who spen many years of his y missionary in various parts of but more especially in South After much suffering, Captain and his companions one after iccumbed to disease and starvation. orts to establish a mission station the islands above Cape Horn. His to the formation of the Patagonian Society, which is now known as American Missionary Society. s of Terra del Fuego, for whose vessel has been built, in their ite have long been known as among degraded of all heathen people. harles Darwin, who visited them s ago, wrote of them as being in

there are in Terra del Fuego a church and district, with its phanage, Bible and other meetall the "machinery" of an Eng-The natives now live in cotgardens attached, and follow the cupations of civilized life. These esults were brought to the knowl. r. Darwin a few years ago, and ad ascertained their truth he be-

nor to the society.

st state" of any people in any part

d. and he considered them utterly

of being Christianized or civilized.

# The Sabbath Recorden.

Alfred Centre, N. Y., Fifth-day, April \$0, 1885.

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

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

Communications designed for the Missionar Department should be addressed to REV. A. MAIN, Ashaway, R. I.

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

"I said it in the mountain path, I say it on the mountain stairs; The best things any mortal hath Are those which every mortal shares.

The grass is softer to my tread. For rest it yields unnumbered feet; Sweeter to me the wild rose red, Because it makes the whole world sweet.

THE letters describing Daytona, Florida and the surroundings, will furnish much valuable information for all our readers, and especialy for those who may desire to visit Florida, or to find permanent homes there. The Parson assures us that he has sought to obtain the facts and not to write advertisements, or to make up a merely "gossipy" correspondence. all of that which is described, in detail, is from actual personal observation in and around Daytona. We ask the careful reading of these letters and their preservation, because of their bearing upon the Sabbath keeping interests in Florida.

An exchange says, "Stop talking so much about what the Church ought to do, and begin to do your whole duty as a Christian. There is a contagiousness in Christian fidelity." Let us add a little emphasis to the personality of this sensible advice. It is easy to say the Church ought to do so and so. But the Church has no personality and responsibility except in the personality and responsibility of its individual members. Let each one of these do his or her whole duty, then the Church will be doing just what she ought to do.

Lord. One of these is a woman in Illinois, and the other a man in northern Wisconsin. We may confidently expect that this class of | persons will steadily increase. Is it not time that we had some plan of organization, or some system of communication by which a bond of union between such persons and our people may be formed and strengthened, as

the very stars, as heroes and reformers in the of our denominational paper. world's great struggles, have been men of much prayer and of simple, child like faith and piety. Indeed, they have been strong men because of their piety. There may be sham pictists, just as there are counterfeiters of the genuine currency of a ration; but true hearted piety is the basis of true greatness in men, just as a genuine currency is the basis of a people's financial security.

THE time for the Annual Meetings of the Associations is drawing nigh, and it is a question of increasing interest as to what shall be the work and outcome of these gatherings. hay have been shipped here from the West, We have no doubt the committees whose duty it is to arrange for these sessions are doing their part in the way of preparation for them. Are the churches looking forward to them with proper care and solicitude?

The session of the Western Association this year is to be its 50th Anniversary, a fact which the Executive Committee are proposing to celebrate with appropriate exercises. So far as now arranged, it is proposed to make the entire session, after some necessary routine business, partake of this semi-centennial character. Of this more will be said in due time.

Clarke, published in another column of thispa-

tion. It is his plan to then visit each of the the delivery of each load the promise was on the 25th by Rev. W. C. Titsworth, all Meetings of the Society will not be held as Associations in their turn, remaining in the made for the next, which though still out of from Alfred. The last Sabbath was the often during the summer months. Northwest, after the session of that Associa- | sight, was just as truly coming; 3d when tion as his work may seem to demand. The he had fulfilled four promises I felt just as success of this mission and the length of safe for the rest of the Winter, with the hay time which it will take Bro. Clarke to ac- | in his big stacks as if it had been in the parcomplish it, will depend very largely upon sonage barn; 4th The Good Lord was plainly critical condition though all her symptoms The Verona Churches were not of that opinthe measure of liberality, and the degree of leading in all this matter because it was promptness with which the brethren answer | given so freely and joyfully, and now as the to his calls. Will not the churches talk green grass is covering the beautiful hills these matters over beforehand in anticipa- around us, I feel like acknowledging the goodtion of his coming, and so forward the work. | ness of God and trusting him more and It will be seen by the letter of Bro. Clarke, more. already referred to, that while his mission contemplates the raising of money for the work of the Society by collections, contributions, and pledges, it is a much larger mission than this. The Society's publications are not as largely patronized among our own people as they ought to be for the benefit of | April 23, 1885: the people. Many of these publications are essentially missionary documents, and must be sustained by the contributions of the people; and the expenses of such publications must be met week by week, almost day by day. This calls for a constantly flowing stream of means to their support; and this means abiding interest in our work, and a thoroughly organized system of contributing to it. We lament the calling of a successful pastor from a church devotedly attached to him, to do this canvassing work; we also regret the expense such a mission necessarily involves, but until all our people, pastors and lay members, are thoroughly imbued with the spirit of our calling, as a people, and | tears from our eyes until the streams of our benevolence are kept constant and full, such labors will be a necessity. When that day comes, and it ought to come speedily, Brother Clarke may be sent back to West Edmeston, or to some other needy church; the Missionary Society may then return Brother Main to some pastorate, or employ all his time in labors more strictly missionary than the stirring up of Christian people to their duty and to an appreciation of the grandeur of their opportunities; then, too, the Trustees of Alfred | tops are still covered with snow, and that | Burdick has the hearts of the people on this University may with safety say to Brother Livermore, We have no longer need of your services as canvassing agent, go back to your chosen calling; perhaps about the same time A SINGLE mail brings us two letters from also, young men, trained to business life and persons who announce that they have given | habits, may be found who have sufficient up their allegience to the Sunday of Constan- interest in our general denominational work and closing numbers being rendered by the Rogers conducted the meetings, preaching tine and have embraced the Sabbath of the to willingly give up larger salaries and more

of Brother Clarke's work. Will not the All moneys paid in are said to have been new stand in the service of the Master, and Brethren anticipate his coming and make promptly loaned on good security, and have eight or ten, we trust hopefully converted preparations for it? He is authorized to seta means of help and encouragement to the all Recorder, and other accounts of this office, and to give receipts for all money paid | day evening, April 15. him for the Society or the Publishing House. PIETY is sometimes spoken of as though It would be an excellent plan for Local it were something too effeminate, something | Agents for the RECORDER to look over their too purely sentimental for men of strong | accounts and go to the Associations prepared character. It would be well for persons dis- to meet Brother Clarke, compare accounts, posed thus to think, to remember that many | and suggest what may be done in their reof the men whom history has placed among | spective districts to increase the circulation

lucrative occupations to take charge of de-

nominational business, and send some more

ministers back to more congenial employ-

### Communications.

#### A LESSON OF FAITH.

During the past Summer and Fall then was a severe drought and the hay crop was light and the corn crop a failure. The Winter in West Virginia was about as severe as it usually is in Alfred, and as a consequence cattle and sheep have died from exposure and want of food. Large quantities of grain and so that most of the time, those living near the rail road could be supplied at about three times the usual price, but the interior districts have suffered severely. But God owns the cattle upon a thousand hills and not a sparrow falls without his notice, and so Our Heavenly Father has bountifully supplied us at the parsonage, during all these months. Just across the road, in the brick house, lives Mr. Daniel Bassel, a deacon of the Baptist Church, who was the only man on Lost creek abundantly supplied with hay On learning that we were nearly out he promptly offered to send his colored man over with a load, and when that was gone It will be seen by the letter of Rev. J. B. he sent a second and promised a third, and sent a third and promised a fourth, and when per, that he is already in the field as General | the fourth came he promised to see us through Canvassing Agent of the American Sabbath | till grass grew again, and all without money Tract Society. By an arrangement made and without price. As I fed out that nice with the Board at its last monthly meeting, hay—for it was the best I ever handled, Bro. Clarke is to spend a portion of this week | Timothy mixed with fine blue-grass, it | in Shiloh, N. J., and vicinity, whence he seemed to me that the Lord was teaching us The pulpit was occupied very acceptably, on will go to West Virginia and labor until aft- a precious lesson of faith. 1st I knew that Sabbath, the 11th, by Brother A. G. Cro-

L. R. SWINNEY.

#### RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Ladies' Guild of the Seventh-day Baptist Church at Milton Junction, Wis.,

WHEREAS, through his infinite love, God has seen fit to call home one of his faithful children, Sister MALETA Brown, it is but just that a fitting recogni ion of her many virtues should be had; therefore. Be it resolved. That while we bow with humble submission to the will of our heavenly Father, we

Reso ved, That we as a Society, shall sadly miss her cheerful presence, her wise counsel and support, and will endeavor to follow her example of faithfulness in all Christian labor.

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 loving, gentle and taithful Chris ian life be a pattern for each of us, that we like her, may be ready when the Master calls.

Resolved. That the heartfelt sympathy of this Society be tender d to the bereaved husband and children in their affliction, earnestly commending them to the merciful Father "who will wipe away all

> MRS. A. DUNHAM, MRS. C. C. CLARKE, MRS. M. B. SPAULDING, )

# Home Alews.

New York.

ALFRED CENTRE.

It is no news to say that spring is "very late," but perhaps it is not generally known

On Monday evening, 15th inst, our village Orchestra gave a delightful musical entertainment—the principal feature of which was the | in progress for five weeks past came to a close Weber Male Quartet of Boston, the opening a little more than a week ago. Bro. L. C. Orchestra, and all the rest by the Quartet. every evening, and now and then in the day The concert was a grand success. The au- time, during the time. His preaching was dience, as to size, was a grand failure.

just closed the first year of its history, which But we are getting away from the subject appears to have been a very successful one. back ground for some time past have taken a paid a good interest. A second series of stock | five of whom have already gone forward in was opened, with a fair begining on Wednes- the ordinance of baptism with mere to follow.

> quite a stir in the music department of the ing services, at which time, also, the candithusiastic, and the Chapel singing is being for baptism and union with the Church. A revolutionized. Already several instruments | circular letter had been sent to both resident the voices, and a general movement is now Chapel, which bids fair to be a speedy suc-

Truman Place, died this week of pneumonia. to respond in person or by letter, giving evi-Amos Crandall, a man who has been iden | dence as to whether they are desirous of retified with Alfred almost from the beginning | newing their covenant with God's people of its history, and for a long time the senior and whether they could express sympathy deacon of the First Church, passed his 90th and harmony with the church and its work. birth day a week or two ago. "Uncle Amos" still has a pleasant smile and a cordial greeting for all who call to see him; and he has by those present, the first of the kind ever hosts of friends.

Eld. L. C. Rogers, Missionary for the Central Association, is spending a few days in town with his family. He reports a good work on his field, and especially at Scott

tablished by Jesse G. Burdick, in connection | Sabbath is our communion season at which with the machine shops of Geo. S. Sherman, | time the candidates will receive the right midway between Alfred and the Center, is hand of fellowship and final reception into now in successful operation, and appears to the Church. So may the Lord continue this be doing a driving business. The proprietors | work in Scott. We ask the united prayers of the "Union Mills" are two promising of the brethren in our behalf. young business men, of the Sabbatarian faith. and their work is worthy of a liberal patronage, and is no unimportant addition to the business interests of our community. E. R.

HORNELLSVILLE. Our church is striving earnestly to maintain its position here, and to do its work

Miss Randolph, our pastor, has been unable to preach for three Sabbaths having been prostrated by a light attack of pneumonia. We are happy to say she is now improving. the session of the South Eastern Associa- Dea. Bassel had abundance of hay; 2nd at foot, on the 18th, by Rev. L. A Platts, and the affirmative handled the question ably.

regular time for our communion service.

superintdent of our Sabbath School has been | torate here and accepted that of the West very sick for several weeks, and is still in a Edmeston Seventh-day Baptist Church. seem to promise her recovery.

sickness, average about 25 or 30 persons.

#### ADAMS CENTRE.

years of age, has sold his place here and cided he should remain on the Verona field. bought another in Wolcott, N. Y., where he has gone to reside. We are very sorry to lose | many and heavy here, having had three conhim from our number, although at his age, gregations to supply, and now a fourth. it is no doubt the wise thing for himself and | making an average of twelve sermons a wife to be near their children, two of whom | month, and a large territory to travel over. live in Wolcott. It is the wish of his many in visiting, besides many other miscellaneous friends here that years of peace and comfort | appointments, and eight acrds of land to culmay be added to his already long life of use- | tivate. And yet some people think that a

again been visited by a serious fire. Wednes- tained their pastor, it remains to be seen day, the 15th inst., about noon, a fire broke whether they continue "steadfast, unmovaout in a drug store, and before it could be ble, always abounding in the work of the stopped consumed three large stores, aggre- Loid," all of which includes holding up his gating a loss of \$30,000. It was caused by hands and fulfilling covenant vows. alcohol catching from a lamp while being poured from a measure by the clerk.

The Quarterly Meeting at this place, March 7th and 8th, was a season of interest to the churches represented.

The sermons by Eld. J. Clarke, of DeRuyter, were well suited to the occasion. Th next meeting of the associated churches will be held with the Cuyler Hill church the 3d Sabbath in May.

Since the Quarterly Meeting, the writer, by invitation, assisted the pastor of the Scott church, Eld. F. O. Burdick, in a series of revival meetings, which resulted in a number of conversions, and an improved state of that as late as April 15, our Allegany hill | religious interest in the membership. Elder within a week sleighs have been seen on our | new charge, and is doing good work for the Master.

APRIL 14, 1885.

The procracted meetings which have been accompanied with great freedom and power The Alfred Building Loan Association has and much good resulted to this church and people. Many of those who have been on the A special covenant meeting and roll call was Prof. N. Wardner Williams is making announced for last Sabbath instead of preach-University. The classes are large and en- dates for baptism were to present themselves of various sorts have been introduced to aid and non-resident members announcing the special covenant meeting, at which time the on foot to procure a pipe organ for the articles of Faith and Covenant would be read, and stating that there would be a roll call from the church register of all living One of the oldest residents of Alfred, members of the church. All were requested The exercises were very interesting and profitable, a season long to be remembered held in the history of the Scott Church.

After the exercises at the church the congregation repaired to the water to witness the baptism of the five candidates. As the day was beautiful, quite a large concourse where his last labors have been performed. of people went to the water's edge which was The new sash, door and blind factory, es- but a short distance from the church. Next

F. O. BURDICK.

VERONA. At this writing, April 17, plenty of snowdrifts are seen in the roads and the ground is still deeply frozen. Some have been to

enjoy the remainder of the winter. The Young People's Society held its last session three weeks ago and discussed the question of the use of arms etc. to introduce civilization and Christianity into countries where all peaceful means have thus far failed. By vote, after the discussion, it was decided

In March, the pastor of the Verona Church. Mrs. O. G. Stillman, who is the efficient es, feeling it to be his duty, resigned the pasion and holding Society Meetings at which Our congregations, when not broken by there were large "turn outs," unanimously voted to retain him if possible, and request the West Edmeston Church to release him. That Church granted the request and after Elder Alexander Campbell, now about 84 some reconsiderations all around it was de-

The pastor feels that his burdens are pastor's life is represented by a rocking chair Our neighboring village of Adams has and a newspaper. The Churches having re-

### Connecticut.

#### WATERFORD.

The little Church in Waterford has been recently called to mourn the loss of two mem. bers, both taken suddenly; but our Heaven. ly Father has also visited us in mercy. He takes the workmen, but carries forward the

On Sabbath, April 18, nine persons were baptized. The work, begun last December. is still moving onward. One young man arose for prayers at our last Conference meeting, and there are still others whom we hope to see converted soon. Our young people's Society of Christian endeavor is a great help to those engaged in it, and we hope to other

A great revival is still in progress at the First day Baptist Church. Fifty-five had been baptized at last reports.

#### New Jersey.

MARLBORO.

As we always look with much interest to the "Home News" department of the RE-CORDER, it is but right that we should contribute to it.

We are still without a pastor, the Deacons, J. G. Hummel and J. C. Bowen, speaking on alternate Sabbaths, with fair attendance. Recently two young ladies have united with our church by baptism. Dea. J. G. Hummel and wife are to leave us about the first of May for the West, to stay a year at least. He has already had a vendue and is settling up his business. Consequently he resigned his position as Superintendent of the Sabbath-school about the first of March, and Henry Hall, a good Christian young man, now occupies the position. Miss Lilian A. Hall has charge of the Primary department in place of Sister Hummel.

### Illinois.

CHICAGO.

I am back again in Chicago, and am trying to get to work in earnest. I feel that this little church is doing a good work, and a heavy worh, according to her numbers; but I am not quite satisfied with the kind of work we are doing. We are spending almost all our energies on the children of Jews, which is a good thing; but I think we should be doing something more than we are now doing for the Gentiles. I have made arrangements for one Bible reading each week, to commence next Thursday evening, and hope to make similar arrangements for two or three other neighborhoods in the near future. Pray for us, that this new effort may be to the Master's glory. We shall still continue our Sabbath-school, which is almost as large and interesting as usual. I hope to visit the Wisconsin feeble Churches in June.

Yours in Christ, Jos. W. MORTON.

#### Wisconsin. MILTON.

The Union Meetings, mentioned in our last notes, were continued for some weeks under the direction of Rev Mr. Nelson of Beloit. No decided interest was manifested, the New Orleans Exposition and returned to though several, it is ho ed, will eventually come into the Church, though the influence of the meetings. In the first week in April Rev. J. W. Morton was with us and preached very acceptably four times.

April 4th, Dr. J. M. Stillman, Miss Gertrude Smith, Miss Mary J. Haven and Mrs. J. N. Humphrey gave a fine concert and that no resort to arms was justifiable, though | elocutionary entertainment in the Church for the bell fund. The proceeds completed

the fund so nearly that a 1200 of best metal was immediately will soon be in place. During mission, Dr Stillman made a s gard to music during which he he had come to Milton to stay. ment "brought down the house ing a fair start in the music having between 80 and 90 in the class, a goodly number of pri with the expectation of the for choral class the first of the week. is taking lessons at present, an help in the Chapel Choir and e

ago destroying the earnings has his new mill nearly ready to complete set of rollers and all ments of a first class mill. Monday evening, April 13th

Mr Lane, whose mill burned

Hullinger, of the State University by Misses Anna Gussman, Ro Mary Ramsey, gave an excellen the College Chapel, Mr. Hulling onist of some repute. Tuesday morning, April 14th,

Examinations began in the mic snow storm. The snow remain day or two but Spring seems n assert its sway.

Sabbath evening, April 11th dedicated their new Society roo the evening, the Oros, and Phil presents to their sister society. T ing following, the Idunas held the College Chapel, and gave their room both of which were ized in spite of the bad weather Several new houses are to be

this summer, one of which will the finest residence in town who Prof. T. Martin Towne, the

composer and musical director is visiting Dr. Stillman. He a Choir Sabbath morning April 1 T. I. Place made enough pr

trade of jeweler, to move into b dations in the store of A. W. C to Cory & Cary. Milton has a of young Seventh-day Baptist

#### WALWORTH. The Spring of the year is

sidered a poor time to hold meeting. It is true, the nigh and the people are busy wit work; the system is relufeel less vigorous than in the Winter. But notwithstandi "Where there is a will there i disposition will enable us to o tenths of the difficulties wh our excuses for not sustainin nances of God's house. On the bath) Brother E. Ronayne, of menced a series of meetings i and has continued them till the and will continue until First the 26th. The weather has b favorable, the nights dark, muddy; but notwithstanding drances the meetings have tended. Brother Ronayne has raeding every afternoon and I night. A person has to hear what and how he preaches. First-day evening on the re Christ and illustrated it by own devising, and I wish tha

tian in christendom could He also explains the tabernac tion to Christ in a very instru His preaching is remarkable f force and clearness. There I far no conversions, but the tention to the preaching of t deep earnestness have characte

still more gracious results. APRIL 23, 1885. ALBION. S.,

ings, and many of God's peo

quickened to new life. We

One person was baptized April 18th.

Annual Report of the Treasurer of the Alfred Association, for the year en

Advanced Payments.....

DISBURSEMENTS. 

Rent.... Secretary, expense to Elmira Cash in Treasury..... of the Society will not be held a ng the summer months.

h, the pastor of the Verona Churchit to be his duty, resigned the pase and accepted that of the West Seventh-day Baptist Church. na Churches were not of that opinolding Society Meetings at which large "turn outs," unanimously retain him if possible, and request Edmeston Church to release him. rch granted the request and after nsiderations all around it was dehould remain on the Verona field. stor feels that his burdens are heavy here, having had three conto supply, and now a fourth. n average of twelve sermons id a large territory to travel over. , besides many other miscellaneous ents, and eight acrds of land to culnd yet some people think that a fe is represented by a rocking chair spaper. The Churches having re-

Connecticut.

I fulfilling covenant vows.

WATERFORD. tle Church in Waterford has been alled to mourn the loss of two memi taken suddenly;, but our Heavenhas also visited us in mercy. He workmen, but carries forward the

eir pastor, it remains to be seen

hey continue "steadfast, unmova-

s abounding in the work of the

of which includes holding up his

bath, April 18, nine persons were The work, begun last December. noving onward. One young man prayers at our last Conference meetthere are still others whom we hope verted soon. Our young people's f Christian endeavor is a great kelp engaged in it, and we hope to others

t revival is still in progress at the Baptist Church. Fifty-five had been at last reports.

New Jersey.

MARLBORO.

always look with much interest to me News" department of the REit is but right that we should con-

still without a pastor, the Deacons, mmel and J. C. Bowen, speaking ate Sabbaths, with fair attendance. two young ladies have united with ch by baptism. Dea. J. G. Humwife are to leave us about the first or the West, to stay a year at least. Iready had a vendue and is settling siness. Consequently he resigned on as Superintendent of the Sabpol about the first of March, and all, a good Christian young man, upies the position. Miss Lilian A. charge of the Primary department of Sister Hummel.

Illinois.

CHICAGO. ack again in Chicago, and am tryt to work in earnest. I feel that church is doing a good work, and worh, according to her numbers; not quite satisfied with the kind we are doing. We are spending our energies on the children of ich is a good thing; but I think we doing something more than we doing for the Gentiles. I have made nents for one Bible reading each commence next Thursday evening, e to make similar arrangements for ree other neighborhoods in the near Pray for us, that this new effort may be aster's glory. We shall still continue ath-school, which is almost as large resting as usual. I hope to visit the in feeble Churches in June.

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Mr Lane, whose mill burned about a year | State of New York, ) ago destroying the earnings of a lifetime, has his new mill nearly ready to run with a complete set of rollers and all the appointments of a first class will.

Monday evening, April 13th, Mr. H. C. Hallinger, of the State University, assisted by Misses Anna Gussman, Rose Case and Mary Ramsey, gave an excellent concert in the College Chapel, Mr. Hullinger is a violonist of some repute.

Tuesday morning, April 14th, the Teachers Examinations began in the midst of a brisk snow storm. The snow remained with us a day or two but Spring seems now about to assert its sway.

Sabbath evening, April 11th, the Idunas dedicated their new Society rooms. During the evening, the Oros, and Philos made fine presents to their sister society. Tuesday evening following, the Idunas held a Sociable in the College Chapel, and gave a supper in their room both of which were well patronized in spite of the bad weather.

Several new houses are to be made here this summer, one of which will doubtless be the finest residence in town when completed.

Prof. T. Martin Towne, the well known composer and musical director of Chicago, is visiting Dr. Stillman. He assisted in the Choir Sabbath morning April 18th.

T. I. Place made enough progress in his trade of jeweler, to move into better accomodations in the store of A. W. Cary, successor to Cory & Cary. Milton has a good supply of young Seventh-day Baptist business men.

WALWORTH.

sidered a poor time to hold a protracted the streets, and the feeling is more hopeful. meeting. It is true, the nights are short, A wire rope 34,500 feet long, one and a and the people are busy with the Spring work; the system is relaxed and we feel less vigorous than in the Autumn or Winter. But notwithstanding ail this, "Where there is a will there is a way." A disposition will enable us to overcome ninetenths of the difficulties which constitute our excuses for not sustaining the ordinanances of God's house. On the 11th (Sabbath) Brother E. Ronayne, of Chicago, commenced a series of meetings in our church and has continued them till the present time, and will continue until First-day evening, the 26th. The weather has been quite unfavorable, the nights dark, and the roads muddy; but notwithstanding all these hindrances the meetings have been well attended. Brother Ronayne has given a Bible raeding every afternoon and preached every night. A person has to hear him to know what and how he preaches. He spoke last First-day evening on the resurrection of Christ and illustrated it by a chart of his own devising, and I wish that every Christian in christendom could have heard it. He also explains the tabernacle in its relation to Christ in a very instructive manner. His preaching is remarkable for earnestness, force and clearness. There have been thus far no conversions, but the most eager attention to the preaching of the word and a deep earnestness have characterized the meetings, and many of God's people have been ty-four hours, April 22d and 23d. Fully A. M. L. still more gracious results.

APRIL 23, 1885. ALBION.

One person was baptized on Sabbath, April 18th.

Annual Report of the Treasurer of the Alfred Mutual Loan Association, for the year ending April 1, RECEIPTS.

For Dues	<b>D1,010</b>	UU
" Entrance Fees	42	25
"Interest	61	30
"Transfer Fees		90
" Fines	81	00
" Premiums		25
" Advanced Payments	. 8	00
	\$2,129	20
DISBURSEMENTS.	<b>4</b> ,	
	<b>\$1</b> 800	00
Paid on Loans	. gg,,000	94
" Withdrawing stockholders	_	41
" Interest	•	
" For Books	• ~	95
" Charter	ឹ	97
" Seal	4	00
" Printing and Binding	ชช	25
" Rent		00
" Secretary, expense to Elmira	7	10
Cash in Treasury	214	. 58

Loans, secured as required by Charter. \$1,800 00 Cash in Treasury..... Unpaid Dues..... doubtless embrace it. \$2,045 88

Capital Stock..... VALUATION OF SHARES. Present Value, each.....

Advance Payments of Dues.....

Withdrawing Value, per Share......
Number of Shares loaned upon......

Allegany County. L. A. Platts, the President, and T. M. Davis, the Secretary, of the Alfred Mutual Loan Association, of Alfred Centre, in the aforesaid county, being each duly sworn, do each depose and say that the foregoing yearly report of said Loan Association is in all things true and correct accord

ing to their best knowledge, information and belief,

L. A. PLATTS, President. T. M. Davis, Secretary.

Sworn to before me this 22 day of April, 1885. A. B. COLLINS, Justice of the Peace.

# Condensed News.

The Attorney General of Dakota has been ent to investigate the Winnebago Reserva-

ground that he had not been allowed a fair | week before her death. But death found her ready, trial.

At Providence, R. I., a banquet was given April 24th to Maxwell, minister to the Netherlands. He was presented with an engrossed testimonial of esteem and a watch

Nine hundred and fifty Montana Indians have gone to the north probably to join Riel. If trouble continues, many warriors of Wyoming, Montana and the Black Hills will go | mantle fall upon the young. to join the rebel leader.

It is understood that Secretary Whitney, after a consultation with bureau officers, will reduce the force of employes in the navyyards in order to make the appropriation for the current year hold out.

Business in Wilkesbarre, Pa., is said to be suspended on account of a prevailing typhoid The Spring of the year is generally con- heavy rain has done much toward cleansing

quarter inches in diameter, weighing 89,510 Cable Railway Company by John A. Rochling's Sons. It is the largest piece of wire

was duly celebrated in Washington and elsewhere. The favorable indications respecting the General's health, added not a little to the pleasure of the celebration.

Arbor day was celebrated in Trenton, N. J., only by the school children, who planted maple, cedar, oak and ash trees in their play grounds. Names chosen by the children vere given to the trees. A dozen are named General Grant, four or five Mary Anderson, and two Abraham Lincoln.

mount Park, Philadelphia, commencing June 28th and lasting ten days, and to embrace troops from all parts of the country. About 10,000 men are expected to participate in a grand sham battle to be arranged for the 4th of July.

The mines of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company, were all started April to hold out anylonger. About 1,000 men are ing in her blessed Saviour. employed at these mines. It is thought that

The heaviest snow-storm ever known in Winter. A number of roofs have fallen in, but without fatal results, so far as reported. The storm was general throughout the State, our stay in affliction. but railroad trains are moving nearly on time.

Information reached Leadville, Col., April 25th, that ten men working in a mine on the Homestake mountain on Eagle river, were buried in a snow slide. Nothing has been heard from the men in a fortnight and a man who visited the spot where the miners'

Foreign.

The French flag at the Consulate in Egypt has been hauled down.

It is stated that cholera has reappeared at Cairo and that seven deaths from the disease has occurred there.

now in the Suez canal have been ordered to A. G. Greene, remain there for the present. The opinion is gaining ground in Russia that war will be declared between England and Russia before the end of the month.

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The opinion is gaining ground in Russia that S. M. Estee, Canisteo, F. E. Wilder. New Bremen, J. F. Randolph, Wirt Centre, I. D. Titsworth, Dunellen, N. J.,

John Bright, replying to the Peace Arbi- Lewis F. Randolph, Plainfield, tration Society, declining to attend their J. D. Spicer. meeting, says that if any opening for media- Peter Wooden tion presents itself, the government will Esther Crandall,

The Suez Canal Commission has agreed that no fortifications shall be erected along Mrs. Jane Titsworth, the canal. The commission also discussed rules in connection with the passage of belligerent vessels in time of war, but no definite | Peter B. Randolph. action was taken in regard to these questions. | Nathan Rogers,

The 321st anniversary of the birth of Shakespeare was celebrated April 23d, in Mrs. James C. Ayars, Stratford-on-Avon. The town was brilliantly Mrs. H. F. Randolph. decorated, and the church bells were rung all day. Hundreds of strangers thronged the place, visiting and inquiring about everything Shakespearean with the zeal of pil-

MARRIED.

In Alfred, N. Y., April 20, 1885, by Milo Shaw, Esq., Mr. GARDNER CALLEN, of Alfred, and Miss. CHARLANA GIBBS, of Smethport, Pa.

At the residence of the bride's parents, at Lost Creek. W. Va., April 23, 1885, by Rev. L. R. Swin ney, Mr. W L. HUMMEL, of Shiloh, N. J., and Miss ALICE V. DAVIS.

In Alfred, N. Y., April 6, 1885, after a short and painful illness of six days, Lutie, only child of Roswell and Hattie Cook aged 10 months.

In Willing. N. V., April 17, 1885. of croup, AL-LIE MABEL. daughter of Elias and Helen Jo nston, aged 1 month and 7 days.

In Willing, N. Y, April 21, 1885, RUTH J., wife of Luke G. Witter, deceased, aged 73 years, 6 months, and 10 days. For many years this dear sister had been a great sufferer, from what was supposed to be lung and heart difficulty, but through The President has denied General Swaim's strong will power she was able to keep about, and application for a new trial, made on the most of the time to do her work, until about one her work well done, as far as we can see. In her youth she consecrated her all to Chr.st. She was a member of the Seventh day Baptist Church of Amity as long as it had an existence, and then she became a member of the Scio Church. When the Seventh day Bap ist Church was organized at Stannard'- Corners, she became one of its faithful workers. Her home was the home of the minister, as well as others. All who knew her will remember her as an energetic, conscientious Christian. She has left two sons and their families. How there veterans of the cross will be missed. May their

> To Hebron, Pa., April 17, 1885, DELL, oldest son of Benjamin and Mary Randall, in the 9th year of

At Ashaway, R. I., April 20, 1885, of paralysis OLIVER BUDDINGTON, aged 72 years. Bro. Bud dington was baptized last November, and united with the First Seventh day Baptist Church of Hopkinton. The service of God has seemed to be a real pleasure to him, though he so long deferred enlisting in it. We trust he came not too late to accept "the malaria, resulting from bad drainage. A gift of God "which "is eternal life through Jesus

In Waterford, Conn., March 26, 1885, EMELINE prices have a tendency to droop. We quote: BECKWITH, wife of Jacob Mossbroker, aged 26 years. She gave her heart to God about eight year ago, and united with the Seventh day Baptist pounds, has been shipped to the St. Louis Church in Waterford, where she continued a deeply interested member until her death. She had not been well for some weeks, yet death came suddenly but found her ready. Like a tired child, she sweet ly fell asleep; her earth work was done. She leaves On Monday, April 27th, General Grant a husband, two small children, and many relatives to-day at 14c. for Western firsts. We quote: passed his 63d birthday, which event to mourn her loss. May they be reunited in the home of the blessed.

In Waterford, Conn., March 29, 1885, Brother JOSHUA MAXSON, aged 64 years. He was converted when a child, and joined the Seventh day Baptist Church in Waterford, where his daily life has ever been a living epistle known and read by all his .c quaintance. His death was so sudden that no time was allowed for a dying t stimony, but none was needed; his life furnished evidence of his fitness for a home in glory. He was a christian above reproach; no man loved the church more than he. We feel that we have lost one of its most devoted members and supporters, and the community one of its best Christian men. He had expressed the de-Initial steps have been taken towards hold-sire to go suddenly, which was granted, for he ing a great military encampment in Fair-ceased at once to work and live. May the God of all grace sustain the widow and beloved daughter ho deeply mourn their loss, but not as those with-

"Father, the cup I drink, the path I take,"
All, all, is known to thee."

On Hasting's Run. Harrison Co., W. Va., Aug. 21, 1884, Mrs. NANCY CONLEY, aged 85 years, 3 months, and 17 days. Having raised a large family of worthy children, at the advanced age of three 24th, at the old prices. The miners came to score and ten she made a profession of religion, and the conclusion that it was useless for them was baptized by Eld. C. M. Lewis. She died trust

Our two little children, MYRTIE and JOHNNIE the Hampton miners will go in soon.
The miners are suffering from a scarcity of provisions and have made appeals for aid.

Burdick, fell asleep Thursday, March 26, 1885, at the residence of our father, S. Hackett, of Galla, Moody Co., Dak.; Johnnie at 3 in the morning, and Myrtie at 8 in the evening. ing severely from pneumonia nearly two weeks fol-lowed at last by membraneus croup, which proved years, 1 month, and 1 day old. Johnnie, aged 2 quickened to new life. We are hoping for twenty inches of snow fell, as much as the months, came te stay but a short time. We have aggregate of the previous falls of the whole now buried three treasures: Myrtie and her little baby brother in one cossin, and Lydia three years ago, but God is able to raise them up, even from the dead, and res ore them to our arms again. This is

LETTERS.

W. A. Hummel 2, L. F. Randolph, A. E. Main, B. F. Stillman, A. B. Prentice. J. B. Clarke 2, C. J. York, Della Chapman, O. U. Whitford, G. M. Cottrell, H. D. Clarke, E. R. Clarke Anns E. Lanphear, D. K. Davis, Mrs. Mary Hoag, M. W. Gavit, C. V. Hibbard, M. E. H. Everett, E. Ronayne, E. wrong, reports every thing buried by a deep snow slide that evidently came down in the dead of the night. Not a sign of life was to be seen in any direction and there is no doubt that the whole party has been buried alive.

| dead of the night. Not a sign of life was to Babcock, Daniel Lewis, Susie Hoffman, E. G. Carpenter, L. E. Hummel J. J. Merrill, Dauchy & Co., P. P. Richardson, Wm. C. Langworthy, Mrs. Sarah A. Davis, Henry W, Wessel.

RECEIPTS.

All payments for he SABBATH RECORDER are acknowledged from week to week in the paper. Persons sending money, the receipt of which is not duly acknowledged, should give us early notice of the

Pays to Vol. No Three French transports with 4,000 troops | O. D. Greene, Adams Centre, \$4 00 41 52

C. Potter, Jr., 4 00 Thos. F. Randolph, 2 00 Dr. T. H. Tomlinson, 2 00 Mrs. C. H. Stillman. T. S. Alberti. 4 00 10 00 Edward D. Randolph, 2 00 R. M. Titsworth. 2 00 2 00 Jacob M. Jennings, 1 50 Mrs. Mary Harrington, 2 00 42 Geo. H. Babcock, Mrs. Luther Boise, New Brooklyn, 2 00 41 Geo. B. Carpenter, Ashaway, R. I., 2 00 2 00 Mrs. M. E. Brown, Hopkinton, 2 00 41 Sarah Lewis. **50** Benj. F. Green, 2 00 Anna E. Lanphear, Westerly, Mrs. E. L. Hyde, Middlebero, Mass.. 2 00 41 2 00 Lewis K. Clarke, Noank, Conn., Mrs. Mary Hoag, High Forest Minn., 2 00 42 2 00 41 D. K. Davis, Humboldt, Neb., Clarkson Heritage, Big Foot, Ill., 2 00 42 2 00 42 P. P. Richardson, Pulaski, Mrs. Martha E. Davis, Walworth, Wis., 1 20 41 H. M. Cocn, Mrs Sarah A. Davis, Chase, Kan., 2 00 41 4 50 42 Henry W. Wessel, St. Cather.nes, Ont. 2 00 41

E. G. Carpenter. Asbaway, R. I., Susie Hoffman, Shiloh, N. J., Wm. C. Langworthy, Dodge Centre, Minn., QUARTERLY.

Eld. H. D. Clarke, New London,

#### WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Review of the New York market for butter, cheese etc., for the week ending April 25th, reported for the RECORDER, by David W. Lewis & Co.. Produce Commission Merchants. No. 85 and 87 Broed Street, New York. Marking plates furnished

BUTTER.—Receipts for the week, 21,984 packages; exports, 264 packages. Strictly fancy creame ry makes have kept scarce, and wanted at 27c., with rather fuller supply for last day or two. The Butter Exchange quotations were: From Philadel adelphia 25c., Chicago 25c., Boston 26c., and New York City 27c, for extra creamery makes. Old butter, New York State firsts, was offered at 12c. We | Very fine fowls from one of the best yards.

Fine.Faulty New creamery make.. 26@27 23@25 15@20New milchs, dairy.... -@23 12@1: 8@1: 18@21 Old butter..... 14@16 CHEESE.—Receipts for the week, 13,236 boxes

exports were 22,033 boxes. There is a light stock of fine cheese here, and in a jobbing way there is a possible 12c., but the market lacks life and spirit, and in spite of cheese going out well cleared up London, E

Factory, full cream.. 11@114 10@101 5@ 8

This is what dealers call a 14c. market. There were a good many 10, 15, 20 and 25 barrel lots sold

Eggs.—Receipts for the week, 26,749 barrels.

Near-by marks, fresh-laid, per doz...... 15 @16 Southern, and Western, fresh laid, per doz @14 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 rvited 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 denominational reports of General Conference, A. E. MAIN, Ashaway, R. I.

THE next Quarterly Meeting of the Richburg Seventh-day Baptist Church will commence on Sixth-day, April 10, 1885, at 2 P. M. Absent members are requested to communicate by letter, and members of neighboring churches are cordially invited to me t with us. D. B. MAXSON, Clerk.

THE next Quarterly Meeting of the Hebron, Hebron Centre, and Shingle House Churches will convene with the Hebron Church, commencing May 9. 1885. Preaching as follows: Eld. J. Kenyon, Sabbath morning; Eld. H. P. Burdick, Sabbath afternoon; Eld. J. Summerbell, First-day morning. Arrangements will be made for First-day afternoon. A cordial invitation is extended to all. Pray for us that it may be the means of great good.

G. P. KENYON.

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTISTS IN WELLSVILLE AND VICINITY.—The membership living in Wellsville and vicinity, and all interested to meet with us, are invited to meet for religious service in the vestry of the Baptist church of Wellsville, N. Y., on the 1st Sabbath in May next, at 2 o'clock P. M. Through the courtesy of members of the Baptist Church and its pastor, we have the privilege of occupying this room 2 00 41 52 for Sabbath service. A prompt attendance is invit-L. M. COTTRELL. 2 00 41 52 ed.

ANDOVER.—While the membership of our Church is so widely scattered that it is impossible for all to meet together at any time, that they may enjoy the personal influence of each other, we especially ask all the absent ones, who can not meet with us at our next communion season, Sabbath-day, May 2d, to send a letter to be read before the church at that time, that we may be encouraged by your words of cheer. Dear brethren and sisters, those of you who are not removed by many miles from the church, may the Lord help you to be present at the communion season, that together we may be blessed of the Lord as we sit around his table. YOUR PASTOR.

ORDER OF EXERCISES for the Quarterly Meeting of the Seventh day Baptist Churches to be held with the Church in Cuyler, commencing Sixth day before the third Sabbath in May, 1885. Preaching by Eld. L. C. Rogers, Sixth-day evening; preaching by Eld. F. O. Burdick, Sabbath morning, the ordinance of the Lord's Supper administered by Elds. J. Clarke and L. C. Rogers; in the afternoon a Sabbath-school service, conducted by L. C. Rogers; prayer and conference meeting in the evening after the Sabbath, conducted by Eld. F. O. Burdick; preaching First day morning by E'd. J. Clarke, and in the afternoon by Eld. L. C. Rogers; preaching First-day evening by Eld. F. O. Burdick.

Ir any one of our subscribers desires to obtain a copy free, of one of the most attractive of the magazines for children and young people, simply send a postal card to D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, Mass., with the following request; "Please send me a copy of The Pansy mentioned in the SABBATH RECORDER" Be sure to give your full name and address.

### WANTED, LADIES

To take our new and pleasant work at your home. Any one can do it We have Ladies now at work that earn \$1.75 per day. Goods sent and returned at our expense. For sample and particulars send 15 cents, or stamps.

COHEN & CO., 50 Bedford St., Boston, Mass.

Pure bied fowls—the best of all large brieds. Very hardy, mature early, splendid layers, fair setters.

LANGSHANS

Eggs, \$1 50 for 13. White Leghorns.

Pendleton hens, mated with fine Cockerell from J. Boardman Smith's No. 1 yard.

Eggs, \$1 50 for 13. Wyandottes.

Eggs, \$1 50 for 13. Eggs packed in new baskets to go any distance with safety.

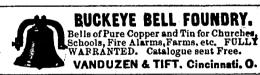
A. S. STILLMAN,
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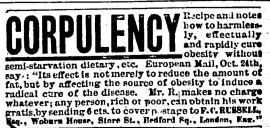
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#### AFTER THE STORM.

After the storm, a calm; After the bruise, a balm; ill brings good, in the Lord's own time, And the sigh becomes the psalm.

After the drought, the dew; After the cloud, the blue; For the sky will smile in the sun's good time, And the earth grow glad and new.

Bloom is the heir of blight, Dawn is the child of night; And the rolling change of the busy world Bids the wrong yield back the right.

Under the fount of ill Many a cup doth fill, And the patient lip, though it drinketh oft, Finds only the bitter still.

Truth reemed oft to sleep, Blessing so slow to reap, Till the hours of waiting are weary to bear, And the courage is hard to keep !

Nevertheless, I know Out of the dark must grow Sooner or later, whatever is fair, Since the heavens have willed it so.

THE CLOCK THAT STOPPED.

How Ned "Fixed" it and made it go, and the way it went.

The eight-day clock gave a great deal of trouble. It had a habit of stopping, and no one knew why. It was duly wound and everything done for it that could be done for a clock. But still it would stop. It was the clock Frankie went to school by, and the one that marked off the happy play hours when his little friends came to see him, or when he was allowed to visit them. So he missed it, and wondered a good deal about it, and wished it could be fixed. But some alterations were to be made in the house, and his mother said Ninny should take the clock to the garret until its new nook was ready, and then it should be sent down town for repairs.

The garret was the place where all the boys got together on stormy days. There was room to play circus and soldier, and no one came there to say, "Hush," or "Pray, boys, do be quiet." In one corner was Frankie's play-house. There was his big dappled-gray rocking-horse, his span of rocking-ponies, his swing, his box of tools, and more playthings of every kind than you could count. Ninny, when she carried the clock up there, took care to get it as far away as possible from this corner.

"Thim boys will be sure to be afther it," the said. "so I'll put it on a high beam in the dark, where they'll niver find it."

But it had not been long in its dusty solitude before there came a rainy day, and all the neighborhood boys flocked in. Ned was the biggest and most restless one, and it was not long before he spied the clock.

"Hello, Frankie! Whose clock is that?" he cried.

"It's ours; it's spoiled."

"Spoiled? Doesn't it go?" but stop.'

from its helf. He carried it to a window and set it down on the floor. All the boys gathered around.

"Open it!" cried John. "Let's see the wheels," clamored Willie.

Ned opened the door, but found inside only the key to wind it with, for of course and it began to tick.

enough, it did, feebly, and for only a few minutés.

had a great desire to tinker. "Say, Frankie, my own unaided efforts." may I fix it?" "If you can," replied Frankie, gladly.

"Mamma said she wanted it fixed." Frankie's box of tools stood near, and Ned took a screw driver, and undid one screw after another until the face was loose.

This he took off. The boys crowded closer to exclaim and ask questions.
"Oh, what a lot of wheels!" cried one.

"Are they gold?" asked another.

"They're brass," said Ned. "And this thing here is the spring."

within wheel, and that coil of flat steel-blue | 'and I congratulate you. Mr. Clapp is an wire. Ned examined every part, took out excellent young man, the Clapp mansion one screw and then another, until finally he needs a mistress.' 'When did he propose?' had everything out of the case. This took interrupted Mary, and Charlotte replied, him an hour or more. Then he tried wind- 'Last night, and I refused him-don't speak, ing up the spring, and found he could turn any of you! I cannot marry a man for a the key round and round, and the spring home and maintain my self-respect. I can would tighten by slow degrees. But as do that while earning my own living. I am soon as he took away the key it would un- to set up a dress-making establishment. I wind with a whirl.

"It goes now, doesn't it?" said Frankie. "Ye-s," said Ned, a little doubtfully.

Truth is he was beginning to be distressed at the sight of so many scattered pieces, and so many screws, and to feel certain he could never put them together as they were be-

"Yes, it goes," said Frankie joyfully. "Now, Ned, let me wind it."

The winding it was the chief part of the the whizzing of the spring very lively music. the clock, but so he feared.

"Now we'll put it up," he said.

beginning to be suspicious.

'I'll put them on some other time," said Ned, growing very red in the face.

This was far from being satisfactory, but for your start off, and I will wear it wherevas play was to be started, and Frankie reer I go as an advertisement of your establishment of your establishment. luctantly allowed the fragments to be piled then joined the other boys in "gray wolf." But he felt that his mother ought to know. So that night when he went to bed, he said:

"Mamma, the clock will go." "What, the clock in the garret? How

does it go?" "Ned made it go. You wind it with the key as tight as you can, and then let it go, and, oh, it runs down just as fast!"

"I hope Ned hasn't been meddling with the clock, dear."

"Yes, he took it all apart. I told him you wanted it fixed."

"I presume it is 'fixed,' if he has taken | My wife is so much of an invalid that it is it in hand. Go to sleep now and we'll see about it to-morrow."

She smiled to herself, for she knew very well what to expect from Ned's skill. The clock "went" in still another way the next the first floor of this immense old house so day—it went to the jeweler's in a basket.-Clara Doty Bates, in Chicago Advance.

#### QUEEN CHARLOTTE.

BY MRS. ANNIE A. PRESTON.

"A letter from Queen Charlotte, my dear," said Mary Grassmer, taking a letter from a pigeon-hole of her desk and tossing it over to her cousin Antise.

"Of England?" queried Cousin Antise and Mollie, laughing, shook her bird-like

"Lottie Barton. You were school-mates. always call her Queen Charlotte in my own mind, and sometimes the title slips out between my teeth," and the rosy lips curled

into a smile, showing two rows of pearls. "I think I recall her. Yes, I am sure I do. A tall girl with abundant, wavy black hair, big, purple black eyes, red cheeks and lips; a girl so attractive that every one was tempted to turn for a second look in compliment to the air with which she carried nerself, if not to her remarkable beauty."

"Thanks! I do not think I could have forgiven either you or Europe had my Queen been crowded out of your mind during your long absence from your native land. But her portrait remains undimmed on the walls of your memory. Her hair is as wavy and as abundant as of yore, and she still wears it combed straight back without curl or bang, but it is quite gray. She is plump and fair and regal. Her purple black eyes have lost none of their velvety softness, nor her lips and cheeks their carmine. Ah, Queen Charlotte, indeed.

> 'But where is her realm? In the heart of her friends!"

and Mollie clasped her tiny hands across her bosom with a tragic air as Aunt Phebe called from the next room, "Lottie is, indeed, a across all the angular door-ways. There are heroine. You shall have her history in one drapery curtains at all the windows. The chapter, Niece Antise, and I shall be the tables have long heavily fringed scarfs, parauthor."

"You will each spoil it in your own way. Let's look at it, anyway," he added, upon neither of these. Other women have rejected lovers and have earned their own love passages. Charlotte's regency depends | pretty surprises. living. Charlotte's superiority lies in the fact that she has demonstrated the problem that others have only propounded, and proved to the satisfaction of all her friends and acquaintances that a single woman can make for herself a delightful home, can sustain it by her own unaided labor, can mainthe face hid the machinery. Ned shook it tain her position in the church and in society, being all the time a lady, sweet, lovely, "I can fix it," he said. "You let it cheerful, helpful, intelligent, and, as Mollie stand too still. See, it goes," And sure puts it, "reign as a queen in the hearts of her friends," without wrapping herself in a mantle of self-complacency that is labeled Ned had no wish to do mischief, but he 'All this and much more have I done by

> "That is the fact, however, whether she proclaims it or not," said Aunt Phebe. "We all looked upon her project as a freak. She came out and announced it to us herself, a week after her father's funeral—her mother died long before—and when she came in we were all so surprised to see her in her usual plain gray walking suit that I am positive we none of us for a moment appeared like ourselves."

"'I am going to housekeeping in the city,' she said quietly, before we had time It was interesting indeed to see its wheel for a question. 'I expected it,' said father, has always been said of me that I had exquisite taste. I shall plan every dress myself, but shall employ a cutter and seamstress. Being domestic in my tastes I shall keep my own house, and so have a home, instead of starving body and soul in a boarding house."

"'It will hardly do,' said father. 'You will fail in three weeks,' sobbed Mollie. Why didn't you borrow money of father to buy your mourning, and come and stay ginning to end." fun. Each took a turn at it. They thought | with us until you had worn it a suitable time, and then marry Mr. Clapp, giving us Carlos, "and my wife, your Aunt Phebe you?"

"'You will make a grand success,' said I. | critic who decides the fate—for good or bad "But how can we tell what time it is not believing a word that I said when I | -of any enterprise, especially by a woman.

er I go as an advertisement of your estabyour future!'"

"'The day of the funeral,' she said quite bravely, 'I went into the city to call on Mr. Durham, father's lawyer. I thought there could not be much left, and thought it best to close up everything as soon as possible. I chanced to meet Mr. Durham on the street. After greeting me, he said, 'I have bought the old Governor Rand's property, and am having the house that stands between Matin and Spring streets fitted up for my own use. I wish you would walk around there with me.' We turned the corner and he went on: very inconvenient for us to keep up our suburban establishment. She walks very little, she is afraid to ride, it is impossible for her to go up or down stairs, so I am fitting up that she can visit every room in her establishment and go upon the piazzas in her rolling chair.' It is a two story house, and I asked, 'What are you going to do with the second floor?' 'Nothing,' he replied, 'unless I take you for a tenant.' It flashed across me at once that he knew I must leave the dear old home, immediately, and was about to offer to store for me such articles of furniture as could be saved from the wreck. I saw my possible future and my capability for carrying it out, and said at once, 'Will you rent me the second floor for a dressmaking establishment? Your front entrance is on Matin street, mine shall be on Spring street. I will be a quiet tenant and believe I can pay my rent.' 'We will go up and look at the rooms,' he said. The prospect was not encouraging. I made a suggestion or two, when turning to the contracting carpenter he said, 'call in more workmen and obey this lady's orders in regard to this floor. I explained what I thought might be done. The man caught up my ideas intelligently, and, well, I shall be settled in two months; I hope you will call and see what you think of my house."

"And did you go?" cried Antise. "When is the month that we do not go. It is the most deligntful home in all my visiting round," replied Mollie. "Sometimes I fancy that one great secret of the comfort that one finds there is the fact that there are no men around. You do not fall over a cane in the corner, a hard stiff hat does not come falling down upon you from the tree. There is no smell of tobacco, you do not come upon pipes and smoking sets, dressing-gowns and slipper cases at every turn. Queen Charlotte's palace is as dainty as a fresh blown rose, and full of the most delightful and unexpected nooks and angles. This comes from every door being taken from its hinges and full, soft curtains hung titions are taken away and curtains looped "Spoiled? Doesn't it go?"

"I am going to tell it myself," interrupt- across, throwing what was formerly a closet or a small bedroom into a curtained alcove of or a small bedroom into a curtained alcove of the pretty parlor. In these there are blos "Well, I don't see how it can stop if it One will make too much of the work she soming plants, singing canary birds, a writhasn't been going," roared Ned with a loud | has taken up and the other will overdo the | ing desk and easy chairs and all sorts of

"The work-rooms are large and airy, the kitchen convenient, the sleeping-rooms ample. For maid-of-honor Queen Charlotte has a lively, intelligent, homeless young orphan, domestic in her tastes, and while reigning in the kitchen she is a congenial companion and treated with all the consideration of a sister or a friend.

"All people who are disbelievers in the theory that women may make homes for themselves should call on Queen Charlotte. in her bower of taste, neatness, beauty and comfort, where there are books scattered everywhere, pictures smiling down from draped brackets and easels, and where there is a real old fashioned fire-place, with a wood fire, that gleams and crackles, and in the evening when the curtains are drawn back, is reflected from mirror to mirror until backlog studies can be carried on in various old fashioned lounges and sleepy hollows in the different rooms.

"Is Queen Charlotte quite contented?" asked Antise. 'Does she not look back with regret upon the discarded lover? Are there not days when she wishes the domestic machinery could move on without her shoulder at the wheel, and when the constant pressure of work, work, is irksome?"

"There is just where I recognize our friend's right to be called a queen," said Uncle Carlos. "A life given to regret is not a success. She glories in her work and in her position. She is recognized as an artist in all matters of dress by the most cultured families in the city. Her business is reduced to a system so that she has leisure for a visit, a friend, a meeting, a lecture, a new book or a pleasure trip. Queen Charlotte has acquired a competence. She is the most independent woman I know, has the least real care, and in many respects leads the fullest life for she shares the joys and sorrows of her numerous circles of friends, young and old, rich and poor in the sense that only a real Christian can. Her life is like a poem." "And her home is like a poem," put in

Mollie, and it is a woman's poem from be-"Yes, a woman's poem," repeated Uncle Ned did not like to own that he had spoiled the pleasure of making a quiet wedding for Antise, was the friendly critic who made the poem a success. It is always the influential

when the hands are off?" asked Frankie, spoke, but there was a look on her face that Your Aunt Phebe stood by our beautiful drew the words from my lips, and made me | brave Charlotte, as she promised to do at the stand by them when they were spoken, and outset, until she was set upon her throne, I went on: 'You shall make my new silk crowned queen and her rule became an ac-

Her venture holds a lesson not alone to lishment. Now please to tell us how you other women who after being carefully nurtogether in a heap near the window, and came to such an immediate decision as to tured are left to the necessity of making a match without love, or of earning their own bread, but the friends in whose hands lie the failure or the success of all such efforts.

Happy the one with a friendly critic who remains true to the end.—Standard.

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Moyular Scien

COMPOSITE PORTRAITS.

At the Newport meeting of th Academy of Sciences, Prof. R. read a paper "On an Experimen site Photograph of the Members emy," illustrating it by photogra ral groups of the members, and al tographs of engineers employed or ern transcontinental survey.

This paper was in the direction periments first instituted by Fran and described by him in his book Existence of the Human Faculty. experiments seemed to indicate the of obtaining type pictures of diffe of different persons and character These pictures are obtained by

photographs of a number of different

uals of the type to be compared, as possible the same position. ures are then photographed on negative, being superposed one or and each photograph being expos a very short time, so that the resu tains and combines all the feati the different photographs possess i but eliminates those which are di individual peculiarities. The p focused on the eyes; and since the in eye differs in different persons distinctness about the borders of inevitable. The mouth especially lack decision, by reason of being blurred; yet on the whole the picture is such a one a would recognized by most persons as a f tion of such a kind of person as t uals which compose the class und

It is by somewhat such a proce in fact, that Prof. Pumpelly this usually form a mental image types and classes, whereby we rec instance, at sight a Chinaman or

The pictures of members of th showed in one instance a compou from thirty-one individual mem picture may fairly be taken as a t of the average scientist or the ide ual man of the Caucasian type, posed as it is of individuals the m in America in various lines of s search. It shows, as must have ed, a high and massive forehead well known though indescriba countenance which we all pronor without perhaps being able to reason for it, to be intellectual, seeing a countenance of this star urally infer that it is that of a

It was observed, however, th of three of the persons thus con ered largely from the average ty the subsequent experiments these ographs were omitted for the pr curing greater clearness in the withstanding that the exposure ure to the camera was only two of the total exposure of sixtyfor all, so that the peculiarities dual pictures would make only impression on the photograph. ing twenty-eight pictures, then, into two groups, and classified, the department of science most

twelve mathematicians. On combining the mathema one group and the naturalists in it was seen that, with apparent height of forehead, the mathema a broader, and the naturalists a rower, forehead than the averag Prof. Pumpelly snoke at som Galton's experiments, by which tained type-pictures of burglar classes of criminals, of engineer

the members, into sixteen nat

suffering under certain form of as consumption, of family group He intimated that it was his prosecute these inquiries in the composite profiles, which he exp produce some startling results. this as a method of much valu

pological work. Major Powell stated that the had been applied to obtain a con ograph of craria at Washington,

Other members of the Acader indorsed Prof. Pumpelly's views Prof. Pierce thought it partic able to obtain a composite ph musicians, and also of mathema were devoted exclusively to mat marking that the members of t represented were not of that exc ematical type which he regard peculiar one.

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# Popular Science.

COMPOSITE PORTRAITS.

At the Newport meeting of the National Academy of Sciences, Prof. R. Pumpelly read a paper "On an Experimental Composite Photograph of the Members of the Academy," illustrating it by photographs of several groups of the members, and also by pho tographs of engineers employed on the northern transcontinental survey.

This paper was in the direction of the experiments first instituted by Francis Galton, and described by him in his book "On the Existence of the Human Faculty." Galton's experiments seemed to indicate the possibility of obtaining type pictures of different types of different persons and characters.

These pictures are obtained by taking the photographs of a number of different individuals of the type to be compared, in as nearly as possible the same position. These pictures are then photographed on the same negative, being superposed one on the other, and each photograph being exposed for only a very short time, so that the resultant contains and combines all the features which the different photographs possess in common, but eliminates those which are due solely to individual peculiarities. The pictures are focused on the eyes; and since the distance in eye differs in different persons, some indistinctness about the borders of picture is inevitable. The mouth especially appears to lack decision, by reason of being somewhat blurred; yet on the whole the composite picture is such a one ar would be at once recognized by most persons as a fair illustration of such a kind of person as the individuals which compose the class under observation.

It is by somewhat such a process as this, in fact, that Prof. Pumpelly thinks that we usually form a mental image of different types and classes, whereby we recognize, for

instance, at sight a Chinaman or an Indian. The pictures of members of the Academy showed in one instance a compound formed from thirty-one individual members. This picture may fairly be taken as a type-picture of the average scientist or the ideal intellectual man of the Caucasian type, being com-posed as it is of individuals the most eminent in America in various lines of scientific research. It shows, as must have been expected, a high and massive forehead, and that well known though indescribable cast of countenance which we all pronounce at once, without perhaps being able to assign any reason for it, to be intellectual, so that on seeing a countenance of this stamp we naturally infer that it is that of a professional man.

It was observed, however, that the faces of three of the persons thus combined differed largely from the average type, and in the subsequent experiments these three photographs were omitted for the purpose of securing greater clearness in the result, notwithstanding that the exposure of each picture to the camera was only two seconds, out of the total exposure of sixty-two seconds for all, so that the peculiarities of individual pictures would make only a very feeble impression on the photograph. The remaining twenty-eight pictures, then, were divided into two groups, and classified, according to the department of science most affected by the members, into sixteen naturalists and twelve mathematicians.

On combining the mathematicians into one group and the naturalists into another, it was seen that, with apparently the same height of forehead, the mathematicians have a broader, and the naturalists a slightly narrower, forehead than the average.

Prof. Pumpelly snoke at some length of Galton's experiments, by which he has obtained type-pictures of burglars and other classes of criminals, of engineers, of persons suffering under certain form of disease, such as consumption, of family groups, etc.

He intimated that it was his intention to prosecute these inquiries in the direction of composite profiles, which he expected would produce some startling results. He regarded this as a method of much value in anthro pological work.

Major Powell stated that the same method had been applied to obtain a composite photograph of craria at Washington, but without

Other members of the Academy, however, indorsed Prof. Pumpelly's views.

Prof. Pierce thought it particularly desirable to obtain a composite photograph of musicians, and also of mathematicians who were devoted exclusively to mathematics, remarking that the members of the Academy represented were not of that exclusive mathematical type which he regarded as a very peculiar one.

PROF. DOUGLASS, of the Michigan State University, it is said, produces amateur cyclones at will by suspending a large copper plate by silken chords. This plate is charged heavily with electricity, which hangs down like a bag underneath, and is rendered visible by the use of arsenious acid gas, which gives it a green color. The formation 18 a miniature cyclone, as perfect as any started in the clouds. It is funnel-shaped and whirls around rapidly. Passing this plate over a table the cyclone snatches up copper cents, pens, pith-balls and other ob-

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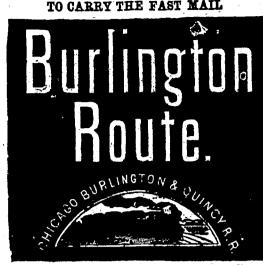
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Fall Term commences Aug. 27, 1884.			,			
Winter Term, Dec. 10, 1884.	STATIONS.	No. 8*	No. 12*	No. 4*	No. 6	
Spring Term, March 25, 1885. Annual Meeting of Stockholders and Trustees, June	Leave					
23, 1885.	Dunkirk		2.05 PM		8.50 AM	
Commencement, June 24, 1885. Expenses, \$100 to \$200 per year. For further par	Little Valley	• • • • • • •	3.49		10.26	
ticulars, address J. ALLEN, President.	Salamenca			10 50 рм		
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of the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference at the RECORDER office for sale, at \$1 50. Sent by	Wellsville Andover	10.24 "	Į.	12.23ам	1.07 "	
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SABBATH RECORDER, Alfred Centre, N. Y.	Leave				·	
MILTON COLLEGE.	Hornellsville	12.00† M	†7.45 <b>Р</b> м	1.15 AM	1.501m	
	Arrive at Elmira	1.35 рм	9.32 "	2.47 "	4.80 "	
T- Departments Department and Calledate	Binghamton	3.15 "	11.20 "	4.27 "	7.80 "	
Two Departments: Preparatory and Collegiate. Three Courses of Study: Classical, Scientific, and	Port Jervis	7.23 "	3.28 дм	8.25 "	• • • • • •	
Teachers.	New York	10.20 рм	7.10 AM	11.25 AM		
Expenses from \$120 to \$200 per year. Fall Term opens Sept. 3, 1884; Winter Term opens	ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS EASTWARD.					
Dec. 17, 1884; Sping Term opens April 1, 1885	5.00 A. M.,				1	
Commencement Exercises, July 1, 1885.	stopping at Gre	eat Vallev	5 O7 Cor	nollton 58.	25 Ven	

5.00 A. M., except Sundays, from Salamancs, stopping at Great Valley 5.07, Carrollton 5.35, Vandalia 6.00, Allegany 6.50, Olean 7.50, Hinsdale 8.28, Cuba 9.27, Friendship 10.25, Belvidere 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 10.43, Belmont 10.54, Scio 11.07, Wellsville 11.19, Andover 11.43 P. M., Alfred 12.14, Almond 12.28, arriving at Hernelleville at 12.44, M. arriving at Hornellsville at 12.42 A. M. No. 8 will not run on Monday.

#### WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	No. 1	No. 5*	No. 8*	No. 9
Leave New York Port Jervis	9.00 AM 12.18 PM	6.00 PM 9.05 "	8.00 PM 11.40 "	8.30 PM 12.45 "
Hornellsville	†8.55 рм	4.25 AM	†8.10 A≥	19.25 TA
Andover Wellsville Cuba Olean Carrollton Great Valley Arrive at Salamanca	9.35 PM 9.57 " 10.49 " 11 18 " 11.40 "	6.02 "	9.13AM 10.08 " 10.37 " 11.09 "	1.05 Pat 1.24 " 2.23 " 2.50 " 8.30 " 8.40 "
Leave Little Valley Arrive at Dunkirk	12.32 AM 3.00 "		11.52 AM	4.85 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, Belvidese 8.35, Friendship 9.05, Cuba 10.37, Hinsdale 11.13, Olean 11.55 A. M., Allegany 12.20, Vandalia 12.41, Carrollton 1.40, Great Valley 2.00, Salamanca 2.10, Little Valley 3.25, Cattaraugus 4.05, Dayton 5.26, Perrysburg 5.58, Smith's Mills 6.31, Forestville 7.05, Sheriden 7.25, and arriving at Dunkirk at 7.50

5.25 P. M., daily, from Hornellsville, stops at all stations, arriving at Salamanca 11.14 P. M.

No. 9 runs daily over Western Division.

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STATIONS.	15.	5.*	9 *	85.	21.*	87.
Leave	A. M.	A. W.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Carrollton	1	6.50	4.44	8.00	9.02	
Arrive at		ł		} .	1	1
Bradford	1	7.25	5.11	9.30	9.40	
Leave				P.M.	1	7.
Bradford	9.20	7.30	5.14	2.00		7.06
Custer City	9.85	7.42	5.26	2.15		7.15
Arrive at	1.00		0	2.20		
Buttsville		8.20	8 04	l		

11.04 A. M., Titusville Express, daily, except Sundays, from Carrollton, stops at Limestone 11.39, Kendall 11.31, and arrives at Bradford 11.85 A. M.

#### EASTWARD

	Stations	6.*	20.*	82.*	40.*	16.	98.
	Leave	P. M.	А. М.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
	Buttsville	8.45		6.25			[
	Custer City  Arrive at	9.35	••••	7.06	6.80	12.50	5.50
	Bradford	9.50		7.20	6.45	1.00	6.20
,	Leave Bradford Arrive at		7.18		A. M.		••••
-	Carrollton	10 85	7 48		R 55		

[10.85] 7.46[....] 5.55[....] 5.45 A. M., daily, from Bradford, stops at Kendall 5.50, Babcock 6.00, Limestone 6.10, arriving at Car-

rollton at 6.35 A. M. 3.30 P. M., daily, except Sundays, from Bradford, stops at Kendall 8.34, Limestone 3.44, and arrives at Carrollton 4.01 P. M.

Passengers can leave Titusville at 8.00 A. M. and arrive at Bradford 11.35 A. M. Leave Bradford 3.30 P. M., and arrive at Titusville 7.30 P. M.

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## whe Sabbath School.

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

#### INTERNATIONAL LESSONS, 1885.

SECOND QUARTER.

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: 1-15. April 25. Paul at Rome. Acts 28: 16-31. May 2. Obedience. Eph. 6: 1-13. May 9. Christ 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-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. June 27. Quarterly Review.

LESSON VI.—CHRIST OUR EXAMPLE.

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

For Sabbath-day, May 9.

SCRIPTURE LESSON.—PHILIPPIANS 2: 5-16.

5. Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus
6. Who, being in the form of God, thought it not robbery:
to be equal with God:
7. But made himself of no reputation, and took upon him
the form of a servant, and was made in the likeness of men:
8. And being found in fashion as a man, he humbled himself, and became obedient unto death, even the death of the

9. Wherefore God also hath highly exalted him, and given him a name which is above every name:
10. That at the name of Jesus every knee should bow, of things in heaven, and things in earth, and things under the

earth;
11. And that every tongue should confess that Jesus Christ
12. Understore, my beloved, as ye have always obeyed, not
as in my presence only, but now much more in my absence,
work out your own salvation with fear and trembling. 13. For it is God which worketh in you both to will and to

do of his good pleasure.

14. Do all things without murmurings and disputings:

15. That ye may be blameless and harmless, the sons of God, without rebuke, in the midst of a crooked and perverse nation, among whom ye shine as lights in the world;

16. Holding forth the word of life; that I may rejoice in the dear of their that I have not run in your neither land. the day of Christ, that I have not run in vain, neither labored in vain.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Let this mind be in you which was also in Christ Jesus."—Phil. 2: 5.

TIME.—Written late in 62, or early in 63. PLACE.—Written to Philippi, from Rome, in the latter part of Paul's two years imprisonment in Rome. The Epistles to Philemon, to the Colissians and Ephesians, were written a little earlier, from the same place.

#### OUTLINE.

\_ I. Mind of Jesus. v. 5-8. II. His exaltation. v. 9-11.

III. Reasonable exhortations. v. 12-16.

#### INTRODUCTION.

The church was planted in Philippi about twelve years previous to the writing of this letter, during Paul's second missionary journey. See Acts 16. The membership of the church was poor. 2 Cor. 8: 1, 2. They were in trouble. Phil 1: 28-30. They were in danger of dissension. Chap. 2: 1-4 and 1: 27. A messenger had arrived in the impe rial city directly from the church in Philippi who exemplify. That I may have whereof to glory. To brought verbal assurances of the sympathy of the brethren of Macedonia, and also contributions to interest in the integrity of the churches, and here supply Paul's necessities. This messenger from Philippi was Apaphroditus; he was detained in Rome by sickness. This brother being a very active | ing. But all this would enable him to feel that he worker in that church at Philippi, gave to Paul a had not run in vain, nor labored in vain, and surely full account of the church and all its peculiar trials that is a matter of no small concern to any true and dangers. When he was fully recovered, and | Christian. on the point of departure for Philippi, Paul wrote a letter to that church and sent it by Apaphroditus. Our lessons for to-day and next Sabbath are found in that letter. Paul expresses his very high appreciation of the zeal, generosity, and purity of faith, characteristic of that church, and when he rebukes it is rather by suggestions very kindly made than otherwise. Paul begins his letter by very proper commendations, then tells them something of his own experiences in the service. Finally, abruptly turning from himself, he holds up before the Philippian Christians the matchless example of Christ, and exhorts them to be followers of the Lord. Here the lesson before us begins.

#### EXPLANATORY NOTES.

Christ Jesus. He here states what mind he would have in them. This mind. They are not only to "be of the same mind," and to "be of one mind," but this mind should be that "which was also in | the illustrations and fac similies of the Jerusalem Christ Jesus." This is the ideal mind that should | Monastery, and the library where the MS., of the be in every Christian. Paul specifies some of the | Didache was found, two pages of the MS., itself characteristics of such a mind as fruit of the Spirit: | "love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance." Surely, if each member of the Philippian church had this "one," "same mind" "of Christ" in them, they would be truly the body of Christ, and the agency of great power in the world. Christ is the Ideal Man for every true and noble endeavor in the human family.

V. 6. Who being in the form of God. This refers to the existence of Christ before the incarnation. Form seems to relate to his nature and attributes as deity before he took upon himself flesh and dwelt among us. Counted it not a prize to be on an equality with God. He was equal with God, and yet he did not count this equality as a prize which would prevent him from taking the form of a servant, being made in the likeness of men. He took upon himself the conditions and attributes of a servant. Men saw in him a man, subject to the conditions of men, in the matter of language, action, mode of | \$2; single copy 25 cents. life, wants and their satisfaction. He was before intensely divine, and now he puts on humanity, and

death. This takes up the characteristic work of only purpose was to "raise a voice in the wilder-Christ after he became incarnate. His earthly life | ness," and we are glad to say that, despite the efforts was distinguished for humility and obedience. It of the secular press to crush out and destroy the inwould be impossible to conceive of deeper humiliation than that represented in the incarnation of the | flourish on the liquid poison that people pour down Son of God. Having placed himself under the law, their throats, the paper has a strong hold upon the the measure of his obedience is perfect; he submits affections and patronage of the thoughtful and to the full requirement and bears the entire penalty | moral classes. The paper has recently been reorfor the sins of mankind. Man experiences no sor- ganized and proposes to start out anew for reform row which he is not willing to taste, bears no bur- in every walk and avenue of live, and to make such suffers no sorrow for sin which he has not suffered | the real interests of the country at heart, will feel it |

of death for a condemned slave.

humility and obedience was the ground of his exal tation. Christ humbled, God exalted; Christ of reform, is salutary and desirable. obeyed, God rewarded. Given him a name which is above every name. The name Jesus, composed of two names, meaning "Jehovah, the Saviour." The one points to the incommunicable name of God, while the addition of Saviour points to the true humanity." He only is the Redeemer, Saviour, Christ, the Anointed of God.

V. 10. That in the name of Jesus, every knee shall bow. So exalted as to command the homage of the world. That brow once spit upon and crowned with thorns on account of his humility and obedience, is now the seat of honor and authority, and universal sovereignty. What is implied by "In the name?" This expression occurs very frequent in the Scriptures. It seems to imply, Trust in that name, dependence, implicit reliance upon Jesus to save. It is a solemn thing to act in the name of an other, most especially so when that is the name of God or Jesus Christ. Every knee should bow. There is no being in heaven or on earth, no interest in the universe which should not acknowledge this name and its power to save to the uttermost such as come unto it, in submission and trust.

V. 11. And that every tongue should confess. This is the second reason that that exalted name is given. This implies that the name is brought to earth so is no other such name in the universe, and sooner Ged the Father. By his manhood he draws all men to the great God and Father of all.

is, carry out to the end your salvation; be not re- | New York.] miss, nor become discouraged or disheartened.

V. 13. For it is God which worketh in you to will and to do. To men conscious of their own weakness, there can be no stronger encouragement than to be assured that God works in and through those who trust him, however weak and dependent they

V. 14. Do all things without murmurings. If one can only feel that he is led and helped constantly by the Lord, it serves to dispel all complaining and murmuring, and gives peace and assurance and rest.

V. 15. That ye may be blameless and harmless. A blameless and harmless character does as much as, and more to commend the religion of Jesu; Christ than anything that a Christian can do. It shows a complete mastery over the perverse tendencies of the carnal and selfish heart. It is in this way that the disciples become 'the light of the world," "the salt of the earth."

V. 16. Holding forth the word of life. Christians are the Christ-bearers in the world: to them is committed the word of life, both to promulgate and to glory, to have joyous exultation, Paul took great or before the 5th day of September, 1885. he speaks of the occasion for rejoicing that would come from their faithfulness and true Christian liv-

#### Books and Magazines.

MESSRS. Funk & Wagnalls of New York, will publish, early in May, a book by Dr. Schaff, under the title, "The Oldest Church Manual," called "Teaching of the Apost'es," with illustrations and Fac similies of the Jerusalem MS., and cognate documents. with full discussion of the subject. This will be the latest and fullest work on this remarkable book recently recently discovered by Bry ennios, the Metropolitan of Nicomedia. It will give the text of the "Teaching" in Greek and English, with a Commentary, and all the cognate documents (the Apostolic Church Order, the Coptic Canons, the Seventh Book of the Apostolic Constitutions) V. 5. Have this mind in you which was also in with translations, and a number of Chapters of Discussions connected with the subject. The book is an important contribution to the history of the post-Apostolic Age. A unique feature of the work is (which is now almost inaccessible), and several bap tismal pictures from the Catacombs. The fac similies were obtained by friends in Constantinople, and have never before been published. The book contains also an important communication and a letter from Bryennios, of Nicomedia, the discoverer and first editor of the Didache.

A CATALOGUE of books published by Houghton Mifflin & Co., Boston, Mass. A neat pamphlet of 96 pages, embellished with the portraits of many

the usual variety of topics discussed, sermons, outlines and helpful suggestions on practical Christian work. The thoughtful Christian student, be he preacher or layman, will find in its pages much that is inspiring as well as helpful. New York, E. B. Treat, 757 Broadway. \$2 50 a year, clergymen,

THE American Reformer, published at 59 Tribune Building, New York City, has for two years been becomes intensely human, hence the divine human. | waging a valiant fight in favor of various reforma-V. 8. He humbled himself, becoming obedient unto tory measures. It was established by men whose fluence of this paper, despite the efforts of men who den which he is not willing to take upon himself, a parer that every man, woman and child who has

before in his behalf. Finally, he suffered for the to be a necessity to be a regular subscriber, and sins of the world on the cross, which was the form reader of its columns. Subscription price, we are told, is \$1 per year in advance. It is a sixteen page V. 9. Wherefore also God highly exalted him. Such paper, published every other week, and its influence as an undenominational knight-Eirant in the field

> It is a curious fact that one of the most famous poems in our language appeared originally in a magazine that seldom touches poetry at all, and the same periodical, after an interval of sixty-s x years, now brings out another poem very similar in theme. Bryant's "Thanatopsis" was first printed in the North American Review for September, 1817. The May number of the Review, just out, has a poem by Robert Buchanan on "The New Buddha." The question, "Has Christianity Benefitted Woman?" Is ably discussed in this number by Mrs Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Bishop J. L. Spaulding. President J. L. Pickard writes on Why Crime is Increasing," and David Dudley Field on "Industrial Co-operation," while Prof. Andrew F. West, of Princeton, contributes an article of great clearness and strength on "What is Academic Freedom?" James Payn, the English novelist, discusses "Success in Fiction," and T. F Thiselton Dyer "Superstition in English Life." The new department of Comments keeps well up the standard with which it

BABYHOOD, the only periodical in the world de voted wholly to the care of young children, has securing the services of eminent specialists in every simple and plain that every child of the race may subject with which it deals. The April number hear it and take it, confess it and be saved. There contains articles on "The care of Children's Hair," "Isolation in Contagious Diseases," "True Croup," or later this name will be seen and heard in its maj. | and "Domestic Disinfection." Among the miscelesty, and confessed either with joy or with grief, | laneous articles is an especially entertaining and and all this confessing Christ shall be to the glory of | practical one, by an anonymous lady writer, entitled "Nurse's Day Out." Marion Harland's writing is as attractive as usual, and the "Baby's Wardrobe," V. 12. So then, my beloved, even as you have al- | "Nursery Problems," and other departments con ways obeyed. He here recognizes their obedience to | tain the accustomed variety of useful hints. [15 his teachings. Work out your own salvation. That | cents a number; \$1 50 a year. 18 Spruce Street,

> THE editions of The Century Magazine are now so large that it has become necessary either to go to press at an earlier date or to postpone the day of issue. The latter alternative has been accepted. The April number, the edition of which was 225,000, was delayed until the 25th of March. The May number -edition, 250,000—will be issued on the 1st day of May, thus inaugurating with the first number of the thirtieth volume a change which has long been considered desirable by the publishers, and which it is believed will be heartily commended by the public. Future numbers of The Century Magazine will be issued on the 1st day of the month of which each

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 his it the same, with vouchers thereof, to the sub scriber, one of the executors of the will of the said

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

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—To the Seventh day Baptist Education Society, American Sabbath Tract Society, Seventhday Baptist Missionary Society, Eliza M. Crandall, and Ezekiel R. Crandall, and also to them as Executor and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of JOHN CRANDALL, late of the town of Genetha Green, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, a petition made by Christopher Crandall and Mary Canfield has been presented to and filed in the Surrogate's Court of Allegany County, New York, by which it appears that on or about the 22d day of January, 1884, the said JOHN CRAN-DA! L made, executed and published his last Will and Testament in due form of law in which he disposed of all his property, real and personal, and setting forth that such Will had not been admitted to probate but entitled to the same, and that the Will ted to probate in said. Court on the eighth day of August, 1884, and in which the said Eliza M. Crandall and Ezekiel R. Crandall were appointed executrix and executor, and under which they have qualified, and are now acting as such. was not the last Will and Testament of the said JOHN CRAN-DALL, but the said probate and all orders appointing Executors thereunder, should be revoked, and the first mentioned Will admitted to probate, and setting forth other reasons for the same, and praying for a decree revoking such probate, and for the probate of the first mentioned Will as the last Will and Testament of the said JOHN CRANDALL, and that the said Executor and Executrix, and all the and all the other persons who are parties to the proceedings by which said probate was granted, be cited to show cause why the said probate should not be revoked, and why the said petitioners should not have such other and further relief as may be

Now, therefore, you and each of you are hereby cited to appear before your Surrogate, at his office, in the village of Wellsville, in the County of Allegany, and State of New York, on the 22d day of May, 1885, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to attend and to show cause why the said Will THE Pulpit Treasury for April comes to us with and Testament so proved should not be revoked and set aside, and why all orders and decrees admitting the said Will to probate, and appointing Executors thereof, and all other orders made in the proceedings to procure the probate of the said Will, should not be revoked and set aside, and that when the same is done, that the said last Will and Testament first above set forth be proved and admitted to probate and established of record, and to show cause also why the petitioners should not have such other and further relief as may be just.

And the said Eliza M. Crandall and Ezekiel R.

Crandall as Executrix and Executor as aforesaid upon the service of this citation upon them respect ively, must suspend until a decree is made upon the petition aforesaid all proceedings relating to the es tate or property which were of the said JOHN CRANDALL, deceased, except for the recovery or preservation thereof, and the collection and payment of the debts of the deceased.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of our said Surrogate's Court to be hereto affixed.

SURROGATE ) Witness Clarence A. FARNUM, Esq., Surrogate of said County, at the town of Wellsville, in the Coun ty of Allegany aforesaid, the 26th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thou-

sand eight hundred and eighty-five.
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FUNERAL HYNN.

Where I go I do but follow One whose feet before me trod. From this dark and 1 arrow chasm

He ascended unto God. He for whom the blessed angels Once unscaled the door of stone. High above all worlds exalted, Never will forsake his own.

From earth's many toils and sorrows, I have gone away to rest: In the home of the Beloved Shall I be a welcome guest: In the house of many mansions, I shall doubtless find a place With the souls of those delivered To behold their Saviour's face.

If in heaven mine eyes are lifted, Think how glorious heaven must b Though my feet descend to hades, In the shade he walks with mel Friends, farewell! I on v follew One who came to be my guide; Think how safe to trust his leading, When you miss me from your side

> SOUTHWARD.—No. 5. BY THE PARSON.

Daytona, Fla.—Continued.

The following is a general descri

Daytona and of the East coast, topography, and products. The tween the ocean and the rivers called the peninsula is made up ridges, with occasional banks and disintegrated shell, covered with i trees; low rich spots of loam n river. Mainland, shell hammocl twenty feet above the river; ba narrow strips of low rich land, the fifteen to twenty-five feet high, w soil, heavily covered with hard w West of this, low pine lands, level, surface soil underlaid in many pl hardpan. Back of these so-calle islands" an extensive hammock, virgin loam, underlaid with marl from seven to eleven feet above covered with a heavy growth of oal gum, maple, cabbage, palmetto, containing many wild orange grow extends the whole length of the one to three miles in width. T this body of land is as rich as United States and is capable of anything adapted to the climate. is backed by a high ridge with and subsoil of disintegrated yelle -a composite stone in which she main element—covered with oak spruce and yellow pine, etc. This such an elevation, forty-five to feet, as to make it pleasant and Then comes the "flatwoods"—leve woods with saw grass and mu grassy savannas and cypress swan reaches to within a few miles John's where the land rises again

In the hammocks, live oak, various other oaks, hickory, ms ash, magnolia, sweet and red etc., with others of less size, and profusion. Yellow pine very va lumber, and spruce pine upon the interior flatwoods.

Oranges and orange growing w theme for another letter. Sugar ca indigo and corn, were raised in former days, and with the better means of transportation, places where such work might b with profit.

All kinds of flowering shru plants and flowers can be raised w great profusion. Grapes, strawber berries, etc., grow and thrive, cultivated. The lime, lemon, cit Japan plum, persimmon, peach, g apple, banana, fig, mulberry, blackberry, date, and other fruits care and cultivation.

Flowers bloom every month in and the forests abound with moo and many others of fine plumage equal in song.

Garden vegetables of all kinds the North and many that cannot in rigorous climates are grown he